

SECTION A: LISTENING (50 points)

Part 1. You will hear a man asking about joining a gym. Listen and complete the form below. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

Gym Membership Enquiry

Fees and membership:

- The gym promises to match any lower (1) _____ found elsewhere.
- There are no sign-up or (2) _____ fees.

Opening hours:

- The gym opens at (3) _____ a.m.
- It closes at midnight.

Training and services:

- New members are assigned a personal (4) _____ for their first visits.

Special offer:

- The customer receives a free (5) _____ pass to try the gym.

(Adapted from <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/free-resources/listening/b2/joining-gym>)

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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Part 2. You will listen to a piece of news about declining test scores in U.S. schools. Listen and decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F) according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 point)

6. The drop in U.S. students' test scores began only after the COVID-19 pandemic.
7. Similar downward trends in student performance have been observed internationally, regardless of differences in testing systems.
8. David Figlio believes that smartphone use is one of the factors contributing to declining academic performance.
9. Policies restricting mobile phone use in schools have been implemented in fewer than 32 U.S. states.
10. Researchers agree that introducing restrictions on mobile phones in schools is an effective and immediate solution to declining test scores.

(Adapted from <https://www.npr.org/2025/12/14/nx-s1-5587585/is-decline-in-test-scores-linked-to-cell-phones>)

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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Part 3. You will hear an interview about marketing strategies targeting Gen Z consumers. Listen and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

11. What is the main idea behind Nike's recent advertisement?
- A. Encouraging people to ignore social media criticism
 - B. Questioning the value of effort in a competitive world
 - C. Addressing young people's anxiety about failure and judgment
 - D. Promoting perseverance regardless of the outcome
12. We learn that Nike's current position among young consumers _____.
- A. has declined to the point where the brand is no longer relevant
 - B. no longer allows it to influence trends in the way it once did
 - C. remains strong despite increased competition from other brands
 - D. has been strengthened by recent changes in its marketing approach
13. Brands find it difficult to keep up with trends among Gen Z because _____.
- A. Trends are largely shaped by individuals and spread rapidly online
 - B. Young consumers tend to reject anything associated with major brands
 - C. Social media limits the visibility of traditional advertising campaigns
 - D. Companies are slow to recognise changes in consumer preferences
14. What does Casey Lewis suggest about Adidas's recent popularity with teenagers?
- A. It is mainly the result of carefully planned branding strategies.
 - B. It reflects a shift towards more affordable and practical products.
 - C. It has been influenced by a combination of quality and chance.
 - D. It depends largely on partnerships with high-profile influencers.
15. What can be inferred about companies that successfully respond to Gen Z trends?
- A. They rely on predicting trends before they become widely popular.
 - B. They prioritise marketing creativity over operational efficiency.
 - C. They focus on increasing the range of products they offer gradually.
 - D. They are structured in a way that allows them to react quickly.

(Adapted from <https://www.npr.org/2025/09/29/nx-s1-5552197/unlocking-the-gen-z-consumer>)

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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Part 4. You will listen to a piece of news about rising oil and gasoline prices. Listen and complete the summary below according to what you hear. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 points)

The ongoing conflict in the Middle East is blocking a key oil route, and countries are trying to make up for this (16) _____. Although several measures are being used, none is expected to significantly reduce prices. One step is to waive a shipping law, making it easier to (17) _____ from where it is produced to where it is needed. However, this is not a (18) _____ and will only slow price increases slightly. Increasing production is another option. However, there is (19) _____, although this oil would be (20) _____ because it is on the wrong side of the strait. Pipelines offer an alternative, but capacity is limited. Normally, about (21) _____ barrels a day passes through the strait, leaving a large shortfall when disrupted. Countries are also releasing reserves, including the (22) _____ release. From these supplies, the world can only manage about (23) _____ a day, so there is no (24) _____ to the problem. Prices have not risen further because there is still a reservoir of (25) _____.

(Adapted from <https://www.npr.org/2026/03/20/nx-s1-5753985/oil-gasoline-prices-iran>)

Your answers:

16.	21.
17.	22.
18.	23.
19.	24.
20.	25.

SECTION B: LEXICO - GRAMMAR (40 points)

Part 1. Choose one of the words marked A, B, C, or D which best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (20 points)

26. The backyard garden had become overgrown with _____ weeds, making it difficult to find the once-beautiful flowers that had been planted there.

- A. dank B. rank C. lush D. gross

27. The coffee table book about wildlife was _____ illustrated with stunning photographs of exotic animals in their natural habitats.

- A. abundantly B. generously C. lavishly D. copiously

28. The military vehicles moved _____ through the rugged terrain, maintaining a tight formation for safety and efficiency during their mission.

- A. on tap B. on target C. in limbo D. in convoy
29. The local authorities cracked down on ticket _____ who were known for exploiting fans by reselling tickets at exorbitant prices.
- A. touts B. nits C. jerks D. clowns
30. The delay in our flight schedule _____ us much anxiety as we worried about missing our connecting flight and disrupting our itinerary.
- A. occasioned B. induced C. eventuated D. elicited
31. She looked _____ at her old, battered car, hoping it would start despite its long history of breakdowns and repairs.
- A. earnestly B. tenderly C. fondly D. aptly
32. After just a few weeks of training, the young intern _____ at the deep end, managing complex projects with little guidance from senior colleagues.
- A. blanked out B. stashed away C. flaked off D. plunged in
33. The police conducted a successful drug _____, seizing a large quantity of illegal substances and arresting several suspects involved in the drug trade.
- A. raid B. bust C. blast D. sweep
34. When the celebrity scandal broke, it was all _____ of the tabloid newspapers.
- A. a bit on the side B. a spoke in the wheel
C. grist to the mill D. par for the course
35. She tried on the shoes, and they were a nice _____ fit, just as she had hoped.
- A. snug B. neat C. slick D. trim
36. At the company's annual party, the CEO was _____ employees, regaling them with stories and listening to their ideas and concerns.
- A. making a bolt for B. getting the better of
C. holding court with D. dancing attendance on
37. To the _____ eye, the painting is nothing more than a few careless brushstrokes.
- A. uneducated B. uninitiated C. untutored D. undisciplined
38. Having arrived late for the executive meeting, the new secretary felt _____ embarrassed.
- A. acutely B. fatally C. shrewdly D. gravely
39. News of a large raise sent a(n) _____ of excitement through the entire department.
- A. tide B. stride C. ripple D. stretch
40. The recent events have brought the importance of cybersecurity into _____ focus, highlighting the vulnerabilities that exist in our digital world.
- A. bold B. plain C. stark D. sharp
41. _____ I get back from my next business trip, I'm taking a few days off. I'm worn out!
- A. Every time B. Since C. Now that D. Once

42. What _____ the smoke and the noise, the party made me feel quite ill.
 A. because of B. through C. owing to D. with
43. Anyone _____ scholastic record is above average can apply for the scholarship.
 A. who has a B. whose C. has a D. having a
44. When I worked at the embassy, I _____ meet a friend at five every afternoon for a game.
 A. may B. might C. would D. should
45. Every task _____, we allowed ourselves a moment of relaxation.
 A. completed B. had been completed
 C. was completed D. had completed

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.

Part 2. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

46. Despite facing numerous obstacles and challenges, she (FLINCH) _____ pursued her dream of becoming a successful entrepreneur.
47. The use of a typewriter in today's digital age seems utterly (CHRONICLE) _____.
48. The innovative product was (IDEA) _____ by a team of engineers and designers who sought to revolutionize the way people interact with technology.
49. She had sensitive skin, so she chose (ALLERGY) _____ skincare products to avoid any irritation or allergic reactions.
50. The evidence established (STANCE) _____ that he had been driving while under the influence of alcohol.
51. She spent hours in front of the mirror, carefully (TOUR) _____ her face to achieve the perfect makeup look for the evening.
52. The (CLIMATE) _____, a group of environmentally conscious individuals, advocate for plant-based diets as a means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change.
53. The news anchor smoothly read the breaking news report from the (PROMPT) _____, keeping the viewers informed and engaged.
54. (FLUENT) _____ such as "um", repetitions, and false starts can cause problems in speech recognition software.
55. Despite their best fundraising efforts, the opposition had been (BARGAIN) _____ by the incumbent candidate.

Your answers:

46.	51.
47.	52.
48.	53.
49.	54.
50.	55.

Part 3. The passage below contains SIX mistakes. The first one, (0), has been identified. Write the remaining FIVE mistakes and their corrections in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

Line 1	There are several key technologies which will, (0) with doubt, affect the nature
Line 2	of work in the twenty-first century, one of which is virtual reality. Appealing for
Line 3	several of your senses at once, this marvel of science presents images that
Line 4	respond instantaneously to your movements. It allows people to behave as if
Line 5	they were somewhere completely different: this could be a place which existed
Line 6	hundreds of years ago, or a completely fictional one. At present, you need to
Line 7	wear bizarre-looking goggles to receive the images. Therefore, as computers
Line 8	become smarter, these will be replaced by more lightweight ones, which will be
Line 9	able to superimpose synthesised images onto the real world.
Line 10	Complex tasks are already being performed using multimedia applications,
Line 11	some of them in hazard environments such as space, or inside nuclear reactors.
Line 12	Pilots now train in virtual reality cockpits; these merge three-dimensional
Line 13	graphics with the view out of the window and contain sound systems that
Line 14	provide prompts to tell them about its surroundings. In the not-so-distant future,
Line 15	surgeons will be conducting delicate operations on patients, the latter possibly
Line 16	being thousands of miles away, while architects will stroll through buildings
Line 17	and environments still in the first stage of design.
Line 18	As software evolves, complex systems may be simplified into models which are
Line 19	no longer beyond human comprehension. New ranks of specialists will clearly
Line 20	be needed to enable both experts and amateurs to access and utilise such
Line 21	applications. Clearly, the job opportunities thus creating for those trained in this
Line 22	sphere will be immense.

(Adapted from 'Beyond the CV' by H. Vandervelde)

Your answers:

	Line	Mistakes	Correction
0	1	<i>with</i>	<i>without</i>

56			
57			
58			
59			
60			

C. READING (60 points)

Part 1. Read the following passage and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

VANILLA SURPRISE

Vanilla is such a flavour that it comes as a surprise to learn that it is also one of the world's most expensive crops. The vanilla plant is a(n) (61) _____ of the Americas. Its flowers grow in (62) _____, and in nature they are pollinated by hummingbirds and bees. The (63) _____ seed pods resemble oversized French beans, and develop their (64) _____ flavour and fragrance during the curing process. After harvesting, the beans are treated with heat or hot water and are placed in the sun every day for many weeks. When they have (65) _____ to a fifth of their original size, they are (66) _____ according to size and quality.

Like other spices that we take for granted today, vanilla has a fascinating history. In the sixteenth century, the Spanish imported the spice to Europe. However, attempts to grow vanilla in other locations (67) _____ with failure: the plants would not produce pods, and it was only when a way was found to pollinate the flowers artificially that the commercial exploitation of this valuable crop (68) _____ under way.

Today vanilla is used in the manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics, as well as in the culinary arts, where it is often a(n) (69) _____ of puddings. Recently, it has also been used in more (70) _____ ways. Lobster and vanilla is now a popular dish in certain restaurants – proving that chefs can come up with amazing ideas to tickle the taste buds.

(Adapted from CAE Practice Tests- Exam Essentials)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 61. A. resident | B. aborigine | C. native | D. inhabitant |
| 62. A. groups | B. bouquets | C. teams | D. bunches |
| 63. A. deriving | B. resulting | C. producing | D. arising |
| 64. A. distinctive | B. appetising | C. tasteful | D. potential |
| 65. A. reduced | B. shrunk | C. diminished | D. lessened |
| 66. A. classed | B. split | C. divided | D. sorted |
| 67. A. resulted | B. ended | C. met | D. finished |
| 68. A. got | B. went | C. came | D. began |

69. A. substance B. element C. additive D. ingredient

70. A. imaginative B. fabulous C. unimaginable D. different

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only ONE word in each space. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

PUTTING SOME FUN INTO THE WORK PLACE

A study of 737 chief executives of major corporations found that 98 per cent would hire someone with a good sense of humour in (71) _____ to someone who seemed to lack one.

Having fun at work also inspires loyalty (72) _____ employees. According to a survey of 1,000 workers, those who rated (73) _____ manager's 'sense of humour' above average said there was a 90 per cent probability that they would remain in their job for more than a year. If they worked for a boss (74) _____ sense of humour they described as 'average' or 'below', the employee's likelihood of staying dropped to 77 per cent.

So laughter is beneficial and good for business. This knowledge could, (75) _____, add to the stress of applicants when they are interviewed if making jokes doesn't come naturally to them. But being funny doesn't necessarily (76) _____ being a stand-up comedian. The important thing is to strive (77) _____ a light-hearted atmosphere in the workplace.

There is, unfortunately, (78) _____ downside to all this. For instance, some people (79) _____ in retail jobs are required to smile continuously. Such enforced happiness can apparently cause dissatisfaction at work and (80) _____ in emotional stress.

(Adapted from Complete CAE- Workbook)

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Read an extract from an article and choose the answer A, B, C or D that fits best according to the text. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided. (15 points)

ARE VIRUSES ALIVE?

For about 100 years, the scientific community has repeatedly changed its collective mind over what viruses are. First seen as poisons, then as life forms, then biological chemicals, viruses today are thought of as being in a gray area between living and nonliving: they cannot replicate on their own but can do so in truly living cells and can also affect the behavior of their hosts profoundly.

The seemingly simple question of whether or not viruses are alive has probably defied a simple answer all these years because it raises a fundamental issue: What exactly defines “life”? A precise scientific definition of life is an elusive thing, but most observers would agree that life includes certain qualities in addition to an ability to replicate. For example, a living entity is in a state bounded by birth and death. Living organisms also are thought to require a degree of biochemical autonomy, carrying on the metabolic activities that produce the molecules and energy needed to sustain the organism. This level of autonomy is essential to most definitions.

Viruses, however, parasitize essentially all biomolecular aspects of life. That is, **they** depend on the host cell for the raw materials and energy necessary for nucleic acid synthesis, protein synthesis, packaging and transport, and all other biochemical activities that allow the virus to multiply and spread. One might then conclude that even though these processes come under viral direction, viruses are simply nonliving parasites of living metabolic systems. But a spectrum now exists between what is certainly alive and what is not.

A **rock** is not alive. A metabolically active sack, devoid of genetic material and the potential for propagation, is also not alive. *A bacterium, though, is alive. Although it is a single cell, it can generate energy and the molecules needed to sustain itself, and it can reproduce. But what about a seed? A seed might not be considered alive. Yet it has a potential for life, and it may be destroyed. In this regard, viruses resemble seeds more than they do live cells.*

Another way to think about life is as an emergent property of a collection of certain non-living things. Both life and consciousness are examples of emergent complex systems. They each require a critical level of complexity or interaction to achieve their respective states. A neuron by itself, or even in a network of nerves, is not conscious—whole brain complexity is needed. A virus, too, fails to reach a critical complexity. So if life itself is an **emergent**, complex state, but it is made from the same fundamental, physical building blocks that constitute a virus. Approached from this perspective, viruses, though not fully alive, may be thought of as being more than inert matter: they **verge** on life.

In fact, in October [2004], French researchers announced findings that illustrate afresh just how close some viruses might come. Didier Raoult had his colleagues at the

University of the Mediterranean in Marseille announced that they had sequenced the genome of the largest known virus, Mimivirus, which was discovered in 1992. The virus, about the same size as a small bacterium, infects amoebae. Sequence analysis of the virus revealed numerous genes previously thought to exist only in cellular organisms. Some of these genes are involved in making the proteins encoded by the viral DNA and may make it easier for Mimivirus to co-opt host cell replication systems. As the research team noted in its report in the journal *Science*, the enormous complexity of the Mimivirus's genetic complements "challenges the established frontier between viruses and parasitic cellular organisms."

(Adapted from Khan Academy- Reading Comprehension)

81. The main purpose of the passage is to _____
- A. promote the work done by a team of researchers.
 - B. correct a common misunderstanding.
 - C. argue for an unpopular position.
 - D. explore reasons why a definition is ambiguous.
82. Over the course of the passage, the main focus shifts from _____
- A. an analysis of historical issues affecting a scientific study to an assessment of that study.
 - B. the presentation of a question to an analysis of factors affecting its answer.
 - C. a scientific query to an argument proving that the query is irrelevant and unnecessary.
 - D. a statement of scientific facts to an argument about the validity of those facts.
83. The author implies that viruses are not considered living primarily because they are not _____
- A. capable of sustaining life without a host organism.
 - B. made up of other living things.
 - C. able to replicate in living cells.
 - D. bounded by birth and death.
84. What does the word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. biomolecular aspects
 - B. viruses
 - C. host cells
 - D. biochemical activities
85. The "**rock**" in paragraph 4 primarily serves to provide an example of an item that _____
- A. is closer in substance to a metabolically active sack than is a virus.
 - B. functions exactly like a virus.
 - C. has a form similar to that of a virus.
 - D. is easy to classify, unlike a virus.

86. The words “**emergent**” and “**verge**” in paragraph 5 primarily serve to _____
- A. demonstrate the unstable qualities of a virus.
 - B. show that viruses are in the process of becoming something else.
 - C. characterize the relationship of viruses to life.
 - D. explain that scientific inquiry into viruses is new.
87. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a characteristic or example related to the definition of life?
- A. the ability to reproduce
 - B. biochemical autonomy
 - C. consciousness as an emergent system
 - D. the ability to move from place to place
88. What does the author imply about viruses in paragraph 5?
- A. Viruses’ lack of complex systems means that they fail to meet the standards for life.
 - B. Viruses have the consciousness, but not the complexity, to merit being defined as alive.
 - C. Viruses have more in common with brains than with bacteria.
 - D. If viruses could grow large enough, they could eventually be considered alive.
89. The author uses the information in italics in paragraph 4 mainly to support the assertion that _____
- A. researchers have recently shown that viruses are closer to being alive than previously thought.
 - B. recent studies have proven that viruses will never be able to truly be classified as alive.
 - C. viruses will continue to challenge the idea of what “alive” means, without any possible resolution.
 - D. Mimivirus can be classified as living, but smaller viruses do not merit this classification.
90. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Viruses are alive because they can control activities inside host cells.
 - B. The comparison with seeds shows that viruses are fully living things.
 - C. Life may arise when nonliving parts reach a certain level of complexity.
 - D. Mimivirus proves that every virus contains genes once thought unique to cells.

(Adapted from the SAT Practice Tests)

Your answers:

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

Part 4. Read the following passage and do the tasks that follow. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (15 points)

CHILDREN TESTED TO DESTRUCTION?

English primary school pupils subjected to more tests than in any other country

English primary school pupils have to deal with unprecedented levels of pressure as they face tests more frequently, at a younger age, and in more subjects than children from any other country, according to one of the biggest international education inquiries in decades. The damning indictment of England's primary education system revealed that the country's children are now the most tested in the world. From their very earliest days at school they must navigate a set-up whose trademark is 'high stakes' testing, according to a recent report.

Parents are encouraged to choose schools for their children based on league tables of test scores. But this puts children under extreme pressure which could damage their motivation and self-esteem, as well as encouraging schools to 'teach to the test' at the expense of pupils' wider learning, the study found. The findings are part of a two-year inquiry - led by Cambridge University - into English primary schools. Other parts of the UK and countries such as France, Norway and Japan used testing but it was, 'less intrusive, less comprehensive, and considerably less frequent', Cambridge's Primary Review concluded.

England was unique in using testing to control what is taught in schools, to monitor teaching standards and to encourage parents to choose schools based on the results of the tests, according to Kathy Hall, from the National University of Ireland in Cork, and Kamil Ozrek, from the University of Oslo, who conducted the research. 'Assessment in England, compared to our other reviewed countries, is pervasive, highly consequential, and taken by officialdom and the public more generally to portray objectively the actual quality of primary education in schools,' their report concluded. Teachers' leaders said the testing regime was 'past its sell-by date' and called for a fundamental review of assessment.

Steve Sinnott, General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said England's testing system was having a 'devastating' impact on schools. 'Uniquely, England is a country where testing is used to police schools and control what is taught,' he said. 'When it comes to testing in England, the tail wags the dog. It is patently absurd that even the structure and content of education is shaped by the demands of the tests. I call on the Government to initiate a full and independent review of the impact of the current testing system on schools and on children's learning and to be prepared to dismantle a system which is long past its sell-by date.'

John Dunford, General Secretary of the Association of School and College Leaders, warned that the tests were having a damaging effect on pupils. 'The whole testing regime

is governed by the need to produce league tables,' he said. 'It has more to do with holding schools to account than helping pupils to progress.'

The fear that many children were suffering intolerable stress because of the tests was voiced by Mick Brookes, General Secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers. 'There are schools that start rehearsing for key stage two SATs [Standard Assessment Tests] from the moment the children arrive in September. That's just utterly ridiculous,' he said. 'There are other schools that rehearse SATs during Christmas week. These are young children we are talking about. They should be having the time of their lives at school not just worrying about tests. It is the breadth and richness of the curriculum that suffers. The consequences for schools not reaching their targets are dire – heads can lose their jobs and schools can be closed down. With this at stake it's not surprising that schools let the tests take over.'

David Laws, the Liberal Democrat schools spokesman, said: 'The uniquely high stakes placed on national tests mean that many primary schools have become too exam focused.' However, the Government rejected the criticism. 'The idea that children are over-tested is not a view that the Government accepts,' a spokesman said. 'The reality is that children spend a very small percentage of their time in school being tested. Seeing that children leave school up to the right standard in the basics is the highest priority of the Government.'

In another child-centred initiative, both major political parties in the UK – Labour and the Conservatives – have announced plans to make Britain more child-friendly following a report by UNICEF which ranked the UK the worst place to be a child out of 21 rich nations.

Parents were warned that they risked creating a generation of 'battery-farmed children' by always keeping them indoors to ensure their safety. The family's minister, Kevin Brennan, called for an end to the 'cotton wool' culture and warned that children would not learn to cope with risks if they were never allowed to play outdoors.

(Adapted from IELTS for Academic Purposes)

Complete the sentences.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

91. According to the inquiry, the amount of testing puts a lot of _____ on young children.

92. The education report describes testing in England as _____ testing.

93. Parents often select their children's schools after studying test results in _____.

94. Kathy Hall and Kamil Ozerk believe testing in England is also used to evaluate _____ in schools.
95. The major political parties have promised to make Britain _____ in view of the UNICEF report.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage?
Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

96. Steve Sinnott says what is taught at school should be more tightly controlled.

97. Kathy Hall and Kamil Ozerk claim that tests in England are used to assess the quality of teaching.
98. According to John Dunford, children would make more progress with much shorter and easier tests. _____
99. Mick Brookes wants to see earlier student preparation for SATs. _____
100. David Laws agrees with the opinions of Mick Brookes. _____

Your answers:

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

Part 5. Read a magazine article in which restaurant owners talk about raising money for charity and choose from the restaurant owners (A–D). The restaurant owners may be chosen more than once. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes. (10 points)

CHARITY BEGINS AT THE DINNER TABLE

Restaurants all over Britain have raised £100,000 to fight hunger in the Third World. We spoke to the owners of participating restaurants.

A

As a business, we weren't looking for a charity to support, but when we heard about this one, we just knew it was right for us. The campaign is making a real difference in the daily fight against hunger, and it's not just a question of saving the lives of severely malnourished children when there's a crisis, though that happens, it's also about helping to enable people in over forty countries to feed themselves and their families in the future. That way hunger can be kept at bay and crises averted. The aim at the moment is to bring

as many restaurants on board as possible, because by coming together, the catering community can make a real impact. Each customer giving a small donation, each manager or chef putting together a local fundraising event, it all contributes enormously to the fight against hunger. And the charity makes sure that a high percentage of the funds collected actually find their way to the people who need it most.

B

The charity is particularly important for people in this profession. What we do is essentially superficial and frivolous, and it makes me uneasy at times to think that while people here are spending lavishly on slap-up meals, people elsewhere are going hungry. We simply put a surcharge on every customer's bill, openly, of course, because they need to appreciate what they are a part of. Most people cooperate willingly, but anyone who feels strongly can ask to have the donation removed, though, of course, it's disappointing when that happens. It's important to celebrate the food we have, and we're not in the business of making our customers feel guilty about the relative plenty they enjoy, but at the same time, we should be mindful of people less fortunate than ourselves. We're also organising a gala dinner where well-known TV celebrities will be putting in an appearance. Tickets for that will be at a premium, and the restaurant will be doing the dinners at cost.

C

We've been targeted by a whole raft of charities in recent years, but this one stood out for me as a very relevant choice for a restaurant business. Although customers don't generally object to a donation being added to their bill, we've found that actually engaging their interest leads to enhanced donations. Competitions such as guessing the weight of a cake, local TV celebrities serving at table, demonstrations by the head chef, etc. All these things bring people into the restaurant during the week of the appeal and creates a festive atmosphere, even if they are mostly regular customers. We don't set out to increase trade through our charity work, although I would hope that customers will feel well disposed to establishments that show they have a conscience.

D

For us, the charity week came just when we needed something to give us a boost. We've only recently taken over the restaurant from a manager who'd been involved with various local fundraising initiatives. But increased competition had eaten into his profitability and he'd decided to sell up. We knew, therefore, that there was an existing client base out there, who had been generous in the past, and we were looking for a way of raising our profile. We leafleted local businesses, colleges and libraries with details of the charity's work and our involvement with it. Although relatively few people came in during the week, which was a bit of a setback for us, the write-up in the local press did wonders in

terms of spreading the word that we were here. So we took a long-term view and thought it was worth having another go this year. We've been working on a booklet of recipes which we'll give customers in return for a donation next time, which will also highlight local produce and recipes.

(Adapted from CAE Practice Tests Plus)

Which restaurant owner mentions _____

- 101. dealing with customers who do not wish to make a donation?
- 102. feeling uncomfortable about the inequalities that exist in the world?
- 103. a disappointing response to an attempt to raise awareness?
- 104. being approached by a range of fundraising organisations?
- 105. long-term projects organised by the charity?
- 106. a local tradition of charitable work?
- 107. activities aimed at increasing the amount individuals donate?
- 108. the need for more restaurants to get involved?
- 109. famous people taking on an unfamiliar role?
- 110. how much of the money collected reaches the people in need?

Your answers:

101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.
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SECTION D: WRITING (50 points)

Part 1: (20 points)

The table below shows the attitudes to recycling of people in different age groups. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. Write about 150 words.

Opinion \ Age group	5–14	15–25	26–40	41–55	56–70	71+
Actively recycle	8	59	48	47	39	8
Recycle when they remember	21	20	34	26	16	34
Don't know anything about recycling	52	8	4	7	28	42
Preferred not to comment	19	13	14	20	17	16

***All data are percentages**

----- THE END -----