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In order to work through the sub-test Listening Comprehension the CD (order-No. 5127-CD0-010101) is required.
Information for Learners

Dear Learner,

There are three ways of approaching this mock examination:

- You can take it as if it were a real examination
- You can use the whole or parts of it for practice purposes
- You can acquire a general impression of the contents and procedures of the examination

It is important to decide which of these alternatives you wish to choose before reading on.

If you wish to work through the mock examination as if it were a real examination, you need the help of a teacher to organise it in the same way as a real examination is conducted. In this case, please do not read on. Above all, you should not read any of the items, you should not look at any of the pictures and you should also not look at the Information for Teachers. Wait for the instructions and information that your teacher will give you.

If, on the other hand, you wish to use this material for practice purposes, we would recommend you to keep to the specified times for the individual parts – as in a real examination – e.g. 90 minutes for Reading Comprehension and Language Elements. In this way you will develop a feeling for the time allotted for the individual test items. You can practise the sub-tests Reading Comprehension, Language Elements, Listening Comprehension (with the help of the recording – Order No. 5127-CD0-010101) and Writing.

The sub-test Writing can be marked by your teacher or a similarly qualified person. It is of course not possible for you to practise the oral examination by yourself, but you will be able to familiarise yourself with the tasks and procedures as well as the assessment criteria.

Should you simply wish to have a general overview of the examination, all you need to do is to study the material in this booklet.

We hope that you will find this mock examination interesting and that you will pass with flying colours!
The Structure of the Examination

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Written Examination

The first two sub-tests are

1. Reading Comprehension
2. Language Elements

You are allowed a total of 90 minutes for these two sub-tests.

Sub-Test 1: Reading Comprehension

This sub-test consists of three parts, testing:

- Reading for Gist
- Reading for Detail
- Selective Reading

This sub-test contains a total of 20 items (1–20). Each item has only one correct answer.

Sub-Test 2: Language Elements

This sub-test consists of two parts:

- Part 1
- Part 2

This sub-test contains a total of 20 items (21–40). Each item has only one correct answer.
Reading Comprehension (Part 1)

First read the ten headlines (a–j). Then read the five texts (1–5) and decide which text goes best with which headline. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

a) 19-year old can’t see father

b) Buying a home together shows commitment

c) Couple win jackpot twice

d) Few GM crops could bring success to UK economy

e) GOING TO BED STRAIGHT AFTER LEARNING A GOOD IDEA

f) No-one in UK wants GM food

g) PRIZE-MONEY USED FOR GOOD CAUSES

h) TESTS SHOW FEAR OF SLEEP

i) Women prefer marriage to home ownership

j) Years of silence after car accident
A man in a coma for 19 years after a car crash woke up and started talking to his mother, sitting at his bedside. Terry Wallis began slowly with just a few nouns, but gradually a torrent of phrases came pouring forth. “He started out with ‘Mum’ and surprised her, and then it was ‘Pepsi’ and then it was ‘milk’” said Alesha Badgley, director of the Arkansas rehabilitation centre where Wallis was being cared for. “Now it is anything he wants to say.” His mother Angilee Wallis said it was a miracle. “I couldn’t tell you my first thought, I just fell over on the floor” she said. Terry Wallis, now 39, was driving with a friend 19 years ago when their car left the road and plunged into a creek. The pair were found the next day under a bridge – the friend was dead and Wallis was in a coma. His daughter Amber, who was born just before the crash, is now 19. “It has been hard dealing with it; it has been hard realising the man I married cannot be there” said his wife, Sandi. “The whole family missed out on his company.” His father Jerry said his son talks almost non-stop now. “It was kind of peculiar. He wrecked on Friday the 13th, and, 19 years later, he started talking on Friday the 13th” Jerry Wallis said.

Genetically-modified (GM) crops could offer some cost advantages to UK farmers, says a report by the Prime Minister’s Strategy Unit. But it added that any economic benefit to the UK is likely to be limited, at least in the short-term. Only a narrow range of existing GM crops are currently suited to UK conditions, and weak consumer demand is likely to limit take-up. Long-term, GM crops may offer wider-ranging benefits, said the report, Field Work: Weighing Up The Costs And Benefits Of GM Crops. The Soil Association said: “This is a huge shift in the government position to acknowledge there is no immediate economic case for growing GM crops.”

Faced with a tough problem, often the only option left to us is to ‘sleep on it’. But – while it seems a rather vague and desperate tactic – it may be exactly the right thing to do, research suggests. A good night’s sleep really does help the brain get to grips with new knowledge and makes us better able to act on it the following day, American scientists believe. Researchers at the University of Pennsylvania studied how well mice absorbed, or ‘consolidated’, new information and then remembered it the next day. The experiment worked by giving mice a small electric shock when they were put in a distinctive setting – thus generating fear of that particular location. The two groups of mice were then tested to see if they ‘froze’ when put in this same area again 24 hours later. The five hours after learning were crucial for ‘memory consolidation’. This was the period when a lengthy sleep was most beneficial to the brain. Sleep deprivation in the five hours after learning impaired the brain process which deals with orientation in a new environment and recognition of surroundings. Those mice which were allowed to sleep in the hours immediately after the first test were four times more likely to show fear than those which were kept awake.
A couple who have given away more than £5.5 million of the £7.6 million they won on the lottery three years ago spent yesterday logging car number plates in the hope of finding the combination for another big win. Even though they have already walked off with one jackpot, Raymond and Barbara Wragg still play the game, which could be good news for good causes near their home in Sheffield.

Speaking on BBC Radio’s *The Morning Show*, Mrs Wragg said they had first made gifts to family and friends before making further donations for charity. Their most recent donation was £20,000 to fund a teenage cancer unit at Weston Park Hospital in Sheffield. They have also given £10,000 to pay for a child-size MRI scanner at Sheffield Children’s Hospital and took 240 pupils from a local school in a deprived area to see a Disney-on-ice show.

Bachelors who want to stay single were warned not to buy a home with their girl-friend yesterday after research showed that women see property, not engagement, as the biggest bond. Tradition used to dictate that a woman’s only desire was to get a ring on her finger, but a survey published yesterday showed that buying a home with a partner is now seen as far more significant.

The research, conducted by the Woolwich, found that 34 per cent of women think a joint deposit on a property is “the clearest signal for a long-term relationship.” Just 13 per cent think that getting engaged is making such a clear signal.

The number of people marrying has fallen to fewer than 250,000 a year, the lowest for more than a century, according to the Office for National Statistics.

Women’s attitudes towards buying a home with a boyfriend may well have been influenced by the fact that a deposit on a property is a far greater financial burden than an engagement ring. The rise in property prices around the country means that the average deposit paid by a couple on their first property is £25,000, compared with £1,100 for an engagement ring.
Please go to page 10.
Fatherhood Today

MODERN men see fatherhood as their biggest life-changing experience and desperately want to be ‘hands on’ during the pregnancy and the upbringing of their child. The days of fatherhood being limited to discipline and breadwinning look to be long gone, as a third of today’s dads say they would even consider leaving work to take on the role of full-time father. But despite being anxious about the birth of their child, men are more worried about money than losing their freedom.

The results of Pregnancy & Births magazine’s annual fatherhood survey, reveal the respect with which many men now regard the role of fatherhood. More than 2,000 couples across the UK, who were expecting their first or second child were asked about their feelings. According to 98% of the fathers-to-be, they believe fatherhood will make them happy and 90% say it is their biggest ‘life-changing event ever’. It seems that men are taking child rearing seriously, wanting to be ‘hands on’ both before and after the birth. Nine out of ten dads-to-be attend scans and check-ups; only 2% of the men surveyed would not be at the birth because they “could not face it”. Eight out of 10 women say their partner is more caring during the pregnancy and 83% of men would rather stay in with their partner than go out with some friends. 72% of men say they will take the two-week paternity leave at £100 a week. And a further 77% say they wish they could have more time off to bond with their baby.

More than half of the men questioned, however, still think that the mother should take time off work if the child is ill, but 39% said they would share it jointly. Modern fathers-to-be are also more likely to be engaged in the chores of life compared to decades ago: almost half of them do more of the housework, 41% do more meal preparation and a third shop more. The role of child rearing has changed dramatically over the past 50 years and more men would consider leaving work to raise their child. A third of men say they would be prepared to be a full-time stay-at-home dad, another third would like to work part-time while the rest wish to continue with work.

Dr. Maureen Marks, a specialist psychiatrist on fathers and their changing roles, does not believe the sample survey is wide enough. But she agrees that men’s parental roles have changed dramatically. Dr. Marks, a senior lecturer at the Institute of Psychiatry, King’s College London, said, “Generally speaking, men are more able to be involved. As women work more they are not totally dependent on their husbands for money so the roles are less rigid.” She believes that although the roles have been modified biological differences are important. “Women are the ones who carry the child and breast-feed. In those early days, however involved the father might be, they miss that connection” she said. She says men make up for this when the child is old enough to be played with. “Men are much more active when they are playing with their children and encourage their sociability, but when children want comforting or soothing they go to their mother.”

Dr. Marks sees the modern parenting role as harmonious where both parents play to their strengths.

Tom Beardshaw, from Fathers Direct, believes these results confirm society’s changing views on fatherhood. He said, “This confirms the equal opportunities research which shocked a lot of people by how much fathers want to get involved. There are historical changes such as women working more, and also cultural role models, such as Jude Law, who show that being a proud father is not a wimpish attribute.”
Now decide which is the correct answer (a, b or c) to the items 6–10 and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

6. A number of modern fathers
   a) are afraid of not being able to raise a child.
   b) are prepared to sacrifice careers for their family.
   c) think fatherhood provides discipline in their lives.

7. Men today
   a) do not want to attend the birth of their children.
   b) take an active part in pre-natal care.
   c) wish they could afford to have leave when a child is born.

8. If a child is ill, most of the men questioned said
   a) either partner could stay with the child.
   b) the mother of the child should take time off work.
   c) they would stay off work themselves.

9. Dr. Marks
   a) has certain reservations about carrying out the survey.
   b) says parental behaviour patterns have changed for financial reasons.
   c) thinks both parents should be equally involved in the first weeks of the child’s life.

10. Tom Beardshaw says
    a) modern parents provide new role models.
    b) society still thinks that a positive attitude to fatherhood is a sign of weakness.
    c) the results of this survey are the first findings of this type.
First read the ten situations (11–20) and then read the twelve texts (a–l). Decide which text goes best with which situation. Each text can be used only once. Mark your answers on the answer sheet (11–20).

In some cases there may be no suitable text. Then mark x.

11. You like wining and dining as well as music and would like to spend a few days where all this is offered.

12. You would like to do a cookery course in England.

13. You want to enjoy a few days during the cold season in a warm, English-speaking environment where you don’t have to pay extra for being on your own.

14. A colleague needs some advice on the dos and don’ts of safe travelling.

15. You would like to invest some money in a flat by the sea.

16. A young friend of yours likes music but cannot afford tickets at normal prices.

17. You like travelling to countries apart from Britain and are looking for special offers for overnight stays.

18. Your young niece is looking for travel bargains as well as tips for travelling.

19. You are spending a few weeks in Britain with your family and are looking for suggestions as to what to do and where to stay.

20. A friend of yours likes travel books and is looking for special book deals on approval.
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No Cook Cookbook by Orlando Murrin (Quadrille, £16.99).

Never mind 15 minutes. Here we have no cooking at all. But this is not the layabout’s guide to snacking on the sofa. It is more what a gourmet might nibble on if the cooker has died – Circassian chicken, salmon with watercress mousseline, celeriac remoulade, mango and lime fool – all very cool and stylish. Successful “no-cooking” is quite an art, and Orlando Murrin (the editor of BBC Good Food magazine) explains what you need to keep in the fridge, freezer and store cupboard so that you can no-cook in no time. No-cooking also requires luxuries such as smoked duck, perfect cheese, ripe peaches and so on. You are allowed a kettle, toaster and food processor. A further advantage is that the emphasis on assembling fresh, raw ingredients makes it very healthy.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

Run out of ideas for the summer holidays? A Great Place To See (Bertrum, £8.95) lists historic sites including gardens, castles and stately homes throughout the British Isles. The book has more than 600 colour pages, showing off such gems as Dorchester’s Teddy Bear Museum and Chatsworth House in Derbyshire, with listings of contact details, admission prices, opening times and a bed-and-breakfast section. Nostalgic black-and-white prints reflect the good old days of the featured counties. Available from all good bookshops.
EXPLORE vineyards by day and listen to fine chamber music by night at Le Fauré estate near Bordeaux. Orpheus & Bacchus (07808/727735/ www.orpheusandbacchus.com) arranges a nine-day event on October 3-12, with musicians from across Europe playing to guests after a gourmet dinner, in the salon of an 18th-century house. A three-night break costs £345pp including half-board, concerts and transfers. Excursions to vineyards and a one-day cookery course are extra. Air France (0845 0845 111/ www.airfrance.com) has flights to Bordeaux from £79 return.

Warm weather, picturesque towns and villages plus a wealth of archeological and historic treasures make Malta an ideal destination for a winter holiday. Add to this friendly English speaking locals, a comfortable 4-star hotel and flights from your local airport and you have all the ingredients for an enjoyable and relaxing break.

Situated on a gentle slope overlooking Salina Bay, the 4-star Coastline Hotel enjoys panoramic views yet is only a short walk to St. Paul’s Bay and the lively resort of Bugibba. There is also a courtesy bus to Bugibba from the hotel and, at a charge, to Valletta and Sliema. The hotel offers a range of excellent guest facilities which include a large swimming pool complex, health club with gym, sauna and massage, 3 bars, a restaurant, pizzeria/coffee shop and tennis courts.

On your own? Don’t worry, we have some rooms available with no single supplements.

TORQUAY
The Atrium, Torquay, Devon - there’s an art to living on the English Riviera. The superb new 1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments, set in a stunning location half a mile from the seafront in Torquay are a perfect example of the art of building stylish, modern properties for today’s demanding homebuyers. With each of the apartments having individual views and the highest quality built in, this could be your perfect seaside retreat.

Superb show apartment now open. With prices starting from just £200,000, don’t delay! Call now on 01803 212597 to make an appointment to view.

The London Symphony Orchestra has announced a cheaper ticket-pricing policy. Tickets were previously £6.50-£35, but are now being sold for £3-£25. Buy tickets eight weeks in advance and that becomes £4-£20. So, if you book before next Saturday, you can hear the violin virtuoso Maxim Vengerov and the LSO under Sir Colin Davis for just £4 on September 14. Bookings: www.lso.co.uk.

BEFORE you go on holiday be aware of local dangers to avoid ending up injured, without your valuable possession, ill or even dead.

So what precautions should people take when they are away? Maya Catsanis, of Lonely Planet, which publishes guidebooks covering every corner of the planet, says, “It’s so important to be prepared, rather than just arriving blindly in a country. Travellers need to do a bit of research before they get there.”

Tips in Lonely Planet’s Know Before You Go campaign, which is a joint initiative with the travel industry to ensure travellers are as well-prepared as possible, include:

• Check what vaccinations you need at least 6 weeks before you go, and also check to see if you need to take extra health precautions (http://www.doh.gov.uk/traveladvice).
• Make copies of your passport, insurance policy plus 24-hour emergency number, and ticket details, and leave copies with family and friends.
• Take enough money for your trip and some back-up funds like travellers cheques, sterling or US dollars.
• Leave a copy of your itinerary and a way of contacting you, such as email, with family and friends.

In terms of health, as well as vaccinations and checking if there are any extra health precautions you need to take in a particular country, it is also important to take insect repellent, as mosquitoes, for example, can carry malaria or yellow fever.

In addition, check that the water is all right to drink, take care in the sun, and also take care on the roads, as traffic accidents are the major cause of death among travellers.

DEAL OF THE WEEK
InterContinental Hotels & Resorts has launched a “Whole World Half Off” promotion which gives 50 per cent off room rates, including breakfast, on InterContinental properties in more than 60 countries. They include the new InterContinental Malta at St. George’s Bay from £55 per night and the refurbished InterContinental Le Grand Hotel Paris from £95. The promotion runs until September 21. Further information: 0800 096 4478/ www.intercontinental.com/halfoff.
Read the following letter and decide which word or phrase a, b, or c is missing in items 21–30. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

July 28, 200__

Dear Linda,

How have you been?! As usual I have to start my letter with an ________ 21 _______ for not having written sooner. ________ 22 _______ time you didn’t even get my traditional Christmas letter . . .

Thank you very much for your Christmas card and the photos though!

I think it’s great that you and John have found a hobby to ________ 23 _______, especially such an interesting and unusual one as ________ 24 _______ the bagpipes and the drums in a Scottish folk music band! I guess it must be quite difficult to learn to play the bagpipes. It’s a good thing you’ve got your own house to practise in – I imagine my flat neighbours wouldn’t be very cooperative!!!

You asked how I ________ 25 _______ and I’m very happy to report that I have found a wonderful new job. I ________ 26 _______ to use my knowledge of English and enjoy working with really nice colleagues. ________ 27 _______ I lucky?!

Mike and the kids are just fine, too. It’s ________ 28 _______ to believe that Emma will be starting school next year! How are your nieces and nephews? I’m sure little Katie will be keen ________ 29 _______ watching the Olympic gymnastics on TV this summer! That might motivate her even more. Actually, I’ve been reading ________ 30 _______ on the sport in the internet and I must say that . . .

21. a) apologetic  b) apologise  c) apology
22. a) That  b) The  c) This
23. a) include  b) part  c) share
24. a) play  b) playing  c) to play
25. a) did  b) have done  c) was doing
26. a) can  b) get  c) let
27. a) Am  b) Aren’t  c) Don’t
28. a) hard  b) harder  c) hardly
29. a) at  b) on  c) to
30. a) out  b) over  c) up
Software can monitor e-mail and deleted documents

Right now, your boss, your spouse or the government could secretly be reading all your typed words, even the ones you deleted, while secretly snapping your picture. Sound alarming? The man who makes it possible is the first to __31__

“It’s horrifying!” said Richard Eaton, who develops, markets and answers the technical help line for WinWhatWhere Corp. software.

“I’m normally the person people expect to guard their __32__, so it’s kind of ironic” said Eaton, a lanky 48-year-old with a diamond stud earring. “Every time I add a feature into it, it’s usually something that I’ve fought for a long time.”

His qualms haven’t stopped him from selling the product, __33__, more than 200,000 copies of it, to everyone from __34__ husbands to the FBI.

And Eaton is __35__ ever-more-detailed tricks into his Investigator software.

The latest version, released this month, can snap pictures from a WebCam, save screen shots and read keystrokes in __36__ languages.

Investigator already can read every e-mail, instant message and document you send and receive, even if you delete, or never even saved, what you typed.

The $99 downloadable program runs “hidden in plain sight”. It changes names __37__ so often, and files containing the information it gathers are __38__ given old dates to make them difficult to find.

The monitor can choose to have a user’s every move sent to an e-mail address, or the program can be instructed to look for keywords like “boss”, “pornography” or “terrorist” and only send records when it finds those prompts.

Software like Investigator was __39__ unknown two years ago. Now it’s become a __40__ niche market, attracting plenty of competitors and at least one product that aims to track down the snooping software itself.

---

**Options for Selection:**

1. agree
2. building
3. even
4. every
5. inventing
6. investigation
7. lucrative
8. monitoring
9. multiple
10. privacy
11. security
12. suspicious
13. though
14. virtually
15. while
The next sub-test is

3 Listening Comprehension

Once you have started the recording, let it run until you hear the words: That is the end of Listening Comprehension. Thank you for listening. All the pauses are on the recording. You should not stop the recording during the test.

Sub-Test 3: Listening Comprehension

This sub-test consists of three parts, testing:

- Listening for Gist
- Listening for Detail
- Selective Listening.

This sub-test contains a total of 20 items (41–60). Each item has only one correct answer.
3 Listening Comprehension (Part 1)

You will hear a news programme. First you will have half a minute to read the items. Then you will hear the news. You will hear the news only once.

Decide if the statement for each of the items is true (+) or not true (−) and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Now you will have half a minute to read the items.

41. There has been a terrible accident in Japan with many dead.

42. There has been a serious fire in Margate which the police suspect was not an accident.

43. Police are searching for a man who has disappeared.

44. There have been delays at many European airports.

45. Negligence has been named as the cause of a helicopter accident which killed three people.
3 Listening Comprehension (Part 2)

You will hear a radio interview. First you will have one minute to read the introduction and the items. Then you will hear the interview. You will hear the interview only once.

Decide if the statement for each of the items is true (+) or not true (–) and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Now you will have one minute to read the items.

46. According to research, British drivers are not safe when driving on the continent.

47. British drivers usually have enough information about the French road traffic system.

48. Steve Norris believes French drivers set British drivers a bad example.

49. The interviewer says that the French think British drivers are more polite and careful.

50. According to Steve Norris, the Scandinavians are the best in Europe as far as road safety is concerned.

51. In Britain, governments of all political parties have never taken road safety seriously.

52. The interviewer thinks that lunch-time drinking is a serious problem in Britain.

53. Steve Norris explains that the punishment for drink-driving is extremely severe in Britain.

54. Steve Norris thinks that making drink-driving socially unacceptable is more effective than punishment.

55. Steve Norris thinks that British drivers are quite aggressive.
3 Listening Comprehension (Part 3)

You will hear five short texts. You will hear the texts only once. Then you will have time to answer the question for each text.

Decide if the statement for each of the items is true (+) or not true (−) and mark your answers on the answer sheet.

56. To listen to a weather forecast again, you should press “2”.

57. If you have had an accident, the NHS Direct service cannot help you.

58. You can buy as many of the Safeway’s special offers as you want.

59. To set up your own message on your answering machine, you should press “3”.

60. There will be a musical performance at the National Exhibition Centre on Sunday.
Please go to page 22.
The next sub-test is

4 Writing

You are allowed a total of 30 minutes for this sub-test.

You have two different tasks to choose from.

Either:

1. An application for a job in response to an advertisement

or:

2. A letter asking for more information
Situation: You are interested in doing a period of work experience at a company in Britain or North America. You can apply to the following firms:

- **British Airways**
  
  Cranebank
  PO Box 59
  Heathrow Airport
  Hounslow
  Middlesex
  TW6 2SL
  Email: hr.1.recruitment@britishairways.com

- **IBM Corporation**
  
  IBM Corporation
  1133 Westchester Avenue
  White Plains, New York 10604
  United States

- **Hewlett-Packard Company**
  
  Hewlett-Packard Company
  3000 Hanover Street
  Palo Alto, CA 94304-1185
  USA

- **Marriott Royal Hotel**
  
  Marriott Royal Hotel
  College Green
  Bristol
  England, Great Britain BS1 5TA

Write a letter of application to one of the firms above for a period of work experience. At least two of the following points should be mentioned in your letter plus one other aspect.

- Your experience with this sort of work/your training
- Your interests
- Your reason for applying for a period of work experience
- Your reason for wanting to work in Britain/North America

You decide to write for more information. Write the letter using a suitable greeting and a suitable closing formula.

Before starting the letter, decide on the order in which you think the four points should be included as well as an appropriate introduction and close. Include your address and the address of the company, also the reference line, date, salutation and closing formula.

You have 30 minutes in which to write the letter. Please write 150–200 words.
You see the following advertisement in a newspaper.

**International Culture Festival – Harrogate, Yorkshire, England**

The International Culture Festival was run for the first time in 1992 and has been held every year since then. It is a non-political event open to all those who are interested in finding out about culture and customs in other countries.

Our aim is to promote international understanding. Please come along and present the culture and customs of your country to others. You can find out about other countries and meet interesting people.

We welcome people from all corners of the world. The common language is English, although of course many different languages are spoken at the festival. Last year 750 people from 30 different countries attended the Festival.

The Festival offers you a unique opportunity to set up a stand or give a performance of music, dance or theatre from your country. As well as this, you can offer specialities to eat and drink and display goods for sale or order.

For more details of the next festival please write to Janet Atkinson at

International Culture Festival
P.O. Box 34467
Harrogate HG 45 67F

You and a group of friends would be interested in attending the International Culture Festival and presenting something from your country. However you would like to have more details first and decide to write to the organisers.

Write a letter to Janet Atkinson and express your interest in the festival. Your letter should contain at least two of the following points and one other aspect:

- Ask about costs involved for you
- Ask for more details about the festival
- Explain what you expect from the festival
- Say what you would like to present from your country

Before starting the letter, decide on the order in which you think the four points should be included as well as an appropriate introduction and close. Include your address and the address of the festival organiser, also the reference line, date, salutation and closing formula.

You have 30 minutes in which to write the letter. Please write 150 -200 words.
Please separate this sheet after the subtests “Reading Comprehension” and “Language Elements” and turn it in.
3 Listening Comprehension

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please separate this sheet after the subtest “Listening Comprehension” and turn it in.*
4 Written Examination (Letter Writing)
4 Letter Writing Only for Raters!

Rater 1

I A B C

II A B C

III A B C

Wrong topic? yes no

Rater 2

I A B C

II A B C

III A B C

Wrong topic? yes no

telc Rating

I A B C

II A B C

III A B C

Wrong topic? yes no

Code no. Rater 1

Code no. Rater 2

Code no. telc Rater

2115126187
**Important Information**

If you would like to use this mock examination to simulate an oral examination with the help of your teacher, you should not read further than this page. Otherwise your practice examination in class will not reflect the real examination situation.

If you wish to use this mock examination in order to get a general impression of the format of the oral examination, you can now read on.

**Oral Examination**

The oral examination consists of three parts and an introduction which is not marked:

- Introduction: Social Contacts
- Part 1: Presentation
- Part 2: Discussion
- Part 3: Task

Each oral examination for telc English B2 normally takes place with two candidates. For each examination there are two examiners. In exceptional cases, e.g. when there is an odd number of candidates at your examination centre, you may be tested with two other candidates.

The examination is intended to have the character of a conversation, not an interrogation. The main task of the examiners is to supervise the conversation. They are instructed to say as little as possible. For the purpose of the examination, it is more important for you to have an active conversation with your partner. You should respond to what your partner says without trying to dominate the conversation. Both candidates are expected to involve themselves in the conversation so as to produce an interesting dialogue on a variety of topics. It will have a positive effect on your mark if you try to help your partner, should he/she at any time have problems trying to express what he/she would like to say.

The oral examination will last no longer than 15 minutes with two candidates, 25 minutes with three candidates. Before the examination starts, you will have twenty minutes to prepare for the examination with the help of the candidate's sheets giving details of the tasks you will have to complete. During this preparation time, you will not be allowed to communicate with your partner.
The time necessary for the oral examination depends on the number of candidates (2 or 3). The times given below are per candidate.

Introduction: Social Contacts (30–60 seconds)

In the first part of the examination you should talk to your partner in order to get to know each other a bit better. Depending on how well you know each other already, you can talk about your family, learning languages, preparing for this examination and any other topics you wish. You will not be given any prompts.

Part 1: Presentation (approx. 2½ minutes)

In this part of the examination you should present something briefly to your partner. You can choose from the topics given. The presentation should not be longer than 90 seconds. It should only be interrupted if something is really not understood or you want to help your partner. After your presentation, you can answer the questions your partner asks. The same procedure applies to all candidates: presentation, questions and answers.

Part 2: Discussion (approx. 2½ minutes)

In this part of the examination you and your partner will have a discussion on a controversial topic. First say something about the text you have read during the preparation. Present the arguments or points you think are interesting (one minute per candidate at the most). In the discussion which follows, you will be expected to give your own opinion on the topic concerned. Make sure you have a discussion in which you express your points of view, exchange arguments and respond to what your partner says.

Part 3: Task (approx. 2½ minutes)

In this part of the examination you will be given a task to carry out. You will be given only the situation and will have to think of the details yourself. Think about all the points you wish to make, express your opinions, make suggestions and respond to what your partner says.

Please note:
You may make notes during the preparation which you can use during the examination but you should not read from these notes.
You may use a dictionary during the preparation but not during the examination.
Introduction: Social Contacts

Introduce yourself to your partner if you do not already know each other. You can talk about, for example, why you are learning English, what your hobbies and leisure interests are or how you prepared for this examination.

This part of the examination will not be marked.
Part 1: Presentation

Candidates  A/B/(C)  1

You are expected to give a short presentation to your partner(s) on one of the following topics. (The prompts in brackets may help you.) Your presentation should take about 90 seconds and you should answer your partner’s questions afterwards.

While your partner is giving his/her presentation, listen and think of the questions you would like to ask.

You should not interrupt your partner during his/her presentation.

- A book that you have read (topic or plot, author, style, your opinion, etc.)
  or
- A film that you have seen (topic and plot, actors, your opinion, etc.)
  or
- A trip you have made (where, when, the local people and area, sights, etc.)
  or
- A concert you have attended (type of music, musicians, where, personal preferences, etc.)
  or
- A sporting event you have attended (which sport, where, people involved, result, etc.)
Read the following text from a magazine. Discuss the content of the text with your partner. Tell her/him your opinions, give reasons and personal examples to support your ideas. Talk about your own experience with the problems mentioned and possible solutions.

Children given ‘golden goodbyes’ to leave home

BY MAXINE FRITH – Social Affairs Correspondent

PARENTS ARE bribing their twenty-something children with £5,000 “golden goodbyes” in an attempt to make them leave home, research suggests.

Young graduates are becoming increasingly unwilling to forgo the creature comforts of the family home for “real” life and a mortgage, it seems. Now parents are becoming so desperate to reclaim their homes that they are sacrificing holidays and missing loan repayments in an effort to put their children on the proper ladder.

The research, for the Skipton Building Society, was based on interviews with 1,000 parents of twenty-somethings who were still living at home. It found that parents were subsidising their children by £3,000 a year, through providing food, paying bills and letting them off rent.

They were also giving their offspring an average of £5,000 for a deposit on a house. And in the meantime, more than 80 per cent of mothers admitted to doing their adult children’s washing and cooking. Social commentators say rising property prices and student debts, along with twenty-something fears, are keeping a generation of graduates at the family home.

The proportion of mortgage sales to first-time buyers has slumped in the past few years, and they now account for just 30 per cent of loans. Most house loans now go to people re-mortgaging a home - and many of these applications are from parents trying to raise cash for their offspring.

Terri Apter, a researcher at Newnham College, Cambridge coined the phrase “thresholders” for twenty-something graduates reluctant to fly the nest. The classic thresholder may have been a high achiever at school, but has become directionless after university.
Part 3: Task

Candidates A/B/(C) 3

You and your partner want to organise something special over a day or two for your friend Susan’s 30th birthday.

First decide on your ideas for Susan’s birthday celebration.

Tell your partner your ideas and try to agree on something that you and Susan would all enjoy.
Points and Grades

A maximum total of 300 points can be awarded for the whole examination. The following table shows the number of points awarded for the individual sub-tests. The results of the mock examination can be filled in the right-hand column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Test</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Points</th>
<th>Number of Points Awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reading Comprehension</strong></td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 (1–5)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2 (6–10)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 3 (11–20)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language Elements</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 (21–30)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2 (31–40)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Listening Comprehension</strong></td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 (41–45)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2 (46–55)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 3 (56–60)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Writing</strong></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Total Written Examination**

225

**Oral Examination**

Presentation 25
Discussion 25
Task 25

**Sub-Total Oral Examination**

75

**Written Examination**

25

**Oral Examination**

75

**Total Points**

300
To pass the whole examination, you must get at least 60% of the maximum possible total of points both in the written and in the oral examination. This means a total of 135 points in the written examination and 45 points in the oral examination.

If you get more than 60% in each part of the examination, then the number of points you get for the written examination is added to the number of points you get for the oral examination. The grade is then calculated according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points Range</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>180–209.5</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210–239.5</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240–269.5</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270–300</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you fail or do not take one of the parts of the examination (written or oral) you can retake that part during the same calendar year or the following calendar year. You can retake the whole examination as many times as you want, e.g. in order to get a better grade. However, it is always the result of the re-take which is valid.
Introduction

This mock examination has been developed as preparation material for the telc English B2 examination. It enables learners to check, with the help of their teacher whether they have reached the necessary level of language competence to pass the examination. All the information that teachers and learners need is given in this publication. Learners can become fully familiar with the examination format so that they know exactly what to do in the real examination situation. The mock examination can be used to simulate a real examination situation.

Examination Procedure

If you wish to simulate a real examination closely you should read the Instructions for the Written and Oral Examinations (available from telc GmbH). In order to be able to act as examiners for a telc Oral Examination, teachers must attend an examiner training session and obtain an examiner’s licence.

Written Examination

In a real examination

- candidates must enter their answers in a particular way so that these can be read automatically.
- candidates must write their names and personal details in block capitals so that these appear correctly on their certificates.
- under no circumstances is other material to be used apart from that explicitly allowed.
- candidates must be informed that all attempts to cheat will lead to their exclusion from the examination and make the results invalid.
- the times for the different parts of the examination must be strictly kept to.
- all material (examination documents as well as personal notes) must be handed in after it has been used.
- the CD with the material for Listening Comprehension may not be stopped during the examination. All pauses are in the recording.
- the order of the parts of the examination must be kept to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Time in minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formalities</td>
<td>Examination Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Comprehension and Language Elements</td>
<td>Examination Booklet Answer Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BREAK</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening Comprehension</td>
<td>Examination Booklet Answer Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>Examination Booklet Answer Sheet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Examination

In a real examination
- two examiners are necessary. Both examiners mark both candidates during the examination and compare marks after the candidates have left the room.
- candidates’ names and marks must be recorded clearly on the score sheets.
- candidates are not allowed to communicate with each other during the preparation time. This will be regarded as cheating and will lead to their exclusion from the examination and make the results invalid.
- no other material may be used to answer the questions than that explicitly allowed.
- the times for the different parts of the oral examination and the total time must be kept to.
- candidates must hand in all material (task sheets as well as personal notes) after each examination.
- examiners may not give candidates information about their performance or their marks.
- the order of the parts of the examination must be kept to.

During the examination
- examiners should not confer with each other or intervene in the examination unless this is really necessary.
- all three parts of the oral examination are designed as communicative tasks.
- candidates should talk to each other and not to the examiners.
- candidates should try to solve problems of communication or language themselves.
- examiners should only help if and when really necessary.
- examiners should keep to the time schedule and move from one part to the other smoothly.

After the examination examiners compare marks and transfer these to the answer sheet in the appropriate way.

Examination Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Time in minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td>Candidates’ Task Sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction: Social Contacts</td>
<td>Task Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1: Presentation</td>
<td>Task Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2: Discussion</td>
<td>Task Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 3: Task</td>
<td>Task Sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examiners’ Discussion</td>
<td>Score Sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer Sheets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marking, Points and Grades

For the sub-tests Reading Comprehension, Language Elements and Listening Comprehension compare the learners’ answers with the answer key. Give points as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading Comprehension, Part 1</td>
<td>Items 1–5</td>
<td>5 points each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Comprehension, Part 2</td>
<td>Items 6–10</td>
<td>5 points each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Comprehension, Part 3</td>
<td>Items 11–20</td>
<td>2.5 points each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Elements, Part 1</td>
<td>Items 21–30</td>
<td>1.5 points each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Elements, Part 2</td>
<td>Items 31–40</td>
<td>1.5 points each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening Comprehension, Part 1</td>
<td>Items 41–45</td>
<td>5 points each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening Comprehension, Part 2</td>
<td>Items 46–55</td>
<td>2.5 points each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening Comprehension, Part 3</td>
<td>Items 56–60</td>
<td>5 points each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the sub-test Writing, award points according to the marking criteria.

For the Oral Examination, award points according to the marking criteria.

Add together the points for the written examination and the oral examination separately. To pass the whole examination, the candidate must get at least 60% of the maximum total number of points in both the written and the oral examination. This corresponds to a total of 135 points for the written examination and 45 points for the oral examination.

If the candidate has more than the minimum number of points in each part of the examination, then the number of points for the written examination is added to the number of points for the oral examination to get the final total. The grade is awarded according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points Range</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>270–300 points</td>
<td>Very Good (Grade 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240–269.5 points</td>
<td>Good (Grade 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210–239.5 points</td>
<td>Satisfactory (Grade 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180–209.5 points</td>
<td>Pass (Grade 4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the real examination, if a candidate fails or does not take one of the two parts of the examination, (written or oral) he/she can retake that part of the examination during the calendar year in which the examination was taken the first time or the following calendar year and have the points added together to get the final grade. The entire examination can be retaken as many times as the candidate wishes, e.g. to pass or to get a better grade.

Marking Criteria

Each letter is marked by two examiners who try to reach a consensus on the mark to be awarded.

A maximum total of 45 points may be awarded for this part. This corresponds to 15% of 300, the total possible number of points.

The letter is marked according to the following three criteria:

- Criterion 1: Content
- Criterion 2: Communicative Design
- Criterion 3: Language

The total number of points is finally multiplied by 3.
Criterion 1: Content

Assessment is made on the basis of
1. the appropriate choice of type of text and the register.
2. the inclusion of at least two of the guiding points and other aspects.

According to the criterion, the content is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A 5</th>
<th>B 3</th>
<th>C 1</th>
<th>D 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appropriate in all respects.</td>
<td>appropriate in most respects.</td>
<td>mostly inappropriate.</td>
<td>completely inappropriate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criterion 2: Communicative Design

Assessment is based on
1. the way the text has been organised.
2. the links between the sentences and between the parts of the text.
3. the range and variety of language used.
4. the appropriacy of the register.

The communicative design of the letter is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A 5</th>
<th>B 3</th>
<th>C 1</th>
<th>D 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appropriate in all respects.</td>
<td>appropriate in most respects.</td>
<td>mostly inappropriate.</td>
<td>completely inappropriate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criterion 3: Language

Assessment is based on syntax, morphology and spelling.

The letter contains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A 5</th>
<th>B 3</th>
<th>C 1</th>
<th>D 0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>no errors or only one or two errors without affecting the communicative aim of the letter.</td>
<td>a few errors without impairing the reader's understanding of the letter at one reading.</td>
<td>errors that make it necessary to read the letter a number of times thus noticeably impairing the reader's understanding of the communicative aim of the letter.</td>
<td>so many errors that the communicative aim of the letter is not fulfilled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oral Examination

The marking of the oral examination is carried out during the examination by each of the two examiners individually. After the candidates have left the room, the examiners reach a consensus on the marks to be awarded for each candidate.

The candidates’ performance is assessed according to the following four criteria:

- Criterion 1: Expression
- Criterion 2: Task Management
- Criterion 3: Language
- Criterion 4: Pronunciation and Intonation

Criterion 1: Expression

Assessment is based on
1. the extent to which the language used (vocabulary and functional exponents) is appropriate to the content of the task and the role relationship between the candidates.
2. the range and variety of language used.
3. the realisation of the speech intentions.

Expression is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>appropriate in all respects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>appropriate in most respects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>mostly inappropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>completely inappropriate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criterion 2: Task Management

Assessment is based on
1. the degree of active participation in the discourse.
2. the use of strategies (discourse strategies and, where necessary, compensation strategies).
3. fluency.

Task Management is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>appropriate in all respects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>appropriate in most respects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>mostly inappropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>completely inappropriate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criterion 3: Language

Assessment is based on syntax and morphology.

The candidate makes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>no or very few errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>a number of errors without impairing the communicative aim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>errors that considerably impair the communicative aim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>so many errors that communication is (almost) impossible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criterion 4: Pronunciation and Intonation

Assessment is based on pronunciation and intonation.

There are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>no significant divergences from standard pronunciation and intonation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>divergences from standard pronunciation and intonation but not adversely affecting communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>considerable divergences from standard pronunciation and intonation that impair communication and require extra concentration on the part of the listener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>significant divergences from standard pronunciation and intonation that impair communication to a considerable degree and prevent comprehension at times.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scoring the Oral Examination

Each part of the oral examination is scored separately according to the four criteria. For each of these criteria, a mark is given on the scale A-B-C-D which corresponds to the following points:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Expression</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Task Management</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Language</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Pronunciation/Intonation</td>
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The total possible number of points for each part is 25.

The total possible number of points for the oral examination is 75. This is 25% of the total possible number of points for the whole examination.
Answer Key

Reading Comprehension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Item 3</td>
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<td>Item 4</td>
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<td>Item 10</td>
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Language Elements

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<td>Item 38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item 40</td>
<td>g</td>
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Listening Comprehension

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<td>Item 59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item 60</td>
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</table>
Transcripts of Listening Comprehension Tests

Part 1

And here is today’s national and international news brought to you by CDT Broadcasting.

A powerful earthquake has shaken parts of north-eastern Japan injuring more than 260 people. The tremor was centred in a largely rural area on the main island of Honshu about 200 miles north of Tokyo. It measured 6.2 on the Richter scale. Electricity supplies to more than a hundred thousand homes were cut. (41)

Police in Kent are investigating a possible arson attack after two people died in a fire early this morning at a flat in Margate. A police spokesman said there were signs that the fire had been started deliberately. One eye witness spoke of the fire beginning on the ground floor of the building and there is an unconfirmed report of a petrol bomb being thrown. (42)

Police in Manchester are still looking for a doctor who’s been missing since Monday. Dr. Richard Stevens, a 54-year old consultant, left his car at work and left a number of items in his office. CCTV pictures released yesterday show him arriving at the hospital but he hasn’t been seen since. His Audi car remains in the car park and police are now examining his briefcase which he left in the office along with his jacket. They are also monitoring his bank account and mobile phone, neither of which have been used. His family say his disappearance is extremely out of character. (43)

A ten-month old baby was killed and her mother injured when part of an Indian restaurant collapsed in the West Midlands. Up to five tonnes of stone, slate and lead crashed onto the pavement from the building’s roof and upper floors in the centre of West Bromwich. A second woman was also injured and a man who tried to help them was taken to hospital suffering from shock. (-)

Passengers flying in and out of Heathrow Airport have had their travel plans ruined by a second day of unofficial strike action by British Airways staff. Flights to European and long haul destinations were cancelled, disrupting journeys for up to 80,000 people on one of the busiest days of the year for travellers. Staff returned to work this afternoon but services are not expected to get back to normal until early next week. (44)

Two adults and a child died when their helicopter crashed in a field near Sevenoaks in Kent. Police say they don’t yet know what caused the accident which happened shortly after the privately chartered helicopter had taken off from Bigginhill airfield. A witness reported seeing it in difficulties. (45)

And now for tomorrow’s weather. It will be warm and sunny in most parts…… (fade out)

Part 2

Interviewer:

British motorists travelling on the continent are a danger to themselves and their European neighbours, that’s according to research published today. Apparently more than half of all British motorists heading across the Channel will this summer unwittingly break the law within one mile of starting their journeys – if you can believe that. Some of the problems encountered by Brits on the roads abroad are due to a lack of knowledge of foreign speed limits and drinking and driving restrictions as well as an inability to read non-English road signs. To talk about this tonight, we have Steve Norris, formerly Minister of Transport for London. Steve Norris, do you think this is right?

Steve Norris:

Yeah, I’m afraid I do. I mean they get this sense of school’s out, you know, when motorists get over to the other side of the Channel, off they go, foot down, we’re going to act just like all these continentals, and, you know, it’s quite obvious that drivers really do speed up on French roads in particular, they kind of sense that the French care a lot less about road safety than we do and actually you see some pretty dangerous driving because often these Brits have only ever driven on the other side of the road the last time they were on holiday. So they really do represent quite a threat, I mean this research is saying: Be very careful, it’s not as simple as it looks.
Interviewer:
However, I was talking to a French journalist just the other day. And he was telling me that the French think
British drivers are more courteous, more prudent, more phlegmatic and more disciplined. I don’t recognise that
description of us here, I must say.

Steve Norris:
No, well the interesting thing is, Jane, if you want to be proud of Britain, one of the things we do really, really
well is road safety. If you look across Europe the statistics are really staggering, we’re absolutely the best in
Europe, even better than Scandinavian countries.

Interviewer:
Is that because of us or because of the cameras and the speed limits and everything else?

Steve Norris:
Well, it’s us in the sense that it’s never been a political football, you know, with both Labour and Conservative
governments, who’ve always been very serious about road safety. We’ve always taken our very crowded road
network very seriously. But the point I’m focusing on is, when British motorists get over to the other side,
they’ve got steering wheels on the wrong side of the car for the road, they start driving as fast if not faster
than French drivers who are much more accustomed to the roads, and of course the result of that is very, very
dangerous indeed. So, I think the real lesson is that it’s not funny. Just be very, very sensible when you go
abroad, particularly if you’re not used to driving on the other side of the road.

Interviewer:
But I think the problem is that once they go to France, the British have a tendency to allow themselves lots of
wine, you know, wine is cheap and they drink with lunch which they never do here, and then they drive. That’s
one problem, surely?

Steve Norris:
Well, yes, you’re right. It’s interesting the point about drinking and driving, because there is a real difference in
this country. The penalties here aren’t the most strict in Europe, but interestingly enough, we had a campaign
for decades that said: “If you drink and drive, not only are you breaking the law, but you’re being anti-social.”
Now, that was the difference. We actually engrained in people the idea that, you know, drinking and driving is
not funny, it’s not something you boast about to your friends, and that’s something that perhaps other countries
in Europe are waking up to now; that they’ve got to take it as seriously, not just in terms of penalties but in
terms of saying it isn’t acceptable. It may be part of our culture to drink but not when you’re driving.

Interviewer:
Steve, the point about us being phlegmatic and courteous and so on in our own country. A lot of people may
not recognise that because we have a terrible road rage problem here, don’t we?

Steve Norris:
Funnily enough, I actually think that’s a very generous description of us to say that we’re always phlegmatic.
I actually see a lot worse examples of road rage in this country than you do seem to see elsewhere in the
world; and I think that’s quite worrying. But it’s kind of a problem of yob culture generally. I think it’s an issue
who you’re looking at, that sort of really aggressive attitude that you don’t find only in cars, you find it also just
walking along the street.

Interviewer:
That was really interesting. Thank you very much, Steve.
You ring a service number and hear the following.

Welcome to Weathercall for the UK bringing you the very latest weather forecast for your area in association with the MET Office. Weathercall now offers a greater choice of forecast; please listen carefully to the instructions coming up to make your selection. During the forecast you may use various keys on your telephone to navigate through the service. To go straight to the forecast, please press 2 now. You can press 1 to go back a day, press 2 to repeat the forecast you’re listening to, press 3 to go forward to the next day. You can press the ‘hash’ key to select a forecast for a different UK area.

You ring a helpline and hear the following.

Welcome to NHS Direct Helpline, the National Health Service 24-hour information line. We are aware that you are waiting. We are a health advice and information service. If your call is in any way urgent, please contact your GP, accident emergency department or call an ambulance, Otherwise, please continue to hold and your call will be answered shortly.

You hear the following advertisement in a supermarket.

Ladies and gentlemen, our Safeway offers for this week include assorted picnic rugs with a useful carry handle and waterproof backing for only £4.99. A 48-can expandable coolbag for only £7.99. A CD-TV/Radio Portable with a 5.5” black and white TV, CD player and 45 second anti-shock system for only £34.99. Treat yourself to a great weekend with our great booze deals: Croft’s Original Sherry £3.99 instead of £6.99; Bell’s Extra Special Old Scotch Whisky, aged 8 years £10.99 instead of £12.69 and 15 cans of Grolsch Premium Lager for the price of 12. Offers are only available in household quantities.

You ring a service number and hear the following.

Hello. Welcome to the British Telecom calling features information line. Much of this information is also available on our website at www.bt.com/callingfeatures. To hear about BT answer 1571 personal greeting, the new answering service which now allows you to record your own greeting message, press 1. To hear about BT answer 1571 message alert, the new answering service that calls you back when someone leaves a message if you’re on the phone or the internet, press 2. Or for the main menu press 3.

You hear the following advertisement on the radio.

The National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham opens its doors to the public at this year's City Centre Discovery Day on Sunday, 17th August. Get to know the different departments of the NEC Group with recruitment and job vacancies on display. Street performers will be on hand to entertain the crowds (hold on to your hats!). Musicians will fill the air with the sound of classical music. Come and join the events team at the Disney colouring competition. Children have the opportunity to compete for a family ticket to see Disney on Ice later in the year.
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Or simply visit our website (www.telc.net) where you will find all the information you need. We look forward to hearing from you.

telc GmbH
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Level</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Business</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>telc English A2-B1</td>
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The two main characteristic features of telc examinations are examination papers based on clearly formulated language tasks and standardised and objective marking criteria. These features apply to all English examinations covered by the telc programme. The mock examination presented here enables teachers and learners to simulate the precise conditions under which the telc English B2 examinations take place, both from the perspective of organising the test as well as from the point of view of the test materials. In this way, it is possible to fully prepare candidates for the examination. The mock examination can also be used for practice purposes and for general information.