

Test 4

PAPER 1 READING (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1–18, read the three texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Flight to Phoenix

I was booked on an early flight so I (1) no time in getting showered and dressed, and (2) for the airport. It was only when I felt the aircraft leave the runway, and saw Manhattan (3) into the distance beneath and behind me, that I finally began to relax.

Even at nine o'clock in the morning Phoenix was hot. It was a physical shock to walk out of the cool, dark terminal into the bright reflection of the sunlight. Locals ambled slowly past in short-sleeved shirts and sunglasses. In less than a minute I was sweating in my suit as I carried my bags over to the large sign which read 'Bloomfield Weiss High Yield Bond Conference'.

They had (4) on white stretch limousines to take the conference participants to the hotel. Within seconds, I was back in air-conditioned quiet again. I supposed that it was (5) possible to spend all of your life in Phoenix at 18° centigrade, with only brief (6) of extra heat as you transferred from air-conditioned house to air-conditioned car to air-conditioned office.

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|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A used | B lost | C left | D made |
| 2 A headed | B pressed | C proceeded | D set |
| 3 A abating | B withdrawing | C receding | D reversing |
| 4 A laid | B catered | C sorted | D furnished |
| 5 A purely | B perfectly | C starkly | D solidly |
| 6 A gales | B torrents | C fits | D bursts |

Keas – not just pretty parrots

Few birds are as (7) curious as keas. New research shows how these New Zealand parrots channel that curiosity for maximum benefit: they (8) up tips by watching each other. Keas are notorious for investigating and, in the (9), often destroying everything from rubbish bins to windscreen wipers. Ludwig Huber and colleagues from the University of Vienna have found that in keas, which live in family flocks, social learning affects patterns of curiosity. In their experiments, the keas' task was to open a steel box with a complex locking mechanism. Two birds were gradually trained as 'models' and then they (10) the task again under the watchful gaze of keas who were new to the job. (11) enough, birds who had watched a demonstration had a much higher success (12) than keas who had never watched one.

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|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 7 A insatiably | B hungrily | C thirstily | D unmanageably |
| 8 A take | B lift | C pick | D pull |
| 9 A procedure | B process | C measure | D technique |
| 10 A enacted | B staged | C performed | D presented |
| 11 A Certain | B Sure | C True | D Fair |
| 12 A proportion | B percentage | C occurrence | D rate |

Bureaucracy

Given that bureaucracy is held in such ill (13) today, it is hard to remember that it was once considered a great organisational innovation. By organising the (14) of labour, by making management and decision-making a profession, and by providing an order and a set of rules that allowed many different kinds of specialists to work in coordination toward a common (15), bureaucracy greatly extended the breadth and depth of intelligence that organisations could achieve. Begun as a system of organising government activities, it has (16) to big business and large organisations of all kinds.

Max Weber, who (17) the systematic study of bureaucracy as its role in western society began to explode in the late nineteenth century, saw bureaucracy as both the most efficient possible system, and a threat to the basic liberties he (18) dear, thus foreshadowing the sentiments which bureaucracy frequently evokes today.

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|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 13 A notoriety | B knowledge | C repute | D name |
| 14 A division | B distinction | C detachment | D divergence |
| 15 A end | B finish | C culmination | D termination |
| 16 A carried | B spread | C transmitted | D caught |
| 17 A opened | B sprang | C launched | D fired |
| 18 A loved | B felt | C knew | D held |

PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1–15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 M U C H

Urban Sparrows

During the last 25 years, Britain's urban sparrow population has declined by as (0) MUCH as two-thirds, and the bird has almost disappeared from many of (1)..... former haunts. The decline has been blamed on (2)..... from cats to garden pesticides. Moreover, modern buildings have far (3)..... few nooks and crannies (4)..... the birds can nest. Factors (5)..... these may well be involved, but alone they (6)..... to explain the severity of the decline, or the fact that other urban birds have been less affected.

Denis Summers-Smith is the world's leading expert on sparrows, so when he (7)..... up with a theory to explain their decline, it has to be (8)..... listening to. He suggests that the culprit is a chemical added to unleaded petrol. It would be deeply ironic if a policy that was intended to improve the nation's health (9)..... to prove responsible for the decline of (10)..... of its favourite species.

(11)..... to Summers-Smith, social species such as the sparrow require a minimum population in a specific area to breed successfully. If, (12)..... whatever reason, numbers drop (13)..... this threshold, the stimulus to breed disappears. The most dramatic example is the passenger pigeon, (14)..... in the late nineteenth century went from (15)..... the world's most common bird to total extinction within 50 years.

Part 2

For questions 16–25, 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 space 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 T W E N T I E T H [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

The Meaning of Dreams

Until the early (0)..... century, most scientists argued that dreams were nothing but a random jumble of completely (16)..... images remaining from the sensory accumulation of our daily lives. Since the idea that dreams have meaning in their own way became popular, (17)..... have proposed (18)..... theories to explain the logic of dreams.

TWENTY
COMPREHEND

PSYCHOLOGY
COUNT

The bewildering nature of this logic reflects the primary source of the dreams outside the tidy confines of the conscious mind. A dream can be a response to events in the outside world, or it can (19)..... within, expressing aspects of the dreamer's deep-seated feelings; it can fulfil desires or highlight unresolved emotions in the dreamer's life. Not (20)....., the contradictions implicit in these complex processes are reflected in the syntax of dreams. Often (21)....., halting and fragmentary, the language of dreams can warp time, bringing together historical and contemporary figures. It can mix the familiar with the (22)....., and work fantastic transformations by its own brand of magic. Scenes in dreams merge (23)..... into one another, as in certain movies. People or animals may fly or inanimate things may move (24)..... and talk. It is out of such complex and contrary (25)..... that the meanings of dreams have to be teased.

ORIGIN

EXPECT

ENIGMA

KNOW
MYSTERY

DEPEND
HAPPEN

Part 4

For questions **32–39**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **eight** words, including the word given.

Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 Do you mind if I watch you while you paint?

objection

Do you you while you paint?

0	have any objection to my watching
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Write **only** the missing words **on the separate answer sheet.**

32 Marta is of the opinion that her boss has accepted a job abroad.

rumoured

According to Marta, her boss a job abroad.

33 James never really expected the plan to be a success.

of

James had little a success.

34 Louise is an expert in all aspects of the business except marketing.

exception

With , Louise is an expert in all aspects of the business.

- 35 Niko really enjoys going for a swim every morning.

on

What Niko going for a swim every morning.

- 36 This new radio is not at all similar to the previous model.

bears

This new radio the previous model.

- 37 Lydia went to London so that she could brush up her English.

reason

Lydia's that she wanted to brush up her English.

- 38 Managers intend to consult their staff about job descriptions.

are

Staff job descriptions by their managers.

- 39 It is quite obvious that we shall have to work faster in order to finish the project on time.

escaping

There is we shall have to work faster in order to finish the project on time.

Test 4 Key

Paper 1 Reading (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1 (one mark for each correct answer)

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 A 5 B 6 D 7 A 8 C 9 B
 10 C 11 B 12 D 13 C 14 A 15 A 16 B 17 C
 18 D

Part 2 (two marks for each correct answer)

19 D 20 B 21 A 22 C 23 D 24 B 25 A 26 D

Part 3 (two marks for each correct answer)

27 D 28 F 29 H 30 B 31 G 32 A 33 C

Part 4 (two marks for each correct answer)

34 C 35 B 36 A 37 C 38 A 39 D 40 B

Paper 2 Writing (2 hours)

Task-specific mark schemes

Question 1: Letter

Content

Letter must discuss position of young people today with reference to

- labour-saving devices
- increased opportunities
- increase/decrease in happiness as a result

Range

Language for

- describing
- narrating
- presenting and developing an argument

Appropriacy of register and format

Register consistently appropriate for a letter to a newspaper.

Organisation and cohesion

Clear reference to reason for writing.

Well-developed argument.

Discussion leading to a conclusion.

Answers must be supported by reference to the text. The following are possible references:

- *usually a single guilty person is revealed by proof that eliminates suspects*
- *in this case, everyone is guilty or implicated*
- *detectives usually deal with motive/opportunity*
- *this inspector knows everything from the beginning*
- *it is the 'suspects' who learn what they have done*
- *the 'crimes' involved are greed, hypocrisy, selfishness, self-interest, lack of concern for others*

Range

Language for

- describing
- narrating
- explaining

Appropriacy of register and format

Register consistently appropriate for a college magazine article.

Organisation and cohesion

Explanation of reason for writing.

Clearly organised ideas.

Suitable conclusion.

Target reader

Would understand

- what makes the play unusual as a detective story
- the nature of the 'crimes' involved

Paper 3 Use of English (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1 (one mark for each correct answer)

- 1 its 2 everything/anything 3 too 4 where/wherein 5 like
6 fail 7 comes 8 worth 9 were/was 10 one 11 According
12 for 13 below/beneath 14 which 15 being

Part 2 (one mark for each correct answer)

- 16 incomprehensible 17 psychologists 18 countless 19 originate
20 unexpectedly 21 enigmatic/enigmatical 22 unknown
23 mysteriously 24 independently 25 happenings

Part 3 (two marks for each correct answer)

- 26 word 27 missed 28 taste 29 good 30 short 31 kept

Part 4 (one mark for each correct answer)

- 32 is rumoured (NOT was / has been) (1) + to have accepted/taken/got (NOT found) (1)

- 33 (real) expectation/hope (NOT expectations) (1) + of the plan / plan's being/ becoming (1)
34 the exception (1) + of marketing (NOT the marketing) (1)
35 is (really) keen on (doing) (1) (NOT thrives on) (ALLOW enjoys spending time on) + is (1)
36 bears no / not the least/slightest (1) + resemblance/similarity to (NOT likeness/relation) (1) (ALLOW inclusion of appropriate intensifiers, e.g. whatsoever / at all)
37 (main) reason for going to / having gone to / visiting / having visited London (1) + was (1)
38 are (going) to be (NOT supposed/expected) (1) + consulted about/over/on/ regarding/concerning (their) (1)
39 no (way of) escaping (ALLOW from) (1) + the fact that (1)
NB: the mark scheme for Part 4 may be expanded with other appropriate answers.

Part 5 (questions 40–43 two marks for each correct answer)

- 40 People moving about on foot (ALLOW 'pedestrians') get in the way of / hold up traffic. / Pedestrians / non-drivers are a nuisance. Paraphrase of 'obstacle' essential.
41 (the) device
42 absurd ALLOW addiction
43 People can be persuaded to share cars. Car-sharing can be made to work. Idea of change in attitude must be present. (Penalise answers that merely describe the car-sharing scheme).
44 Award up to four marks for content. The paragraph should include the following points:
i Cities are built in such a way that people have to use their cars / planning decisions have promoted reliance on cars / people must travel long distances for work/shopping/school.
ii Feeling of power it gives the driver.
iii People want to be independent.
Value the flexibility the car offers.
Control their environment
iv People can avoid the discomfort of public transport / walking in polluted streets.

Paper 4 Listening (40 minutes approximately)

Part 1 (one mark for each correct answer)

1 A 2 B 3 C 4 B 5 C 6 A 7 C 8 A

Part 2 (one mark for each correct answer)

- 9 (upside-down / upturned) dishes (upside-down / upturned)
10 enemies/predators 11 (the) winter (time) 12 (the) wind(s) (on the sea)
NOT wind effects NOT wind movement 13 sandy beaches / beaches of sand
14 human(')s head / person(')s head / man(')s/woman(')s head NOT 'head' alone
15 (quite) shallow 16 heart(-)rate, heart(-)beat(s) NOT movement