

SECTION 1 ***Questions 1– 14***

Read the text below and answer Questions 1– 6.

A

Waitrose – High Street Branch

Position available for two cleaners

Night shift and/or early morning

Must be able to work unsupervised, to a time limit.

No experience needed.

Must have own transport.

Drop in and ask for Pete Evans

B

WORKSHOP PRESENTERS

Do you have a bubbly outgoing personality?

Love children?

Good singing voice. Responsible and positive attitude.

Will run musical workshops for preschool children.

Classes are 30-45 minutes in length / training provided

Own transport essential.

Call into ABC Academy - Brook Street
between 10am - 2pm and ask for Jenny.

C

Dog Walker

An animal loving person needed to
walk our two lovely Yorkshire
Terriers three times a week.

Evenings preferred.

No weekends

16 years or older is ideal

Call: 0916-202-7445 to apply

D**Nanny Wanted**

To help look after two children - 2 and 5 years old.
 Experience useful but patience and willingness to learn is enough.
 Accommodation, food and pocket money provided.
 Flexible working times. Ideal for foreign student studying English.

Please send resume and photo to – Evelyn1978@hotmail.com

E**20 full time volunteers wanted**

One year project.
 Willing to relocate with free accommodation. Basic salary provided.
 Supporting people with disabilities and young people from broken homes.
 18-65 can apply.
 Experience preferred but not essential.

F**Web-based company**

Urgently requires a graphic designer
 Working knowledge of Photoshop
 College graduate preferred but enthusiastic computer nerd can apply.
 Send short resume (with photo) to –
 MegaBites, 10 Oak Road, Ashbourne

G**OLDE WORLDE CAFÉ**

Waitress needed. (Full-time / Part-time)
 Previous restaurant or café experience preferred.
 Must be physically active and able to take orders.
 Salary according to experience.
 Will consider: high school graduate
 Call 0245-67332 for interview. Ask for Mary.

Questions 1 - 6

Look at the seven job advertisements, A-G, and read the descriptions of people below.

Which is the most suitable job for each person?

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

- 1 a person willing to move location for one year. Salary is low but ideal for someone interested in social work
- 2 a high school student who loves exercise and animals with a few evenings free every week
- 3 an independent kind of person prepared to work at night or early mornings with transport
- 4 a high school graduate looking for their first job, must like talking to people
- 5 a cheerful person who loves working with young children who is able to sing and has own transport
- 6 a person who loves working with young children in return for a basic allowance, accommodation and time to study

Read the text below and answer Questions 7-14.

Mobile Phone Etiquette

Etiquette is a code of behavior that allows people to follow the standards accepted in society. Although these rules can change from country to country many similarities can be found. Many of the manners we develop are based on three categories; health, courtesy, and cultural norms. It is through these that we develop the customs and habits of a society.

Etiquette # 1

This is where you have to think more of others than yourself. Don't think of all those times that you had to put up with people talking on the phone in the cinema, on the train, and in the queue at McDonalds. Simply imagine all the ways other people will find you annoying if you use your mobile phone.

Etiquette # 2

The good thing about people is that sooner or later someone will tell you that you are annoying them. Their request to stop talking or talk quietly might seem unreasonable but if you really want to be a model mobile phone user just follow their request.

Etiquette # 3

To stop #2 from happening, and to keep your secrets to yourself then keep your distance - 3 metres - between you and anyone else.

Etiquette # 4

Even if you are following #3 you don't need to shout. This just makes it easier for people to hear you and much easier to annoy them.

Etiquette # 5

Remember, people don't want to hear you talking on the phone so they certainly don't want to hear the other person either. Don't turn your speaker on!

Etiquette # 6

If you don't want to be talked about keep your personal details to yourself. This means that #3 is probably not far enough from wagging ears. Either save the conversation for later or start using text messaging.

Etiquette # 7

Don't multi-task, it could cost you your life. Don't use the time you are spending in a queue to phone someone and certainly don't use the mobile phone when you are driving. In many countries this is illegal but it is also dangerous. National data show mobile phones were involved in 350 fatal crashes in 2011.

Etiquette # 8

There are many places such as a library, museum, theatre, and hospital where, hopefully, common sense tells you not use your phone.

Questions 7-14

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 7-14 on your answer sheet.

NOTES ON MOBILE PHONE ETIQUETTE

Etiquette # 1

Don't think about the people you have met using their phone in front of or behind you.

Stop using your phone if you think people will find it 7

Etiquette # 2

Other people will tell you about your phone etiquette. If they don't like it they might ask you to 8

Etiquette # 3

If you want to keep your 9 to yourself then keep 10

Etiquette # 4

Even if you are not near anyone that is no excuse to shout. People will still hear you.

Etiquette # 5

Remember that people don't want to hear you and so they definitely don't want to hear the person you are talking to.

Etiquette # 6

If you really want to keep the conversation between the two of you then

11 is the best way to keep people from hearing.

Etiquette # 7

Trying to do too many things at once can be a problem. You know that using your mobile in a 12 is frowned upon but using it in your car could be fatal. In America, of all car accidents there were 13 fatalities in 2011 because the driver was using a phone.

Etiquette # 8

Finally, if you have any 14 , you should know that talking on your mobile in a theatre is a big no-no in mobile phone etiquette.

SECTION 2 *Questions 15– 27*

Read the text below and answer Questions 15– 21.

Savants

Super heroes like Superman have powers that are the envy of many children and even adults. Yet, we don't have to read comic books to find people with super powers. These

1. Leslie Lemke

Born blind, he was 15 when he eventually learnt how to walk. When he was 16 he played Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1. after hearing this piece of music on the television the previous night. He is now able to play any piece of music simply by listening to it once.

2. Orlando Serrell

He was not born a savant. He was ten years old when he was hit on the head with a baseball. Since then he has been able to perform complicated calendar calculations and remember the weather every day from the day of the accident.

3. Kim Peek

Kim was the inspiration for the character played by Dustin Hoffman in the Rain Man. His nickname is "Kimputer" because he has read over 12,000 books and remembers everything about them. He reads two pages at once – his left eye reads the left page and his right eye reads the right page – in 3 seconds!

4. Stephen Wiltshire

When he was nine he learnt to talk but before this he had already developed a love for drawing. After a helicopter ride in Tokyo he drew an accurate and detailed view of the city on a piece of paper 10 metres long!

5. Ellen Boudreaux

Like Leslie Lemke, Ellen Boudreaux is a blind autistic savant with exceptional musical abilities. She can play music perfectly after hearing it just once. She can also walk around without bumping into things. She does this by making little chirping sounds that seem to act like a human sonar.

6. Daniel Tammet

Daniel is exceptionally gifted mathematically and linguistically. He can speak 11 languages fluently and learnt one of them, Icelandic, in 7 days. He appears normal but Daniel contends that he actually had to will himself to learn how to talk to and behave around people.

Questions 15 - 21

Look at the following statements and the list of savants below.

*Match each statement with the correct savant, **A-F**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A-F**, in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

- 15 This savant reminds people of a computer as everything he reads he remembers.
- 16 This savant learnt one language very quickly and speaks many more.
- 17 This savant developed extraordinary powers after an accident.
- 18 This savant plays the piano.
- 19 This savant inspired a movie.
- 20 This savant avoids falling over with sonar like ability.
- 21 This savant loves to draw buildings with incredible accuracy.

Savants	
A	Leslie Lemke
B	Orlando Serrell
C	Kim Peek
D	Stephen Wiltshire
E	Ellen Boudreaux
F	Daniel Tammet

Read the text below and answer Questions 22-27.

Job Sharing

Job sharing is the perfect solution for people who want to carry on with their career but also raise a family. Before you do it you need to learn a few things as it can be more difficult than it might seem.

Job Sharing Is Like Marriage

When looking for a job share partner you need to look for someone that is the perfect teammate. You don't need to find someone who is a carbon copy of you but certainly they need to have a similar professional style, work ethic, and standards as you.

Job Sharing Relies on Communication

For a job share to work smoothly and efficiently you must work like one person. The transition from one person to another, from one day to the next must be seamless. Sharing information successfully can be done by setting up a shared email account, and using the same filing system to organise computer and paper files.

Be Flexible

No matter how well organized your schedule is things happen. Your child needs to visit the dentist. A friend flies in to visit you. A hundred and one reasons why you can't be at work tomorrow. If you have a good job sharing relationship then your partner will cover for you.

Job Sharing Means Less Income

This might be obvious but when you job share you not only share the work but you also share the income. That's right you will only get half the income maybe even less if you decide to do less than half the work.

You Share Accomplishments

Just as in a marriage many things you do, probably all the things you do, will be achieved because of you and your job share partner. In other words, you must share any praise for accomplishments.

Your Circumstances May Change

No matter how much you like your job, things change and so your commitment to it might also change. Things that you can't predict now might make you think about getting a fulltime job again; your spouse might move to another city, you decide to go back to university who knows what the future might bring?

Questions 22– 27

Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet.

- 22** You don't have to find an exact copy of you when looking for a job share partner but they must have similar
- 23** A successful job share means being able to share information with the same filing system so that each day flows into another in a manner.
- 24** One thing is certain and that is no matter how well prepared you are will happen.
- 25** An important thing to remember is that when you job share you won't get the of a fulltime job.
- 26** In a job share you can no longer accept all the
- 27** You might not always have the same because your life might be moving in another direction.

SECTION 3 Questions 28-40

Read the text below and answer questions 28-40.

Mission to Mars**2011 Mars One Founded**

In 2011 Bas Lansdorp and Arno Wielders lay the foundation of the Mars One mission plan. Discussion meetings are held with potential suppliers of aerospace components in the USA, Canada, Italy and United Kingdom. Mission architecture, budgets and timelines are solidified from the feedback of supplier engineers and business developers. A baseline design for a mission of permanent human settlement on Mars achievable with existing technology is the result.

2013 Start Crew Selection

In April 2013, the Astronaut Selection Program is launched at press conferences in New York and Shanghai. Round One is an online application open to all nationalities. The selection program proceeds with three additional rounds over the course of two years. At the end of it around six teams of four individuals are selected for training. A new batch of the Astronaut Selection Program begins every year to replenish the training pool regularly. An analogue of the Mars habitat is constructed on Earth for technology testing and training purposes.

2015 Start of Crew Training

Selected candidates from the first batch of applicants enter full-time training groups. This training continues until the launch in 2024. The group's ability to deal with prolonged periods of time in a remote location is the most important part of their training. They learn to repair components of the habitat and rover, learn to grow their own food, and train in medical procedures. The first outpost simulation, a Mars-like terrain that is relatively easy to reach is chosen. A second training outpost is located at a more remote environment like the Arctic desert.

2018 Demo and Comsat Mission

A Demonstration Mission is launched to Mars in May 2018; it provides proof of concept for some of the technologies that are important for a human mission. A communication satellite is also launched that is placed into a Mars stationary orbit. It enables 24/7 communication between the two planets. It can relay images, videos and other data from the Mars surface.

2020 Rover Mission Launched

One intelligent rover and one trailer are launched. The rover can use the trailer to transport the landers to the outpost location. On Mars, the rover drives around the chosen region to find the best location for the settlement. An ideal location for the settlement is far enough north for the soil to contain enough water, equatorial enough for maximum solar power and flat enough to facilitate construction of the settlement. When the settlement location is determined, the rover prepares the surface for arrival of the cargo missions. It also clears large areas where solar panels will lie. A second communications satellite is launched into orbit around the Sun.

2022 Cargo Missions Launched

Six cargo missions are launched and two living units, two life support systems, and two supply units are sent to Mars in July 2022. In February 2023 all units land on Mars using a rover signal as a beacon.

2023 Outpost Operational

The six cargo units land on Mars, up to 10 km away from the outpost. The rover picks up the first life support unit using the trailer, takes it to the right place, and deploys the thin film solar panel of the life support unit. The rover can now connect to the life support unit to recharge its batteries much faster than using only its own panels, allowing it to do much more work. The rover picks up all the other cargo units and then deploys the thin film solar panel of the second life support unit and the inflatable sections of the living units. The life support unit is connected to the living units by a hose that can transport water, air and electricity.

The life support system is now activated. The rover feeds Martian soil into the life support system. Water is extracted from the Martian soil by evaporating the subsurface ice particles in an oven. The evaporated water is condensed back to its liquid state and stored. Part of the water is used for producing oxygen. Nitrogen and argon, filtered from the Martian atmosphere make up the other components of the breathable air inside the habitat.

2024 Departure Crew One

In April 2024, the components of the Mars transit vehicle are launched to Earth orbit on receiving the green light on the status of the systems on Mars. First, a transit habitat and a Mars lander with an assembly crew on-board are launched into an orbit around the Earth. The assembly crew docks the Mars lander to the transit habitat. Two propellant stages are launched a month later and are also connected. The first Mars crew, now fully trained, is launched into the same Earth orbit. In orbit the Mars One crew switches places with the assembly crew, who descend back to Earth. Engines of the propellant stages are fired and the transit vehicle is launched on a Mars transit trajectory. This is the point of no return; the crew is now bound to a 210-day flight to Mars.

Questions 28 - 31

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

- 28** What is the plan to have a permanent human settlement on Mars based on?
- A** new technology
 - B** new and old technology
 - C** existing technology
 - D** recent technology
- 29** How is the ideal site for the settlement found?
- A** GPS
 - B** rover
 - C** the settlers
 - D** some luck
- 30** After the outpost is operational how does the rover recharge its batteries?
- A** from the living units
 - B** from the life support unit
 - C** from its own solar panels
 - D** from the cargo units
- 31** Where does oxygen come from ?
- A** Nitrogen and argon
 - B** water
 - C** Martian atmosphere
 - D** Life support system

Questions 32 - 36

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet.

To begin the process of selecting suitable astronauts two **32** _____ are held in two cities around the world. The first application is **33** _____ and available to every nationality. This is followed by a further **34** _____ rounds and results in the selection of **35** _____ teams that then start training. During training they learn how to cope with life in an isolated **36** _____, cultivate **37** _____, and perform **38** _____.

Questions 39 - 40

Answer the questions below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 39-40 on your answer sheet.

39 How will it be possible for people on Mars to contact people on Earth?

40 What point is reached when the crew start their journey to Mars?

SECTION 1 *Questions 1– 14*

Read the text below and answer Questions 1– 6.

CORNWALL

A love affair that lasts a lifetime

It's hard not to fall in love with Cornwall. For some it's the happy memories of a childhood seaside holiday. For others it's the brief fling of a teenage summer. For most it's a passionate affair that lasts a lifetime...so let the affair begin!

Where is Cornwall?

Located in the far west of Great Britain, Cornwall is almost completely surrounded by the sea and has a magnificent 300 mile coastline. It is also the location of mainland Great Britain's most southerly promontory, The Lizard, and one of the UK's most westerly points, Land's End.

What's so special about it?

There are lots of things Cornwall is loved for; the dramatic coastline with its captivating fishing harbours; the spectacular beaches and the pounding surf that provide a natural playground for a variety of water sports; and of course the Cornish pasty and cream teas.

Expect the unexpected

But there are also lots of things about Cornwall that may surprise you. For instance, the wilderness of Bodmin Moor with its panorama of big skies. There's also the dynamic art scene found mainly in West Cornwall, inspired by the naturally stunning landscapes. More recently, Cornwall has become known for a food scene to rival London and beyond.

History and culture

Cornwall also has a tremendous history based on its Celtic roots; its Celtic Cornish culture; the warmth and friendliness of the people; and the Cornish language that can be seen in the village names. Cornwall is truly unique.

Why not visit some of Cornwall's most iconic experiences. From towering castles, beautiful gardens and places steeped in legends and history, you'll be spoilt for choice. Here are a few to get you started.

Trebah Garden - near Falmouth

One of the great gardens of Cornwall and rated among the 80 finest gardens in the world, discover the magic of this beautiful Cornish valley garden with over four miles of footpath.

Lanhydrock - Bodmin

Lanhydrock boasts a magnificent late Victorian country house with gardens and wooded estate. Discover two sides of Victorian life: those 'below stairs', and those 'upstairs'.

Geevor Tin Mine - near Penzance

Geevor tin mine is one of the largest preserved mine sites in the country and a Cornish Mining World Heritage Site. Housed in two acres of listed buildings, Geevor's collections and guides bring the story of Cornwall's rich industrial past to life.

Questions 1– 6

Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 1– 6 on your answer sheet.

- 1 Cornwall has stunning coastal views including the most point in Great Britain.
- 2 Apart from the coastal views, the amazing landscapes have inspired an unexpected but thriving
- 3 Cornwall can now be compared to for its food and amazing chefs.
- 4 One thing that makes Cornwall different from the rest of England is its heritage.
- 5 The perfect place to discover insights into lifestyles from a bygone era is
- 6 The perfect place to discover insights into Cornwall's industrial past is a

Read the text below and answer Questions 7–14.

Bees

Worker bees are between 8-19mm in length. They are divided into three distinct parts; head, thorax, abdomen. They have an almost completely black head, a thorax that is golden brown and black with patches of orange, and yellow bands can be easily seen on the abdomen. At the front of the head are two antennae for sensing their environment. They have four single wings. The largest are called forewings and the smallest hindwings. The hind legs are specialized for collecting pollen - each leg is flattened to form a pollen basket near the end of each leg.

Love them or hate them, we need bees to pollinate many important food crops, including most fruit and vegetables. Bee pollinated crops are important sources of vitamins A and C, and minerals like calcium. By pollinating attractive wildflowers like bluebells and poppies, bees also help support the natural environment that people love – benefitting us culturally and economically, as well as ecologically. Calculations from the University of Reading show that £510 million of annual total crop sales in the UK are pollinated by bees and other insects.

What would happen if there were suddenly no more bees to pollinate these crops? This is a question being asked by farmers, beekeepers, and scientists because bees are now dying in their millions and they want to know why.

It's widely recognised now that changes in agriculture are the main cause of bee decline across Europe. For example, hay meadows, which are full of many different plant species, have declined by 97 per cent since the 1930s, removing an important source of food for bees.

This has happened because of the trend towards growing the same crop (monocultures) over large fields. This has reduced the diversity of flowers available and resulted in the removal of hedges. Species that have more specialised food needs, like the Shril Carder Bee, have been particularly hard hit. It is now listed as an endangered species.

With less hedges bees find it more difficult to move between feeding and nesting sites. This is because hedges act as corridors for bees to move along, but with less hedges movement becomes more difficult.

Pests and diseases are also a major threat to honey bees and other managed bees. The Varroa mite is thought to be one of the main causes of native honey bee loss. The impact on wild bees is harder to assess but 'spill-over' of diseases and pests between wild and managed bees has increasingly been observed.

Climate change has an affect as it can alter the timing of plant flowering, or the time that bees come out of hibernation, which means bees may emerge before there is enough food available.

Questions 7 - 14

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 7-14 on your answer sheet.

- 7 Apart from pollinating crops how else do bees help us?
- A economically
 - B culturally
 - C ecologically
 - D all of the above
- 8 Why have the variety of flowers available for bees to pollinate fallen ?
- A conservation measures
 - B less hedges
 - C fertilizers
 - D urban development
- 9 There are many reasons for the decline in bees but what is one of the major reasons for shrinking numbers of native honey bees?
- A Varroa mites
 - B spill-over
 - C managed bees
 - D hard to assess
- 10 Why might bees end their hibernation at a different time?
- A to pollinate more flowers
 - B to get more food
 - C climate change
 - D to emerge with other bees

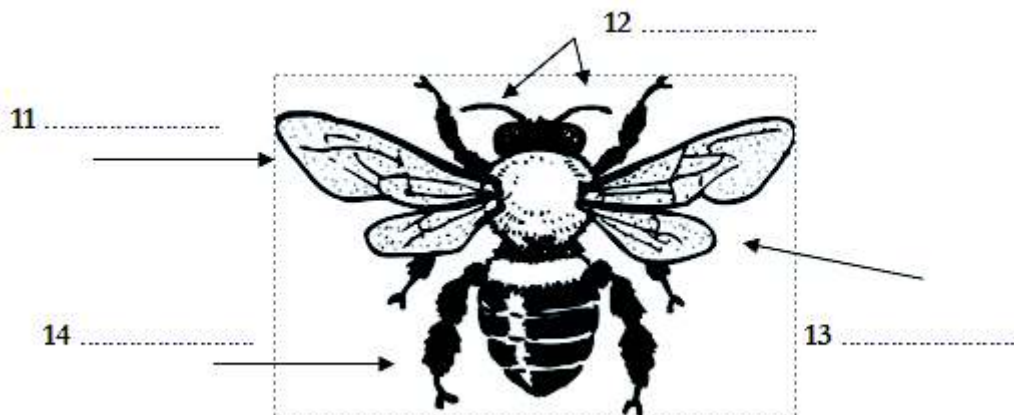
Questions 11 - 14

The diagram below shows the worker bee.

Label the diagram.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 11-14 on your answer sheet.



SECTION 2 Questions 15– 27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15– 20.

The Printing Process

The world entered its first information revolution when the first printing press was built in 1450. Before this, typical ways of recording information were to carve words onto clay tiles and bamboo, or to write on parchment or papyrus. Fast forward to the digital age, the second information revolution, and it has now become possible to self-publish, have books printed in paperback or as an e-book, and some books are even free!

Digital warehouse

Long gone are the days when every book was printed before there was a buyer. Why print thousands of books only to find out that very few people want to buy them? Now it is possible to work with a printer in a process called Print On Demand (POD) and only print a paperback when you have an order.

To do this a printer has a digital warehouse with every book stored electronically. Once an order is placed, the printer has all of the electronic data necessary to print and deliver the book to its intended destination. Every month money is sent to all of the authors that have sold books that month.

Giving your book to the printer

Once written, an author can send his book electronically to the printer in the form of a PDF file or as a hardcopy that can be scanned and digitized by the printer. Processing fees for all services from a printer are minimal but allow you to have access to large distribution networks of not only online bookstores but also the bricks and mortar retailers. These people may not buy your book but your book will be in their catalogues and they will order from the printer if someone asks for it.

Two Concerns

Speed is not the only priority for the printer, they are also concerned with quality and have 10 quality control checks on each book before it is shipped.

Sharp graphics and crisp text make it virtually impossible to distinguish a POD book from the more traditional offset copies. As technology continues to improve this can only get better.

As an author, it is possible to choose the type of book you want; paperback, hardback, or e-book (now the most popular form of book), the size of your book, type of paper, and type of cover (laminated, cloth or jacketed for hardbacks).

Questions 15– 20

Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 15– 20 on your answer sheet.

- 15 We experienced our first information revolution with the development of the
- 16 It is no longer necessary to print books in their
- 17 Print On Demand works by making sure that the printer has been given all of the relevant
- 18 If necessary the printer will scan and digitize your
- 19 Latest technology makes the difference between offset printing and Print On Demand almost to tell.
- 20 Apart from the traditional hardback and paperback books authors can now publish in form.

Read the text below and answer Questions 21– 27.

Yoga

Developed more than 5,000 years ago, yoga can be a way of life that benefits you physically, mentally, and spiritually. But where to start? Here is a quick summary of five of the most common yoga styles practiced today.

<i>Hatha</i>	
	Originated in India in the 15th century. Slow-paced, gentle, and focuses on breathing and meditation.
Purpose	Introduces beginners to yoga with basic poses and relaxation techniques.
Benefits	Relieves stress, provides physical exercise, and improves breathing.
Good for	Beginners wanting to learn the basics of yoga.
<i>Vinyasa</i>	
	Similar to Hatha, basic poses and breath-synchronized movements. Stresses the Sun Salutation, 12 poses where movement is matched to the breath.
Purpose	Links the breath with movement, builds lean muscle mass throughout the body.
Benefits	Helps improve strength and flexibility, tones the abdominal muscles, and reduces the risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, and type 2 diabetes.
Good for	Beginners and advanced yogis alike seeking to strengthen their bodies.
<i>Ashtanga</i>	
	Metaphorically focuses on eight limbs. Fast-paced, intense with lunges, push-ups.
Purpose	Helps improve one's spiritual self.
Benefits	Relieves stress, improves coordination, and helps with weight loss.
Good for	Fit people looking to maintain strength, stamina, and spirituality.
<i>Iyengar</i>	
	Covers all eight aspects of Ashtanga yoga and focuses on bodily alignment. Standing poses are emphasized, and are often held for long periods of time.
Purpose	Strengthens and brings the body into alignment.
Benefits	Helps improve balance, speeds up recovery from injury, builds up body strength.
Good for	Beginners who want to learn the correct alignments in each pose and those with injuries, balance issues, and chronic medical conditions like arthritis.
<i>Bikram</i>	
	Practiced in a 95 to 100 degree room. A series of 26 poses that allows for a loosening of tight muscles and sweating.
Purpose	Flushes out toxins and deeply stretches the muscles.
Benefits	Speeds up recovery from an injury, enhances flexibility, and cleanses the body.
Good for	Beginners, advanced yogis who want to push themselves and those with injuries.

Questions 21 - 27

Look at the following statements and the list of yoga styles below.

Match each statement with the correct style, A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 21-27 on your answer sheet.

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

- 21 A style where breathing and movement are in harmony.
- 22 A style that focuses on improving your posture.
- 23 A style for starters wanting to improve their breathing.
- 24 A style that can help recovery from an injury and helps with posture.
- 25 A style for someone hoping to lose weight.
- 26 A style that helps muscles relax .
- 27 A style that helps you to develop your spirituality.

Yoga Styles	
A	Hatha
B	Vinyasa
C	Ashtanga
D	Iyengar
E	Bikram

SECTION 3 *Questions 28– 40*

Read the text below and answer Questions 28– 40.

British Study Centres English Language School

English for Life

Language courses at British Study Centres are planned and delivered to equip students with the language skills they need to achieve their future dreams. This is achieved through ongoing structured dialogue between the student and teacher involving the use of tutorials, needs analysis questionnaires and so on.

School Locations

Study English in four of the UK's most exciting cities: London, Oxford, Brighton and Bournemouth.

English Courses

Choose from a range of General English, Exam Preparation (including IELTS) and Business English programmes.

History of British Study Centres

British Study Centres was founded in the 1930s by Joseph Cleaver, grandfather of current Chairman and Chief Executive, Simon Cleaver.

The state-of-the-art Oxford language school is fitted with the very best in language learning facilities, offering students a unique modern learning experience. To this day the Company remains a family firm privately owned and managed by Simon and his family.

In the early days the Company concentrated on correspondence courses and quickly established offices and examination centres across the entire (then) British Empire and beyond and in the process became the UK's largest group of correspondence colleges.

In the 1970s, the Company, now run by Joseph's sons, James and Thomas, began to focus on face-to-face tuition with the establishment of vocational colleges in London, Oxford and Brighton.

In the 1990s the Company established its first English language school in Oxford in 1996 followed by Brighton in 2002 and London in 2004. Since then all of these schools have expanded to cope with increasing demand.

In 2008 the Company moved into the young learners market with the acquisition of ICH (International College Holidays) that specialized in vacation courses for 10-15 years olds. They now run these courses in 5 institutes including the University of Brighton.

In 2010 the fourth school for adults opened in the south coast town of Bournemouth. In the same year they opened a specialist Teacher Training Facility in Oxford.

In 2012 live online lessons were launched with teachers using the latest video conferencing technology.

In recent years the Company has been honoured to win a number of awards associated with the language school industry, including twice winner of Study Travel Magazine's coveted 'Star' English Language School Europe award in 2010 and 2012, and winner of Study Travel Magazine's 'Star' Junior Courses for under 18s in 2012.

Study English in Oxford BSC, a City Made for Students!

40,000 students and 39 unique university colleges give Oxford a very special 'student' atmosphere – an ideal place to learn English! It has a deserved worldwide reputation for the quality of education. Oxford University is the oldest English speaking university in the world, dating back to 1249. It is consistently ranked in the top three in the world.

Oxford is located in the heart of England and benefits from excellent road and rail links to London (50 minutes) and the rest of the UK. The city sits on the banks of the Thames and boasts a variety of world-famous museums, galleries and libraries. Besides the traditional, there are hundreds of modern restaurants, pubs, clubs and riverside cafes to enjoy.

Key Facts for Oxford BSC	
No. of students (peak season)	325
No. of students (low season)	175
Average age	25
Minimum age	16
Average class size	11 (max 14)

Questions 28 - 34

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet.

Year	Events in British Study Centres
1930s	First established by current owner's grandfather 28 _____
1970s	Three 29 _____ were opened as the new face of the Company.
1990s	The first English language school was opened in Oxford.
30 _____	Six years after the first school another was opened in Brighton.
31 _____	The third school was then opened in 32 _____ .
2008	The University of Brighton is now one of 33 _____ where vacation courses are held for youngsters.
2010	Another school was opened.
2012	34 _____ made it possible to have lessons online.

Questions 35 - 40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet, write

YES	<i>if the statement reflects the claims of the writer</i>
NO	<i>if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i>

35 There is not much interaction between the student and teacher.

36 James Cleaver is Simon Cleaver's father.

37 Oxford University is the oldest university in the world.

38 There are a few banks by the Thames.

39 They never teach students older than 25.

40 They never have more than 14 students in the class.

SECTION 1 Questions 1– 14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1– 6.

Gourmet Restaurants

Gordon Ramsey – Claridge’s, London		
		The waiters were excellent. Table always kept clean, water glasses topped up, warm bread basket refilled. Even invited to see the kitchen. Everything was faultless. The slow cooked lamb was one of the best main courses I have ever had. Finished with coffee and chocolates.
Average Score:		
Quality of Service	5	
Quality of Food	5	
Value for Money	5	
David Tang - China Tang – The Dorchester, London		
		I have had better for a quarter of the price. We told the manager that we were celebrating my husband’s birthday but they did nothing special for us. However, a table close to us were celebrating a birthday and got special treatment.
Average Score:		
Quality of Service	3	
Quality of Food	1	
Value for Money	1	
Rick Stein – The Seafood Restaurant, Padstow		
		Went after talking to friends who had been. Not an impressive location as they have a pay and display car park in front of it. Excellent from start to finish. Rick Stein has been a big inspiration to me. We were on a two-week holiday and visited two other Master Chef restaurants including Jamie Oliver’s Fifteen but this was the best by far.
Average Score:		
Quality of Service	3.5	
Quality of Food	3.5	
Value for Money	2.5	
Jamie Oliver – Fifteen, London		
		The service is rather poor. We were a large party of 12 celebrating my birthday and this added to an already overwhelmed staff. Food absolutely appalling and would have been better if they had used a microwave. Food was either salty or bland.
Average Score:		
Quality of Service	4.5	
Quality of Food	3.5	
Value for Money	3.5	
Gordon Ramsey – Maze, London		
		Two free glasses of champagne on entering the restaurant. Very relaxed atmosphere. Friendly staff. Met Gordon at our table. The kitchen is spotless. The service was slow but wonderful food.
Average Score:		
Quality of Service	4	
Quality of Food	5	
Value for Money	4.5	

Questions 1 - 6

Look at the following statements and the list of gourmet restaurants below.

Match each statement with the correct restaurant, A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

- 1 Excellent food but not a good view from the restaurant.
- 2 Spoilt a birthday celebration and food was far too expensive.
- 3 Complimentary drinks and wonderful food.
- 4 Inspired by the owner and encouraged to go by word-of-mouth.
- 5 The waiters were very attentive.
- 6 Spoilt a birthday celebration and food was terrible.

Gourmet Restaurants

- A Claridge's
- B China Tang
- C The Seafood Restaurant
- D Fifteen
- E Maze

Read the text below and answer Questions 7-14.

GREGGS Bakery

Greggs plc is the largest bakery chain in the United Kingdom and has 1,671 outlets. It specialises in savoury products such as pasties, sausage rolls but also sells sandwiches and sweet items including doughnuts and vanilla slices.

The Perfect Start to your Day

Why not get your day off to a great start with the perfect meal? Treating yourself to a tasty breakfast instantly brightens up a morning, making that long day at the office seem much more bearable.

Café and Shop prices are different.

Why?

Firstly, VAT is applicable for a 'sit down service'. In addition, our running costs are greatly increased in terms of additional team members, cutlery, tables, extra cleaning required, and so on, which unfortunately means it is more expensive to run a café operation.

Which of your products are suitable for vegetarians?

We have a range of sandwiches and savouries which are meat free including Egg Mayonnaise, Cheese Savoury and Cheese and Tomato. We also have the Cheese & Onion Pasty and Cheese & Tomato Pizza, which are made solely with vegetarian ingredients and don't contain any animal derivatives or animal rennet.

Do you have allergy free products?

Unfortunately, we're unable to recommend any of our products to people with allergies because our food is freshly baked and prepared in open bakery and shop environments so cross-contamination could inadvertently occur.

Why is mayo on so many sandwiches?

We have introduced 'no mayo' sandwiches which are clearly labelled. In addition, if we have the ingredients and you'd really like your sandwich without mayonnaise, we will try and do this for you. Just ask at the counter.

What kind of Greggs gifts can I buy?

We offer three different kinds of gifting options; a Gift Card, an e-Gift, and an m-Gift.

Gift Card

Give a Greggs Gift Card to someone and they can buy anything they like from Greggs. It's the perfect way to say thanks - to wish them a happy birthday - or just as a surprise to show that you care.

e-gift

Send the gift of Greggs by email. It's simple, secure and won't cost you a penny in postage. You can pick the email design, add a personal message and choose exactly when it's delivered.

m-gift

Want to send a Greggs Gift Card to their mobile phone? Choose an m-gift and we'll text it to their mobile phone so they can shop at Greggs straight away.

Questions 7 - 14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes 7-14 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 7 They have the largest bakery shops in the United Kingdom.
- 8 They only sell pasties, sausage rolls, in their savoury product range.
- 9 Lots of people complain because the cafe prices are more than the shop prices.
- 10 Vegetarians can't eat doughnuts as they have animal derivatives or rennet in them.
- 11 Food could cause an allergic reaction because they like to mix baked food together.
- 12 They can always prepare made-to-order sandwiches by asking at the counter.
- 13 Greggs pay for the postage when delivering e-gifts.
- 14 If you have forgotten to bring some money you could pay by mobile phone.

SECTION 2 *Questions 15– 27*

Read the text below and answer Questions 15 – 21.

The London Pass

Established in 1999, The London Pass is a sightseeing city card that helps visitors make the most of their trip to London, saving them both time and money.

The London Pass Saves You Money

London can be an expensive city, and its tourist attractions are no exception.

However, go sightseeing with a London Pass and you could make some great savings – not to mention saving the hassle of queuing to buy entry tickets and carrying around change.

The London Pass Saves You Time

London is a popular destination; therefore, attractions and sights do get very busy.

Waiting in line can sometimes take hours from your sightseeing experience - that's why London Pass holders get to skip the

queue at key attractions such as Tower of London, Windsor Castle and the London Bridge Experience. Get VIP treatment and go straight to the front with your London Pass.

The London Pass Saves You Stress

Carrying lots of cash around and having to figure out how much an attraction will cost can take the fun out of your sightseeing adventure. Your London Pass is the ticket into every attraction – so you don't need to worry about buying separate admissions or working out how much it costs, it's all done for you in one simple pass.

With every London Pass you get the following:

- **Free entry to over 60 attractions**, tours, sights and museums
- **Fast Track Entry** - ability to skip the lines at various selected attractions to save time
- **Optional Travelcard** to cover all of your transport needs
- **A useful 160+ page guidebook** (one per Adult London Pass) about the attractions plus helpful tips about the city
- Over 20 exclusive special offers
- Money Back Guarantee option available

London Pass Attraction	Normal Adult Entry Price
Tower of London	£19.50
Thames River Cruise	£17.00
London Bridge Experience	£24.00
Windsor Castle	£17.75
London Zoo	£22.80

*Questions 15– 21**Complete the sentences below.**Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.**Write your answers in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.*

- 15 The London Pass is the best way to save time and money when
- 16 You save time because there is no longer a need to
- 17 You won't have to calculate how much money you have left because the London Pass is
- 18 If you are planning to see as much of London as possible you could consider a
- 19 If you are not happy with the various attractions and special offers we provide you can take advantage of our
- 20 If a leisurely few hours on a boat sounds good then try our
- 21 You save exactly when you visit the London Bridge Experience.

Read the text below and answer Questions 22– 27.

The Body Shop

The Body Shop International PLC, known as **The Body Shop**, has a range consisting of 1,200 products, including cosmetics and make-up in its 2,500 franchised stores in 611 countries.

The company, which has its international headquarters in Littlehampton, West Sussex, England, was founded in 1976 by Anita Roddick and is now part owned by parent company L'Oréal corporate group.

In 1970 Anita visited "The Body Shop" in California. It was part of a car repair shop and they sold naturally-scented soaps and lotions. In 1976, Anita opened a similar shop in the UK, using the same business name.

From its first launch in the UK in 1976, The Body Shop experienced rapid growth, expanding at a rate of 50 percent annually.

The opening of Roddick's first modest shop received early attention when the Brighton newspaper, The Evening Argus, carried an article about an undertaker with a nearby store who complained about the use of the name "The Body Shop."

In March 2006, The Body Shop agreed to a £652.3 million takeover by L'Oréal. It was reported that Anita and Gordon Roddick, who set up The Body Shop 30 years previously, made £130 million from the sale.

The Body Shop turned increasingly toward social and environmental campaigns to promote its business in the late 1980s. In 1997, Roddick launched a global campaign to raise self-esteem in women and against the media stereotyping of women. It focused on unreasonably skinny models in the context of rising numbers suffering from bulimia and anorexia.

Following her death in 2007, Prime Minister Gordon Brown paid tribute to Dame Anita, calling her "one of the country's true pioneers" and an "inspiration" to businesswomen. He said: "She campaigned for green issues for many years before it became fashionable to do so and inspired millions to the cause by bringing sustainable products to a mass market. She will be remembered not only as a great campaigner but also as a great entrepreneur."

In October 2009, The Body Shop was awarded a 'Lifetime Achievement Award' by the RSPCA in Britain, in recognition of its uncompromised policy which ensures ingredients are not tested on animals by its suppliers.

Questions 22- 27

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet.

- 22** Who owns the company now?
- A** Anita Roddick and her parents.
 - B** Body Shop and L'Oréal.
 - C** L'Oréal.
- 23** How did Anita Roddick decide on the name "The Body Shop"?
- A** The name came to her in a dream.
 - B** She copied the name from an undertaker.
 - C** She took the name from a store in America.
- 24** What happened three decades after launching "The Body Shop"?
- A** They retired.
 - B** They bought L'Oréal.
 - C** They accepted a takeover bid by L'Oréal.
- 25** How did "The Body Shop" promote itself?
- A** by stereotyping women
 - B** socially
 - C** through environmental and social issues
- 26** What did Anita do about very skinny models?
- A** She gave them some food.
 - B** She tried to empower women around the world.
 - C** They started to work for her.
- 27** What did Gordon Brown say about Anita Roddick?
- A** She was a pioneer for environmental issues.
 - B** She was very fashionable.
 - C** She made the mass market sustainable.

SECTION 3 Questions 28– 40

Read the text below and answer Questions 28 – 40.

Ecotourism

Ecotourism Guidelines for Travelers

There is a well known motto for all ecotourists:

“Take only photographs, leave only footprints.”

This is really the essence of being a tourist in an eco tour, but to be that perfect needs time. To make sure you get the most out of your holiday before, during and after your trip, and show the respect the people and places you go to deserve, follow the guidelines shown here.

A

Educate yourself as much as possible about your destination. It can be useful to learn a little about not only current events but also the culture, customs and history of the area. Spend a little time learning some of their language even if it's only hello, please, thank you and numbers. People will appreciate the effort you have made to communicate with them. What can you find out about their ecosystems? What animals are endangered and why?

B

One reason to find out something about where you are going and the people who live there is so that you don't start offending them as soon as you step off the plane. The old saying, “When in Rome do as the Romans do” can be quite useful when thinking about what to wear. Not everyone dresses the same and some people might be more conservative than you are. Do not judge the people or their cultural habits by using your own cultural values. The differences between you are just that – differences – and are not a sign of one culture being wrong or inferior.

C

While we might think nothing of hanging a Nikon around our neck or walking around with an iPad, in many places these are seen as signs of very rich people. In brief, be sensitive to cultural status symbols as these can create barriers between you and the local people. And remember, that ring in the nose that you are laughing at might just mean you are making fun of the local chief!

D

It's very common for tourists to want to give little gifts of friendship to people they meet. Stop and think like an ecotourist. How many little children have greeted you on your travels by holding out their hand and asking for money? Maybe they started to beg when

they realised that tourists have more money than they do and have sweets or pencils in their bag. It is far better to donate money or supplies to a local organisation that can be found either by research or asking your tour operator.

E

Expect the unexpected as eco holidays can be far more unpredictable than a package holiday but can provide experiences of a lifetime. Take changes to your plans as an opportunity to learn and a chance to become closer to the culture that you are now living in. This is the time to be flexible and adapt to the situation.

F

A large luxury hotel in the middle of nowhere takes far more resources to build and maintain than does a small family run inn. So, expect to stay in more basic settings; maybe very basic. This is part of the learning experience and will help bring you closer to understanding the lives of the people who actually live there. Resources might be a problem and so the influx of tourists will only add to the problems. Be sensitive to this especially when washing becomes a luxury and food is as far removed from fine dining as it can be.

G

What you do when you are there can affect the lives of the people who live there after you have left. With this in mind use makeshift bathrooms at least 70 metres from any water source. Take all trash with you and if you find things left by other tourists then take that too. Don't take any souvenirs back with you especially if you have bought parts of endangered animals like feathers, claws and skin. You are only helping to create a little business and the demise of another animal species.

H

Always consider how your visit can benefit the local economy. Are you adding to their problems or in some way helping them? This is an integral part of true ecotourism. Think local and start to use local transportation, guides, inns, restaurants and markets. This helps create an economy that is based on positive alternatives to potentially destructive practices and can involve the whole community. This is the true essence of ecotourism.

I

A true ecotourist is also an ambassador for his or her country. If we are honest, the image of western travellers is not always a good one but you can change this. Take the opportunity to talk to local people in a real exchange of cultural experiences. Never miss an opportunity to get to know someone; it could be the person sitting next to you on a local bus, or the person cooking your dinner. Take the chance when you can.

J

Once home, your journey should continue. Share your experiences with anyone who will listen. Try to send money to one of the local organizations or write an article for one of the papers in your town. As much as possible try to promote the place you have been to and encourage other people to go to experience what you have.

Questions 28 - 32

The text has ten paragraphs, A-J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

- 28 be prepared to live simply
- 29 be a role model by mixing with the locals
- 30 respect cultural differences
- 31 your adventure never stops
- 32 be careful about how you show your friendship

Questions 33 - 37

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 33– 37 on your answer sheet.

It is important to remember that a Nikon camera in one culture might be like a
33 _____ for another in terms of social position. Giving a small gift as a token of your
34 _____ might encourage some children 35 _____. Being an ecotourist guarantees
that your holidays won't be like 36 _____. So relax and learn to 37 _____.

Questions 38 - 40

Answer the questions below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 38– 40 on your answer sheet.

- 38 What are you recommended to do before you start your travels?
- 39 What might other tourists leave behind?
- 40 What should a positive local economy try to avoid?

SECTION 1 *Questions 1– 14*

Read the text below and answer Questions 1– 6.

How to Book a Course

If you are interested in joining any of our adult evening classes you can now book in a number of different ways.

Online

Search for course information online and enrol using our online form. Please upload a passport size photo and pay using any major credit card or PayPal.

In person

Call into the Adult Education Centre bringing with you:

- your enrolment form
- the correct fee (you can make payment by credit/debit card, cheque or cash)
- passport size photo

By post

Print out the enrolment form provided online. Make cheques payable to Cornwall Council.

Please enclose:

- your enrolment form
- the correct tuition fee
- passport size photo

and send to: Cornwall Council, Adult Education Centre, Room 308, Sedgemoor Centre, Priory Road, St Austell, PL25 5AB

Forms are also available at your local library

By phone

Ring our enquiry line number: **0898 - 275395**

Please have your credit or debit card details ready:

- name of card holder
- card number (inc. last 3 digits on signature strip)
- expiry date

If the phone is engaged please keep trying or leave a message for us to call you back.

Remember to book your course at least one week before the start date.

Course fees

The course fees are printed with the course details and are exempt from VAT.

Refunds

A full refund of course fees will only be made if a class does not start or closes due to insufficient enrolments. Refunds for other reasons are not generally given, but if a refund is granted there will be an administration charge of £5.00.

Flexible Learning Centres

Adult Education Centres can be found in six towns in Cornwall. Call in to your local Centre or phone for details of opening times and courses available.

Questions 1– 6

Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

- 1 If you decide to book in person don't forget to bring your photo, form,
and
- 2 If you decide to pay by post you can find the online.
- 3 If you are having problems booking over the phone we can
- 4 Regardless of how you book do it a minimum of before.
- 5 All of are courses are free from
- 6 is the only reason we would provide a full refund.

Read the text below and answer Questions 7-14.

Holiday Cottages

Glen Cottage		
Accommodation	up to 2 people	
Family	no children	
Parking	2 cars	
Distance to the sea	3 miles	
Reviews: Lots of amazing walks. Fantastic scenery and lovely garden. The property was perfect. There is nothing I would have changed. There is ample parking in the driveway. The owners, who live in the thatched cottage nearby, are very friendly and permit the use of their beautiful landscaped garden. This has some fabulous ponds, shrubs and plants, and guests have the use of a private summerhouse.		

Tregonning		
Accommodation	up to 3 people	
Family	no under 2's	
Parking	1 car	
Distance to the sea	Less than 1 mile	
Reviews: Thank you for the welcome tray and the flowers. The best priced accommodation we have ever stayed in. One week is too short! It really is a home from home with everything we could possibly need provided. By far the best equipped, central, yet quiet. There are three coves that are easy to walk to from the property. Mullion harbour is a delightful example of a Cornish fishing community.		

Trevarrow		
Accommodation	up to 6 people	
Family	children/babies OK	
Parking	no	
Distance to the sea	Less than 100 yards	
Reviews: This is a great property with a lot of original features, fantastic view, plus all mod cons. Trevarrow has stood above the beach looking out across the sheltered bay since the 1700's. Roadside parking can be found nearby or in the headland car park.		

Questions 7 - 14

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 7-14 on your answer sheet.

Glen Cottage

Despite only accommodating **7** _____ you also have use of a **8** _____ where you can sit in a private summerhouse and enjoy looking at the ponds, shrubs, and plants.

Tregonning

You really need to go for more than **9** _____ as there is so much to do here. You don't really need to take anything with you as everything is **10** _____. If you like **11** _____ then this is the best place to be.

Trevarrow

Of the three cottages it is the closest to **12** _____ and is the only place where you can take **13** _____ but there is no **14** _____.

SECTION 2 *Questions 15– 27*

Read the text below and answer Questions 15– 20.

The London to Brighton Veteran Car Run

The Bonhams London to Brighton Veteran Car Run starts in Hyde Park, London on the first Sunday in November every year. The cars congregate from 6.00am with the first car departing at sunrise (6.56am) and the last car leaving from between 8.00am - 8.30am.

Hyde Park is located in central London and is easily accessible. Cars not associated with the Run and without valid identification will NOT be allowed access to the Park from 5.00am - 12.00pm. Should you wish to show your support at Hyde Park, please enter the park on foot.

How to get to Hyde Park

If you are using a mobile device, the postcode for the park is W2 2UH. This is for guidance only as the park covers a large area.

By Tube

The tube stations that surround Hyde Park are:

- Lancaster Gate (Central Line)
- Marble Arch (Central Line)
- Hyde Park Corner (Piccadilly Line)
- Knightsbridge (Piccadilly Line)

The closest tube station to the VCR start line is Hyde Park Corner.

By Bus

The buses that stop at Hyde Park are:

- North London: 6, 7, 10, 16, 52, 73, 82, 390, 414
- South London: 2, 36, 137, 436
- West London: 9, 10, 14, 19, 22, 52, 74, 148, 414
- East London: 8, 15, 30, 38, 274

By Car

Should you wish to travel by car, there are many car parks located nearby to Hyde Park. The closest car park is situated to the south of Hyde Park and is managed by Q Park. Please contact them directly for prices and location.

The open top bus tours give spectators the opportunity to be involved and experience the 60 mile route taken by the veteran cars. You will be able to soak up the atmosphere at the start line with exclusive access to the paddock area and then follow the cars down the whole route.

Due to the unpredictable British weather the buses will only be filled to 50 per cent capacity giving everyone the opportunity to shelter on the lower deck in the case of inclement weather.

Questions 15 - 20

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 15** The first cars arrive when it is still dark.
- 16** If you arrive by car to watch the race you can park in Hyde Park.
- 17** The postcode will take you to the exact place in Hyde Park.
- 18** If travelling by tube then the Central Line gets you closest to the VCR start line.
- 19** Tea and light refreshments will be provided on the open top bus.
- 20** Travelling on the open top bus means you will get wet if it rains.

Read the text below and answer Questions 21-27.

Animal Courtship

Peacock Spiders

Rather like a 6-pack for men, the male peacock spider tries to impress with decorative, colorful abdominal flaps. The spider begins his courtship by vibrating his peacock-like flaps that reveal a pair of black and white third legs. For female peacock spiders nothing could be sexier but males beware because if their courtship goes too far the female, rather like the black widow spider, might eat its mate.

Bowerbirds

Male bowerbirds have to be the ultimate home designers of the animal kingdom. To start their courtship they build an elaborate home called a 'bower'. To make their nest as attractive as possible, bowers have been known to use flowers, berries, seashells, plastic beads, coins, broken glass and even rifle shells. The potential mate can be quite fussy and if not impressed the male will keep adding to his elaborate home to make it more and more colourful.

Northern Cardinals

The male Northern Cardinal will bring bits of food, usually fish, to the bird they are courting and with a tilt of his head, place a tasty snack into her beak. As if this wasn't enough, Cardinals will also take part in what is known as counter singing. Each bird, still within its own territory, will sing to each other by matching and repeating phrases together.

Chameleons

A male chameleon will try to attract a mate by bobbing his head up and down and from side to side to try and get the attention of a potential mate. For males not so sensitive to their progress, the female will show dull colours if she likes him but if not other colours will be shown and he had better run!

Frigates

In addition to waving their heads, flapping their wings and calling to females, the males congregate in large numbers and display their vibrant red throat sacs. For about 20 minutes they force air into these throat sacs, which then resemble a large red balloon. If a male has wooed a female, she will simply fly in and land alongside her new mate.

Hooded seals

Female hooded seals are attracted by males that have the most attractive nasal balloons. Male hooded seals have evolved specialized pinkish-red nasal cavities that they can blow up like bubblegum. To get a female's attention, the male blows up his balloon and starts bouncing it around. The cavities can expand to roughly the size of the seal's head.

Questions 21 - 27

Look at the following statements and the list of animals below.

Match each statement with the correct animal, A-F.

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 21-27 on your answer sheet.

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

- 21 This male tries to attract a partner by giving her food.
- 22 This male likes to look for a partner at the same time as many others.
- 23 This male might end up being eaten if he's not careful.
- 24 This male knows if he has been successful or not by the colour of the female.
- 25 This male likes to do party tricks with his nose.
- 26 This male likes to think he is a macho man.
- 27 This male would be a great painter and decorator if he were a man.

Animals

- A Peacock Spiders
- B Bowerbirds
- C Northern Cardinals
- D Chameleons
- E Frigates
- F Hooded Seals

SECTION 3 Questions 28-40

Read the text below and answer questions 28-40.

The Life of an Amah

Life in China at the beginning of the 20th Century was a very different world than today especially for women. It was often a very hard life with most women working in the rural areas of China for nothing more than a hand-to-mouth living. For many women in Guangdong province by the Pearl River Delta, however, life was to change forever.

The villages they lived in by the Delta that had once been surrounded by fishponds were now replaced by mulberry trees. This meant large quantities of white mulberry leaves to feed silkworms. This was a chance for many women in the area to grab their independence and they did this by working in China's now booming silk industry.

It is estimated that over two million women were involved in the silk industry. They took great pride in their independence and refused a conventional lifestyle. They formed sisterhoods and refused to get married, swore oaths of chastity and moved out of their family homes into spinster houses or vegetarian halls as they were called. Some women even held funeral services for a 'sister' who had decided to marry.

By the 1930s, however, it was all over. The silk industry had been badly affected by the world depression and many of the once thriving factories were forced to close leaving many women jobless. Some managed to maintain their independence by becoming domestic servants. These were the amahs. By moving to Hong Kong, Singapore and other Southeast Asian countries they could earn enough money (5\$ a month) to live a reasonable life and continue their independent lifestyle.

An amahs social life took place in a 'coolie fong'. This was a 2-3 story building rented by a sisterhood. It was here where she would spend time after her working day was over or on days off. It was a place to relax, share stories with other 'sisters', hear about new job opportunities, and collect any letters that had been sent to her from her family in China.

Sisterhoods usually ranged in size from six to ten women but could have up to thirty members. The sisterhood networks helped women migrate from the silk areas of China into cities overseas. Once the 'sisters' had arrived in one of these cities, the sisterhoods trained the women in various skills to be a cook, lady's maid or baby amah, and assisted them in finding jobs and in relocating them if their work situation was unsatisfactory. The training provided by the sisterhood usually helped the 'sister' become a valued servant and, therefore, to receive the wages she asked for.

In many ways the sisterhood was similar to a primitive labor union in that members established job definitions and minimum wages for each job. If a member was treated badly by an employer, other 'sisters' refused to work for the employer. Sometimes one sisterhood dominated the domestic staff of a whole apartment building. In such cases the sisterhood controlled who was hired, and if an employer fired a 'sister' without just cause, the sisterhood made it very difficult for the employer to hire another servant.

Sisterhoods also established loan associations for their members, which were especially important for the immigrants separated from possible family assistance. The loan associations also acted as investment clubs where the women pooled their savings to buy property where they could retire together.

Every amah had a different routine as this partly depended on the size of the family they were working for and whether they were European or local. Europeans tended to be more demanding. Some households would hire more than one amah but others would only hire one. For many amahs this was a good thing. Although they had to work harder they felt they were more independent and free of typical domestic servant arguments. These amahs were usually known as "one-leg kick" (or "yat keok tek" in Cantonese) since they did all the work in the household.

A typical workday began when she woke up early in the morning around 5 a.m. and, after getting herself ready, she would start cooking breakfast. After doing the dishes, she swept and tidied up the house. When that was done, she washed the clothes and prepared lunch. After cleaning up, she did the ironing. When that was done, she took a bath. It would then be time to cook again. By the time dinner was over, and she had cleaned up and finished the dishes, it would be about 9p.m. A 16-hour day that was repeated seven days a week with only an occasional half-day off.

Sometimes known as 'black and whites' because they often wore white shirts and black pants with their hair in a bun or a long braid falling down their back, they were seen as an elite group of servants that were hardworking, trustworthy, and completely loyal to the families they worked for.

Stories of their complete loyalty are common with one amah jumping into the sea to rescue her English charge who had accidentally fallen from the ship. Others even worked for free if their employees lost their job and couldn't pay them. In return the amahs were not exploited but treated like members of the family. Indeed, it was their loyalty that led to them being called amah as the Cantonese word for mother is amah.

Questions 28 - 32

Complete the flow chart below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

Sisterhoods

Sisterhoods usually had up to **28** _____ members

Their networks stretched all the way to **29** _____

Sisterhoods offered training in **30** _____ and help in finding jobs

A trained amah was able to get the **31** _____ she wanted

Sisterhoods acted rather like a **32** _____ controlling salaries

Questions 33– 35

Answer the questions below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 33-35 on your answer sheet.

- 33** What were silkworms given to eat?
- 34** Why did many silk factories close?
- 35** How would sisterhoods help women buy property?

Questions 36 - 40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 36** Most Amahs never wanted to marry.
- 37** Amahs would often get letters from China.
- 38** Some Amahs were called “one-leg kick” because they were kicked by their owners.
- 39** Amahs were given a regular day off.
- 40** Amahs were considered the best of the best.

SECTION 1 *Questions 1– 14*

Read the text below and answer Questions 1– 7

Ötzi the Iceman

Found in 1991 in the Ötztal Alps this well preserved mummy of a man has been affectionately nicknamed Ötzi the Iceman. He is Europe's oldest natural human mummy and has been estimated to have lived around 3,300 BC.

When first found people thought this was the body of a recently deceased climber. It was only when Ötzi was taken to the University of Innsbruck that it was fairly quickly determined that this was an ancient mummy.

It was finally determined that Ötzi was about 45 years old when he died, weighed 50kg, and was 1.65 metres tall. It was even possible to tell which village he had lived in by the type of pollen and dust grains found on his body.

His diet from several months before he died was determined by hair analysis and shown to be a mixture of different meats, wheat bread, root vegetables, fruits, and other grains. Ötzi's death most likely happened in the spring because of the presence of very fresh pollen that is only seen at this time of year.

High levels of copper and arsenic were also found in his hair suggesting that he might have been involved in making bronze (a mixture of copper, arsenic and/or tin). The copper axe found by his side was probably made by him.

Lines on one of the two fingernails found indicate that he had been ill three times in the last six months.

Ötzi had several tattoos on his body including a cross behind his right knee and various marks around both ankles. These might have been for decoration but it is thought that they are connected to pain relief treatments similar to acupuncture and acupressure.

He wore a cloak made of woven grass and a coat, a belt, a pair of leggings, a loincloth, and shoes, all made of leather of different skins. This was seen as very sophisticated for the time and suggests that Ötzi was a chief of his tribe. The shoes were waterproof and designed for walking across the snow. They were constructed using bearskin for the soles, deer hide for the top panels, and a netting made of tree bark.

Questions 1– 7

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

Originally thought to be a climber that had **1** _____ not long ago, Ötzi was then found to be an ancient mummy that had lived over 5,000 years ago. Scientists determined the location he had lived in because his body had a certain type of **2** _____ on it. Through **3** _____ we now know that he regularly ate a mixture of different foods including wheat bread and root vegetables. The season he died in was also worked out by the presence of **4** _____. Ötzi was not in the best of health and had in fact been ill **5** _____ not so long ago as shown by marks on his nails. Different tattoos on his body might have been used for **6** _____. He was a well dressed man with the type of clothes that suggested he was a tribal **7** _____

Read the text below and answer Questions 8 -14.

Charles Macintosh

It is difficult to imagine in today's world of high technology but in the 19th century it was impossible to find a waterproof coat. Whenever it rained you were sure to get wet from head to toe. This was all to change with a little help from Charles Macintosh a Scottish chemist and inventor.

Born in 1766, he was expected to spend his life working for his father in the family business dyeing wool and silk. Charles had other ideas, after leaving school, he studied chemistry at a university in Glasgow and after graduating was employed as a clerk with a merchant.

This was only a stepping-stone as Charles never gave up his love of science, particularly chemistry, and spent all of his free time studying. By the time he was twenty Charles had given up his job and had opened up his own company manufacturing various chemicals including ammonium chloride and Prussian blue dye.

This became a successful business for Charles but he was not the kind of man just to focus on one thing. He was constantly looking for better ways, and easier ways to do things and with the help of James Beaumont Nelson he developed a process to make high quality cast iron. This was an essential part of the industrial revolution that was happening in Britain at the time and was used to make machines, tools, bridges and ships.

After the death of his father, Charles inherited the family business and began to look for ways to invest his money. Around the same time, in 1817, the Glasgow Gas Light Company was established and Charles became interested in finding a use for the waste products from the coal gas industry. One of these was the waste product known as coal tar naphtha. With a touch of genius that perhaps no one else at the time could have thought of Charles combined his knowledge of dyeing material with his love of chemistry.

The result was a liquid rubber that when combined with other textiles made them waterproof. The rainproof cloth was quickly adopted by the British army and navy. It was sold to the public as the world's first raincoat – the Mackintosh. Note the added 'k' to Charles's name.

Questions 8– 14

Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet.

- 8 was impossible to buy more than 200 years ago.
- 9 Macintosh went to university instead of working for the
- 10 By the time he was he had started his own company.
- 11 Macintosh played a big part in the that was happening at the time.
- 12 Coal tar naptha was a from the coal gas industry.
- 13 After some research Macintosh was able to make waterproof.
- 14 The raincoat was finally ready when he added a
- .

SECTION 2 Questions 15– 27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15– 20.

The Treehouse

About the Treehouse

The Treehouse is built from Canadian cedar, Scandinavian redwood and English and Scots pine. It sits high in the treetops among a group of mature lime trees and looks as if it's been there forever.

There are walkways in the sky and wobbly rope bridges, all accessible by wheelchair and buggy. At the heart of the Treehouse is one of the most beautiful and unique restaurants to be found anywhere in the world. There's a roaring log fire in the center of the room, trees growing through the floor, and handcrafted furniture.

About the Treehouse Restaurant

Always featuring local fish and seafood, meats from Northumberland's farmlands and other regional specialities, the Treehouse Restaurant menu highlights local quality, taste and changes throughout the seasons. There's a great wine list, a good range of beers and regular live music.

For a family dining experience that you'll all enjoy, a great night out with friends or a romantic dinner for two, there's nowhere quite like it. We always recommend booking ahead for lunch or dinner.

About the Potting Shed

If you fancy a satisfying lunch, but don't want a full restaurant meal, the Potting Shed is perfect for you. During the day you can grab a drink with some friends, a range of hot and cold delicious light lunch choices, and relax - and all as you take in the unique atmosphere. Choose from classics such as a bacon sandwich, chef's soup of the day, or perhaps some irresistible sweet potato fries.

For a fantastic family lunch, why not eat outside on our Treehouse decking? Just order inside, eat outside - simple as that! Adults can relax to sunshine and birdsong, while kids can dash across rope bridges, run around and enjoy the enchanting walkways.

In the evening the Potting Shed really comes to life, and is open exclusively for our dinner guests to enjoy a pre-dinner drink before moving on to the Restaurant for their meal, or a leisurely nightcap to end the evening.

Questions 15 - 20

Look at the following statements and the different sections of the Treehouse below.

Match each statement with the correct section, A-C.

Write the correct letter, A-C, in boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet.

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

- 15 Highlights the lunch time menu
- 16 It's much better to make a reservation before you go
- 17 Discusses certain environmentally aspects of the building
- 18 Their menu focuses on local food
- 19 Disabled people have easy access
- 20 This is a great place for children to play

The Treehouse	
A	About the Treehouse
B	About the Restaurant
C	About the Potting Shed

Read the text below and answer Questions 21– 27.

English Gardens

The English landscape garden is a style of landscape garden which emerged in England in the early 18th century, and spread across Europe as the principal gardening style of Europe. The English garden was seen as a way to present an idealized view of nature and was influenced by gardens from the East and West.

The National Arboretum

Westonbirt really comes into its own when the trees show off their autumn colour. There are over 16,000 trees and 17 miles of paths at Westonbirt, which also looks its best in spring with displays of rhododendrons, azaleas and magnolias.

Hidcote Manor

This is an Arts & Crafts masterpiece hidden down a series of twisting country lanes in the Cotswolds. It was designed and developed by current owner Maj. Lawrence Johnston, a wealthy, well educated and eccentric American who fought with the British Army in the Boer and First World Wars. Johnston sponsored and participated in plant hunting expeditions around the world to secure rare and exotic species for this extremely pretty garden.

Stourhead

Found in Wiltshire, this is an outstanding example of an 18th century English landscaped garden – not so much rows of flower beds and herbaceous borders, as sweeping lawns, a picturesque lake and temples and a grotto. One of the temples was the location of a rain-soaked (and unsuccessful!) marriage proposal scene in the 2005 film *Pride and Prejudice*.

Hampton Court Palace

Visitors can get lost in the gardens surrounding Henry VIII's famous palace – literally. There is a maze dating back to about 1700, commissioned by William III. Originally planted using hornbeam trees and later replanted using yew trees, the Hampton Court maze covers a third of an acre, is trapezoid in shape and is the UK's oldest surviving hedge maze.

Sissinghurst Castle Gardens

Visited by Queen Elizabeth in the 16th century, this is one of the most celebrated gardens in the world. Set in the ruins of an Elizabethan house, it offers spectacular views on all sides across the fields and meadows of the Kentish landscape. Close by is the aromatic garden built around a slender brick-built castle tower.

Questions 21 - 27

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes 21-27 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 21** The English landscaped garden started in England in the 1800s.
- 22** Westonbirt is really worth seeing in at least two different seasons.
- 23** It might be difficult to find Hidcote Manor.
- 24** The owner of Hidcote manor is quite young.
- 25** The gardens in Stourhead were first established to film *Pride and Prejudice*.
- 26** Henry VIII used to spend a lot of time at Hampton Court Palace.
- 27** The Elizabethan house in Sissinghurst Castle Gardens has now been rebuilt.

SECTION 3 Questions 28– 40

Read the text below and answer Questions 28 – 40.

Coffee

It is not really known when the very first cup of coffee was drunk but there are written records from the 10th century that mention two Arabian philosophers who drank a dark, bitter beverage. At the time it was called bunchum.

Before that it seems that the effects of coffee were well known to warriors in Ethiopia as far back as the 6th century. They would grind the coffee beans into a powder and then mix it with ghee, a kind of clarified butter, and eat it before going into battle. It is generally thought that coffee originates from the forested highlands of Ethiopia and then spread to North Africa, Arabia, and Turkey.

The favorite bedtime story about the origin of coffee goes like this: Once upon a time in the land of Arabia there lived a goat herder named Kaldi. One night, Kaldi's goats failed to come home, and in the morning he found them dancing with abandoned glee near a shiny, dark-leafed shrub with red berries. Kaldi soon determined that it was the red berries that caused the goats' eccentric behavior, and soon he was dancing too. Finally, a learned imam saw the goats dancing, Kaldi dancing, and the shiny, dark-leafed shrub with the red berries. The learned imam subjected the red berries to various experiments, one of which involved boiling them in water. Soon, neither the imam nor his fellows fell asleep at prayers, and the use of coffee spread from monastery to monastery, throughout Arabia and from there to the rest of the world.

The coffeehouse culture really took off in these areas in the 16th century and became so important that in Turkey not giving your wife enough coffee to drink was seen as a good reason for divorce. Around this time coffee began to spread around the world but to maintain a monopoly all exported coffee beans had to be boiled or partially roasted to prevent other countries from growing them.

However, in the 17th century an Indian pilgrim – a Sufi – called Baba Budan managed to smuggle a few coffee beans out of Arabia and into India. He then established a coffee plantation in the Mysore region of India that still exists today. As of 2009, India produced only 4.5% of the world's coffee but this translates into 8,200 tons of coffee beans per year and an industry that supports more than 250,000 coffee growers.

Although the first coffee house opened in Venice in 1683, coffee had been available since 1608 but was seen as a luxury by all but the very rich. Coffeehouses quickly established a reputation as the place to be seen and a popular meeting place for political debate. The French revolutionists discussed the fate of the bourgeoisie in coffeehouses and if it were not for coffee the founding fathers of the United States of America may never have formed their national policies as they too met in coffeehouses.

In seventeenth-century England, coffeehouses were often called penny universities where, for the price of three pennies (entry and a cup of coffee), you could mix with famous scholars and participate in lively discussions. Later, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, European and American intellectuals spent more time in coffeehouses than they did at home.

When you compare a typical 16th century breakfast in England of beer and herring with coffee, eggs and bread in the 19th century one might be forgiven for thinking that it must have been coffee that fuelled the start of the industrial revolution.

The coffee bean is in fact a seed and comes from a small red (sometimes yellow) fruit that grows on plants halfway in size between a shrub and a tree. The fruit most commonly contains two stones with their flat sides together. A small percentage, about 10% -15% contain a single seed, and this is called a peaberry. Many people believe that they have more flavor than the more common two stone variety.

The two most economically important varieties of coffee plant in the world are the Arabica and the Robusta; 75-80% of the coffee produced worldwide is Arabica and 20% is Robusta. Arabica seeds consist of 0.8-1.4% caffeine and Robusta seeds consist of 1.7-4% caffeine. As coffee is one of the world's most widely consumed beverages, coffee seeds are a major cash crop, and an important export product, counting for over 50% of some developing nations' foreign exchange earnings. The United States imports more coffee than any other nation. The average per capita consumption of coffee in the United States in 2011 was 4.24 kg and the value of coffee imported exceeded \$8 billion.

The process that turns these seeds into a beverage is a long and complex process, perhaps the most complex process associated with any major beverage. It starts with the coffee grower, moves to the picker, then to the mill workers who remove the fruit and dry the seeds, then to those who clean and grade the beans, to those who roast them, to the consumers and baristas who finally grind the beans and prepare the beverage.

Every act along the way affects the final taste. Each part of the process can be performed either with passion or with carelessness. The final cup of coffee can, therefore, end up tasting like ditch water or be like nectar that raises your senses to an almost spiritual level of awareness.

Questions 28 - 31

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

- 28 How did Arabia maintain their monopoly of coffee?
- A They never exported the beans
 - B They boiled the beans
 - C They only sold coffee powder
 - D They roasted the beans
- 29 Why was coffee slow to spread through Europe when first introduced?
- A It was seen as an expensive luxury
 - B Political reasons
 - C There were no coffeehouses
 - D It had a bad reputation
- 30 What were coffeehouses in England also known as?
- A home
 - B places for intellectuals
 - C cheap places to go
 - D penny universities
- 31 What was a typical breakfast in England in the 16th century?
- A herrings, beer, and coffee
 - B beer, bread, and eggs
 - C herrings and beer
 - D eggs, beer, and herrings

Questions 32 - 35

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet.

Of the two main varieties of coffee plant, more **32** _____ coffee is produced around the world than **33** _____ but the latter has more **34** _____ at **35** _____ .

Questions 36 - 40

Answer the questions below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

- 36** What did Ethiopian warriors mix coffee powder with before going into battle?
- 37** According to a famous story, who realised coffee can keep you awake when praying?
- 38** How many coffee beans did Baba Budan smuggle into India?
- 39** What type of coffee bean is said to be the most flavourful?
- 40** If you don't treat coffee properly what can it end up tasting like?