

You are going to read an article about a music festival. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## The Glastonbury Festival

Entering the already crowded festival site, I was a little uneasy. I'd heard discouraging tales of muddy fields, shocking toilet facilities and not being able to find your tent among so many others exactly the same as yours. I had, of course, tried to prepare for every eventuality. In my rucksack were a brightly coloured flag to raise above my tent so I could find it easily, bright green wellington boots and – just in case the sun did come out – some suncream. As it turned out, all of them proved to be very useful.

The three-day Glastonbury Festival of Contemporary Performing Arts, held on Worthy Farm in Somerset every June, is the largest open-air music festival in the world. The festival grew from humble beginnings in 1970 into the massive event it is today. The main organiser of the festival is the farm's owner, Michael Eavis, who started it all up because he likes music, and he still makes the final choice of which big-name bands will appear. Over 100,000 tickets were sold this year, which is a lot of organisation for one farmer. (In fact he does hire a music promotion organisation to help him sort out all the complications of running such a huge festival, so he isn't quite all on his own.)

But it's not just music at the festival. As I wandered about the site, looking for somewhere to pitch my tent, I realised that this was, indeed, a festival of performing arts. There were theatre tents, dance performances, jugglers and mime artists all over the site. You certainly wouldn't starve in this place, either. I'd never seen so many food stalls in my life. Whether you prefer Thai, Indian and African, to mention just a few, or even good old English staples such as jacket potatoes, there was something for everyone.

After a pleasant evening of meeting people  
line 39 from every imaginable walk of life and dancing

the night away at the dance village, I awoke to the sounds of thunder and lightning. The downpour only lasted a couple of hours, but it was still one of the worst rainstorms of the past 100 years. I was one of the lucky ones. Although my tent leaked a bit and my clothing was damper than I would have liked, at least I was on high ground. Some poor souls who had camped further down the hill had to try to retrieve whatever belongings they could from tents submerged under four feet of water. The organisers did an efficient job of mopping up most of the water fairly quickly, but there was no escaping the mud. Festival-goers didn't let that dampen their spirits in the least, though, and thanks to my green wellies, nor did I.

The famous Pyramid Stage had its usual line-up of great bands and there were plenty of big names playing on the Other Stage, too. In fact, there are so many stages, with so many different types of music and things going on, that it can be really difficult getting to see and do everything you want to. I found myself running from one venue to the next, trying to catch at least part of my favourite acts, and still missed a few altogether.

Then it was all over, and I had to pack up my mud-caked belongings and head back to the real world again. It had been a pleasant surprise to discover that 100,000 people crammed into muddy fields in basic conditions (the stories I'd been told about the toilets were true) can still manage to have the time of their lives. Tickets aren't cheap, but since over £1 million in proceeds from the festival goes to charity, it would be childish to complain. I left clutching the handcrafted souvenirs bought from various stalls, and with a warm, happy feeling that I'm sure is shared by anyone who has experienced the magic of the Glastonbury Festival.





Read only the question or question stems, not the options, and underline the key words. This will help you read more effectively later.

- 1 **When the writer arrived at the festival, she**
  - A was afraid she might not enjoy it.
  - B had to walk across muddy fields.
  - C was wearing wellington boots.
  - D was shocked by the toilets.
- 2 **The organisation of the festival**
  - A is managed by Michael Eavis alone.
  - B is difficult due to the size of the project.
  - C takes just a few days in the summer.
  - D is completely controlled by a music company.
- 3 **What impression did the writer get walking round the festival?**
  - A There was too much food on sale.
  - B It was a very theatrical festival.
  - C It was easy to get lost on the site.
  - D There was lots to see and do.
- 4 **The writer uses the phrase 'from every imaginable walk of life' (line 39) to show**
  - A the lively way people at the festival behaved.
  - B what activities people were doing at the festival.
  - C there were a wide variety of people at the festival.
  - D how many people she had met at the dance village.
- 5 **The flooding didn't affect the writer as much as some people because**
  - A her tent didn't let any water in.
  - B she had set up her tent on a hill.
  - C she didn't mind wearing damp clothes.
  - D the organisers were good at their job.
- 6 **What complaint did the writer have about the performances at the festival?**
  - A She didn't manage to see some performances.
  - B She became tired from running around the site.
  - C There was too much music on at the festival.
  - D It wasn't possible to see a full performance.
- 7 **What feature of the festival had the writer not expected?**
  - A Tickets for the festival were very expensive.
  - B There were over 100,000 people there.
  - C Festival profits are donated to charity.
  - D It was enjoyable despite the lack of comfort.
- 8 **What was the writer's attitude to the festival by the end of it?**
  - A She realised the discouraging stories she'd heard were untrue.
  - B She felt that attending the festival had been a special experience.
  - C She thought she had spent too much on tickets and souvenirs.
  - D She was sad that she would have to go back to a normal life again.



## PART 2

You are going to read an article about a man who spent a year as a volunteer. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## After the tsunami

*Paul Green tells us about dedicating his time and skills to helping victims of the 2004 Asian tsunami rebuild their homes.*

I remember that day very clearly. It was 26 December 2004 and as we always did on this day, my friends and I had a barbecue, then went to the beach for a surf. We had a great day, completely unaware of the devastation that was about to be unleashed not so far from our hometown of Brisbane, Australia. When I returned home later that night, I heard the terrible news that a massive undersea earthquake in the Indian Ocean had triggered off a deadly tsunami. We would later learn, of course, that altogether it had killed around a quarter of a million people and left more than one-and-a-half million people homeless.

My friends and I had returned from a surfing trip to Indonesia earlier the same month, and I was particularly saddened by the destruction that occurred there, as I had felt a strong affection for the people I had met during my travels. **9** ☐ I was later to learn that Indonesia had sustained the worst physical damage of all the countries affected by the tsunami.

At the time, I was a successful florist in the city centre. I had spent years building up my client base and training staff. I really wanted to help, so I donated a percentage of the profits from my shop to the worst-affected areas in Indonesia. **10** ☐ I leased my business and flew over to Indonesia.

I joined an organisation of volunteers called *Shelter*, committed to rebuilding homes. After the tsunami, over 160 aid organisations and UN agencies began operations in Indonesia to provide shelter, food and schooling, so I wasn't alone. *Shelter's* focus was on rebuilding homes. **11** ☐ I soon realised, however, that we weren't just rebuilding homes, we were creating hope for the future.

I chose to join a housing charity, rather than a medical one, because I had previously trained as a carpenter and I believed I could make a difference with my talents. When I was a child, I was always fixing things. **12** ☐ I was just the type of person *Shelter* was looking for. *Shelter* found a role for me on building sites, teaching construction skills to the locals and supervising the production of materials such as bricks and roofing tiles.

Disease was common because of poor water and sanitary conditions, so *Shelter* tried to move the homeless out of temporary camps and into permanent proper homes as soon as humanly possible. **13** ☐ Many of the volunteers also suffered from these. I frequently experienced high fevers and rashes, and it was during these times that I most longed for the comforts of home.

Looking back, spending a year as a volunteer was the best decision I had ever made, but it wasn't easy. **14** ☐ Most people were happy to help, but a few said that if I was going to drop out of 'real life' for so long I'd have to finance my humanitarian adventures myself. There was also the sheer physical labour. By the end of the day I was both physically and mentally exhausted. Sometimes my muscles ached so much that I couldn't imagine continuing the next day.

Back home in Brisbane, I continue to support *Shelter* by giving presentations on my year abroad and spreading the word about their charitable work. **15** ☐ I have also made countless lifelong friends. Furthermore, I am welcome in many homes in the area. My friends and I will definitely have somewhere to stay during our next surfing trip!



- A** Common illnesses suffered by disaster victims include diarrhoea, fevers, skin irritations, respiratory infections and stomach problems.
- B** I hoped that they had all escaped unharmed.
- C** My story has inspired dozens of new recruits to sign up as volunteers.
- D** Many people had lost loved ones and the sorrow of the locals could be felt all around us.
- E** By the time I was in my twenties I could make furniture and had helped many friends with renovations and repairs to their homes.
- F** I had to live off my savings, and when they ran out I asked friends and family for loans.
- G** However, I soon realised that I wanted to do more than give money.
- H** 500,000 Indonesians didn't have a roof over their heads, so they were desperately needed.

## Tip

Quickly read the text first to get a general idea of the meaning and sequencing of events. Then read all the sentences before you start filling them in.

## PART 3

You are going to read about four different chefs and their work. For questions **16-30**, choose from the chefs (**A-D**). The chefs may be chosen more than once.  
Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.



Underlining the key words in all questions will help you focus on the kind of information you are looking for.

## Which chef

says their restaurant isn't as popular as it once was?

16

didn't always have an easy, successful life?

17

mentions the effect that food can have on health?

18

suggests that their work can be stressful?

19

says that the way their food looks is important?

20

creates their own versions of traditional food?

21

feels that they challenge people's mistaken beliefs?

22

mentions differences in the training of chefs?

23

thinks that it is best to eat the way people did in the past?

24

mentions being concerned about their reputation?

25

cares greatly about the atmosphere in their restaurant?

26

makes no apology for behaving rudely?

27

says they find time for a leisure activity?

28

doesn't mention anything about what dishes they serve?

29

gives food away for free?

30



# Meet the Chefs

A

Gerard

I am a classically trained French chef and I am concerned about the lack of quality in most restaurants today. It seems that people can simply do a short cooking course and then call themselves a chef these days. I was trained in the *cordon bleu* tradition and am particularly skilled in making pastries. Both the food and service are of a very high standard at my restaurant. For me, presentation is the key. When a customer is served his meal, it should be pleasing to the eye. For dessert at our restaurant, I recommend our signature dish: hazelnut and pecan nougat. It will definitely have you wanting to return the next evening for a second helping!

Critics have praised my creations and I have received 3 Michelin stars. Now my name is associated with excellent cooking. I know that the media have published reports from former staff who claim I threw food and swore at them. But the way I see it, if you can't take the heat, get out of the kitchen! Everyone who works in a celebrated restaurant has to expect some pressure. I have standards to maintain, after all.

B

Arpad

My 'soup kitchen', as I jokingly call it, only serves soup and drinks, as I prefer to specialise. The most popular soups are gazpacho, lentil, courgette and celery. I know that people who enjoy fine dining would not normally consider going to a soup restaurant, but after they have tasted the delicious soups on our menu they change their minds. I want to show how soup can be a meal in itself, not just a starter or something you throw together at the last minute.

I grew up in poverty and often ate at the soup kitchens in our neighbourhood. In honour of the volunteers who fed me in tough times, I now donate over 100 litres of soup to charities every week. It's the least I can do. The success of the business means that nowadays I have nothing to do with the daily operations of the restaurant. Having handed most responsibilities over to the staff, I get to enjoy my other passion, which is golf.

C

Elisabeth

I only use organic ingredients. Too many pesticides and insecticides are present in our food today and I believe they are causing widespread illness. Apart from that, humane treatment of animals is really important to many of our customers. To be certified organic, the animals must eat natural food, not be treated with antibiotics, or be kept in cages. They must have space to walk freely. For these reasons, organic meat is fresher and of better quality, and my customers say they can taste the difference. Organic food should be eaten by everyone who cares about our planet.

I always purchase food from local producers. You see, pollution caused by transporting food long distances is a serious problem. Just like our ancestors, who didn't have refrigeration or modern transport, we should only eat produce that is grown close to home and in season. My restaurant follows that principle.

D

Rosemary

My speciality is Polynesian food. I have travelled extensively and my places for sourcing ingredients are Samoa, New Zealand and Hawaii. I combine old recipes with innovative ways of preparing food, and I try to maintain the unique cultural history of a dish while adding a modern twist.

When I first opened my restaurant, there were queues lining up outside. People were curious. Things have quietened down now, but on Saturday nights, you can expect to wait over an hour for a table. Booking is highly recommended.

By placing frangipani and gardenia around the restaurant, I have tried to recreate the fragrances of the region. I put hibiscuses in shell vases which are handmade by locals. The vases look magnificent in the evenings, when the restaurant is lit up with candles. Many of the customers tell me that the flowers trigger memories of their own trips to the region. To add to the flowers, I have brought back artefacts and fabrics from my journeys to place on the tables for customers to admire during their meal. Eating at my restaurant should be an unforgettable experience.



You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120-150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1** You have received an email from your friend, Jerry, who has to plan a party at the language school you used to attend. Read Jerry's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Jerry, using **all** your notes.

### Tip

When referring to the input material, do not 'lift' straight out of the text. Use your own words where possible, but keep your writing natural and close to the meaning.

#### email

**From:** Jerry West  
**Sent:** 20 May  
**Subject:** Party!

Bet you're glad your studies are over. I really miss you at the school.  
How is your office job going? \_\_\_\_\_

*Explain*

We're coming to the end of the school year and I've just been asked to help organise the school party. I was wondering if you could give me some advice?

There will be over fifty students going. I'm not sure whether to hire a boat and have a party on the river, or to pick a good restaurant. What do you think?

*Give opinion, with reasons*

I'd like to invite you along. You studied here last year, so there may be some familiar faces at the party. It's on 15th June. Hope you can make it. \_\_\_\_\_

*Yes!*

I have one last favour to ask. I have to write a speech, but I don't know what to say. Any ideas? \_\_\_\_\_

*Make some suggestions*

Write soon!

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.



## PART 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions **2-4** in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style.



Remember that letters of application are written in a formal style and you need to be consistent – i.e. you can't use short forms or other examples of everyday, informal language in a formal letter.

- 2** You have seen this advertisement for a job in a local English-language newspaper.

### EXPERIENCED PERSON NEEDED

We need someone to work in our café in the evenings. You must speak English and have a friendly personality. You also need to have:

- experience of working in a café or restaurant
- the ability to communicate well with customers
- a willingness to work hard

Please write to Ms B Lattimer explaining why you think you are suitable for the job.

Write your **letter of application**. Do not write any postal addresses.

- 3** You recently saw this notice in a magazine called *DVD World*.

### Films on DVD – reviews needed

Have you seen a good film on DVD lately? We have created a new Readers' Review section in our magazine, and would like to invite readers to write a film review. Include information on elements such as the plot, the acting and the soundtrack. Also, tell us whether or not you would recommend it to others.

If your review is one of the best, we will publish it in next month's issue of *DVD World*.

Write your **review**.

- 4** You have had a discussion in your English class about whether or not students should have to wear school uniforms. Your teacher has now asked you to write an essay giving your views on the following statement:

*Wearing a school uniform has both advantages and disadvantages.*

Write your **essay**.



For questions 1-12, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Example:**

0 A decided B considered C referred D noticed

0	A	B	C	D



Many of the missing words are parts of set phrases.

### Machu Picchu

The city of Machu Picchu, in Peru, South America, is (0) ..... to be one of the most breathtaking sights in the world. It was built by the Incas in about 1450, when the Inca Empire was at its most powerful. What makes this city so unusual is that it is (1) ..... 2,430 metres above sea (2) ..... , on the top of a mountain ridge in the Andes Mountains.

Machu Picchu is so remote that the Incas had to take a long, treacherous path through the Andes to get to it. To this day, historians still (3) ..... how the Inca people were able to build this stone city so high up (4) ..... the use of modern technology. The Incas were expert builders, carving the rocks perfectly and (5) ..... them together so well that you cannot slide a knife (6) ..... the stones.

Astonishingly, the (7) ..... of the world only learned of the city's existence after an American historian, Hiram Bingham, (8) ..... it on 24 July 1911. Previously, only a few local people were (9) ..... of the city. It has now become a popular tourist (10) ..... . People walk for up to four days on the Inca Trail through the Andes Mountains to (11) ..... this amazing city and admire the spectacular (12) ..... from the top.

- |                |               |             |            |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 A set        | B placed      | C situated  | D settled  |
| 2 A line       | B level       | C height    | D point    |
| 3 A think      | B imagine     | C doubt     | D wonder   |
| 4 A without    | B except      | C apart     | D unless   |
| 5 A fitting    | B suiting     | C fixing    | D mixing   |
| 6 A among      | B through     | C between   | D against  |
| 7 A rest       | B other       | C remainder | D part     |
| 8 A invented   | B discovered  | C created   | D realised |
| 9 A aware      | B sensitive   | C alert     | D familiar |
| 10 A direction | B destination | C position  | D location |
| 11 A arrive    | B reach       | C finish    | D achieve  |
| 12 A scene     | B image       | C view      | D look     |



## PART 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example:

0

O

N



Be aware of when verbs change tense in the text in order to avoid filling in a wrong tense in your answers.

## April Fools' Day

On April Fools' Day, people in many countries play tricks (0) ..... each other. Usually, the tricks involve making friends believe something ridiculous. On (13) ..... day you could, for example, tell a friend there is a huge spider on (14) ..... shoulder. If they believe you, you have succeeded (15) ..... fooling them, and (16) ..... if you only trick them for a second, you have the right to shout "April Fool!"

This day, 1st April, is also known (17) ..... All Fools' Day. In some countries, (18) ..... as Ireland or Cyprus, you can only try to fool someone before 12 noon. (19) ..... you do play tricks after midday, you become the fool instead.

But how (20) ..... this tradition begin? Some say April Fools' Day originated in France when that country adopted the new Gregorian calendar. In the previous calendar, New Year was celebrated (21) ..... 25th March until 1st April, rather than on 1st January, as in the Gregorian calendar. Some people refused (22) ..... follow the new calendar, and continued to celebrate the New Year in Spring. Other people made fun of them and laughed (23) ..... them because they were old-fashioned and didn't want to change. Now April Fools' Day has become a global tradition, and no one is safe! People play tricks on (24) ..... , not just on those who don't want to change with the times.



## PART 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example: 0 E F F E C T I V E



Remember that all spellings need to be correct!

## Facial Expressions

Body language is a very (0) ..... form of communication. Some (25) ..... expressions, in particular, can be understood all around the world. If we find something (26) ....., for example, we wrinkle up our noses. Anyone watching immediately knows how we feel.

All people smile, and a smile is likely to get a positive (27) ..... It can, however, be obvious when you don't mean it. When you (28) ..... smile, muscles around your eyes automatically contract, but these muscles are difficult to control consciously. An authentic smile fades quickly, too, while an artificial smile will (29) ..... last longer.

The expressions we make when we are angry, sad and scared are also common to most cultures. Despite all the (30) ..... languages spoken in the world, we can still communicate using this (31) ..... language of facial expressions.

However, you sometimes need to be (32) ..... Certain gestures can vary, even within a single country. For example, (33) ..... Italians gesturing 'yes' tilt their heads forwards, never back, whereas people in the north nod by tilting the head backwards *and* forwards. This can be very (34) ..... !

EFFECT  
FACE  
DISGUST

REACT  
GENUINE

USUAL

DIFFER  
UNIVERSE

CARE  
SOUTH

CONFUSE



## PART 4

For questions **35-42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

**Example:**

- 0 Terry's car needs repairing.

**SHOULD**

Terry .....  
repaired.

**Tip**

Make sure you use between two and five words.  
Contractions (e.g. can't, isn't) count as two words.

**Example:**

0

**SHOULD HAVE HIS CAR**

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

- 35 Sanjay couldn't get his parents' permission to buy an expensive car.

**ALLOW**

Sanjay's parents ..... to buy an expensive car.

- 36 Ann got this painting ten years ago.

**HAS**

Ann ..... ten years.

- 37 Let's visit the art gallery this afternoon.

**WE**

Why ..... to the art gallery this afternoon?

- 38 You should book your ticket beforehand if you want to get a good seat.

**ADVANCE**

Your ticket ..... if you want to get a good seat.

- 39 We don't have any milk left, so we must go and buy some.

**RUN**

We ..... milk, so we must go and buy some.

- 40 I could never have finished the job without your help.

**IF**

I could never have finished the job ..... me.

- 41 Sophia was often ill when she was a child.

**USED**

Sophia ..... when she was a child.

- 42 Parking here is free after 5pm.

**PARK**

It doesn't ..... here after 5pm.