



EAEko HEOak *EEOOI DE CAPV*

ENGLISH EXAM SAMPLE

LEVEL C1

DOCUMENT 1: TASKS

IMPORTANT: For further information, check this link:

[Proben deskribapena](#) (Basque)

[Descripción de las pruebas](#) (Spanish)

Task 1 (Marks: 6)

Read the following text. Six clauses have been removed from the article. Choose from clauses B – I the one that fits gaps 1 – 6. There are THREE sentences you do NOT need to use. Write the correct answer on the answer sheet provided. 0 is the example.

THE REVIVAL OF THE WASSAIL

On a January night in the tiny Herefordshire village of Eardisland, a crowd of hundreds is being led to an orchard down a muddy country lane. Their leaders wear tall hats, garlanded with fruit, feathers and flowers; 0 A (example). It is very dark: the only light comes from a crisp, crescent moon and the flaming torches that men, women and children hold in their hands.

The scene may sound sinister, but there is joy in the air at this crop-blessing wassail, 1 and other folk customs. At Eardisland, the Leominster morris – the dancers in the extravagant hats, plus flowery jackets – pour cider made from last year's apples onto tree roots, hang toasted bread on tree branches to tempt the spirits, and light fires to represent renewal and the coming spring sun.

"The wassail isn't an oddity either", says Jon Wilks, the founder/editor of *Tradfolk*, a website about traditional folk culture today. "Wassails in the dark of winter hold a particular appeal," he says. "Standing in a field lighting fires or singing with other people at the toughest time of year 2 being constantly bombarded with bad news." He is a late starter himself: a former magazine editor in Tokyo who returned to the UK in his late 30s, he found out about his morris-dancing grandfather after his father died. "Most people have an affair or buy a sports car for their midlife crisis," he laughs. "I fell for traditional music." He has found many others like him who are not from a folk background, 3.

"Wassails have changed a lot", says the folk historian Steve Roud. "While many claim ancient or pagan origins for them, it could only be pure speculation or guesswork." The word "wassail" comes from the Middle English toast, "*waes hael*", meaning "be in good health". The phrase "*waes hael*" dates back to pre-Norman times, and its meaning gained intimations of singing celebration through time; as a matter of fact, 4.

These days, 5, and that means customs might be changed to please other people – not that this is good or bad, it is just the way the modern world is. Be that as it may, in the old days, wassailing normally served a worldly purpose, "basically, wassails were excuses for men to get drunk," Roud says brightly. "They were also very local, not at all about attracting outsiders into a community."

People often ignore that wassailing was also about poverty and begging for money; in agricultural communities, after all, there was little work in the winter. Wassailing also used to come in two kinds: the crop-blessing form and the house-visiting wassail (often involving women going house to house with a wassail bowl to share a drink, usually cider, giving luck for the year). Once an escape from impoverishment, 6 while adapting folk traditions to our world as living, breathing things. It is also, Wilks says, "about thinking about the people who went before us, and about our hope for the future – and how we express that in the coldest, darkest months."

As the light lengthens on another tough winter, it's hard not to lift your bowl of cider to all that is past, present and future.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

- A. **their faces are a damp, mossy, green; their ankles jingle with bells (0) (example)**
- B. a midwinter folklore ceremony in apple-producing counties involving singing
- C. but are drawn by the idea of shared traditions and folk memory
- D. especially important during a time when part of a labourer's wages was paid in apple cider
- E. feels like what we all need, especially when we all live digital lives
- F. legend has it that the wassail entices the good spirits and ensures a good harvest
- G. the songs sung at these rituals are also known as wassails
- H. the wassail is now a getaway from the frenetic advance of modernity
- I. to which the appropriate reply would be "*drink hael*", or "drink well"
- J. wassails have become subject to a kind of *touristification*

Example	0	A
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Task 2 (Marks: 8)

Read the following text. For questions 7 – 14, choose the correct answer a), b) or c). Circle the correct answer on the answer sheet provided. 0 is the example.

THE STANFORD DUCK SYNDROME

Almost everyone knows what it is. We've probably all felt it at some point. Seeing people around you effortlessly glide through their lives, acing exams, landing internships and turning up at parties while you feebly trudge through your four exams and three projects on your nightly four hours of sleep can be difficult. Of course, you genuinely love seeing your friends and fellow students succeed, but how can everyone else be so happy and bubbly while you're struggling to stay afloat?

On the opposite side of the spectrum, the stress culture here is something I didn't exactly expect when coming to Stanford University. I had heard of other high-profile universities such as MIT, UC Berkeley and Harvard turning into stress-filled pressure cookers as time went on, but Stanford was always supposed to be the palm-tree paradise, the pinnacle of student happiness, bathed in perpetual sunshine as if blessed by the heavens. My friends at other colleges always joke, "At least you have grade inflation at Stanford." However, the reality is that everyone here is so brilliant to the point where you feel the only way to belong is to subject yourself to extreme, unhealthy habits in the name of academia with the promise of a better résumé. The Stanford stress culture definitely exists even if it is a little more hidden.

During one of my first weeks at Stanford, I had a talk about this with some of my classmates. And they put a name to what I was going through, a name that had been coined on campus years ago: '*The Stanford Duck Syndrome*'. Picture a pond. Sunlight reflects off the pond with a surface smooth as glass. A duck drifts across the water. Below the surface, its webbed feet paddle furiously, but from above, it looks calm and collected. This duck has a dilemma; its flippers are getting tired, but the other ducks still appear to be floating along without a care in the world. Essentially, *The Stanford Duck Syndrome* is the condition of feeling alone in your frenzy. Being a 'high achiever' doesn't alleviate the condition; if anything, it causes it. *The Stanford Duck Syndrome* is propagated by a collective of extremely diligent people, all of whom work hard and all of whom think they're the only ones who are exhausted. For those with *The Stanford Duck Syndrome*, admitting exhaustion is admitting defeat. Burnout is a casual joke; if it were allowed to be anything more, students might be forced to address it.

The Stanford Duck Syndrome and our workaholic culture where you 'grind or die' make for a strange combination, one which is hard to describe, but it's most visible at the extremes. I remember coming back to the dorm after a late night out, and seeing another close friend hard at work on a computer science assignment. She looked exhausted. As she dozed off periodically, we implored her to go to bed. But she refused. After some more prodding, we gave up. The worst part is that this is quite often a normal occurrence. No one is guilt-free. I remember yesterday working on my computer for a computer science class, being so exhausted I could pass out with my friends telling me it was time to stop, but just thinking, "I just need to do one more line of code!" Even today, I skipped breakfast and took a very late lunch just to go to computer science office hours, much against my body's wishes.

It's a testament to this toxic 'grind or die' atmosphere at universities that, even in the face of major illness, we put the pedal to the metal and continue to drive our health off a cliff. It's not like this is a conscious decision to be miserable, but sometimes it feels as if taking care of our own health is a guilty pleasure. I talked to someone who said that they felt almost sinful for sleeping in one day. We subliminally equate feeling burned out to being a good student. This has no doubt been stated many times, but the only solution is self-care. During the New Student Orientation Period (NSO), Stanford did its best to imprint in our minds that taking care of ourselves is the most important thing at university, but much like the other information at NSO, it seems to have been lost on us. We need to take a harder stance towards emphasizing the fact that pulling three consecutive all-nighters isn't a badge of honour, and that it's okay to try to sleep nine hours a night. As a student body, we need to combat the culture of misery and remember that many other people here are having a hard time. At the same time, we have to note that feeling bad is not a contest, and it's silly and unhealthy to try to derive pleasure from

working too hard or being tired all the time. As a community, we need to look out for each other. Health comes first, always.

Adapted from *Stanford Daily*

0. In the first lines of the article, the writer says she is going to write about ...
(example)
 - a) a feeling which she believes is universal.
 - b) a habit which puts some students at a disadvantage.
 - c) a tendency to put off tasks that do not need our immediate attention.
7. When the writer sees those around her succeed in their student life, ...
 - a) she is puzzled by their cheerful attitude.
 - b) she feels jealous of their achievements.
 - c) she wishes she had the willpower to work as hard as they do.
8. When the writer became a Stanford student, she believed that Stanford ...
 - a) would help her shine in her academic field.
 - b) was less demanding than other top universities.
 - c) would not award her the good marks she deserved.
9. Now, she has discovered that being a Stanford student means ...
 - a) assuming that you need to overstretch yourself to succeed.
 - b) having infinite opportunities to recreate yourself.
 - c) hiding your abilities so as to avoid being assigned extra work.
10. The duck in the story in paragraph 3 ...
 - a) feels different from the rest of the ducks in the pond.
 - b) finds itself swimming furiously in rough waters.
 - c) is the weakest one in its group of ducks.
11. Those suffering from *The Stanford Duck Syndrome* ...
 - a) are not as proficient as their colleagues.
 - b) refuse to acknowledge their extreme tiredness.
 - c) fail to assess how tired they are.
12. The writer mentions a close friend of hers who ...
 - a) felt guilty because she could not stop working.
 - b) had to be persuaded by her friends before she stopped working.
 - c) could not help falling asleep while working on her homework.
13. The writer mentions a common belief among students that ...
 - a) looking miserable and wasted will make them more popular.
 - b) their student life is full of challenges but also of joys and achievements.
 - c) their own well-being is not at the top of their priority list.
14. The writer suggests that the solution to this problem is ...
 - a) better planning of the orientation sessions for new students.
 - b) raising awareness of the problem and a focus on collective action.
 - c) redesigning university policies on teaching and students' workload.

Example	0	a) b) c)
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7	a) b) c)	8	a) b) c)	9	a) b) c)	10	a) b) c)
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11	a) b) c)	12	a) b) c)	13	a) b) c)	14	a) b) c)
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Task 3a (Marks: 8)

Read the following text. For questions 15 – 22, choose the option a), b), c) or d) that best fits each gap. Circle the correct answer on the answer sheet provided. 0 is the example.

THE CHACOANS

One thousand years ago, a mysterious civilisation **0** thrived (example) in the desert of Chaco Canyon. In the heart of the San Juan Basin, in the arid north-western corner of New Mexico, stands one of the greatest ancient treasures in the US, by all accounts: the remarkably preserved remains of a vast building complex held to have been constructed between 850 and 1250 AD that may have housed as many as 5,000 people. The high desert area of Chaco Canyon sees cold winters, 15 summers and only about 22 cm of rainfall every year. Yet, it was home to a thriving, yet enigmatic, civilisation – the Chacoans.

In 1907, this isolated vast expanse of desert became a National Historical Park, containing 13 major ruins and more than 400 archaeological sites. Today, visitors can 16 the same maze of chambers and roads used by its residents roughly 1,000 years ago. Some of the structures used to create the roofs and different floors are long gone, but their ruins clearly reveal how they were built. Approximately 200,000 wooden pillars were used in the construction and were in all 17 hand-carried from the Chuska Mountains, more than 112 km away. The roads within the complex are also 18 of a mystery. There are about 650 km of them, some 9 m wide, built mostly in straight lines that cut through the rough topography instead of going around it. There is 19 belief that their positioning – starting at a central structure and running towards notable natural elements such as lakes and mountains – symbolises the connections between man and nature.

Yet, this does not mean that the Chacoans weren't practical: studies have shown that walking on those roads is less tiresome than walking on the rough terrain next to them. Over the years, archaeologists have 20 with different theories for why Chaco was built. Although the place seems to have been a trade hub, the buildings suggest it may have also 21 the ceremonial needs of the community. All the signs point to the Chacoans' impressive astronomical knowledge since the walls are aligned with the axis of the sunrise on an equinox and the north doorway faces almost exactly true north. Unfortunately, these remarkable structures are endangered. Since Chaco Canyon became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987, there has been constant public pressure to protect this magnificent site from the threats 22 by nearby oil drilling and mining. If the Protection Act introduced to the US Senate passes, such activities will be banned within a 16 km radius of the site – which will undoubtedly increase its chance of survival.

Adapted from the *BBC*

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|------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0. | a) thrived | b) evolved | c) blossomed | d) matured |
| 15. | a) gleaming | b) scorching | c) glittering | d) sparkling |
| 16. | a) usher | b) wind | c) stretch | d) roam |
| 17. | a) likelihood | b) awareness | c) possibility | d) accuracy |
| 18. | a) somehow | b) nothing | c) somewhat | d) nowhere |
| 19. | a) overextended | b) widespread | c) commonplace | d) broad-based |
| 20. | a) come up | b) turned up | c) got up | d) showed up |
| 21. | a) bridged | b) furnished | c) served | d) rendered |
| 22. | a) triggered | b) provoked | c) fuelled | d) posed |

Example	0	a) b) c) d)
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15	a) b) c) d)	16	a) b) c) d)	17	a) b) c) d)	18	a) b) c) d)
19	a) b) c) d)	20	a) b) c) d)	21	a) b) c) d)	22	a) b) c) d)

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Task 3b (Marks: 8)

Fill in the gaps in the following text with ONE suitable word. For questions 23 – 30, write down the correct word on the answer sheet provided. 0 is the example.

TURNING TO DIGITAL

All **0** over (example) the western world banks are shutting down cash machines and branches, trying to push us into using their digital payments and their digital banking infrastructure. Just like tech companies want everyone to access the Internet through their search portals, so financial institutions want everyone to access the economy through their systems. **23** can be no denying that replacing branches with self-service apps allows financial institutions to directly control and monitor interactions with customers. Banks, however, present it in such a way that it seems a personal option. I recently got a letter from my bank saying that they are shutting down local branches because customers are *turning to digital* and they are thus responding to *changing customer preferences*. I am one of the customers they are referring **24**, but I never asked them to shut down the branches.

There is a feedback loop going on here. I am much more likely to *choose* a digital option if the companies deliberately **25** it harder for me to choose a non-digital option. If a company wants people to choose a certain thing, the best strategy is to get **26** of alternatives. We can illustrate this with the example of self-checkout tills at supermarkets. Supermarkets initially present self-checkout as a convenient alternative. When some people then use that alternative, the supermarket can cite that as evidence of a change in customer behaviour. Financial institutions, by the **27** token, are trying to lead us into digital banking: they want people to *learn* that they want digital, and then *choose* it.

28 convenient digital systems may be, they often fail. The recent Visa chaos, during **29** millions of people who have become dependent on digital payment suddenly found themselves lost when the payment network crashed, was a temporary setback. Cash, on the other hand, does not crash. It does not rely on external data centres, and it is not subject to remote control or remote monitoring. The cash system may have negative elements, but it is also necessary. Without cash we would feel deprived **30** our most tangible monetary support.

Adapted from *The Guardian*

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27		28		29		30	
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B) LISTENING COMPREHENSION

45 minutes

Task 1 (Marks: 10)

You are going to listen to 4 different extracts. For questions 1 – 10, choose the correct answer a), b) or c). Circle the correct answer on the answer sheet provided. You will hear each extract TWICE. You now have 1 minute and 30 seconds to read the options. 0 is the example.



[Audio link for Task 1](#)

Adapted from various sources

EXTRACT ONE: GOOGLE

0. The man answers the question the woman asks ... **(example)**
a) **but not immediately.**
b) with a 'Yes' or a 'No'.
c) without going into detail.
1. The man and the woman are talking about ...
a) how to use the Google assistant.
b) how to find a restaurant with Google maps.
c) how Google services collect data.
2. Finally, the woman ...
a) doesn't understand the explanation.
b) asks for further information.
c) doesn't believe the man's information.

EXTRACT TWO: LARD

3. The consumption of lard ...
a) has held steady over the last decades.
b) has increased in certain parts of the country.
c) has been discouraged for some time.
4. Stephanie Seneff claims that ...
a) we should follow the public health advice on fats.
b) high-cholesterol foods are highly advisable.
c) we should reduce the consumption of meat.
5. About vegetables, Stephanie recommends that ...
a) we consume vegetables with fat.
b) they become an important part of our diet.
c) we give preference to green vegetables.

EXTRACT THREE: BRADFORD

6. In the past, Bradford was a ...
a) polluted city.
b) city of artists.
c) city for rich people.
7. You could see the blue sky ...
a) all over the summer.
b) among the chimneys of the houses.
c) when production was stopped.

EXTRACT FOUR: NAOMI

8. When Naomi saw her sister's name on the screen, ...
 - a) she decided she had to phone her.
 - b) she sat quietly to think about the situation.
 - c) she realised it was her sister's mobile.
9. When they started to ask questions, Naomi realised that ...
 - a) she could only remember recent details.
 - b) she could not remember any numbers.
 - c) she was still able to remember dates.
10. Naomi did not know ...
 - a) what had happened to her car.
 - b) what she was doing there.
 - c) why she hadn't travelled abroad.

Example	0	<input checked="" type="radio"/> a) b) c)
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1	a) b) c)	2	a) b) c)	3	a) b) c)	4	a) b) c)	5	a) b) c)
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6	a) b) c)	7	a) b) c)	8	a) b) c)	9	a) b) c)	10	a) b) c)
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Task 2 (Marks: 8)

Listen to part of a radio interview with Gillian Moody about her year-long trip in a camper van. For questions 11 – 18, choose the best answer a), b) or c). Circle the correct answer on the answer sheet provided. You will hear the recording TWICE. You now have 1 minute and 30 seconds to read the options. 0 is the example.



[Audio link for Task 2](#)

A YEAR IN A CAMPER VAN

Adapted from the *BBC*

0. Back in 2010, Gillian journeyed around the world with ... (example)
a) her husband and daughters.
b) The Beatles.
c) a busking group.
11. Gillian and her husband's eagerness to travel ...
a) started after a short stay in Mexico.
b) was encouraged by their three daughters.
c) was often met with excuses for not doing it.
12. Regarding their daughters' schooling, Gillian and her husband ...
a) arranged online tutoring classes on BBC Bitesize.
b) managed to get the teachers' support.
c) thought they could teach them themselves.
13. Gillian and Sim's camper van ...
a) had a water tank and an indoor shower fit in.
b) had two beds upstairs and one bed downstairs.
c) was modified by a mechanic to fit in 5 beds.
14. Gillian can remember a night in Rotterdam when ...
a) she realised things were not as she had expected.
b) they almost abandoned their trip.
c) they had to change the camper van for a hotel.
15. Gillian says that it wasn't a holiday but a journey defined by ...
a) a sense of freedom and carefree living.
b) their ability to adapt to their camper van.
c) their brief but strong interactions with the locals.
16. Gillian talks about a time in Italy when they ...
a) had their van repaired by some wedding guests.
b) were invited to a wedding reception.
c) were given accommodation by a bride's relatives.
17. In the Middle East, Gillian and her husband ...
a) often lost their way on the road.
b) had to learn the Arabic alphabet.
c) took roads that were in a dreadful condition.
18. Gillian says she believes her daughters ...
a) are grateful they had such an amazing year.
b) have become more open to new experiences.
c) easily got used to staying with strangers.

Example	0	a) b) c)
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11	a) b) c)	12	a) b) c)	13	a) b) c)	14	a) b) c)
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15	a) b) c)	16	a) b) c)	17	a) b) c)	18	a) b) c)
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Task 3 (Marks: 12)

You will hear a programme on sports sponsorship. For questions 19 – 30, complete the sentences with one word or short phrase from the recording. Write your answers on the answer sheet provided. You will hear the recording TWICE. You now have 1 minute and 30 seconds to read the options. 0 is the example.



[Audio link for Task 3](#)

SPORTS SPONSORSHIP

Adapted from the BBC

0. There was very little sponsorship in the Olympic games before the 80s.
(example)
19. The host country would ask some local businesses to provide _____ for the clocks or the scoreboards.
20. Broadcasters started to include sports as part of their _____ to attract bigger audiences in the early 80s.
21. Companies started to invest in sports sponsorship as they regarded sports as a fantastic _____.
22. Due to inadequate funding, the Olympic games were on the verge of _____.
23. Some time after Coca-Cola started sponsoring the games, McDonald's _____ as a sponsor too.
24. While 50% of the _____ comes from TV rights, the other 50% comes from sponsorship.
25. Nowadays, food and _____ account for around 10% of the sponsorship of the Olympic games.
26. With so many people who need a place to eat, the athletes' village turns into one of the largest _____ in the world.
27. Like Wimbledon, the absence of advertising in the field makes the Olympics a/an _____ of publicity.
28. Companies sponsoring the games need to show their shareholders that doing so was a wise _____.
29. Apart from salads, McDonald's introduced other healthy _____ as an alternative to hamburgers in the athletes' village.
30. To avoid a conflict with _____ regarding cheese, McDonald's will no longer be a sponsor in Paris 2024.

Example	0	south
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C) WRITING**80 minutes****Task 1** (Marks: 10)

You bought an expensive pair of trainers from an English online shop. Upon unpacking them, you are surprised to find that a mistake has been made. Write **an email (120 to 140 words)** to the online shop manager and

- identify your order,
- give details about what was wrong with it and
- state what you expect the company to do next.

You need to be formal and polite.

Task 2 (Marks: 20)**HAVING FLATMATES OR LIVING ALONE?**

Your English teacher has asked you to write **an essay (250 to 280 words)** discussing the advantages and disadvantages of having flatmates versus living alone as preparation for a group discussion in the following lesson. Develop **at least two** of the following aspects:

- Financial considerations.
- Housework.
- Companionship.
- Privacy.
- Conflict.

D) SPEAKING

14 minutes

Task 1: MONOLOGUE (Marks: 15)

DRIVING

You need to deliver a speech on the topic of DRIVING. You can use the materials below (picture, questions and text) to help you plan your speech. DO NOT PLAN YOUR SPEECH AS A RETELLING OF THE TEXT.



- What are the advantages and disadvantages of owning a car?
- What are the requirements to get a driving licence?
- According to insurance statistics, women are better drivers than men. Do you agree?

DRIVING IN THE USA

Driving is one of America's favourite activities. Americans spend hours every week in their cars and they drive everywhere: to the bank, to the supermarket and to shops such as "Guns R Us". It's not that Americans are lazy and don't want to walk, the problem is that everything is so big that people have no choice but to use their cars. Even if someone wanted to rebel against this custom and walk, it could be difficult and dangerous since many towns don't even have sidewalks on their roads. Walking would mean having to dodge cars, trucks and motorcycles and putting your life at risk just to get from A to B.

Americans have a passion for wanting everything they own to be big and impressive. So, it's no surprise that many Americans love to own huge, gas-guzzling, environmentally unfriendly cars that they can show off to their neighbours and work colleagues. A car is considered a reflection of the driver's personality. That's why small cars are not very popular in the States. Bigger is better in America and two of the most popular car types are actually trucks: pick-up trucks and SUVs (sport utility vehicles).

TASK 2: INTERACTION (Marks: 15)

Discuss the topic with your partner (5 minutes). It is important to justify your points of view as well as to listen to what your partner says and react (i.e. agree, disagree, add ideas, offer solutions or suggestions...). It is not necessary to describe the photos in detail. Your partner has the same photographs

SHOPPING ONLINE



There are very good deals on the web.

This is the end of High Street shopping.

I sometimes buy things on the web.

Security and privacy are a problem.

Buying on-line has advantages and disadvantages:

- Price
- Convenience
- Choice
- Delivery
- Returns
- The cost of using the Internet
- Buying more than you intended to

E) MEDIATION

29 minutes

Task 1: WRITTEN MEDIATION (Marks: 15)

AN UNUSUAL JOB

Adapted from *BBC Radio 4*

You are a journalist working for an English newspaper. Your boss has asked you to write a short piece about a recent event. Listen to the recording and take notes in the table below. Then, use that information to write your text (**70 to 90 words**). Remember to include the most relevant information related to the key points from the table.

The table may provide you with words and proper names from the recording to make your note-taking more effective. You may need to use some of the words given, but do not copy full expressions. Proper names, if any, must be included in your final text. You do not need to include any other names which have not been provided. The information in the recording may not be necessarily in order. You will listen to the recording twice. You now have 20 seconds to read the information in the table.

 [Audio link for WM Task 1](#)

The information included in this box will **NOT** be marked by the examiner.

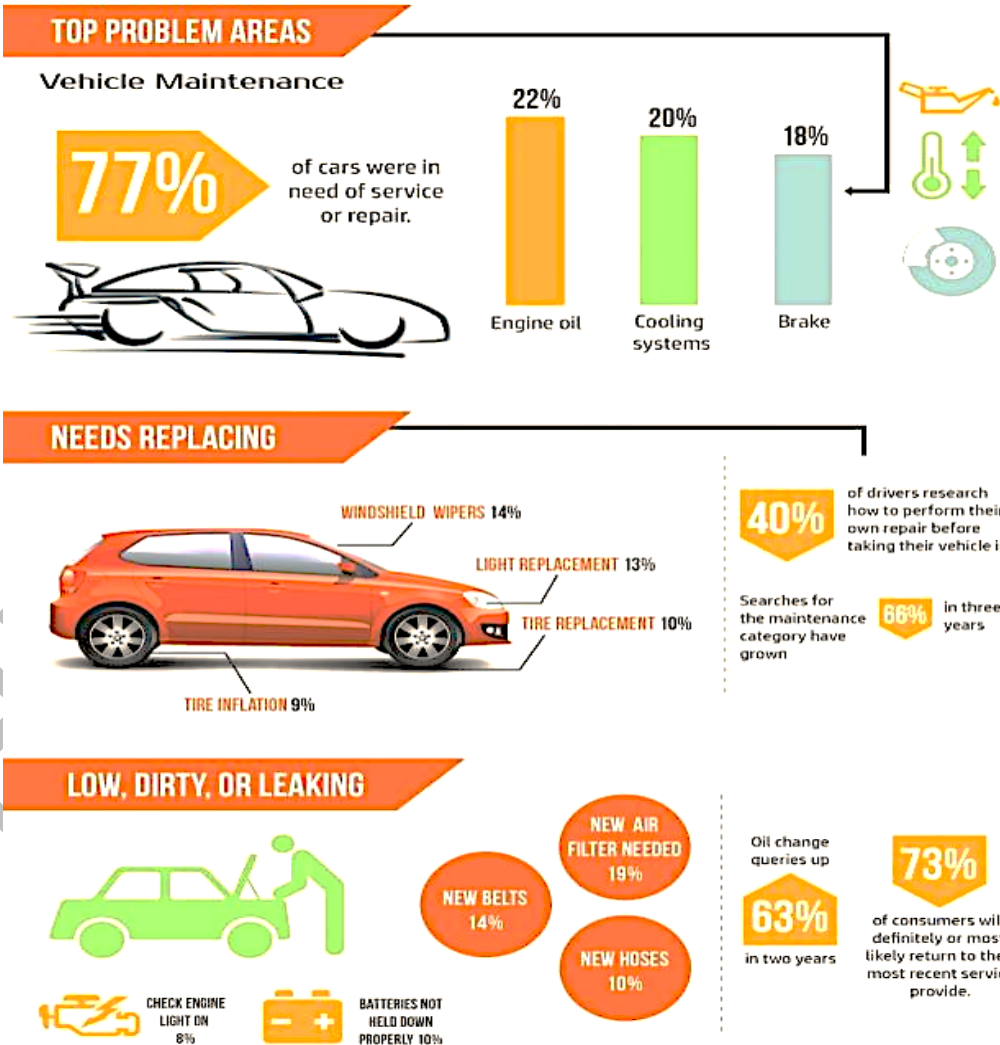
NUMBER OF CANDIDATES & NUMBER OF POSITIONS	WHAT THE PEOPLE HIRED HAVE IN COMMON	PORT LOCKROY (GOUDIER ISLAND)	TASKS	CALENDAR

Task 2: ORAL MEDIATION (Marks: 15)

CARS

Your schoolmate was absent last week when you had a guest speaker to talk about 'Taking Good Care Of Your Car'. You saved the handout below for him, but he doesn't fully understand it and asks you for help. Explain it to him in your own words. Remember that your explanation needs to be about the information below, not about your personal opinion. You may need to use some of the words in the text, but do not copy expressions and/or full sentences. You may want to use your own examples to clarify your explanations. (About 2 minutes).

BE CAR CARE AWARE



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