

London at night (B); only that he drove across London at night to get cigarettes. Mr Gold says that he will give up anything to have cigarettes, even basic necessities (e.g. food), so D is not possible.

- 13 **B:** In the past he had found it difficult to give up smoking. Running (A), getting to sleep at night (C) and getting up early in the morning (D) are not mentioned.

Questions 14–20

- 14 1st July/July the first
15 cutting down
16 bad headaches
17 (exciting) adventure
18 expected
19 determination
20 road

p11–12 LISTENING SECTION 3

Questions 21–23

- 21 three/3 years
22 job
23 Wales

Questions 24–30

- 24 **A:** The tutor mentions the *faults* as the reason that Steve did not do better. The number of words is not a problem (C), and the book review is a separate piece of work (B). There is no mention of D.
- 25 **C:** The tutor said the book review *was the best we have ever had*, i.e. excellent. Therefore the answer cannot be D. The tutor does not say that the review was not as good as the project (B). In fact, the reverse is true. Steve is not criticized for writing too much (A).
- 26 **C:** The tutor says the end of the project *was a bit disappointing*.
- 27 **B:** The tutor suggests Frances should seriously consider doing an MPhil or a PhD. He does not suggest she shouldn't do an MPhil (A). There is no suggestion about C or D.
- 28 **B:** Frances' chances are as good as any other students', or even better than that. Therefore, A cannot be the answer. The grade depends on doing well in the exams. The tutor does not mention it in relation to the chances of getting a grant (C). The tutor does not compare her chances now with her chances in the past (D).
- 29 **A:** The tutor says it will be the *only First* for three years, i.e. the last one was three years ago.

- 30 **C:** Steve wants to earn some money so that he can afford to do the things he would like to do. Steve does not have to return to his job (D). He does not say he wants to stop studying (A).

p12–13 LISTENING SECTION 4

Questions 31–40

- 31 techniques and training
32 British economy
33 awareness
34 impossible
35 replying/responding
36 answering the telephone
37 respect
38 e-mail code
39 brainstorm
40 countered

p16–30 ACADEMIC READING

FURTHER PRACTICE AND GUIDANCE (p19–20)

Question 1

- 1 unjustified
2 a
3 gained/come to have
4 yes

Question 2

- 1 networking
2 No. It is talking generally.
3 ... and not just in the business world

Question 3

- 1 two
2 no
3 yes to both

Question 4

- 1 a networker
2 a non-networker or somebody who is not good at networking
3 no
4 yes

Question 5

- 1 it refers to inner/mental strength
2 no
3 no

p16–18 READING PASSAGE 1

Questions 1–5

- 1 **Yes:** The answer is in the first sentence of the first paragraph where the writer states that it is unjustified that networking is considered a modern concept. Note the use of the word 'idea' in the statement as a synonym for the word *concept*.
- 2 **No:** The answer is in the last sentence of the first paragraph. You need to read the end of the sentence, ... *and not just in the business world*. Make sure you read around the information when you find it and not just jump to conclusions. The last part of the sentence in the text qualifies or restricts where the badge is worn.
- 3 **Yes:** The answer is in the first sentence of the second paragraph. The text does not mention a number, but it does indicate that there are two types of person. Note that students commonly want to put 'Not Given' as the answer here. However, the information as to the number is given.
- 4 **Yes:** The statement is a summary of the information in the first three sentences of paragraph two. Often, the exact words of the statement or sentence will not be found in the text itself, but the answer will be 'Yes' because the exact sentence is an accurate summary or paraphrase of the information in the text. Understanding meaning is being tested here. Just because the words or phrases in the statement are not in the text, it does not mean that the answer cannot be 'Yes'.
- 5 **Not Given:** The answer is in the third sentence of paragraph two: *The classic networker is someone who is strong enough within themselves to ...*; the writer is talking about mental strength. The answer is 'Not Given' rather than 'No' because physical strength is not mentioned, so we do not know if the classic networker is physically strong or not. Note also that the writer does not mention anything about general health.

Questions 6–10

- 6 **brings success:** The answer is in the first sentence of the third paragraph. Note that you need to scan the text for possible synonyms of the words *new acquaintances* and *disadvantages*. Remember that you are looking for a negative word or idea to paraphrase the latter word. Note also that the answers to this section will follow the previous one in the text. This is usually the case, but is not always so.
- 7 **(very) insecure/jealous/envious:** The answer is in the second half of the third paragraph and the sentence is a paraphrase of the information in the

passage. The technique here is to scan the passage for key words, *at work/manager*, or their synonyms. There is more than one answer here, which is also possible in the exam. You only need to give one answer.

- 8 **block:** The answer is at the end of the third paragraph. Note the use of the word *totally* in the question, so it is not possible to give *block completely* as the answer. As you scan the text for the answer, you need to look for synonyms of the words *manager/suppress/totally/career*. In this case, the first and last words are in the text.
- 9 **companies and enterprises:** The answer is in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph. The sentence to be completed is a paraphrase of this section of the passage. The words that help you to scan for the information are: *business/today/working together/grow*. In this case, you are looking for synonyms of the last three items.
- 10 **co-operation and contacts:** The answer is in the fourth sentence of the fourth paragraph. Note the key words for scanning: *Businesses that specialize and last*.

Questions 11–15

- 11 **(the) academic world:** The answer is in the first sentence of the fifth paragraph. Again, the approach here is to scan the text for the key words which will lead to the location of the answer. The words that help you scan here are *protected jealously* or their synonyms. The questions in this section follow on from those in the previous one, so the area of text to scan is decreasing. Note that, sometimes in the exam, the sections overlap.
- 12 **(the) stereotypical academic:** The answer is to be found in the third and fourth sentences of the fifth paragraph. The phrase *This sort of person ...* at the beginning of the fourth sentence refers back to the sentence before, where the answer can be found. Your scan words are *type* (meaning sort) and *modern networker*.
- 13 **Cambridge/around Cambridge/Cambridge in England:** The answer is in the last sentence of the fifth paragraph; the word *Cambridge* would be enough, but a fuller answer is possible. The word *Europe* and the shortness of the text to scan makes this relatively simple.
- 14 **Homo sapiens:** The answer is in the last paragraph and is clear once the words *Neanderthals* and *replaced/superseded* have been located.
- 15 **culture:** The answer is at the end of the last paragraph and, in this case, the answer cannot be more than one word. Again, scanning the passage to locate the information already in the sentence to be completed is the key to finding the answer.

FURTHER PRACTICE AND GUIDANCE (p25–26)

Question 16

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 yes

Question 17

- 1 yes
- 2 yes
- 3 yes

Question 18

- 1 yes
- 2 yes
- 3 no

Question 19

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 yes

Question 20

- 1 no
- 2 yes
- 3 no

Question 21

- 1 yes
- 2 yes
- 3 yes

Question 22

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 no

p21–24 READING PASSAGE 2

Questions 16–22

- 16 (iii): The paragraph describes how reading became the mark of civilization. Heading (iv) is incorrect, because this heading describes only part of the content of the paragraph. It is the beginning of a development. It therefore does not cover the whole paragraph.
- 17 (viii): The answer is mainly in the first sentence, which is also the topic sentence for the paragraph. Heading (v) is incorrect as this is only one fact extracted from the paragraph. If you removed this piece of information would the paragraph remain intact?

- 18 (xi): The paragraph details how reading has developed into an economic force. Heading (ix) is incorrect as it is only one aspect of the paragraph.
- 19 (vi): This heading describes the cause and effect mentioned in the paragraph.
- 20 (x): This paragraph talks about the attitude that young people have to reading.
- 21 (xii): This short paragraph gives the writer's opinion of the decline in reading.
- 22 (vii): Note that the instructions state that any heading may be used more than once. This heading is suitable for this paragraph as well as paragraph H. Remember to read the instructions carefully or you could lose marks.

Questions 23–27

- 23 **Yes:** The answer is in paragraph B: *been satisfied with their achievements* paraphrases *rest on their laurels*. The scan words here are *European countries* and *overtake*, or the opposite, i.e. *fall behind*.
- 24 **Yes:** The statement is to be found at the end of paragraph C. Note the words *now no more just ... , but rather ... , fully-fledged ...*. The information is presented forcefully.
- 25 **Not Given:** The answer is at the end of paragraph D. We do not know to which degree the level of literacy in less developed nations/countries is higher; the quality is not mentioned. Ask yourself: is the literacy rate in less developed nations/countries higher ...? The answer is yes. Then ask yourself: is the literacy rate in less developed nations/countries considerably higher ...? The question cannot be answered.
- 26 **Yes:** The answer is in paragraphs G and H and is a summary of the text.
- 27 **No:** The opposite is true. The text states people should be encouraged to read them; the answer is at the end of paragraph G. It does not matter what people read. What is significant is the fact that they are reading.

p27–30 READING PASSAGE 3

Questions 28–32

- 28 (v): The answer is in the first line of the paragraph. The main distractor is heading (xi), but the paragraph is not about Wordsworth's sonnet, as the latter, although it occupies a substantial part of the paragraph, is subsidiary or supporting information; it is only an example to illustrate the form.

- 29 (vii): The paragraph is a clear description of the rhyme of the Petrarchan sonnet and an explanation of the reason for this. The distractor here is (i); the paragraph is essentially not about the octave developing the sestet, but about how both contribute to the rhyme scheme for the Petrarchan sonnet.
- 30 (iv): The paragraph is about an idea created by Howard (that was taken up and perfected by Shakespeare). Therefore heading (x) is not possible. The paragraph is not about the differences between the two.
- 31 (xiii): The paragraph is about variations in the structure of the sonnet form. One distractor here is (viii), but note that only Milton is mentioned as being unsatisfied. The other distractor is (ii), but this is only about a detail. The two headings are mentioned, but are not the theme of the paragraph. Can you remove the elements of (xiii) from the paragraph and still keep the meaning intact?
- 32 (vi): The question mark at the end of the heading is vital here. The paragraph describes Manley's variation, but in the last sentence raises the question of whether such a form can be classified as a sonnet. The distractor here is (xii) as only the last sentence of the paragraph focuses on this idea.

Questions 33–37

- 33 **contemporaries:** The answer is in the first sentence of the first paragraph. Note that the word needs to be taken from the passage, but it can be adapted (in this case, singular to plural) as the plural is needed to fit the structure of the sentence.
- 34 **sonnet/little song:** The answer is in the second sentence of the first paragraph. The word *it* at the beginning of this sentence refers back to the sentence before.
- 35 **Petrarch:** The answer is at the end of the first paragraph: ... *the latter* (or second of two previously mentioned things or people) *is regarded as the master of the form*.
- 36 **fourteen lines/octave and sestet:** The answer is at the beginning of the second paragraph: *consists of* is the same as *comprises*. The phrase *Complex poetic structure* would not fit here as the indefinite article would be needed, thus exceeding the word limit. For the alternative answer, see paragraph C, second sentence.
- 37 **more:** The answer is in paragraph C, where it is stated that the sestet is more varied.

Questions 38–40

- 38 **C:** The answer is in the second half of paragraph C. As with all questions of this type where a name is mentioned, the first step is to scan for the name in question. A is not true as Charles Gayley is not mentioned in connection with this. B is incorrect as this refers to the entire rhyme scheme and not just the octave (see the last sentence of the paragraph), and D is incorrect for this same reason.
- 39 **C:** The answer is in paragraph D: *Such a structure naturally allows greater flexibility for the author* (rather than the division into octave and sestet mentioned earlier, and referring back to the Petrarchan sonnet form). A is incorrect, as it is Howard who is mentioned as an indifferent poet, not his development. B is not correct because one sonnet form is not said to be more or less developed than the other. Alternative D is not right because the author says: *it would be hard, if not impossible, to enumerate the different ways in which it has been employed*, i.e. used in different ways, not counted in different ways.
- 40 **D:** The answer is in paragraphs E and F where the different sonnet forms of the poets are described. The key phrase is at the end of paragraph C: *a similar notion informs ...*. The other forms are noticeably different.

p31–35 ACADEMIC WRITING

FURTHER PRACTICE AND GUIDANCE (p32–34)

Task 1

- 1 a 8 b 5 c 8 d 7 e 3 f 2/5 g 6 h 6 i 4
j 4 k 7 l 1
- 2 a soared/rocketed
b plunged/fell back
c a sharp rise
d a steep fall
e dipped/fell back
f halved
g fluctuated
h dipped/fell back
i fell back/plunged
j a new peak
- 4 a 164 words – appropriate for the task
b yes
c There are no common errors in the text.