

## Listening

- 1 **05** 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.

## Extract One

You hear two people talking about city life.

- 1 What does the man say about the location of his childhood home?  
 A It still retains some of its appeal.  
 B He appreciates more than ever how excellent it was.  
 C People comment on it in a sentimental way.
- 2 What does the woman imply about her country?  
 A There is no ideal part to live in.  
 B People in it have a cynical attitude.  
 C The countryside is preferable to the towns.

## Extract Two

You hear two people talking about a city hotel.

- 3 The woman suggests that the hotel management  
 A believe in keeping a very low profile.  
 B are much more ruthless than first appears.  
 C do relatively little to improve its state of repair.
- 4 What does the woman say about the staff?  
 A Their politeness is fake and over the top.  
 B They are well known for giving slow service.  
 C Not all of them are honest and reliable.

## Extract Three

You hear two people talking about a problem with cars in a local street.

- 5 The speakers agree that the problem with cars in this street  
 A encourages people to cheat the system.  
 B produces a distinctly strange situation.  
 C causes a lot of confusion even among locals.
- 6 What do the speakers see as the real source of the problem?  
 A Residents' parking spaces aren't fixed.  
 B Non-residents are free to park there.  
 C Too many permits are handed out.

## Use of English

- 2 Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

## Civilisation and Urbanisation

Early civilisations, as (1) ..... to merely primitive early societies, seem to have a common positive characteristic in (2) ..... they change the human scale of things. They bring together the cooperative efforts of large numbers of people, usually bringing them together physically in large agglomerations.

Civilisation is usually marked by urbanisation. It (3) ..... be a bold individual who was willing to draw a precise line at the moment when the balance tipped towards a dense pattern of agricultural villages clustered (4) ..... a religious centre or a market to reveal the first true city. However, it is perfectly reasonable to say that more than (5) ..... other institution the city has provided the critical mass which produces civilisation.

Inside the city, the surpluses of wealth produced by agriculture (6) ..... possible other things characteristic (7) ..... civilised life. They provided for the upkeep of a priestly class which elaborated a complex religious structure, leading to the construction of great buildings serving more than merely economic functions, and in due (8) ..... to the writing down of literature.

## Use of English

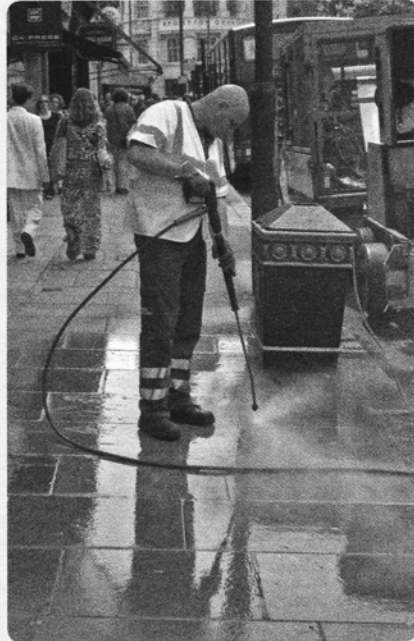
- 3 Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Urban gum crime

The Mayan tribes of South America would chew chicle, a natural form of rubber, while the Ancient Greeks (0) ..... **A** ..... the resin of a mastic shrub. In modern Britain, we like to chew sticks and tablets of manufactured gum – and (1) ..... of the tasteless sticky residue on the ground.

However, recent legislation in the UK means that used chewing gum is now (2) ..... as litter and anyone who drops it on the pavement or (3) ..... in any public place is committing a crime and can be fined. Some areas have council litter wardens who can (4) ..... on-the-spot fines.

A new government campaign (5) ..... the extent of the problem and aims to (6) ..... awareness about this anti-social habit, for instance with posters in shopping areas. Throughout the UK, councils spend £150m a year removing chewing gum from the streets, and £4m of that is in London alone. Indirectly, this is (7) ..... taxpayers' money. (8) ..... is the main removal method, but use is also made of chemical sprays, freezing, pressurized water and steam.



- |                 |              |                |                 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0 A favoured    | B approved   | C commended    | D indulged      |
| 1 A discard     | B dispose    | C dispense     | D disperse      |
| 2 A ranked      | B classified | C systematised | D codified      |
| 3 A at any rate | B anyway     | C even so      | D indeed        |
| 4 A fix         | B compel     | C impose       | D prescribe     |
| 5 A features    | B declares   | C focuses      | D highlights    |
| 6 A make        | B provoke    | C grow         | D raise         |
| 7 A no doubt    | B for sure   | C of course    | D within reason |
| 8 A Scraping    | B Clawing    | C Scratching   | D Rubbing       |

## Grammar

- 4 Rewrite these sentences starting with the word(s) given.

EXAMPLE: The minute the mayor walked into her office, the phone started ringing.  
(No sooner)

*No sooner had the mayor walked into her office than the phone started ringing.*

- The traffic ground to a halt just after they joined the freeway. (Scarcely)
- The council only started showing interest in the redevelopment scheme last month. (Not until)
- These are by far and away the most imaginative proposals the city has ever received. (Never before)
- Government investment in public transport is often not remotely adequate. (Seldom)
- The new transport network had not long been open when a number of similar schemes were announced in cities around the country. (Hardly)
- The only other time I have seen such deprivation was in slums that are now demolished. (Only once)
- It is very difficult for town centre redevelopments to achieve a harmonious balance between old and new. (Rarely)
- After the minister had finished his tour of inspection, he made his pronouncement. (Only after)

- 5 Rearrange these words to make meaningful sentences containing an inversion. The first two words of each sentence are correct.

EXAMPLE: Around the core city's boulevard a fine intact medieval runs wide.

*Around the city's intact medieval core runs a fine wide boulevard.*

- a So stressful becoming more and more are seeking city life that alternatives is people.  
So stressful .....  
alternatives.
- b Under no take own circumstances matters residents their should into hands.  
Under no .....  
hands.
- c Little was mayor to signed by was land desk a petition 50,000 people on his aware  
the that about.  
Little was .....  
desk.
- d On no property developers account will you everything tell believe should you.  
On no .....  
you.
- e Not only further on the way already unemployment a problem also losses job was  
were but.  
Not only .....  
way.
- f In no to jeopardise the scheme did they want of the success way.  
In no .....  
scheme.
- g Not one the development councillor accepted to observe the invitation.  
Not one .....  
development.
- h Little did demolition work so quickly and neither did she expect the to start I.  
Little did .....  
I.

## Vocabulary

- 6 Rearrange the words in bold to complete the sentences.
- a 'Racism **in place no has** football,' said the team manager.
- b I'm sick of living with my parents. I just want **my place own of a**.
- c I don't think you should come in here, sonny. This is **for place a no** child.
- d '... and with that record-breaking swim, Jennifer Davies has earned herself **history a in place**,' said the commentator.
- e He can be difficult to get on with, but **his right the heart's place in**.
- f I'm not really bothered about that cookery course. You can **my go place in** if you want.
- g The whole course has been a disaster! I wish I'd never agreed to do it **the in place first!**

7 Use words from the box to complete the useful phrases with 'place'.

change	fall	hold	lose
save	take (× 2)		

- a Keep your finger on the line you're reading, then you won't ..... **your place**.
  - b Will you ..... **me a place** in the queue – I just need to go and get something else.
  - c If you will kindly ..... **your places**, ladies and gentlemen, dinner will be served shortly.
  - d Can I ..... **places with** you so I can get a better view?
  - e 'Hmm, I'm starting to understand,' said the detective. 'Everything's beginning to ..... **into place**.'
  - f Here, just ..... the wood **in place** and I'll screw it in.
  - g Marcie will ..... **the place of** Susan, who's unfortunately fallen ill.
- 8 Take a word from the first box and a word from the second box to complete these compound adjective collocations. The first one has been done for you.

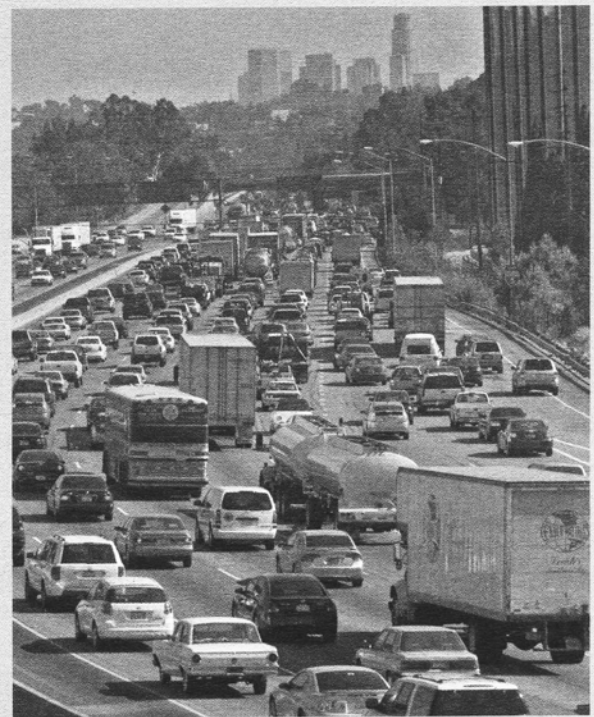
deep	<b>densely</b>	labour	long (× 2)
money	slow	world	

famous	making	moving	<b>populated</b>
rooted	saving	serving	winded

a	<b>densely</b>	<b>populated</b>	area
a		-	fear
a		-	pianist
a		-	explanation
a		-	device
a		-	vehicle
a		-	member of staff
a		-	venture

9 Complete these extracts with nouns from the boxes.

air	burden	departure	flow
hour	offers	road-users	
standards	transport		



After little investment in infrastructure for 25 years, California's (1) ..... system is groaning. The situation is so bad that businesses complain about potential employees turning down job (2) ..... that would require them to spend several hours a day driving. Car makers are also concerned. They worry that the poor (3) ..... quality in California's suburban areas will mean they are ordered to meet impossibly strict design (4) ..... to reduce pollution. Road-pricing has long been championed by economists, keen to impose more of the external costs of driving on (5) ..... by charging them a fee that reflects not just the distance travelled but also the time and route of the journey. Commuting imposes a heavier (6) ..... when it is done at rush (7) ..... so such journeys ought to cost a driver more. In theory, drivers will then adjust their (8) ..... times and smooth out the (9) ..... of traffic through the day.