

**PAPER 3 LISTENING** approximately 40 minutes**PART 1**

*You will hear three different extracts.*

*For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.*

*In the exam you will hear each extract twice.*

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**Extract One**

You hear a reviewer on a radio programme talking about a book.

- 1 The speaker says that the book's title refers to the point at which
  - A social epidemics are at their height.
  - B something becomes a social epidemic.
  - C people become concerned about social epidemics.
- 2 The speaker says, that in her opinion, the book
  - A presents some challenging conclusions.
  - B is less complex than it may appear.
  - C uses terminology that may confuse readers.

**Extract Two**

You hear a reporter on a radio programme talking as he climbs a big rock.

- 3 One question the speaker asks himself is
  - A why he feels the way he does.
  - B where his climbing partner has gone.
  - C what has motivated him to climb the rock.
- 4 The speaker says that at this exact moment
  - A he doesn't care about the risk he is taking.
  - B he is relishing the experience.
  - C he feels that age is irrelevant.

**Extract Three**

You hear part of a radio programme about literary festivals.

- 5 The interviewer says that when writers appear at events at literary festivals,
  - A they dislike being asked difficult questions.
  - B they find the experience easier if they read their own work.
  - C they seldom prepare as thoroughly as they should.
- 6 Why, according to William, do writers like meeting readers?
  - A Writers are made to feel they have succeeded in their aim.
  - B Writers want readers to know what they are really like.
  - C Readers give writers ideas for future work.

*Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 1':*

*Before you check your answers to Part 1 of the test, go on to pages 30–32.*

## WHAT'S TESTED

The questions in Part 1 of the Listening paper test your ability to understand and interpret often complex points made and information given by speakers in three separate short pieces. Questions may focus on any of the following:

- **gist** – the general meaning of what a speaker says, based on more than one sentence or phrase.
- **detail** – a specific piece of information given or point made by a speaker, contained in a single phrase or sentence.
- **main idea** – the main point made by a speaker, rather than more minor points made or examples given.
- **function** – what a speaker is doing when speaking, for example, criticising or apologising.
- **purpose** – what a speaker is trying to achieve, what a speaker wants to happen as a result of speaking.
- **topic** – the subject matter of what a speaker says.
- **feeling** – the feeling expressed by a speaker.
- **attitude** – the way a speaker regards something or someone, as conveyed by what the speaker says.
- **opinion** – a view expressed or strongly implied by a speaker.

## TIPS

- Don't rush into choosing the option that appears superficially to be the most plausible – what speakers say is often fairly complex and subtle.
- It is possible that more than one option in a question may be correct according to what the speaker says, but only one option will correctly answer the question that has been asked, so make sure that you read the question carefully.
- The two questions for each extract are likely to follow the sequence of what is said, with the first question about the first part of the piece and the second question about the second part. On occasions, however, a question may focus on the piece as a whole.
- If you find one of the extracts very difficult and are struggling with the questions on it, don't spend too much time on them so that you do not concentrate sufficiently on the next piece. If you do that, you may fail to answer questions on the next piece and lose marks unnecessarily.
- Use the pauses before and between the extracts to read the questions in advance, so that you are aware of the aspects of each piece that you will be tested on. Read the rubrics carefully too – they will give you the context for each of the pieces.
- Use the second listening to check your answers, even if you were confident of them on the first listening.
- Write your answers on the question paper as you listen. In the exam you will have five minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers onto a separate answer sheet.

The exercises below will help you to eliminate the incorrect options in the questions in the test or to confirm that you have selected the right options.

Listen to each of the three extracts again and after each one, tick one or more boxes for the relevant questions.

**Question 1** Stop the recording when you hear 'take us by surprise'.

Which of the following does the speaker say about the 'tipping point'?

- A It is a phrase that is used for the book's title.
- B It refers to the sudden growth of a phenomenon.
- C After it, social epidemics cease to become more widespread.
- D It can be applied more to inventions than to ideas.
- E It is mostly associated with unwelcome social developments.
- F It refers to something becoming unexpectedly widespread.

**Question 2** Stop the recording at the end of the first extract.

Which of the following does the speaker say about the book?

- A It presents a detailed analysis of the causes of social epidemics.
- B It does not make clear exactly what 'connectors' and 'mavens' are.
- C It would be wrong to regard its analysis as a simplistic one.
- D Not all the ideas in it are original.
- E It suggests ways of dealing with social problems.
- F It contains unorthodox ideas about what should be done about social problems.

**Question 3** Stop the recording when you hear 'somewhere far above your head'.

Which of the following does the speaker refer to?

- A being close to the top
- B what the point of climbing the crag is for him
- C the fact that he normally feels bad when he is high up
- D the fact that there is nothing solid below him
- E no longer being able to see his climbing partner
- F the fact that his climbing partner is further up than him

**Question 4** Stop the recording at the end of the second extract.

Which of the following does the speaker mention?

- A the physical appearance of the object he is climbing
- B the physical effects that climbing is having on him
- C being glad that he is where he is
- D regretting not having looked closely at his life insurance policy
- E the appeal of danger to men of his age
- F a belief that men of his age are good at dangerous activities

**Question 5** *Stop the recording when you hear 'every couple of sentences'.*

Which of the following does the interviewer mention about literary festivals?

- A something that writers seldom say about them
- B the amount of preparation required of writers before reading from their work
- C a misunderstanding writers have concerning what is expected of them
- D questions of a kind that writers are happy to be asked
- E questions which are not about the writer's own work
- F that writers are repeatedly asked the same questions

**Question 6** *Stop the recording at the end of the third extract.*

Which of the following does William say?

- A Writers are not as miserable as people think they are.
- B Some writers never lose confidence in themselves.
- C Writers need to talk to people in order to get ideas.
- D Writers write with readers in mind.
- E Readers are sometimes surprised by what writers are really like.
- F Writers like to know that someone has read their work.

**Now check your answers to these exercises. When you have done so, listen again to Part 1 of the test and decide whether you wish to change any of the answers you gave. Then check your answers to Part 1 of the test.**

**PART 2**

You will hear someone called Karen Williams talking about her career.

For questions 7–15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

In the exam you will hear the piece twice.

At the end of her first work experience, Karen spent two days  **7** and checking rooms with the floor housekeeper.

Her last work experience was spent in the hotel's  **8** .

The subject of Karen's next course was  **9** .

During her HND course, the subjects she had to study were business studies, hotel management, human resource management and  **10** .

The topic of her report was  **11** in hotels.

In her report, she wrote reviews of various  **12** .

She joined an organisation with the initials  **13** .

She got information from a magazine called  **14** .

In her present job, she has to deal with problems caused by the hotel being

**15** .

*Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 2'.*

*Now check your answers to Part 2 of the test.*

**PART 3**

*You will hear an interview with someone who consulted a 'life coach' to improve her life.*

*For questions 16–20 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.*

*In the exam you will hear the piece twice.*

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- 16 Brigid says that she consulted a life coach because
- A she had read a great deal about them.
  - B both her work and home life were getting worse.
  - C other efforts to improve her life had failed.
  - D the changes she wanted to make were only small ones.
- 17 What did Brigid's coach tell her about money?
- A It would be very easy for Brigid to get a lot of it.
  - B Brigid's attitude towards it was uncharacteristic of her.
  - C Brigid placed too much emphasis on it in her life.
  - D Few people have the right attitude towards it.
- 18 What does Brigid say about her reaction to her coach's advice on money?
- A She felt silly repeating the words her coach gave her.
  - B She tried to hide the fact that she found it ridiculous.
  - C She felt a lot better as a result of following it.
  - D She found it difficult to understand at first.
- 19 What does Brigid say happened during the other sessions?
- A She was told that most people's problems had the same cause.
  - B Her powers of concentration improved.
  - C Some things she was told to do proved harder than others.
  - D She began to wonder why her problems had arisen in the first place.
- 20 What has Brigid concluded?
- A The benefits of coaching do not compensate for the effort required.
  - B She was too unselfish before she had coaching.
  - C She came to expect too much of her coach.
  - D It is best to limit the number of coaching sessions you have.

***Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 3'.***

***Now check your answers to Part 3 of the test.***

**PART 4**

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about cities they have visited.

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

**TASK ONE**

For questions 21–25, choose from the list (A–H) why each speaker visited the city.

- A for an interview
- B as part of a holiday
- C to see friends
- D for a conference
- E to show it to others
- F to see it again
- G to see a particular building
- H for research purposes

Speaker 1 

	<b>21</b>
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Speaker 2 

	<b>22</b>
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Speaker 3 

	<b>23</b>
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Speaker 4 

	<b>24</b>
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Speaker 5 

	<b>25</b>
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**TASK TWO**

For questions 26–30, choose each speaker's opinion of the city from the list (A–H).

- A friendly
- B ugly
- C exciting
- D overcrowded
- E too big
- F well-organised
- G frightening
- H overrated

Speaker 1 

	<b>26</b>
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Speaker 2 

	<b>27</b>
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Speaker 3 

	<b>28</b>
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Speaker 4 

	<b>29</b>
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Speaker 5 

	<b>30</b>
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*Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 4'.*

*In the exam you will have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto a separate answer sheet.*

*Now check your answers to Part 4 of the test.*

**PAPER 3 LISTENING** approximately 40 minutes**PART 1**

*You will hear three different extracts.*

*For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.*

*In the exam you will hear each extract twice.*

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**Extract One**

You hear part of a talk about negotiating with others.

- 1 The speaker says that both soft and hard ways of negotiating
  - A are more suitable in some situations than in others.
  - B tend to result in outcomes that were not anticipated.
  - C indicate a lack of confidence on the part of those using them.
- 2 The speaker says that principled negotiation involves
  - A accepting that life can be unfair.
  - B greater effort from both sides.
  - C the use of objective criteria.

**Extract Two**

You hear part of a radio programme about a pottery.

- 3 What does the reporter emphasise about the pottery?
  - A how seldom anyone visits it these days
  - B how deceptive its appearance is
  - C how much it seems to belong to a previous era
- 4 When describing the history of the pottery, Roly Curtis
  - A mentions a problem common to many potteries.
  - B refers to a mistake he believes was made.
  - C expresses support for what his father did.

**Extract Three**

You hear part of a radio programme about the stars of silent films.

- 5 The speaker says that Harold Lloyd became very successful because he
  - A acted on a suggestion made by a colleague.
  - B changed the character he portrayed in films.
  - C became more ambitious than he had previously been.
- 6 The speaker says that Lloyd's career suffered because
  - A his character's attitude ceased to be appealing.
  - B he was reluctant to make films with sound.
  - C he lost confidence in his abilities as a performer.

*Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 1'.*

*Now check your answers to Part 1 of the test.*

**PART 2**

You will hear part of a radio programme, in which the history of Ty-Phoo Tipps – a brand of tea that is well-known in Britain – is described.

For questions 7–15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

In the exam you will hear the piece twice.

In 1835, William Sumner appeared in a publication called the  **7** .

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Sumners' business sold  *and*  **8** in addition to groceries.

Mary found that a certain type of tea was good for  **9** .

John was told that people would not wish to buy tea that resembled  **10** .

John thought that the name he chose for the tea sounded like a word that was

**11** .

The name of the tea has a double 'p' because of a  **12** .

To promote the tea, customers were offered a big  **13** .

John wanted people to know his tea came from the  **14** .

John was given an honour for his  **15** .

**Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 2'.**

**Before you check your answers to Part 2 of the test, go on to pages 66–67.**

## WHAT'S TESTED

Part 2 of the Listening paper is the productive task, in which you have to write words and phrases to complete sentences with information that you hear in the piece.

## TIPS

- You will normally be required to write only words and phrases that are actually said in the piece. If you attempt to rephrase what you hear, for example by using different vocabulary or changing the grammatical structure, you may make unnecessary mistakes and lose marks, even though you understood perfectly what was said in the piece.
- Don't spend too much time on a question you are having difficulty with – this may mean that you miss the information required for subsequent questions, which you may have been able to answer more easily.
- Use the pause of 45 seconds before the piece is heard to look carefully at the questions so that you are prepared for the kind of answer that will be required in each case. This will also give you a good idea of the kind of information the piece will contain.
- Pay close attention to any words that appear after the gap in a question, as these will affect the nature of the answer that is required.
- Use the second listening to check answers you were confident about on the first listening and to fill in answers to questions you were unable to answer then.

*Listen to Part 2 of the test again and do the exercises below. They will give you clues to the answers to each question in the test.*

**Question 7** *Stop the recording when you hear 'came from China'.*

The gap should be filled by a title referring to

- A a particular region.
- B a list of businesses.
- C certain kinds of shop.

**Question 8** *Stop the recording when you hear 'life was good'.*

The gap should be filled by words describing

- A food and drink.
- B types of drink.
- C drinks and household goods.

**Question 9** *Stop the recording when you hear 'why Sumner did not sell it'.*

The gap should be filled by a word or phrase describing

- A an illness.
- B a mood.
- C a physical feature.

**Question 10** *Stop the recording when you hear 'under a brand name'.*

The gap should be filled by a word or phrase describing

- A a block of something.
- B the colour of something.
- C small particles of something.

**Question 11** *Stop the recording when you hear 'Ty-Phoo could and was'.*

The gap should be filled by a word or phrase referring to

- A a type of product.
- B a region.
- C the length of words.

**Question 12** *Stop the recording when you hear 'stick with this spelling'.*

The gap should be filled by a word or phrase describing

- A a sound.
- B a decision.
- C an action.

**Question 13** *Stop the recording when you hear 'cream and biscuits'.*

The gap should be filled by a word or phrase describing

- A an object.
- B a sum of money.
- C an event.

**Question 14** *Stop the recording when you hear 'inserted them in the packets of tea'.*

The gap should be filled by a word or phrase describing

- A a geographical area.
- B part of a plant.
- C a process.

**Question 15** *Stop the recording at the end of the piece.*

The gap should be filled by a word or phrase connected with

- A commercial success.
- B helping others.
- C employment.

**Now check your answers to these exercises. When you have done so, listen again to Part 2 of the test and decide whether you wish to change any of the answers you gave. Then check your answers to Part 2 of the test.**

**PART 3**

*You will hear an interview with someone whose family spent a year living without television.*

*For questions 16–20 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.*

*In the exam you will hear the piece twice.*

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- 16** One reason why the family decided not to have a television was that
- A** the reception from the communal aerial was often poor.
  - B** they did not think the satellite technician would do the job properly.
  - C** linking up with the communal aerial was complicated.
  - D** they preferred to enjoy the beauty of their new surroundings.
- 17** One thing that Miranda enjoyed about not having a television was
- A** telling other people about what they did instead.
  - B** returning to hobbies they had previously given up.
  - C** observing the reaction of others when they found out.
  - D** feeling more energetic during the evening.
- 18** Miranda says that one disadvantage of not having a television was
- A** the fact that they could not follow their favourite series.
  - B** a constant desire to be more up-to-date with the news.
  - C** being unable to discuss topics they had previously discussed.
  - D** feeling out of touch with what other people talked about.
- 19** What does Miranda say about getting connected again?
- A** She felt it would be of some benefit to the whole family.
  - B** She agreed because her attitude towards television had changed.
  - C** She initially disagreed with her husband about doing so.
  - D** She felt that they were doing so because they were lazy people.
- 20** Miranda says that since they got a television again, her children
- A** are more able to distinguish good programmes from rubbish.
  - B** sometimes refuse to watch it when she suggests they do so.
  - C** have decided not to return to the habit of watching it.
  - D** never watch it simply because they are feeling lazy.

*Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 3'.*

*Now check your answers to Part 3 of the test.*

**PART 4**

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about hearing some unexpected news.

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

**TASK ONE**

For questions 21–25, choose from the list (A–H) what the news involved.

- A a chance to travel
- B a job application
- C a request for a favour
- D the cancellation of an arrangement
- E a financial matter
- F an offer of accommodation
- G someone's anger
- H an invitation to an event

Speaker 1 

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Speaker 2 

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Speaker 3 

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Speaker 4 

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Speaker 5 

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**TASK TWO**

For questions 26–30, from the list (A–H) how each speaker feels with regard to the news.

- A embarrassed
- B uninterested
- C curious
- D disappointed
- E relieved
- F envious
- G annoyed
- H amused

Speaker 1 

	26
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Speaker 2 

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Speaker 3 

	28
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Speaker 4 

	29
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Speaker 5 

	30
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Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 4'.

In the exam you will have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto a separate answer sheet.

Now check your answers to Part 4 of the test.

**PAPER 3 LISTENING** approximately 40 minutes**PART 1**

*You will hear three different extracts.*

*For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.*

*In the exam you will hear each extract twice.*

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**Extract One**

You hear part of a radio programme about British attitudes.

- 1 The speaker says that one example of British people's pessimism is their
  - A calm response to problems that affect them personally.
  - B acceptance of what they are told by administrators.
  - C tendency to exaggerate potential problems.
- 2 What does the speaker say about British children?
  - A They come to appreciate irony later in life.
  - B It comes naturally to them to be pessimistic.
  - C They are aware of having a peculiar sense of humour.

**Extract Two**

You hear the introduction to a radio science programme.

- 3 The speaker describes a process by which the brain
  - A changes previous perceptions about events.
  - B discards irrelevant information about events.
  - C waits before focusing on events.
- 4 What does the speaker say about the research he mentions?
  - A It has been influenced by the methods used for live TV broadcasts.
  - B It adds useful information to what is already known.
  - C It is likely to be disproved by other research.

**Extract Three**

You hear the introduction to a radio programme about inventors.

- 5 The speaker says that Edison's comment
  - A reflects the naivety of inventors.
  - B sums up the unpredictability of an inventor's life.
  - C is as true today as when he made it.
- 6 What does the speaker say about the rules concerning English patents?
  - A He can understand why they remain in force.
  - B They have always put inventors at a disadvantage.
  - C Some inventors do not abide by them.

*Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 1':*

*Now check your answers to Part 1 of the test.*

**PART 2**

You will hear part of a radio report about interactive science and technology centres in Britain.

For questions 7–15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

In the exam you will hear the piece twice.

The area on which the National Stone Centre stands has been used for a long time for the mining of

.

Visitors to the centre are surprised to discover how much stone people

.

Examples of the use of stone in construction shown are

.

The headmaster describes the centre as an excellent

.

The first interactive gallery in Britain was called

.

At Techniquest, there are structures which

.

At Techniquest, a special

is used for teaching people about centrifugal force.

People can learn about the effect that

can have on each other at Techniquest.

A dragon is used for teaching people about

at Techniquest.

**Stop the recording when you hear ‘That’s the end of Part 2’.**

**Now check your answers to Part 2 of the test.**

**PART 3**

You will hear an interview with someone who reviews hotels.

For questions 16–20 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

In the exam you will hear the piece twice.

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- 16 What does Paddy say about some readers of her column?
- A They suspect that she enjoys criticising hotels.
  - B Her attitude to hotels has changed because of their response.
  - C Her comments match their experiences of hotels.
  - D They prefer reading about hotels they would not want to visit.
- 17 What does Paddy say about some hotel-keepers?
- A They sometimes have to force themselves to have a sense of humour.
  - B They would be more suited to a different profession.
  - C They expect to receive negative comments about their hotels.
  - D They are surprised that they become friends of hers.
- 18 Paddy says that some hotel-keepers she has contacted about the book have
- A realised that she does not really have an assistant called Emily.
  - B corrected inaccuracies that were in her review of their hotels.
  - C responded favourably despite criticisms she had made.
  - D made her wonder whether her reviews of their hotels were unfair.
- 19 Paddy says that one hotel-keeper she spoke to told her that
- A other people are unlikely to be treated in the same way in hotels as she is.
  - B he was unwilling to discuss some of the comments in her review.
  - C her reviews did not have as much influence as she believed.
  - D he no longer wanted his hotel to appear in the book.
- 20 The same owner also told her that
- A he had passed information about her to other hotels.
  - B he resented her description of him in her review.
  - C he did not understand why she wanted to put his hotel in her book.
  - D there was nothing distinctive about her physical appearance.

*Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 3'.*

*Before you check your answers to Part 3 of the test, go on to pages 97–98.*

## WHAT'S TESTED

The questions in Part 3 of the Listening paper test you on your ability to understand and interpret often complex points made and information given by speakers in conversation, particularly in an interview situation. Questions may focus on any of the following:

- **opinion** – a view expressed by a speaker.
- **gist** – the general meaning of what a speaker says, or the main point a speaker makes.
- **detail** – specific information given or a particular point made by a speaker.
- **inference** – something which is not directly stated by a speaker but which is strongly implied.

## TIPS

- Questions follow the order of what is said in the piece – for example, questions in an interview may cover each succeeding answer given by the person being interviewed.
- Don't rush into choosing the option that appears superficially to be the most plausible – what speakers say is often fairly complex and subtle.
- It is possible that more than one option in a question may be correct according to what the speaker says, but only one option will correctly answer the question that has been asked, so make sure that you read the question carefully.
- If you find a question particularly difficult, don't linger on it so that you do not concentrate sufficiently on what comes next in the piece. If you do that, you may fail to answer the next question, which may have presented you with considerably less difficulty.
- Use the pause of one minute before the piece to read the questions in advance, so that you are aware of the aspects of it that you will be tested on.
- Use the second listening to check your answers even if you were confident of them on the first listening, as well as to answer questions you were unable to do then.

*Listen to Part 3 of the test again and do the exercises below. They will help you to eliminate the incorrect options in the questions in the test or to confirm that you have selected the right options. In each exercise, tick one or more boxes.*

**Question 16** Stop the recording when Paddy says 'some awful ones too'.

Which of the following does Paddy mention in her first speech?

- A** a feeling of optimism whenever she goes to a hotel
- B** hotels whose appearances are deceptive
- C** a desire on her part to find things wrong with hotels
- D** the influence that readers' letters have had on her
- E** a reference to highly critical reviews of hotels she has written
- F** readers' own opinions of hotels she has reviewed
- G** a comment on how enjoyable her critical reviews of hotels are
- H** a comment about hotels she approves of in her reviews

**Question 17** Stop the recording when Paddy says 'have become friends'.

Which of the following does Paddy refer to in her second speech?

- A hotel-keepers who are aware of reasons why their hotels deserve criticism
- B circumstances in which she does not feel good about criticising a hotel
- C hotel-keepers who would prefer to be in a different line of work
- D hotel-keepers she thinks would make excellent performers
- E the kind of hotel-keepers most likely to have a sense of humour
- F the reaction of hotel-keepers when she gives their hotels bad reviews
- G hotel-keepers who she thinks disguise their true feelings about her reviews
- H how strange it is that she has become friends with certain hotel-keepers

**Question 18** Stop the recording when Paddy says 'behind-the-scenes stories'.

Which of the following does Paddy mention in her third speech?

- A realising that some details in her original reviews were inaccurate
- B the fact that she has enjoyed getting into contact with hotel owners
- C the reason why she sometimes pretends to be someone else
- D occasions when she has regretted pretending to be someone else
- E hotel owners protesting about the reviews she wrote about their hotels
- F asking hotel owners whether their hotels have got better since her review
- G changing her mind about whether some hotels were really as bad as she said
- H hotel owners who have been pleased to give her further information

**Question 19** Stop the recording when Paddy says 'the last thing that I want'.

Which of the following does Paddy mention concerning the hotel owner in her fourth speech?

- A why he did not want his hotel to be included in her book
- B a particular comment she had made that he strongly disagreed with
- C his reluctance to discuss her review of his hotel in detail
- D why his hotel had originally been included in the book but then removed
- E occasions when people have told him that Paddy's reviews were wrong
- F a comment he made about the effect that her reviews have on people
- G his belief that she only likes hotels where she is treated as important
- H a belief he has about what she likes about hotels that is not true

**Question 20** Stop the recording at the end of the interview.

Which of the following does Paddy refer to concerning the hotel owner in her final speech?

- A people wanting to know what Paddy looked like
- B details he gave that would enable hotels to know when she was visiting them
- C his opinion of the way she looked
- D people telling him that his description of Paddy was inaccurate
- E his realisation that appearing in the book would be free
- F his confusion as to the purpose of her book
- G the possibility that he found her description of him flattering
- H a comment he made on her description of him

**Now check your answers to these exercises. When you have done so, listen again to Part 3 of the test and decide whether you wish to change any of the answers you gave. Then check your answers to Part 3 of the test.**

**PART 4**

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about leisure activities they take part in. You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

**TASK ONE**

For questions 21–25, choose from the list (A–H) what the leisure activity involves for the speaker.

- A organising events
- B raising money
- C travelling to many places
- D performing
- E attending regular meetings
- F spending significant sums of money
- G doing a course
- H spending a lot of time

Speaker 1 

	<b>21</b>
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Speaker 2 

	<b>22</b>
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Speaker 3 

	<b>23</b>
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Speaker 4 

	<b>24</b>
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Speaker 5 

	<b>25</b>
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**TASK TWO**

For questions 26–30, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker particularly enjoys about the leisure activity.

- A returning to a previous interest
- B being better at something than other people
- C being part of a group
- D taking part in something useful
- E doing something that contrasts with work
- F acquiring a skill
- G receiving praise from others
- H meeting a variety of new people

Speaker 1 

	<b>26</b>
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Speaker 2 

	<b>27</b>
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Speaker 3 

	<b>28</b>
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Speaker 4 

	<b>29</b>
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Speaker 5 

	<b>30</b>
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Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 4'.

In the exam you will have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto a separate answer sheet.

Now check your answers to Part 4 of the test.

**PAPER 3 LISTENING** approximately 40 minutes**PART 1**

You will hear three different extracts.

For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

In the exam you will hear each extract twice.

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**Extract One**

You hear a psychologist talking about confidence.

- 1 What does the speaker say about the word 'confidence'?
  - A Most dictionary definitions of it are inaccurate.
  - B It means a great deal more than simply 'self-assurance'.
  - C It is a hard word to define precisely.
- 2 What does the speaker say about having confidence?
  - A There is no one who doesn't wish to have it.
  - B It frequently changes into feeling superior.
  - C Some people are incapable of it.

**Extract Two**

You hear a critic talking about a new book.

- 3 The speaker says that Goldman's latest book contains
  - A views even more negative than those in his previous book.
  - B confusing comments on actors and directors.
  - C criticism that may be unnecessarily harsh.
- 4 The speaker believes that Goldman
  - A exaggerates the difficulties of his occupation.
  - B has an unfavourable opinion of his own occupation.
  - C is unaware of how much his work is admired.

**Extract Three**

You hear a musician talking about American music.

- 5 What does the speaker say about the James Brown records he mentions?
  - A They conveyed a sense of joy.
  - B They were surprise hits.
  - C They were totally unlike Brown's other records.
- 6 The speaker says that people growing up in Britain in the 1960s
  - A had only a limited view of what America was like.
  - B had the same view of America as Americans did.
  - C felt that American music was more varied than British music.

**Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 1'.**

**Now check your answers to Part 1 of the test.**

**PART 2**

You will hear part of a radio programme about toys, in which the development of a famous toy called Meccano is described.

For questions 7–15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

In the exam you will hear the piece twice.

Frank Hornby worked for a  **7** .

He was inspired by a book called  **8** .

The  **9** he invented did not work properly.

He started to consider the idea of  **10** parts.

He decided that the parts would need to have a  **11** in them.

The first parts he made were from a big  **12** .

The first object that was built with the new system was a  **13** .

The first name given to the new toy was  **14** .

Each Meccano set could be made bigger with the use of an  **15** .

*Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 2'.*

*Now check your answers to Part 2 of the test.*

**PART 3**

*You will hear an interview with someone whose work is concerned with the design and marketing of products.*

*For questions 16–20 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.*

*In the exam you will hear the piece twice.*

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- 16 David says that the session he has just conducted
- A was longer than most sessions he conducts.
  - B illustrates his own beliefs about focus groups.
  - C is an example of a new approach to visual planning.
  - D concentrated as much on positive as negative attitudes to cleaning.
- 17 What did David know about cleaning products before the session?
- A Some people could not make up their minds which ones to buy.
  - B Manufacturers were concerned about falling sales in them.
  - C Some of them looked too dull to appeal to shoppers.
  - D People felt that false claims were made about them.
- 18 One of the comments made during the session referred to
- A regarding the choice of a cleaning product as unimportant.
  - B cleaning products all looking the same.
  - C the deliberate misleading of shoppers.
  - D buying a cleaning product because it is familiar.
- 19 David says that what the women produced when they were split into groups
- A did not focus on what cleaning products actually do.
  - B presented contrasting images.
  - C was not what they had expected to produce.
  - D was similar to the presentation of other kinds of product.
- 20 David says that he has concluded from the session that
- A his firm's methods will need to change slightly.
  - B he was right to question a certain assumption.
  - C cleaning products do not fit into a general pattern.
  - D what he had previously thought was not entirely correct.

*Stop the recording when you hear 'That's the end of Part 3'.*

*Now check your answers to Part 3 of the test.*

**PART 4**

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their jobs.

You will hear the recording twice. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

**TASK ONE**

For questions 21–25, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker likes most about the job.

- A the atmosphere
- B the challenge
- C the variety
- D the opportunities for promotion
- E the financial benefits
- F the responsibility
- G the lack of supervision
- H the training given

Speaker 1 

	21
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Speaker 2 

	22
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Speaker 3 

	23
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Speaker 4 

	24
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Speaker 5 

	25
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**TASK TWO**

For questions 26–30, choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker dislikes about the job.

- A the premises
- B staff turnover
- C the attitude of management
- D the hours
- E the inefficiency
- F the workload
- G dealing with customers
- H lack of job security

Speaker 1 

	26
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Speaker 2 

	27
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Speaker 3 

	28
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Speaker 4 

	29
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Speaker 5 

	30
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Stop the recording when you hear ‘That’s the end of Part 4’.

In the exam you will have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto a separate answer sheet.

Before you check your answers to Part 4 of the test, go on to pages 126–127.