

Name:

Class:

Date:

REVIEW TEST 5

Part 1: Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Bankside Recruitment Agency

- Address of agency: 497 Eastside, Docklands
- Name of agent: Becky **1**.....
- Phone number: 07866 510333
- Best to call her in the **2**.....

Typical jobs

- Clerical and admin roles, mainly in the finance industry
- Must have good **3**.....skills
- Jobs are usually for at least one **4**.....
- Pay is usually **5** £..... per hour

Registration process

- Wear a **6**..... to the interview
- Must bring your **7**..... to the interview
- They will ask questions about each applicant's **8**.....

Advantages of using an agency

- The **9**..... you receive at interview will benefit you
- Will get access to vacancies which are not advertised
- Less **10**..... is involved in applying for jobs

PART 2: Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

Matthews Island Holidays

11 According to the speaker, the company

- A** has been in business for longer than most of its competitors.
- B** arranges holidays to more destinations than its competitors.
- C** has more customers than its competitors.

12 Where can customers meet the tour manager before travelling to the Isle of Man?

- A** Liverpool.
- B** Heysham.
- C** Luton

13 How many lunches are included in the price of the holiday?

- A** three.
- B** four.
- C** five

14 Customers have to pay extra for

- A** guaranteeing themselves a larger room.
- B** booking at short notice.
- C** transferring to another date.

Questions 15-20: Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Timetable for Isle of Man holiday		
	Activity	Notes
Day 1	Arrive	Introduction by manager Hotel dining room has view of the 15
Day 2	Tynwald Exhibition and Peel	Tynwald may have been founded in 16 not 979.
Day 3	Trip to Snaefell	Travel along promenade in a tram; train to Laxey; train to the 17 of Snaefell
Day 4	Free day	Company provides a 18 for local transport and heritage sites.
Day 5	Take the 19 railway train from Douglas to Port Erin	Free time, then coach to Castletown – former 20 has old castle.
Day 6	Leave	Leave the island by ferry or plane

READING PASSAGE 1

Henry Moore (1898-1986)

The British sculptor Henry Moore was a leading figure in the 20th-century art world

Henry Moore was born in Castleford, a small town near Leeds in the north of England. He was the seventh child of Raymond Moore and his wife Mary Baker. He studied at Castleford Grammar School from 1909 to 1915, where his early interest in art was encouraged by his teacher Alice Gostick. After leaving school, Moore hoped to become a sculptor, but instead he complied with his father's wish that he train as a schoolteacher. He had to abandon his training in 1917 when he was sent to France to fight in the First World War.

After the war, Moore enrolled at the Leeds School of Art, where he studied for two years. In his first year, he spent most of his time drawing. Although he wanted to study sculpture, no teacher was appointed until his second year. At the end of that year, he passed the sculpture examination and was awarded a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London. In September 1921, he moved to London and began three years of advanced study in sculpture.

Alongside the instruction he received at the Royal College, Moore visited many of the London museums, particularly the British Museum, which had a wide-ranging collection of ancient

sculpture. During these visits, he discovered the power and beauty of ancient Egyptian and African sculpture. As he became increasingly interested in these 'primitive' forms of art, he turned away from European sculptural traditions.

After graduating, Moore spent the first six months of 1925 travelling in France. When he visited the Trocadero Museum in Paris, he was impressed by a cast of a Mayan* sculpture of the rain spirit. It was a male reclining figure with its knees drawn up together, and its head at a right angle to its body. Moore became fascinated with this stone sculpture, which he thought had a power and originality that no other stone sculpture possessed. He himself started carving a variety of subjects in stone, including depiction of reclining women, mother-and-child groups, and masks. Moore's exceptional talent soon gained recognition, and in 1926 he started work as a sculpture instructor at the Royal College. In 1933, he became a member of a group of young artists called Unit One. The aim of the group was to convince the English public of the merits of the emerging international movement in modern art and architecture.

Around this time, Moore moved away from the human figure to experiment with abstract shapes. In 1931, he held an exhibition at the Leicester Galleries in London. His work was enthusiastically welcomed by fellow sculptors, but the reviews in the press were extremely negative and turned Moore into a notorious figure. There were calls for his resignation from the Royal College, and the following year, when his contract expired, he left to start a sculpture department at the Chelsea School of Art in London.

Throughout the 1930s, Moore did not show any inclination to please the British public. He became interested in the paintings of the Spanish artist Pablo Picasso, whose work inspired him to distort the human body in a radical way. At times, he seemed to abandon the human figure altogether. The pages of his sketchbooks from this period show his ideas for abstract sculptures that bore little resemblance to the human form.

In 1940, during the Second World War, Moore stopped teaching at the Chelsea School and moved to a farmhouse about 20 miles north of London. A shortage of materials forced him to focus on drawing. He did numerous small sketches of Londoners, later turning these ideas into large coloured drawings in his studio. In 1942, he returned to Castleford to make a series of sketches of the miners who worked there.

In 1944, Harlow, a town near London, offered Moore a commission for a sculpture depicting a family. The resulting work signifies a dramatic change in Moore's style, away from the experimentation of the 1930s towards a more natural and humanistic subject matter. He did dozens of studies in clay for the sculpture, and these were cast in bronze and issued in editions of seven to nine copies each. In this way, Moore's work became available to collectors all over the

world. The boost to his income enabled him to take on ambitious projects and start working on the scale he felt his sculpture demanded.

Critics who had begun to think that Moore had become less revolutionary were proven wrong by the appearance, in 1950, of the first of Moore's series of standing figures in bronze, with their harsh and angular pierced forms and distinct impression of menace. Moore also varied his subject matter in the 1950s with such works as *Warrior with Shield* and *Falling Warrior*. These were rare examples of Moore's use of the male figure and owe something to his visit to Greece in 1951, when he had the opportunity to study ancient works of art.

In his final years, Moore created the Henry Moore Foundation to promote art appreciation and to display his work. Moore was the first modern English sculptor to achieve international critical acclaim and he is still regarded as one of the most important sculptors of the 20th century.

Questions 1-7: True/False/ Not given

- _____ 1 On leaving school, Moore did what his father wanted him to do.
- _____ 2 Moore began studying sculpture in his first term at the Leeds School of Art.
- _____ 3 When Moore started at the Royal College of Art, its reputation for teaching sculpture was excellent.
- _____ 4 Moore became aware of ancient sculpture as a result of visiting London Museums.
- _____ 5 The Trocadero Museum's Mayan sculpture attracted a lot of public interest.
- _____ 6 Moore thought the Mayan sculpture was similar in certain respects to other stone sculptures.
- _____ 7 The artists who belonged to Unit One wanted to make modern art and architecture more popular.

Questions 8-13 Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Moore's career as an artist

- 1930s** • Moore's exhibition at the Leicester Galleries is criticised by the press
- Moore is urged to offer his **8**..... and leave the Royal College.
- 1940s** • Moore turns to drawing because **9**..... for sculpting are not readily available
- While visiting his hometown, Moore does some drawings of **10**.....
 - Moore is employed to produce a sculpture of a **11**.....
 - **12**..... start to buy Moore's work
 - Moore's increased **13**..... makes it possible for him to do more ambitious sculptures
- 1950s** • Moore's series of bronze figures marks a further change in his style

Part 1: Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer

Hinchingbrooke Country Park

The park

Area: **1**..... hectares

Habitats: wetland, grassland and woodland

Wetland: lakes, ponds and a **2**.....

Wildlife includes birds, insects and animals

Subjects studied in educational visits include

Science: Children look at **3**..... about plants, etc.

Geography: includes learning to use a **4**..... and compass

History: changes in land use

Leisure and tourism: mostly concentrates on the park's **5**.....

Music: Children make **6**..... with natural materials, and experiment with rhythm and speed.

Benefits of outdoor educational visits

They give children a feeling of **7**..... that they may not have elsewhere.

Children learn new **8**..... and gain self-confidence.

Practical issues

Cost per child: **9** £.....

Adults, such as **10**....., free

PART 2: Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Stanthorpe Twinning Association

11 During the visit to Malatte, in France, members especially enjoyed

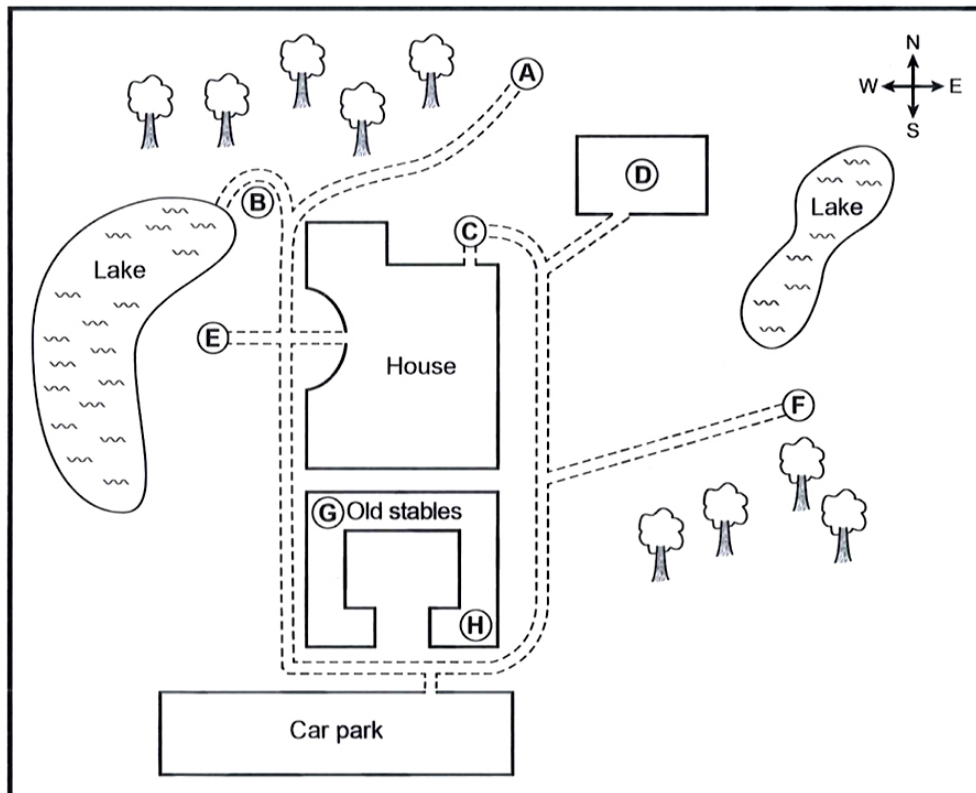
- A** going to a theme park.
- B** experiencing a river trip.
- C** visiting a cheese factory.

12 What will happen in Stanthorpe to mark the 25th anniversary of the Twinning Association?

- A** A tree will be planted.
- B** A garden seat will be bought.
- C** A footbridge will be built.

- 13** Which event raised most funds this year?
- A** the film show
 - B** the pancake evening
 - C** the cookery demonstration
- 14** For the first evening with the French visitors host families are advised to
- A** take them for a walk round the town.
 - B** go to a local restaurant.
 - C** have a meal at home.
- 15** On Saturday evening there will be the chance to
- A** listen to a concert.
 - B** watch a match.
 - C** take part in a competition.

Questions 16–20: Write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 16–20.



- 16** Farm shop
- 17** Disabled entry
- 18** Adventure playground
- 19** Kitchen gardens
- 20** The Temple of the Four Winds