

3 Answer: City Street

Note The advisor says the booking was for *City Street*. The caller initially questions that and suggests that it was Baker Street. You must listen to decide which the correct answer is.

4 Answer: 10.30

Note The advisor initially provides the booking time. The caller repeats the time later in the conversation.

5 Answer: A

Note The caller says that car was not in the parking bay and then that she saw it on the other side of the street. She says that she thought somebody else had the car but that was clearly not the case – B is not the correct answer. She says she was about to phone the Car Pool when she saw the car – C is not the correct answer.

6 Answer: B

Note The advisor says he thinks the previous user left the car where the caller found it because the bay was occupied. He says that he will call the previous user but does not say he thinks he / she did anything wrong – A is not the correct answer. The advisor does not say or imply that he thinks the previous driver was acting selfishly – C is not the correct answer.

7 Answer: B

Note The caller says she hoots (makes a loud noise with the car horn) to alert the driver whose car is in the parking bay. She may feel angry, but she does not say anything about communicating verbally with the other driver – A is not the correct answer. The line 'show a little more patience' could lead you to think C is correct, but the speaker is referring to other people not about herself.

8 Answer: A

Note The caller says the car was 'filthy' and that inside and out it was muddy. She also mentions dog hair. She does not say there was damage or that anything was left in the car that should not have been. B and C are not correct answers.

9 Answer: C

Note The caller says the fuel (petrol) gauge was low and that it is the driver's responsibility to fill up (put petrol in the tank). She says sarcastically that she expected the keys to be difficult to find but not that she couldn't find them – B is not the correct answer. She says 'I finally started up the engine' but the use of *finally* refers to everything that had happened previously, not to any difficulty starting the car – A is not the correct answer.

10 Answer: B

Note The advisor says he that he will offer complimentary hours so he will credit the caller's account. He says that he could 'scrap the payment' (not charge for it) but that he would rather not so A is not the correct answer. They discuss going online to make a booking but nothing about reporting the incident – C is not the correct answer.

LISTENING Section 2

▶ Questions 11–13

11 Answer: not in use

Note The speaker introduces the idea of straight and curved bows so you are prepared to listen for the answer.

'String removed' in the text paraphrases 'unstrung' and 'string was taken off' which you hear in the recording.

12 Answer: Native Americans

Note The speaker lists a number of cultures but says 'We've all seen Native Americans with bows and arrows in the movies'. You must use a capital letter to begin both words in the answer.

13 Answer: firearms

Note You hear: 'The use of bows and arrows died out with the invention of **firearms**'. The sentence is paraphrased by 'a decline' and 'Advent of' in the notes. As the correct form of many compound words is ambiguous, writing *fire arms* as two separate words would probably be acceptable.

▶ Questions 14–15

The heading of the summary and the speaker's introductory line 'Right – the practical side. First of all safety ...' will help you focus on the relevant part of the talk and listen for the answers.

14 Answer: toys

Note You hear: 'Now you might have played with bows and arrows when you were kids but these bows and arrows aren't **toys**'. He adds 'They're not dangerous if used properly and safely', which comes before the gap in the summary.

15 Answer: target area

Note You only hear the answer phrase once here, though the speaker does say 'Nobody walks towards the targets'. You hear: 'go into the target area' which is paraphrased by 'enter the target area' in the summary.

▶ Questions 16–20

16 Answer: I

Note The bow is labelled and you will know what the bow is from earlier in the talk. The speaker says that the 'sight' is just above the middle of the bow and describes its purpose. You can see that the 'sight' is at eye level on the diagram. You will also know the more usual meaning of *sight* and be able to logically apply it to this new usage.

17 Answer: H

Note The speaker indicates that he will talk about the arrows specifically. He says the shafts are made of wood or fibre glass and he talks about the tip end.

18 Answer: E

Note The speaker explains where the fletching is by saying that it is at the opposite end to the tip, which is labelled on the diagram. He says that the fletching is traditionally made of feathers. You will probably know which part of an arrow is made with feathers and this will help answer the question.

19 Answer: G

Note The speaker says that there are arrows in the quiver and that the quiver should be tied around the waist.

20 Answer: A

Note The speaker introduces the idea of protection and you will know that you are listening to label three possible options on the diagram. The speaker then explains where the *bracer* is worn and what it is for. The speaker talks about the string early in the talk and you should know what he is referring to. Later he talks

about the drawstring. *Drawstring* is an option in the box but is not labelled on the diagram so is not an answer. The speaker also mentions the tension of the string. *Tension* is one of the options but is not a tangible object and not one of the correct answers. The speaker says that the arrow shaft can be made of fibre glass (a material) as well as of wood – fibre glass is not a correct answer. You can see both a chest guard and hand guard on the diagram but neither requires a label and so is not a correct answer.

LISTENING Section 3

▶ Questions 21–28

21 Answer: concentrate

Note Leo says that he 'can't concentrate'. He reinforces the idea by saying 'I just switch off'.

22 Answer: energy

Note The tutor asks Leo if he is studying too late at night when he's 'got no energy left'. She reinforces the idea by saying 'It's hard to achieve anything when you're exhausted'.

23 Answer: challenging

Note Ideas in the sentence and in the conversation are reversed. The tutor says that studying something enjoyable (less demanding) will get Leo 'into the swing of things' (help him to start positively). She says he can 'go on to more challenging things'.

24 Answer: strong subjects/stronger subjects

Note You hear the tutor ask: 'Is the objective to do as well as you possibly can in your strong subjects or to bring your weaker subjects up to an acceptable level?' She goes on to say 'revising a stronger subject might mean ...'. She balances (weighs up) the pros and cons of two possible objectives.

25 Answer: A grade

Note The tutor says that getting an A grade might be 'more rewarding and beneficial' and then says that Leo might 'feel a greater sense of pride in getting a couple of A grades than ... scraping through (only just passing) three or four other subjects.' As the gap is preceded by *an*, *A grade* is the correct answer. The former is what you actually hear on the recording also.

26 Answer: fail

Note Leo asks if he should accept (realistically expect) that there are one or two subjects he will fail.

27 Answer: time limit

Note The tutor says 'My advice would be to set a time limit on how long you'll spend on each subject.'

28 Answer: visual

Note You do not actually hear the phrase 'visual learning style' on the recording. You hear Leo and his tutor agree that he is a visual learner, and you hear the key phrase repeated. The tutor goes on to explain what having a visual learning style means.

▶ Questions 29–30 (Answers can be in either order)

29 Answer: B

Note The tutor says that students 'usually work out some sort of structured procedure.'

30 Answer: E

Note The tutor talks about students commenting on each other's work and then says that 'Both positive and critical comments coming from a peer can be very helpful.'

Note A is not correct – Leo suggests this but the tutor disagrees. C is not correct – Leo says (and the tutor agrees) that students could 'test each other' but does not suggest that means being competitive. D is incorrect – commenting on each other's work does not mean marking it. F is incorrect – the tutor talks about the benefits of having company but says nothing about developing social skills.

LISTENING Section 4

▶ Questions 31–40

31 Answer: London

Note The lecturer says 'people assume that Hitchcock was from America' and then mentions Hollywood. He then provides the answer ... 'he was in fact born in London.' Even if you know that Hitchcock was British, *Britain* or *England* is not a correct answer as neither is mentioned in the lecture.

32 Answer: 40/forty

Note The question asks when he moved to Hollywood. The lecturer states that: 'He didn't actually emigrate until he was 40 years old.' *Emigrate* means, 'move to another country'. You can write numbers in either figures or words.

33 Answer: sound

Note The lecturer says that *Blackmail*, was the first movie with sound made in Britain.

34 Answer: Number 13/Number thirteen

Note The phrase *failed attempt* is not actually used in the lecture. You are prepared to start listening for the answer when the lecturer says ended in disaster. He then goes on to explain why the film was unsuccessful.

35 Answer: B

Note You hear: 'One of his innovations was to use a camera the way a person watching would. This gave filmgoers the sense that they were voyeurs rather than just viewers.' Here, the lecturer says nothing about filming more quickly and goes on to stress that Hitchcock's films were filmed very slowly – A is not the correct answer. Throughout his talk, the lecturer stresses that Hitchcock surprised viewers – C is not the correct answer.

36 Answer: C

Note You hear: 'A week filming one scene would blow the budget!' meaning it would be too expensive. The lecturer's view of Hitchcock's perfection is positive and he does not suggest wasting time – A is not the correct answer. There is no mention of viewers' reaction to the process – C is not a correct answer.

37 Answer: C

Note You hear: 'The viewer knows that something terrible is going to happen – they don't need to actually see it.' so A is true. The lecturer also says 'the real strength of his work is the complex examination of his characters. His movies borrow many themes from psychoanalysis ...' so B is also true. The lecturer talks about Hitchcock surprising viewers and specifically explains *the twist ending*. C is not true so is the correct answer.

38 Answer: A

Note You hear: 'No longer able to identify with Marion, the viewer begins to empathise with the new principal character.' Before that he explains who Marion is and why the viewer relates to her especially. The new principal character is a murderer and the lecturer makes no mention of him being likeable – B is not the correct answer. He says nothing about other characters not being interesting – C is not the correct answer. Note that answer C might be an answer you would guess at if you didn't understand this part of the lecture well.

39 Answer: B

Note The lecturer says 'Some might even say that before Hitchcock, the director was a far less significant individual in the film-making process.' The lecturer previously explained that Hitchcock was the first director that the public recognised but not that previously they recognised any other directors, so C is not the correct answer. He does not say anything about other directors starring in their films, only that Hitchcock did – A is not the correct answer.

40 Answer: C

Note This is a question that checks your overall comprehension and so comes as the final question. The lecturer stresses on a number of occasions Hitchcock's importance and influence. He mentions *Psycho* several times but the film is not the subject of his talk – A is not a correct answer. He mentions several film titles early in the lecture but he does not compare any of them – B is not the correct answer.

READING Passage 1

▶ **Questions 1–6**

1 Answer: desperate

Note In the first paragraph, the writer tells us what the attendant said: 'He craned his head upward. 'Ah, the weather is desperate today,' he said.' Then she explains why she was so impressed: 'The word clung to me. How had he found the most poetic and perfect word to describe the weather that day?'

2 Answer: cadence/lilt

Note Both words must be correct to get one mark. The key line is 'the cadence and lilt of the words that greeted us in the shops and pubs at which we stopped to ask directions.'

3 Answer: mountains, ocean, cliffs

Note The writer describes the landscape as *mythical*. The question provides *unreal* as a synonym of *mythical*. In the 4th paragraph, she describes 'the green, undulating mountains that opened up to vistas of the ocean, cliffs and ruined castles seemed as to be permeated with ... a mysterious energy.' Mountains, the ocean and cliffs are physical features of *landscape*. Using the article is unnecessary.

4 Answer: space and time

Note The relevant paragraph says 'the Irish seem to allow for the flow space and time.' The positive line in the question sentence *appreciate and embrace* paraphrases 'they are present to the rhythm of their lives and allow the creative process to speak to their souls' in the passage.

5 Answer: mindfulness

Note The key line is 'It is far more creative to work with the idea of mindfulness rather than with the idea of will.' The next part of the paragraph expands and explains the point.

6 Answer: seanachie

Note The short 7th paragraph tells us 'The Irish are also well-known storytellers. In fact the Seanachie (pronounced shawn-a-key) or storyteller is still an honoured profession in Ireland.'

▶ **Questions 7–10**

The heading of the notes task makes clear that the relevant information will all be located in the paragraph that follows the previous question.

7 Answer: memory

Note The notes paraphrase the idea of *stored in his memory* with *recalled from*.

8 Answer: honoured

Note The passage puts the storyteller *in an honoured place in the house of a neighbour or at a wake*. The storyteller was a special guest at social gatherings.

9 Answer: adults and children

Note The complete answer phrase does not appear in the passage but each separate word does. The key line is 'Nor was it only adults who wished to hear tales. My father described to me how himself and other children would spend hours, night after night, listening.'

10 Answer: household chores

Note The relevant part of the paragraph tells us 'he and his companions used to do all the household chores for an elderly neighbour each winter evening in order that he might ... spend the night telling them long folk tales' (stories).

11 Answer: F

Note The writer says that 'The weather that day was more than desperate' so worse than the day described at the beginning of the passage.

12 Answer: T

Note The final paragraph begins 'I thanked him (Yeats) for sharing his gift of words with the world and asked him to help me do the same (the request)'. The final line of the paragraph describes an image in the photo the writer believes might have been Yeats' ghost. She then says 'I like to think his Irish soul was wishing me well as a writer' (he had responded).

READING Passage 2

▶ **Questions 13–19**

13 Answer: vi

Note In the first part of the paragraph, the writer talks about an author who stresses the benefits of living alone. In the second part, the writer lists a number of his friends who do not benefit from living alone and explains why they would not agree with the author.

14 Answer: iii

Note The topic sentence of paragraph C more or less paraphrases the question. However, that sentence is a link between paragraphs B and C and is not a summary of the content of paragraph C. Paragraph B is the