

Part 1

You are going to read three extracts which are all concerned in some way with scientific research. For questions 1 – 6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

YOUNG ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALIST COMPETITION

HOW TO ENTER:

- If you're aged 16-25, we're looking for original articles of 1,000 words (or less) with an environmental or conservation theme. The closing date for entries is 30 December 2006.
- Your article should show proof of investigative research, rather than relying solely on information from the internet and phone interviews. You don't have to go far; a report on pollution in a local stream would be as valid as a piece about the remotest rainforest.
- Your article should show you are passionate and knowledgeable about environmental issues. It should also be objective and accurate, while being creative enough to hold the reader's interest. We are not looking for 'think pieces' or opinion columns.
- Your aim should be to advance understanding and awareness of environmental issues. You should be able to convey complex ideas to readers of this general interest magazine in an engaging and authoritative manner.
- Facts or information contained in short-listed articles will be checked.
- Read the rules carefully.

- 1 Before entering for the competition, young people must have
- A conducted some relevant research in their local area.
 - B gained a qualification in environmental research.
 - C uncovered some of the evidence in their research themselves.
 - D consulted a number of specialists on the subject under research.
- 2 The articles submitted must
- A focus on straightforward concepts.
 - B include a range of views.
 - C be accessible to non-specialists.
 - D reveal the writer's standpoint.

Turn over ▶

PAPER 1: READING

Test 1 Part 1 (questions 3–6)

EXTRACT FROM A NOVEL

Chapter One

The landing cupboard is stacked high with what Glyn calls low-use material: conference papers and research papers including, he hopes, a paper that he needs right now for the article on which he is working. All of these go back to his postgraduate days, in no convenient sequential order but all jumbled up. A crisp column of *Past and Present* magazine is wedged against a heap of tattered files. Forgotten students drift to his feet as he rummages, and lie reproachful on the floor: 'Susan Cochrane's contributions to my seminar have been perfunctory' ... labelled boxes of aerial photographs showing archaeological sites are squeezed against a further row of files. To remove one will bring the lot crashing down, like an ill-judged move in that game involving a tower of balanced blocks. But he has glimpsed behind them a further cache which may well include what he is looking for.

line 12

On the shelf above he spots the gold-lettered spine of his own doctoral thesis, its green cloth blotched brown with age. On top of it sits a 1985 run of the *Archaeological Journal*. Come to think of it, the contents of the landing cupboard are a nice reflection of his profession – it is a landscape in which everything co-exists requiring expert deconstruction. But he does not dwell on that, intent instead on this increasingly irritating search.

3 The writer mentions a game in line 12 in order to emphasise

- A the difficulty in accessing some material stored in the cupboard.
- B the poor condition of much of the contents of the cupboard.
- C Glyn's approach to locating items stored in the cupboard.
- D Glyn's skill in manoeuvring the material in the cupboard.

4 In the second paragraph, the writer makes a comparison between the cupboard and

- A the development of Glyn's academic career.
- B Glyn's particular area of work.
- C Glyn's way of life.
- D the current state of Glyn's research.

THE THEORY OF EVERYTHING

Time was when physicists dreamed of a final theory of fundamental physics, a perfect set of equations that would describe every force and particle in nature. Today that dream is being overtaken by the suspicion that there is no such thing. Some even fear that all attempts at a deeper understanding of nature are dead ends. This will lend support to those who have long claimed that research into fundamental physics is a waste of time and money; that at best it provides answers to obscure questions which few people understand or care about.

So do these reservations undermine pure physics as a scientific pursuit? Surely, it makes no difference if the truths that physicists seek turn out to be more complex and messy than they once hoped. It could even make the search more intriguing. There are as many profound questions out there as there have ever been, and to answer them physicists need the

kind of hard experimental evidence that can only come from pure research.

Can we, therefore, justify spending the huge sums of money that such research demands? What it boils down to is whether we think the search for fundamental truths is important. This quest for knowledge is a defining human quality, but it's hard to quantify how our lives have been 'improved' by it. There have been plenty of technological spin-offs from the space race and other experiments. But the spin-offs are not the point. In showing us how the universe works, fundamental physics could also tell us something profound about ourselves. And for that, a few billion dollars would be a small price to pay.

5 According to the writer, technological 'spin-offs' from scientific research

- A do not justify the sums invested in it.
- B reveal the true aims of those promoting it.
- C should convince the public of the value of it.
- D should not be the main reason for pursuing it.

6 In this piece, the writer is generally

- A distrustful of those who doubt the value of pure research.
- B supportive of those wishing to carry out pure research.
- C sceptical about the long-term benefits of pure research.
- D optimistic about the prospects of funding for pure research.

Turn over ►

Part 2

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs **A – G** the one which fits each gap (7 – 12). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

When the hippos roar, start paddling!

Richard Jackson and his wife spent their honeymoon going down the Zambezi river in a canoe.

'They say this is a good test of a relationship,' said Tim as he handed me the paddle. 'I wasn't sure that such a tough challenge was what was needed on a honeymoon, but it was too late to go back. My wife, Leigh, and I were standing with our guide, Tim Came, on the banks of the Zambezi near the Zambia/Botswana border. This was to be the highlight of our honeymoon: a safari downriver, ending at the point where David Livingstone first saw the Victoria Falls.'

7

Neither of us had any canoeing experience. Tentatively we set off downstream, paddling with more enthusiasm than expertise. Soon we heard the first distant rumblings of what seemed like thunder. 'Is that Victoria Falls?' we inquired naively. 'No,' said Tim dismissively. 'That's our first rapid.' Easy, we thought. Wrong!

8

The canoe plotted a crazed path as we careered from side to side, our best efforts seeming only to add to our plight. This was the first of many rapids, all relatively minor, all enjoyably challenging for tourists like us.

9

The overnight stops would mean mooring at a deserted island in the middle of the river, where Tim's willing support team would be waiting, having erected a camp and got the water warm for our bucket showers. As the ice slowly melted in the drinks, restaurant-quality food would appear from a cooker using hot coals. Then people would begin to relax, and the day's stories would take on epic proportions.

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One morning, Tim decided to count the number of hippos we saw, in an attempt to gauge the population in this part of the river. Most of the wildlife keeps a cautious distance, and we were assured that, safe in our canoe, any potential threats would be more scared of us than we were of them – but we had been warned to give these river giants a wide berth. They'd normally stay in mid-stream, watching us with some suspicion, and greeting our departure with a cacophony of grunts.

11

Tim yelled 'Paddle!' and over the next 100 metres an Olympic runner would have struggled to keep up with us. The hippo gave up the chase, and although Tim said he was just a youngster showing off, our opinion was that he had honeymooners on the menu. That would certainly be the way we told the story by the time we got home.

12

At some times of the year, you can even enjoy a natural jacuzzi in one of the rock pools beside the falls. No permanent structures are allowed on the island – everything has to be removed when you leave.

The travel brochures say it's the world's most exclusive picnic spot. It's certainly the ideal place to wind down after a near miss with a hippo.

A Luckily we could make our mistakes in privacy as, apart from Tim and another couple, for two days we were alone. Our only other company was the array of bird and animal life. The paddling was fairly gentle and when we got tired, Tim would lead us to the shore and open a cool-box containing a picnic lunch.

B If that was the scariest moment, the most romantic was undoubtedly our final night's campsite. Livingstone Island is perched literally on top of Victoria Falls. The safari company we were with have exclusive access to it: it's just you, a sheer drop of a few hundred metres and the continual roar as millions of litres of water pour over the edge.

C There was plenty of passing traffic to observe on land as well – giraffes, hippos, elephants and warthogs, while eagles soared overhead. We even spotted two rare white rhinos – sadly shorn of their horns in an attempt to stop poaching. We paddled closer to get a better look.

D We had a 4-metre aluminium canoe to ourselves. It was a small craft for such a mighty river, but quite big enough to house the odd domestic dispute. Couples had, it seemed, ended similar trips arguing rather than paddling. But it wasn't just newly-weds at risk. Tim assured us that a group of comedians from North America had failed to see the funny side too.

E But number 150 had other ideas. As we hugged the bank he dropped under the water. We expected him to re-surface in the same spot, as the others had done. Instead, there was a sudden roar and he emerged lunging towards the canoe.

F Over the next hour or so the noise grew to terrifying dimensions. By the time we edged around the bend to confront it, we were convinced we would be faced with mountains of white water. Instead, despite all the sound and fury, the Zambezi seemed only slightly ruffled by a line of small rocks.

G When we'd all heard enough, we slept under canvas, right next to the river bank. Fortunately, we picked a time of year largely free of mosquitoes, so our nets and various lotions remained unused. The sounds of unseen animals were our nightly lullaby.

Turn over ▶

PAPER 1: READING

Test 1 Part 3 (questions 13–19)

Turn over ▶

- 13 The writer believes that one reason he is terrible on TV is that
- A he doesn't make enough effort to perform well.
 B he can't help being rude to interviewers.
 C his personality seems unappealing to viewers.
 D his personality differs from that of newsreaders and presenters.
- 14 The writer has become involved with Public Image Ltd because
- A he wants to find out what such companies do.
 B he has been told that it is in his interests to do so.
 C he is intrigued by the work they do for politicians.
 D he has been told that the company is good at promoting novels.
- 15 Diana and Jeannie both say that one of the writer's problems when appearing on TV concerns
- A the way he sits.
 B the clothes he wears.
 C the way his eyes move.
 D the way he moves.
- 16 What does Diana tell the writer about politicians?
- A They are usually reluctant to tell the truth.
 B They often fail to realise that they are shouting.
 C They are frequently nervous when they appear on TV.
 D They frequently speak in a way that is harmful to them.
- 17 The writer believes that his response to Diana's first question sounds
- A insincere.
 B silly.
 C rude.
 D predictable.
- 18 When the writer asks Diana about her job, she
- A says that she is only interested in doing it well.
 B admits that sometimes it results in people looking foolish.
 C says that it frequently involves frustrations.
 D agrees that it is hard to justify it.
- 19 In the final paragraph, the writer concludes that
- A he has underestimated how challenging appearing on TV can be for politicians.
 B he has learnt how to sound convincing without saying anything meaningful.
 C some people can be trained to do absolutely anything.
 D viewers are more perceptive than is generally believed.

Part 3

You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions 13 – 19, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Groomed for TV

Martyn Harris looks back on his experience of being trained to appear on TV.

I am terrible on TV. I slouch, sneer, stammer, fidget, forget my lines and swallow the ends of my words. It rattles, because I know inside I am scintillating, sensitive and sincere. Television can make any fool look like an intellectual. Newsreaders can contrive to look nice and even the worst presenters can seem sensible, but I come over as a shifty subversive. The single television programme I have presented was so awful that even my mother couldn't find a good word for it. After a catastrophic radio show last year, when I addressed the interviewer by the wrong name throughout, I swore I'd never do broadcasting again.

Until now, that is. I have my first novel out next month, which is called *Do It Again*, and the PR people inform me you just have to get out there and promote it. Scotland one day, the south coast of England the next. It's going to be hectic and I have to get my act together. Which is how I find myself being scrutinised for televisual potential by two swelté creatures from Public Image Ltd, while cameraman Alastair focuses on my trembling upper lip. Public Image is the outfit which has been teaching MPs how to look good on TV. They also groom executives from major companies in everything from corporate presentations to handling broadcast interrogation, but as far as I'm concerned, they are good enough for me.

'He blinks a lot, doesn't he?' says Diana, the speech specialist, studying my image on a video monitor. 'And the crossed legs look defensive. But the voice isn't bad.' Jeannie, who is introduced to me as Public Image's 'charisma consultant', takes a step backwards to study the general posture. 'Needs to get his bottom back in the sofa. And the jacket makes him look a bit deformed. Where *does* he get his clothes from?'

'Honesty is the most important thing,' says Diana. 'We don't want to turn people into actors. We want to bring out the personality. And of course speech is most important too. Lots of politicians don't breathe properly, so they have to shout. They give themselves sore throats and polyps on the vocal chords. Breathe from the diaphragm and you can speak quite loudly and for quite a long time without strain. Then most importantly, there are the three

E's: Energy, Enthusiasm and Enjoyment. And do try to stop blinking.'

And so, as I breathe from the diaphragm, clench my eyelids apart and desperately try to project honesty as well as the three E's at once, the camera rolls. 'Today we are visiting the home of Martyn Harris,' says Diana dishonestly, 'a journalist who has recently published his first novel *Do It Again*. So, what can you tell us about the plot, Martyn?' 'Umm ... A long pause. 'Err ... A longer pause. 'Tee hee, hargh ...' An asinine giggle. 'All right Alastair,' says Diana patiently, 'we'll try that again.'

We try it again, many, many times, each time chipping away at another tic and mannerism and gaucherie. On the second run-through, my crossed legs keep bobbing up and down, which makes me look as if I want to run away (I do, I do). On the third run they are uncrossed, but my hands are clenched in my lap. On the fourth I have wringed my hands from my lap, but now they are fiddling with my ears. On the fifth, I'm throwing away the ends of my sentences, which sounds as if I think my audience is thick (I don't really).

Television does curious things to your face, dragging it towards the edges of the screen. If you have a long face, as I have, it makes you look like a cadaverous mule. It emphasises the darkness of lipstick and eyeshadow, so make-up should be minimal, and used mainly to soften facial shadows. Does Diana think it is wicked, I wonder, to mould politicians in this way? 'As soon as anyone gets on telly these days, we expect them to be as good as our professionals, because that's where we get our standards from. It's unfair, but that's the way of the world. As for the ethics, I leave that to others and get on with my job.'

And it's a job she does very well, because on the final run-through, after three hours or so, I really don't look too bad. Steady gaze, breathing from the diaphragm, no twitches, no blinking. Not a consummate professional in the business, but not bad.

I'm brimming with honesty, energy, enthusiasm and enjoyment and I'm talking a lot of twaddle, but you'd hardly notice. When you watch politicians on TV, you'll see a lot more just like me.

Part 4

You are going to read an article containing reviews of crime novels. For questions 20 – 34, choose from the reviews (A – F). The reviews may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In which review are the following mentioned?

- a book successfully adapted for another medium
- characters whose ideal world seems totally secure
- a gripping book which introduces an impressive main character
- a character whose intuition is challenged
- the disturbing similarity between reality and fiction within a novel
- an original and provocative line in storytelling
- the main character having a personal connection which brings disturbing revelations
- the completion of an outstanding series of works
- the interweaving of current lives and previous acts of wickedness
- a deliberately misleading use of the written word
- a rather unexpected choice of central character
- an abundant amount of inconclusive information about a case
- a character seeing through complexity in an attempt to avert disaster
- a novel which displays the talent of a new author
- the characters' involvement in a crime inevitably leading to a painful conclusion

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CHILLING READS TO LOOK OUT FOR

Some recommendations from the latest batch of crime novels

A Zouache may not be the obvious heroine for a crime novel, but November sees her debut in Fidelis Morgan's wonderful Restoration thriller *Unnatural Fire*. From debtor to private eye, this Countess is an aristocrat, fleeing for her life through the streets of 17th-century London. Featuring a colourful cast of misfits and brilliantly researched period detail, *Unnatural Fire* has a base in the mysterious science of alchemy, and will appeal to adherents of both crime and historical fiction.

B Minette Walters is one of the most acclaimed writers in British crime fiction whose books like *The Sculptress* have made successful transitions to our TV screens. Preoccupied with developing strong plots and characterisation rather than with crime itself, she has created some disturbing and innovative psychological narratives. *The Shape of Snakes* is set in the winter of 1978. Once again Walters uses her narrative skills to lead the reader astray (there is a clever use of correspondence between characters), before resolving the mystery in her latest intricately plotted bestseller which is full of suspense. Once again she shows why she is such a star of British crime fiction.

C Elizabeth Woodcraft's feisty barrister heroine in *Good Bad Woman*, Frankie, is a diehard Motown music fan. As the title suggests, despite her job on the right side of the law, she ends up on the wrong side – arrested for murder. No favourite of the police – who are happy to see her go down – in order to prove her innocence she must solve the case, one that involves an old friend and some uncomfortable truths a bit too close to home. *Good Bad Woman* is an enthralling, fast-paced contemporary thriller that presents a great new heroine to the genre.

E Andrew Roth's deservedly celebrated Roth Trilogy has drawn to a close with the paperback publication of the third book, *The Office*, set in a 1950s cathedral city. Janet Byfield has everything that Wendy Appleyard lacks: she's beautiful, she has a handsome husband, and an adorable little daughter, Rosie. At first it seems to Wendy as though nothing can touch the Byfields' perfect existence, but old sins gradually come back to haunt the present, and new sins are bred in their place. The shadows seep through the neighbourhood and only Wendy, the outsider looking in, is able to glimpse the truth. But can she grasp its twisted logic in time to prevent a tragedy whose roots lie buried deep in the past?

F And finally, Reginald Hill has a brilliant new Dalziel and Pascoe novel, *Dialogues*, released in the spring. The uncanny resemblance between stories entered for a local newspaper competition and the circumstances of two sudden disappearances attracts the attention of Mid-Yorkshire Police. Superintendent Andy Dalziel realises they may have a dangerous criminal on their hands – one the media are soon calling the Wordman. There are enough clues around to weave a tapestry, but it's not clear who's playing with whom. Is it the Wordman versus the police, or the criminal versus his victims? And just how far will the games go?

Candidate Name
 In capitals and surnames only.
 Example: Mrs J. H. Green

Candidate Signature

Examination Title

Centre

Centre No.

Candidate No.

**Examination
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Supervisor:

If the candidate is ASSENT or has WTTI (CR/WRN) tick here

Candidate Answer Sheet

Instructions

Use a **PENCIL** (B or HB)

Mark **ONE** letter for each question.

For example, if you think B is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:



0 A B C D E F G H

Rub out any answer you wish to change using an eraser.

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
6	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
7	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
8	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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25	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
26	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
27	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
28	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
29	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
30	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
31	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
32	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
33	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
34	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
35	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
36	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
37	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
38	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
39	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
40	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

PAPER 2: WRITING

Test 1 Part 1 (question 1)

Question 1

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Turn over ▶

Part 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **180 – 220** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page.

1 Last summer you had a job with an international company that organises music festivals. Your friend Jan has written to you asking about it.

Read the extract from your friend's letter and from your diary below. Then, **using the information appropriately**, write a letter to your friend saying whether or not you would recommend the job to your friend and giving your reasons.

Do you think I'd like the job? Most of all I want to hear plenty of music. I'd like to make enough money for a holiday too. If I could use my English and get useful work experience, that would be great!

Cheers,

Jan

July 2	Boring office work! No chance to learn anything. I answer the phone and make coffee.
July 10	Pay day! Things are improving! The money's not bad.
July 15	Did some translation and dealt with enquiries from English visitors.
July 22	Another free visit to festival!

Write your **letter**. You do not need to include postal addresses. You should use your own words as far as possible.

Question

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Part 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2 – 5 in this part. Write your answer in **220 – 260** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

2 You have been asked to provide a reference for a friend of yours who has applied for a job as a receptionist in an English language college. The person appointed will be good at dealing with a range of different people and will have excellent administrative skills.

You should include information about your friend's character and personal qualities and skills, their previous relevant experience and reasons why they should be considered for this job.
Write your **reference**.

3 You see the following announcement in an international magazine:

GREAT SCIENTISTS COMPETITION
We are planning a series of TV programmes about the 10 greatest scientists of all time. Which scientist would you nominate to be included in the series? Write to us describing this person's achievements and explaining why you feel he or she should be included.

Write your **competition entry**.

4 You see this advertisement in an international student magazine.

HOST FAMILIES WANTED
We are inviting applications from families who would like to offer accommodation to international students during their stay in your country. If you are interested, please write answering the following questions:
• What do you think are the advantages for a student of staying with a host family compared with college accommodation?
• What qualities is it necessary for a successful host family to have?
• Why would you like to host international students?
Mr S Martin
Hosts International Ltd.

Write your **letter of application**.

5 Answer **one** of the following two questions based on **one** of the titles below. Write the letter **(a)** or **(b)** as well as the number 5 in the question box on the following page.

(a) *The Pelican Brief* by John Grisham
A bookshop website has invited its readers to send in a review of a book. You decide to write a review of *The Pelican Brief*, briefly outlining the plot and saying whether or not you recommend it to other readers and why.
Write your **review**.

(b) *Lucky Jim* by Kingsley Amis
Your teacher has asked you to write an essay saying which character in *Lucky Jim* you find most interesting. You should describe this character and say why you think he or she is the most interesting character in the story.
Write your **essay**.

Part 1

For questions 1 – 12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A expressed B directed C indicated D guided

0	<input type="radio"/>	A	<input type="radio"/>	B	<input type="radio"/>	C	<input type="radio"/>	D	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
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What we know about music and the brain

Work on the human brain has (0) how different parts are centres of activity for different skills, feelings, perceptions and so on. It has also been shown that the left and right halves, or hemispheres, of the brain are (1) for different functions. While language is processed in the left, or analytical hemisphere, music is processed in the right, or emotional hemisphere. (2) of music like tone, pitch and melody are all probably processed in different parts of the brain. Some features of musical experience are processed not just in the auditory parts of the brain, but in the visual ones. We don't yet fully understand the (3) of this.

The tempo of music seems to be (4) related to its emotional impact, with fast music often (5) as happier and slower music as sadder. It is the same with the major biological rhythm of the body: our heart (6) quickens when we're happy, but slows when we're sad. Military music may have (7) from attempts to get us ready for (8) by using fast drumming to (9) our hearts into beating faster. Music is perhaps one of the most complex experiences the brain (10) with and it has become an absolutely (11) part of our rituals and ceremonies. It has power beyond language to (12) mood and co-ordinate our emotional states.

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| 1 | A | amenable | B | dependable | C | responsible | D | reliable |
| 2 | A | Views | B | Aspects | C | Factors | D | Pieces |
| 3 | A | expectations | B | implications | C | assumptions | D | propositions |
| 4 | A | surely | B | plainly | C | evidently | D | directly |
| 5 | A | felt | B | endured | C | encountered | D | touched |
| 6 | A | pulse | B | speed | C | pace | D | rate |
| 7 | A | evolved | B | extended | C | advanced | D | elevated |
| 8 | A | battle | B | fight | C | quarrel | D | struggle |
| 9 | A | activate | B | motivate | C | stimulate | D | animate |
| 10 | A | manages | B | cope | C | bears | D | holds |
| 11 | A | vital | B | important | C | compulsory | D | dominant |
| 12 | A | notify | B | report | C | associate | D | communicate |

Turn over ▶

PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH

Test 1 Part 2 (questions 13–27) and Test 1 Part 3 (questions 28–37)

Part 2

For questions 13 – 27, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 B Y

Mosquitoes

According to the World Health Organisation, malaria, a disease spread (0) mosquitoes, affects millions of people every year. Everyone knows how irritating the noise made by a mosquito, (13) by a painful reaction to its bite, can be. It is astonishing that so (14) is known about why mosquitoes are drawn to or driven away from people, given (15) level of distress and disease caused by these insects. We know that the most effective chemical (16) protecting people against mosquitoes is *diethyltoluamide*, commonly shortened (17) *deet*. (18) *deet* works well, it has some serious drawbacks: it can damage clothes and some people are allergic to it.

Scientists know that mosquitoes find some people more attractive than others, but they do not know (19) this should be. They also know that people vary in (20) reactions to mosquito bites. One person has a painful swelling while (21) who is bitten by the same mosquito (22) hardly notice. Scientists have (23) discovered the reason for this, but they have carried (24) experiments to show that mosquitoes are attracted to, or put (25) by, certain smells. In the future, scientists hope to develop a smell that mosquitoes cannot resist. This could be used in a trap (26) that, instead of attacking people, mosquitoes would fly into the trap and be destroyed. For the time (27) however, we have to continue spraying ourselves with unpleasant liquids if we want to avoid getting bitten.

Part 3

For questions 28 – 37, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 C O M P A R I S O N



An ancient tree

In Totteridge, in north London, there is a yew tree estimated to be between 1,000 and 2,000 years old. This tree, however, is a mere youngster in (0) with others of the species. The record in the UK is held by a yew in Scotland that is thought to be between 4,000 and 5,000 years old. However, such trees are becoming (28) rare and the Totteridge specimen was considered of (29) importance to be named in 1999 as one of the 41 'great trees' in London. Like many yews, the Totteridge tree (30) predates the buildings around it and its exact age is unknown. The Totteridge tree needs little (31) Some of its outer branches hang down so low that they have taken root. But this is part of the tree's natural architecture and contributes to its (32) in high winds. With the best of (33) ancient yew sites are often tidied up with no benefit to the tree. Dead branches are not (34) shed by the tree and their wood harbours a multitude of insects, an inseparable part of the old tree's natural (35) Something of the tree's history is lost with the (36) of dead wood. After all, the decaying, twisted and (37) parts give the tree character.

- COMPARE**
- INCREASE**
- SUFFICE**
- DOUBT**
- MAINTAIN**
- STABLE**
- INTEND**
- READY**
- DIVERSE**
- REMOVE**
- ATTRACT**

Turn over ▶

PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH
 Test 1 Part 4 (questions 38–42)

Part 4

For questions 38 – 42, think of **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 They say the new minister is a lovely person and very to talk to.

My neighbours have not had a very life, but they always seem cheerful.

It's enough to see why the town is popular with tourists.

Example:

0	E	A	S	Y															
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Write **only** the missing word **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

38 I can't see the of all this paperwork, can you?

I was so frustrated that I was on the of giving up, but my piano teacher persuaded me to keep on practising.

Now, let's move on to the final for discussion at this meeting.

39 I think it's to say that not everyone in the boardroom agreed with the decision about the site of the new factory.

Rita complained that it was not that she had a smaller company car than her colleagues.

My husband looks nothing like his brothers and sisters because he is so

40 The workers at the car factory are at present in negotiations to improve their position.

As the business expanded and more staff were required, the company the services of a recruitment agency.

When my brother and his new girlfriend announced that they were it took the whole family by surprise.

41 The instructions were written in such a complicated way that Joe had to spend a long time out how to set up the printer.

First results indicated that the new drug was and had no side effects.

John was annoyed to find the drinks machine was not yet again.

42 Lisa is in while I'm away from the office, OK?

They've introduced a small for parking outside the station.

The protestors moved back quickly in reaction to a sudden by the police.

Turn over ▶

PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH

Test 1 Part 5 (questions 43–50)

Part 5

For questions 43 – 50, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 James would only speak to the head of department alone.

ON

James to the head of department alone.

The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on speaking', so you write:

Example: 0

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

43 There were a lot of things that we had to think about before we could accept their offer.

OBLIGED

There were several things that we consideration before we could accept their offer.

44 Do you think you could help me to fill in this application form?

WONDERING

I me a hand filling in this application form.

45 I know that it was wrong of me to shout in front of the customers.

RAISED

I know that I should in front of the customers.

46 If you need any help, you can always call me.

HESITATE

If you need any help, me.

47 It hasn't rained quite as much this year as in previous years.

SLIGHTLY

This year, it has rained did in previous years.

48 Unless the weather improves, they will have to stop the tennis match.

MEAN

If the weather doesn't get stopping the tennis match.

49 I don't mind whether we stay in or go out this evening, but John wants to go to the cinema.

DIFFERENCE

It doesn't whether we stay in or go out this evening, but John wants to go to the cinema.

50 It's possible that the thieves entered the building by forcing a window at the back.

BROKEN

The thieves may the building through a window at the back.

PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH

Candidate answer sheet

Part 3										
28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
33										
34										
35										
36										
37										

Do not write below here

Part 4										
38										
39										
40										
41										
42										

Do not write below here

Part 5										
43										
44										
45										
46										
47										
48										
49										
50										

Do not write below here

Candidate Answer Sheet

Do not write in this box

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ESOL Examinations

Candidate Name: _____
 Centre No.: _____
 Candidate No.: _____
 Examination Details: _____
 Candidate Signature: _____
 Examination Title: _____
 Centre: _____
 Supervisor: _____

Instructions
 Use a PENCIL (not a pen)
 Mark all your answers with ticks
 Part 1: Mark **LIN** below for each question.
 For example, if you think the right answer is B, mark like this: **LIN** **B**
 Part 2, 3, 4 and 5: Write your answer clearly in CAPITAL LETTERS.
 For Parts 2, 3 and 4, write your letter in the right column for each question.

Part 2										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										

Do not write below here

Part 1										
1	A	B	C	D						
2	A	B	C	D						
3	A	R	C	D						
4	A	B	C	D						
5	A	B	C	D						
6	A	D	C	D						
7	A	B	C	D						
8	A	B	C	D						
9	A	B	C	D						
10	A	R	C	D						
11	A	B	C	D						
12	A	B	C	D						

Do not write below here

Continues over →

PAPER 4: LISTENING**Test 1 Part 1 (questions 1–6)****Part 1**

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

Extract One

You hear two people on a music programme talking about the singer Nancy Graham.

- 1 What is the man's opinion of Nancy's second album?
- A He thinks it is very experimental.
 B He appreciates the continuity of style.
 C He wonders if she is lacking inspiration.
- 2 What do the two speakers agree about?
- A the freshness of the music
 B the lack of real emotion in the music
 C the calming effect of the music on the listener

Extract Two

You hear part of an interview with a woman who trained the winning horse in a top showjumping competition.

- 3 Why does she compare herself to an Olympic athlete?
- A to demonstrate how tough she had to be
 B to explain how she reacted to her victory
 C to emphasise how fortunate she was to win
- 4 How did she feel before her horse won the competition?
- A uncertain of the rider's ability
 B frustrated with the worsening weather
 C doubtful whether her horse was fit enough

Extract Three

You hear part of an interview with a food writer called Richard Capstick.

- 5 Richard decided not to become a chef because he lacked
- A adequate organisational skills.
 B a talent for inventive cooking.
 C the ability to make quick decisions.
- 6 What did Richard think about food writing before he got involved in it?
- A He considered himself well suited to it.
 B He regarded it as a hobby rather than a career.
 C He imagined a qualification was needed to do it.

Turn over ▶

Test 1 Part 2 (questions 7–14) and Test 1 Part 3 (questions 15–20)

Part 2

You will hear a marine wildlife photographer called Bruce Hind talking about his work. For questions 7 – 14, complete the sentences.

MARINE WILDLIFE PHOTOGRAPHER

Bruce says that is the most important aspect of his work.

Before going on a trip, Bruce makes of the photographs he hopes to take.

Knowing the type of photographs he wants to take helps Bruce to choose the right .

Bruce disagrees with people who say his way of taking photographs is not .

It's important to find out whether is needed to photograph in a particular place.

Bruce says that have spoiled several promising shots.

When at sea, Bruce generally keeps his cameras in a container designed for storing .

He is particularly pleased when his photographs appear in .

Part 3

You will hear part of a radio interview in which the comedian and writer Jane Clarkson is talking about her work. For questions 15 – 20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

- 15 What did Jane find difficult about writing a book?
- A She couldn't travel around the country.
 B She didn't get any instant reaction to her work.
 C She had to spend time looking after her daughter.
 D She found the process itself very challenging.
- 16 According to Jane, why did some critics dislike her novel?
- A They didn't think the book was funny.
 B They were dismissive of her initial success.
 C They thought her male colleagues were better writers.
 D They thought she should stick to being a comedian.
- 17 Which aspect of Jane's work as a comedian helped her to write?
- A her patience
 B her ability to listen
 C her habit of watching people
 D her rational way of thinking
- 18 According to Jane, how do many people react to female comedians?
- A They're convinced women can't tell jokes.
 B They're afraid the women will break down.
 C They find women's humour too intense.
 D They find women's jokes embarrassing.
- 19 What was the disadvantage of the stage image which Jane developed?
- A It frightened the audience.
 B It made the audience angry.
 C People thought it reflected her real personality.
 D People did not take her seriously any more.
- 20 Why does Jane prefer being a solo comedian to acting in a play?
- A She can choose where she works.
 B There is a greater range of roles.
 C It's more rewarding financially.
 D It's a more relaxing way of life.

Turn over ▶

PAPER 4: LISTENING

Candidate answer sheet

Do not write in this box.

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
ESOL Examinations

Candidate Name _____
to be written in CAPITAL LETTERS

Centre No. _____

Candidate No. _____

Examination Details _____

Candidate Signature _____

Examination Title _____

Centre _____

Supervisor _____
(to be completed by AEBI NEI or by WHI BERTHMAN)

Three versions: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N **Signature and date** _____ **5 11**

Candidate Answer Sheet

Part 1			
1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C
6	A	B	C

Part 2 (Remember to write in CAPITAL LETTERS or numbers)																										
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1																										
2																										
3																										
4																										
5																										
6																										

Part 3			
15	A	B	C
16	A	B	C
17	A	B	C
18	A	B	C
19	A	B	C
20	A	B	C

Part 4																										
21	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
22	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
23	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
24	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
25	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
26	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
27	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
28	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
29	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
30	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Do not write in this box.

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
ESOL Examinations

Candidate Name _____
to be written in CAPITAL LETTERS

Centre No. _____

Candidate No. _____

Examination Details _____

Candidate Signature _____

Examination Title _____

Centre _____

Supervisor _____
(to be completed by AEBI NEI or by WHI BERTHMAN)

Three versions: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N **Signature and date** _____ **5 11**

Candidate Answer Sheet

Instructions
Use a **PENCIL** (0 or HB)
Rub out any answer you wish to change using an eraser.

Part 1, 3 and 4:
Mark **ONE** letter for each question.
For example, if you think **B** is the right answer to the question, mark your answer sheet like this:
0 **A** **B** **C** **D**

Part 2:
Write your answer clearly in **CAPITAL LETTERS**.
Write one letter or number in each box.
If the answer has more than one word, leave one box empty between words.
For example:
0 **N** **U** **M** **B** **E** **R** **I** **2** **3**

Turn this sheet over to start.

PAPER 5: SPEAKING

Test 1 Part 1

Part 1

3 minutes (5 minutes for groups of three)

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is and this is my colleague

And your names are?

Can I have your mark sheets, please?

Thank you.

First of all, we'd like to know something about you.

Select one or two questions and ask candidates in turn, as appropriate.

- **Where are you from?**
- **What do you do?**
- **How long have you been studying English?**
- **What do you enjoy most about learning English?**

Select one or more questions from any of the following categories, as appropriate.

People

- **What makes a good friend?** (Why?)
- **How do you like to spend time with your friends?**
- **Who has had the greatest influence on your life?** (Why?)
- **Which teacher will you always remember?** (Why?)

Work and study

- **Is it a good idea to continue studying throughout your life?** (Why? / Why not?)
- **How important is it to have a routine when working or studying?** (Why?)
- **When do you prefer to work or study – in the morning, afternoon or evening?** (Why?)
- **Which jobs are popular in your country nowadays?** (Why?)

Part 1

3 minutes (5 minutes for groups of three)

Where you live

- **What would attract you to live in a certain place?** (Why?)
- **What places of interest are there where you live?**
- **What are the advantages and disadvantages of living abroad for a short time?**
- **If you could live in another country, where would you choose?** (Why?)

Entertainment

- **What are the most popular sports in your country?**
- **What do you do to keep fit and healthy?**
- **What's your opinion of computer games?** (Why?)
- **What kinds of book do you enjoy reading?** (Why?)

Experiences

- **What's the most exciting experience you've ever had?** (Why?)
- **If you had the opportunity to try a new activity, what would you choose?** (Why?)
- **How has your life changed in the last two or three years?**
- **How do you think your life might change in the future?**

1 Travelling by train
2 Face to face

Part 2
4 minutes (6 minutes for groups of three)

Interlocutor

In this part of the test, I'm going to give each of you three pictures. I'd like you to talk about them on your own for about a minute, and also to answer a question briefly about your partner's pictures.

(Candidate A), it's your turn first. Here are your pictures. They show **people travelling by train**.

Place *Part 2* booklet, open at *Task 1*, in front of Candidate A.

I'd like you to compare two of the pictures, and say **what different aspects of train travel they show, and how the people might be feeling**.

All right?

Candidate A

⌚ 1 minute

Interlocutor

.....
Thank you.

Candidate B

⌚ approximately 30 seconds

(Candidate B), **which picture do you think best shows the advantages of travelling by train?** (Why?)

.....

Interlocutor

Thank you. (Can I have the booklet, please?) Retrieve *Part 2* booklet.

Now, (Candidate B), here are your pictures. They show **people talking face to face**.

Place *Part 2* booklet, open at *Task 2*, in front of Candidate B.

I'd like you to compare two of the pictures, and say **why these people might be talking to each other, and how they might be feeling**.

All right?

Candidate B

⌚ 1 minute

Interlocutor

.....
Thank you.

(Candidate A), **which of these people do you think know each other the best?** (Why?)

.....

Candidate A

⌚ approximately 30 seconds

Interlocutor

Thank you. (Can I have the booklet, please?) Retrieve *Part 2* booklet.

1
What different aspects of train travel do they show?
How might the people be feeling?



2
Why might these people be talking to each other?
How might they be feeling?



PAPER 5: SPEAKING

Test 1 Parts 3 and 4

- How do these pictures show the role of computers nowadays?
- Which picture best reflects the difference computers have made to our lives?

21



21 The computer generation

Parts 3 and 4

8 minutes (12 minutes for groups of three)

Part 3

Interlocutor

Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about three minutes.
(5 minutes for groups of three)

Here are some pictures showing different ways in which computers affect our lives.

Place *Part 3* booklet, open at *Task 21*, in front of the candidates.

First, talk to each other about how these pictures show the role of computers nowadays. Then decide which picture best reflects the difference computers have made to our lives.

All right?

Candidates

3 minutes
(5 minutes for groups of three)

Interlocutor

Thank you. (Can I have the booklet, please?) Retrieve *Part 3* booklet.

Part 4

Interlocutor

Select any of the following questions, as appropriate:

- Some people say that computers are helping to create a generation of people without social skills. What's your opinion?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of shopping by computer?
- How far do you agree that the computer is the greatest invention of modern times?
- A lot of personal information about all of us is now kept on computers. Do you find this worrying? (Why? / Why not?)
- In future, what role do you think there will be for people who are not interested in technology? (Why?)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

Select any of the following prompts, as appropriate:

- What do you think?
- Do you agree?
- How about you?