

Reading and Use of English

Part 1

For questions 1–8, 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 became B developed C grew D turned

0	A	B	C	D
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Amelia Earhart

Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas in 1897, and it quickly (0) clear that she was an adventurous child. She loved (1) activities such as climbing trees and racing down hills on her home-made sledge. Amelia's first (2) of flying came when she was 23, when she paid \$10 for a 10-minute flight. She said afterwards, 'by the (3) I'd got 75 metres off the ground, I knew I had to fly.'

She was (4) to become a pilot, but flying lessons were expensive. So she did a variety of jobs and eventually (5) to save enough money to buy her own plane. She soon (6) a new world record in it by flying at over 4,000 metres. In 1928 she became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. Many other records (7) , and she helped to form an organisation for female pilots called the Ninety Nines, with the aim of promoting (8) for women.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A outer | B outside | C outward | D outdoor |
| 2 | A exploration | B experiment | C experience | D expedition |
| 3 | A moment | B time | C point | D minute |
| 4 | A decided | B convinced | C positive | D determined |
| 5 | A managed | B succeeded | C achieved | D reached |
| 6 | A fixed | B put | C set | D made |
| 7 | A arrived | B followed | C developed | D happened |
| 8 | A equality | B uniformity | C similarity | D comparability |

Part 2

For questions **9–16**, 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	S	O	M	E															
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The common cold

Almost everyone in the world has at **(0)** time suffered from the common cold. Most people are familiar **(9)** the coughing, sore throat and runny nose symptomatic of this most common of human diseases. **(10)** average, adults have a cold two to four times a year. **(11)** , thousands of people are off work with colds every day.

With **(12)** a huge number of working hours lost to the economy, quite **(13)** from the human suffering that colds cause, it is perhaps surprising that there is still no cure. The medicines used to treat it only manage to make us feel less awful, **(14)** to reduce the length of the illness.

One possible explanation is that colds eventually cure themselves; **(15)** is to say, the body's natural defences can deal with the disease. **(16)** reason is the fact that colds can be caused by any one of 200 types of virus, tiny living things responsible for infectious diseases.

Part 3

For questions **17–24**, 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	P	O	S	S	I	B	L	Y										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

The USA by bus

Travelling by coast-to-coast bus is **(0)** the most interesting way to see the USA. In most cases no **(17)** are necessary. You just turn up at the bus station an hour before **(18)** , buy your ticket, and half an hour or so later you get on board. Then you're off.

POSSIBLE
RESERVE
DEPART

Depending on the **(19)** of your journey, you may want to take snacks, a blanket, and a good book to read. Also think about what you'll wear. Tight clothes can become **(20)** when you've been sitting for many hours, so put on something a little looser for travelling in.

LONG
COMFORT

Your journey may take you through a **(21)** of types of countryside, from vast farmlands and amazing desert scenery to **(22)** mountain ranges covered in snow. Don't forget to take your camera!

VARIOUS
IMPRESS

On most routes, the bus will stop at various points to pick up **(23)** passengers. It may also make rest stops every few hours, **(24)** at normal meal times.

ADDITION
SPECIAL

Part 4

For questions **25–30**, 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 **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 If the weather doesn't improve, we can't ski here

GO

We can't the weather improves.

The gap can be filled by the words 'go skiing here unless', so you write:

Example:

0	GO SKIING HERE UNLESS
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Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

25 On his arrival at the railway station, the escaped prisoner was arrested.

SOON

The escaped prisoner was arrested as at the railway station.

26 The Government will officially announce its decision later today.

MAKE

The Government will about its decision later today.

27 It's a pity I didn't save some of that money.

WISH

I all that money.

28 I last spoke to Joel seven days ago.

WEEK

It I last spoke to Joel.

29 'Can you see the tree on the hill, Marta?' asked Mikel.

SHE

Mikel asked Marta see the tree on the hill.

30 Apparently, somebody stole the painting during the night.

APPEARS

The painting stolen during the night.

Part 5

You are going to read an extract from a newspaper article about wildlife in New Zealand. For questions 31–36, 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.

Swimming with dolphins

Jonathan Lorie reports

As darkness fell on the olive trees, I had nothing particular to do, so I sat on my own in my tree house and listened to the Pacific waves roll in, without a care in the world. My muscles ached slightly from swimming with 400 dolphins beyond that surf, but I was looking forward to dinner in a nearby restaurant, then an evening in my room. My iPod was playing jazz but I was listening to the sounds of deer calling to one another outside. Was this, I wondered, the world's finest place to get close to the wild?

I was in the small town of Kaikoura, in New Zealand. 'It's the best place in the world for swimming with dolphins,' explained Kate Baxter, the receptionist who welcomed me to Hapuku Lodge. She showed me up the slightly loose stairs to my tree house. 'And seeing whales,' she added. 'But mind you read the weather forecast at breakfast.' She smiled. 'If the sea's rough, you might need a Kaikoura Cracker. It's the only seasickness pill that works.'

line 25

Kaikoura has two great claims to fame. One is Hapuku Lodge – the luxury tree houses between the mountains and the sea. Its restaurant serves superb food and its management is keen to be green in every respect. It has been called the world's most romantic location for a honeymoon. The other lies just off the coast. Below those huge waves is the Kaikoura Trench – a Grand Canyon of the ocean, 60 kilometres long and 1,200 metres deep, whose rich food chain attracts 14 species of dolphin and whale. Nowhere else in the world has such deep water a kilometre from shore.

Next morning, I'm ready for the sea. Following instructions, I search the breakfast room for that weather forecast. It's a handwritten note that says: 'Rough seas warning.' Should I be worried by this, and go easy on the early-morning eating? But I don't need much persuading by Stefan, the smartly dressed waiter, to try the Lodge's full breakfast dish of the day: fried duck and potatoes with egg. It is wonderful.

Unlike my stomach when I hit the water an hour later, determined to catch the best experience this coastline has to offer: a swim among dolphins. They're everywhere. Our speedboat is surrounded by hundreds – jumping, diving and splashing in circles around us in a display of playfulness and trust. I sit there dressed in rubber, madly adjusting my mask. 'You have too many smile lines,' warns the instructor from Dolphin Encounter. 'They'll let the water in.' Then I jump into the white water behind the boat.

There's a shock of cold water and the sensation of being in the middle of the ocean, even though we're within sight of the mountains, not half a mile from shore. But out here the open water stretches all the way to Antarctica, and wide-winged, ocean-going birds fly just above the waves. It rises and falls like a vast creature breathing, the boat appearing and disappearing with each wave. Luckily, I have taken a Cracker.

Then I look down. Below me, far into the depths, are the shadow-like figures of dark dolphins. They move quickly through soft green light. I float face down, looking into their world. We make three dives like this – the maximum the instructor allows. 'We don't want to disturb them,' he says. But it is enough. On the third, a single dolphin of my own length appears beside me. It stays close. I see its head turning towards me, looking into my face, and then I hear its voice. Nothing had prepared me for this.

- 31** How did the writer feel when the sun went down?
- A** He was only interested in the music on his iPod.
 - B** He was very relaxed though physically tired.
 - C** He was becoming bored and a little lonely.
 - D** He didn't want to have to leave his room.
- 32** Kate mentioned the forecast because the weather might make it
- A** advisable to take some medicine.
 - B** dangerous to go up the stairs.
 - C** impossible to go out to sea.
 - D** unlikely he would see any whales.
- 33** What does 'The other' in line 25 refer to?
- A** a source of excellent food for visitors
 - B** an example of its unspoilt environment
 - C** a reason why the town is well known
 - D** a place for newly married couples
- 34** How does the writer react to seeing the weather forecast?
- A** He takes no notice of Stefan's warning not to eat a lot.
 - B** He is so worried that he does not enjoy his breakfast.
 - C** He feels grateful to Kate for advising him to read it.
 - D** He thinks about it and then decides to ignore it.
- 35** What happens when the writer is first in the boat?
- A** He has some difficulty with part of his diving equipment.
 - B** He is warned that he must take diving more seriously.
 - C** He is feeling unwell and he regrets going out to sea.
 - D** He finds the behaviour of the dolphins a little frightening.
- 36** What does the writer say about his swim with dolphins?
- A** He was disappointed that the water was not very clear.
 - B** He was amazed to see and hear a dolphin so near to him.
 - C** He was surprised how big the dolphin was when it came close.
 - D** He was annoyed the instructor only let him dive three times.

Part 6

You are going to read an article about newspapers and the Internet. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**37–42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

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

Do newspapers have a future?

by Stephen Glover

Experts have been predicting the death of newspapers for over 50 years. Television was supposed to kill them off, and it did have some small effect. The sales of some papers began to decline from the middle 1950s, when commercial television started, and a few went out of business. But other papers prospered and new ones were launched, some thriving so much that they sold several million copies a day.

So, those who thought television would finish off the press were wrong. **37** Almost every daily and Sunday national newspaper in this country is selling fewer copies than it was five years ago. In some cases, the decline has been dramatic.

The Internet, of course, is not the only factor. The natural markets for some papers, those aimed at industrial workers for instance, was already shrinking in the late 20th century. **38** The consequence has been a general attempt to make big savings by cutting costs wherever possible.

A disaster, then? Some people argue that the decline in readership of newspapers does not matter because many of us, and perhaps a majority of those under 30, are reading them online. **39** So if one adds all the readers of newspapers on the Internet to those who prefer a newsprint version, there may be as many, if not more, people looking at the national press as there were ten or 15 years ago.

There will, they say, still be lots of publications offering a wide variety of views and articles, as well as plenty of opportunities for writers. Indeed, one of the world's most successful media bosses recently predicted that newspapers would reach new heights in the 21st century. **40**

This sounds sensible, and I hope it is right, but I find it difficult to be quite so optimistic. The problem is that no one has yet figured out a way to make much money out of the Internet. A regular reader of an online version of a newspaper is worth 10p a month to the publisher. **41** Also, the hard copy that he or she reads attracts much more advertising than the Internet version.

Most newspapers obtain over half their income from copies sold. In other words, online papers are living off their newsprint parents. Newsprint is where the money is. It follows that, as increasing numbers of readers swap their daily paper for a few minutes online, the breadth and quality of what they read will gradually go down. **42** When I buy a newspaper I support expensive and ambitious journalism; if I read it online I do not.

- A** All national newspapers are reporting greatly increased web traffic, and some claim to have between 25 and 30 million 'unique users' a month, many of this age group.
- B** I doubt, given the competitive and global nature of the Internet, that these will include charging people to read articles online.
- C** It is difficult, though, to be so sure the same will be true of the Internet.
- D** He added that the form of delivery may change, but the potential audience would multiply many times over.
- E** For example, newspapers are having to cut back on foreign correspondents and reporters.
- F** What has been happening since then is that the Internet has further reduced the circulation of those papers that were already struggling, and it has hurt even the healthy ones.
- G** Someone who buys a paper at the newsagent's every day, however, generates 30 or 40 times as much income as that.

Part 7

You are going to read a magazine article about unusual festivals in North America. For questions **43–52**, choose from the festivals (**A–D**). The festivals may be chosen more than once.

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

Which festival

lasts nearly a fortnight?	43	<input type="checkbox"/>
includes races by animals?	44	<input type="checkbox"/>
awards prizes for artistic creativity?	45	<input type="checkbox"/>
lets people apply to take part in an event the day before it begins?	46	<input type="checkbox"/>
serves food that people may not be accustomed to eating?	47	<input type="checkbox"/>
raises funds for local charities?	48	<input type="checkbox"/>
offers camping facilities for visitors?	49	<input type="checkbox"/>
gives advice on how to avoid accidents?	50	<input type="checkbox"/>
promises not to frighten people?	51	<input type="checkbox"/>
asks people to do unpaid work there?	52	<input type="checkbox"/>

North America's oddest festivals

A Nanaimo Marine Festival

Since 1967, the Nanaimo Marine Festival in Canada has hosted the International World Championship Bathtub Race. Every year, on a (usually) sunny Sunday in July, 200 brave contestants take the bathtub from their bathroom and attempt to sail it 58 kilometres across the sea to Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. Apart from 'the World's Cleanest Sport', there's plenty more to do during the four days of the festival, with a street fair, activities for kids, water sports, informative displays on boat safety, a marine food fair, and also the World Championship Waiters Race. Later on, there's a spectacular firework display in the harbour plus musical entertainment. Admission to the festival is free, though it costs \$50 to enter the Bathtub Race. Registration for that begins on the Thursday and ends on the Saturday night prior to the event. With so many activities to run we always need volunteers, so if you'd like to help out please contact us at mail@bathtubbing.com.

B The Raleigh BugFest

Every September, the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences holds its insect festival in downtown Raleigh. For kids there are arts and crafts projects, they can have their faces painted in various insect-like ways, and they can sing along to family music band, The Sandbox Band. Watch the 150-centimetre sprint by your least favourite insects, cockroaches, or take in a film at the Insect Horror Cinema ('nothing too scary', according to the organisers), where some rather unusual popcorn is available. And if that's to your taste, try the Café Insecta, where the museum staff point out the biological similarities between the items on the menu and creatures that we already enjoy eating, such as crabs and shrimps. There is no entry charge for the BugFest, and free parking is available.

C Barnesville Potato Days Festival

This annual two-day festival of all things potato-related in Barnesville, Minnesota dates back to the 1930s. Anything you can possibly do to a potato happens over the two days: you can fry it, throw it, race it, roast it, eat it, decorate it or sing about it – and lots more. First up is the Potato Peeling Contest, using an old-fashioned potato peeler or simply a sharp knife. Each contestant has three minutes to peel as many as possible, with the winner determined by the weight of the peeled potatoes. They are then boiled and mashed ready either for the Mashed Potato Eating Contest, or for the Mash Sculpture Contest, in which you are invited to turn a pile of mashed potato into an interesting shape, such as a dog or cat! If you're staying for the whole festival, which usually takes place in the second half of August, there's space for up to 78 trailers or tents. Reservations should be made 24 hours in advance.

D Contraband Days: Louisiana's Pirate Festival

According to an 18th-century legend, the notorious pirate Jean Lafitte buried silver and gold treasure in Louisiana, and this led to the area becoming known as Contraband Bayou. Nowadays Contraband Days is a themed pirate festival that has grown from a one-day party to a twelve-day series of events, winning awards as one of the top annual festivals in North America. A terrific variety of recreational and cultural activities includes full-costume re-enactments of battles with pirates, boat races, and concerts that range from Gospel and Country to R&B and Classic Rock. With over 200,000 people attending each year, there's a carnival atmosphere with evening parades and delicious meals prepared by prize-winning chefs. As well as providing entertainment and promoting tourism, Contraband Days also has a big economic impact on the community by supporting 20 organisations that help people in need.