



I. Use of English Section (20 marks)

Fill in the gaps by combining two of the words in the box to make a compound word. (4 marks)

Note: you do not have to use ALL the words.

human home high draw badly
income part break time food baby
consuming made back tax being
powered down cooked poisoning sitter

Example: *I could never hurt another human being.*

1. There's been a _____ in communication.
2. He got _____ after eating seafood in that awful little restaurant.
3. She dreams of being a _____ lawyer.
4. The _____ didn't turn up so we couldn't go out last night.
5. My accountant thinks I pay too much _____.
6. I'd love to work _____ and be at home more.
7. Looking for a job is very _____.
8. Having to work nights is the main _____ of being a nurse.

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the Future Continuous or Future Perfect. (5 marks)

Example: What will you be doing (do) at this time tomorrow evening?

9. By the end of next year, he _____ (complete) his pilot's training.
10. I hope that I _____ (retire) long before I reach 70.
11. I certainly _____ (not work) here in 10 year's time.
12. I'm afraid that Roberta can't see you on Friday morning. She _____ (travel) to a conference in the South of France then.
13. I _____ (not finish) decorating the house by the end of the week.

Read this conversation. Choose the correct modal verbs and fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (8 marks)

- LIZ I'm so worried. James flew to Canada today and he hasn't phoned.
- ZOE It's a long journey. He must/can't be (be) tired.
- LIZ Or his plane (14) can't/might _____ (crash).
- ZOE Don't be silly. That (15) must/can't _____ (happen). It would have been on the news.
- LIZ Yes, you're right. But why hasn't he phoned?
- ZOE What time is it in Canada now?
- LIZ Er, about three in the morning, I think.
- ZOE That's it, then. He (16) can't/must _____ (be) asleep.
- LIZ Yes, of course. I suppose he (17) can't/might _____ (try) to text me when he landed, but perhaps his phone doesn't work over there.
- ZOE Isn't that James's mobile on the floor?
- LIZ Oh no! It (18) must/can't _____ (fall) out of his pocket when we were having breakfast.
- ZOE And look, there are seven text messages for him from someone called Bill.
- LIZ Oh dear, that's his boss. He (19) must/may _____ (try) to get hold of James about something important.
- ZOE Do you know why James has gone to Canada?
- LIZ Er, he (20) might/can't _____ (give) a talk at a conference, but I'm not sure.
- ZOE Have you checked your computer? He (21) may/can't _____ (send) you an email.
- LIZ Yes that's a good idea. I hadn't thought of that.

Tick the correct sentences. Change the incorrect ones. (3 marks)

like

Example: The whole thing was as a bad dream.

22. I've been sitting here for over an hour.
23. My cat enjoys looked after by my neighbours.
24. What I like about this house it's close to the park.
25. I wish he wouldn't shout at me all the time.
26. You shouldn't have tell him about it.
27. I'll be on the middle of a meeting at three.

Source: Face2Face Upper-Intermediate Teacher's Book/
Chris Redston & Tim Marchand /
CUP/ 2007 / Progress Tests page 219

II. Reading Section (15 marks)

Read the article about working women in the US.

Women Are Now Equal as Victims of Poor Economy

Across the United States, women in their prime earning years, struggling with an unfriendly economy, are retreating from the work force, either permanently or for long stretches.

They had piled into jobs in growing numbers since the 1960s. But that stopped happening this decade, and as the nearly seven-year-old recovery gives way to hard times, the retreat is likely to accelerate.

Indeed, for the first time since the women's movement came to life, an economic recovery has come and gone, and the percentage of women at work has fallen, not risen, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. Each of the seven previous recoveries since 1960 ended with a greater percentage of women at work than when it began.

When economists first started noticing this trend two or three years ago, many suggested that the pullback from paid employment was a matter of the women themselves deciding to stay home — to raise children or because their husbands were doing well or because, more than men, they felt committed to running their households.

But now, a different explanation is turning up in government data, in the research of a few economists and in a Congressional study, to be released Tuesday, that follows the women's story through the end of 2007.

After moving into virtually every occupation, women are being afflicted on a large scale by the same troubles as men: downturns, cutbacks, redundancies, low wages or the discouraging prospect of an outright pay cut. And they are responding as men have, by dropping out or disappearing for a while.

"When we saw women starting to drop out in the early part of this decade, we thought it was the motherhood movement, women staying home to raise their kids," Heather Boushey, a senior economist at the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, which did the Congressional study, said in an interview. "We did not think it was the economy, but when we looked into it, we realized that it was."

Hard times in manufacturing certainly sidelined Tootie Samson of Baxter, Iowa. Nine months after she lost her job on a factory assembly line, Ms. Samson, 48, is still not working. She could be. Jobs that pay \$8 or \$9 an hour are easy enough to land, she says. But like the men with whom she worked at the Maytag washing machine factory, now closed, near her home, she resists going back to work at less than half her old wage.

Ms. Samson knows she will have to get another job at some point. She and her husband still have a teenage daughter to put through college, and his income as a truck driver is not enough. So Ms. Samson, now receiving unemployment benefits, is going to college full time — leaving the work force for more than two years — hoping that a bachelor's degree will enable her to earn at least her old wage of \$20 an hour.

Vocabulary

economic recovery – when the economy of a country improves

to retreat – to leave

Source of text: unknown website

Answer the following questions about the text. (6 marks)

28. Why has the number of women working fallen?
29. What did the experts think was the reason until recently?
30. What are some of the typical problems that men face at work?
31. What does the *motherhood movement* support?
32. Why doesn't Tootie want to earn \$8 or \$9 an hour?
33. What is she doing to improve her job prospects?

Look at the phrases taken from the article. Choose the best definition for the underlined words. (3 marks)

34. "When we saw women starting to drop out in the early part of this decade ...
a. complain about b. leave their jobs c. fall over
35. ... she resists going back to work at less than half her old wage.
a. avoids b. is angry about c. hates
36. ... So Ms. Samson, now receiving unemployment benefits ...
a. the advantages of being unemployed b. visits from unemployed people
c. a monthly payment from the government

Read the article and do the activities.

Coffee Buyers Train Palates to Find Perfect Bean

By Begona Quesada

LONDON Sat October 4 (Reuters) - Angela Holder is passionate about her freshly ground morning cup of coffee which she has before leaving for work, where she will have a dozen more cups made from beans grown in exotic locations around the world.

Despite the high levels of caffeine that would challenge the most hard-core of coffee junkies, Holder sleeps like a baby at night because she does not swallow her coffee at work.

In scenes redolent of a wine-tasting session, she slurps it, swishes it around her mouth and noisily spits it out.

She 'cups' coffee.

"Your taste buds become very critical with everything you eat," Holder said in a room impregnated with the rich, powerful smell of roasting coffee.

Being a coffee cupper often entails traveling the world in the hunt for the perfect bean that might be growing on a remote farm in Latin America, Asia or Africa and then grappling with fellow hunters in Internet auctions to acquire that bean at the best price.

A cupper can change the life of a whole community because finding beans the cupper considers outstanding or unique can result in coffee buyers paying more than 10 times the average market price to acquire those beans.

In the current environment of historically low global coffee prices, this can be the difference between farmers remaining in the community where their ancestors were born or migration.

But underneath the glamour of belonging to an arcane group whose job it is to drink the world's finest coffees, there is a precise art.

"In some cupping sessions we have cupped 120 cups per day during three days," said Flori Marin. She said that by the end of the three days, it felt as if she had a hangover, and there was a pineapple feeling in her mouth. Marin, who cups coffee for Britain's Mercanta Coffee Hunters, is one of the two active women cuppers in Europe.

Article © 2003 Reuters Limited.

Are the following statements true or false? If they are false, rewrite them so that they are true. (4 marks)

37. Angela Holder doesn't sleep very well at night.
38. If an excellent coffee bean is discovered, the whole community where it is grown can benefit.
39. Coffee prices are so good that farmers are able to continue to farm the land of their ancestors.
40. Flori Marin has never felt bad after testing many cups of coffee.

Match the words (41-44) with the correct definitions (a-d). (2 marks)

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|----------------------------|--|
| 41. An ancestor is ... | a. someone who is looking for something. |
| 42. A coffee cupper is ... | b. someone who is addicted to drinking coffee. |
| 43. A coffee junkie is ... | c. someone from your family who is now dead. |
| 44. A hunter is ... | d. someone who tastes coffee for a living. |

III. Listening Section (15 marks)

Listen to five people talking about their jobs. Choose the correct answers. (8 marks)

Speaker One

45. The man is ...

- a. a hotel receptionist. b. office administrator. c. a postman.

46. The man isn't ...

- a. committed. b. keen on big events. c. prepared to work long hours permanently.

Speaker Two

47. The man ...

- a. can speak three languages. b. has been learning English for twelve years.
c. finds learning languages difficult.

48. He enjoys working ...

- a. in the telecommunications industry. b. with people. c. in an office.

Speaker Three

49. The man is ...

- a. a fashion designer b. a personal trainer c. a shop assistant.

50. The man doesn't mind working under pressure because ...

- a. he is more productive under pressure. b. it makes the day go more quickly
c. he learnt how to withstand pressure at school.

Speaker Four

51. What is she doing at the moment?

- a. studying to be a sports doctor b. taking a gap year and studying first-aid
c. training to be a professional sportsperson

Speaker Five

52. What has had the biggest impact on him?

- a. studying at college b. helping his mother in the kitchen c. working with a top chef

Listen to three people talk about the future. Are the sentences true or false? If they are false, change them so that they are true. (7 marks)

Speaker One

53. She is scared that the film *Bladerunner* will become a reality.

54. The climate won't be very different in the future.

Speaker Two

55. He's reading a sci-fi book at the moment.

56. In the book, there's a lot of poverty and war.

57. He feels positive about the future of the human race.

Speaker Three

58. In the future, we will enter into a new phase of our culture.

59. She is very negative about the future.

IV. Writing Section (15 marks)

Question One: Think about a funny or happy experience you had recently. Write an email to a friend about it. (Write approximately 100 words.)

Question Two: A local newspaper is running a competition. Choose ONE of the following topics and write an article for the newspaper (approximately 100 words.):

- Who do you admire? Why? Tell us about a person that inspires you.
- What do you think is the most difficult job in society? Why?

V. Oral Exam (15 marks)

VI. Homework and Tests (20 marks)