

been "written only in men's memories. Somewhat later they were laboriously collected in writing" – though that was about as far as his enquiry into the matter went.

- E In 1795, the German philologist Friedrich August Wolf argued for the first time that not only were Homer's works not written down by Homer, but they weren't even by Homer. They were, rather, a loose collection of songs transmitted by generations of Greek bards*, and only redacted* in their present form at some later date. In 1920, an eighteen-year-old scholar named Milman Parry took up the question of Homeric authorship as his Master's thesis at the University of California, Berkeley. He suggested that the reason Homer's epics seemed unlike other literature was because they were unlike other literature. Parry had discovered what Wood and Wolf had missed: the evidence that the poems had been transmitted orally was right there in the text itself. All those stylistic quirks, including the formulaic and recurring plot elements and the bizarrely repetitive epithets – "clever Odysseus" and "gray-eyed Athena" – that had always perplexed readers were actually like thumbprints left by a potter: material evidence of how the poems had been crafted. They were mnemonic* aids that helped the bard(s) fit the meter and pattern of the line, and remember the essence of the poems.
- F The greatest author of antiquity was actually, Parry argued, just "one of a long tradition of oral poets that ... composed wholly without the aid of writing". Parry realised that if you were setting out to create memorable poems, the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad* were exactly the kind of poems you'd create. It's said that clichés* are the worst sin a writer can commit, but to an oral bard, they were essential. The very reason that clichés so easily seep into our speech and writing – their insidious memorability – is exactly why they played such an important role in oral storytelling. The principles that the oral bards discovered as they sharpened their stories through telling and retelling were the same mnemonic principles that psychologists rediscovered when they began conducting their first scientific experiments on memory around the turn of the twentieth century. Words that rhyme are much more memorable than words that don't, and concrete nouns are easier to remember than abstract ones. Finding patterns and structure in information is how our brains extract meaning from the world, and putting words to music and rhyme is a way of adding extra levels of pattern and structure to language.

Glossary

quirk: behaviour or a habit which seems to be unique to one person

ex nihilo: a Latin phrase used to express the idea of 'creation out of nothing'

bard: a person who composed and recited long, heroic poems

redacted: published

mnemonic: a sentence or short poem used for helping someone to remember something

cliché: a phrase or idea that is unoriginal because people use it very frequently

Questions 27–32

Reading Passage 3 has six paragraphs, A–F.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 27–32 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 27 the claim that the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* were not poems in their original form.
- 28 a theory involving the reinterpretation of the term 'author'
- 29 references to the fact that little is known about Homer's life
- 30 a comparison between the construction of Homer's poems and another art form
- 31 examples of the kinds of people employed to recall language
- 32 doubts regarding Homer's apparently inappropriate descriptions

Questions 33 and 34

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 33 and 34 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of these points are made by the writer of the text about the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad*?

- A** They are sometimes historically inaccurate.
- B** It is uncertain which century they were written in.
- C** Their content is very similar.
- D** Later writers referred to them as ideal examples of writing.
- E** There are stylistic differences between them.

Questions 35 and 36

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 35 and 36 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following theories does the writer of the text refer to?

- A** Homer wrote his work during a period of captivity.
- B** Neither the *Odyssey* nor the *Iliad* were written by Homer.
- C** Homer created the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* without writing them down.
- D** Homer may have suffered from a failing memory in later life.
- E** The oral and written versions of Homer's work may not be identical.

Questions 37–40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet.

The importance of the spoken word and how words are remembered

Spoken poetry was once the means by which each 37 of a particular culture or community could pass on its knowledge. Indeed, it has been suggested that it was the duty of a 38 to know poetry so they would be informed about subjects such as politics and history.

Psychologists now know that when people are trying to remember information, they may find it difficult to remember words that express 39 ideas. It is easier to remember words which sound similar or go together with 40

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

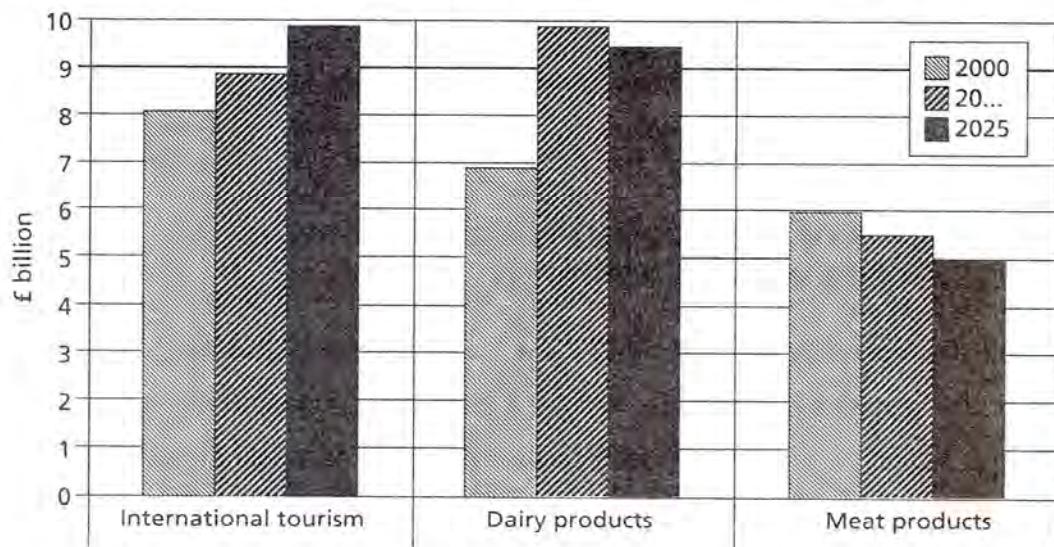
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

*The chart below gives information about Southland's main exports in 2000, *20.., and future projections for 2025.*

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Southland's main exports in 2000 and *20.., and future projections for 2025



(*20.. : for test purposes, use and refer to the current year)

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

In some countries an increasing number of people are suffering from health problems as a result of eating too much fast food. It is therefore necessary for governments to impose a higher tax on this kind of food.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

SPEAKING**PART 1****Home town or city**

- What kind of place is your town/city?
- What's the most interesting part of your town/city?
- Has your town/city changed in any way in your life time? [How?]
- Would you say your town/city is a good place for young people to live? [Why? / Why not?]

Shopping

- What kind of things do you prefer shopping for?
- In what kind of places do you like to go shopping? [Why?]
- What effect has online shopping had in your country?
- What would you recommend that tourists buy from your country? [Why?]

PART 2

Candidate task card:

Describe a popular teacher that you know.

You should say:

**what this teacher looks like
what sort of person this teacher is
what this teacher helped you to learn
and explain why this teacher is popular.**

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes.

You have one minute to think about what you are going to say.

You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

PART 3**Education in school**

- What can schools do to help students prepare for the next stage in their lives?
- What advice would you give to someone who doesn't like school?
- What can schools teach children that they can't learn from their parents?

Education after school

- In general, what opportunities are available to students after they leave school?
- How do you think school life differs from university life?
- How important do you think it is for individuals to carry on learning after they have finished school and university?

Test 5

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the form below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

City Transport Lost Property Enquiry

Example

Main item lost: suitcase

Description of main item: black with thin 1 stripes

Other items: a set of 2 keys
 some documents
 a 3 in a box
 a blue 4

Journey details

Date and time: 2.00–2.30 pm on 5

Basic route: caller travelled from the 6 to Highbury

Mode of travel: caller thinks she left the suitcase in a 7

Personal details

Name: Lisa 8

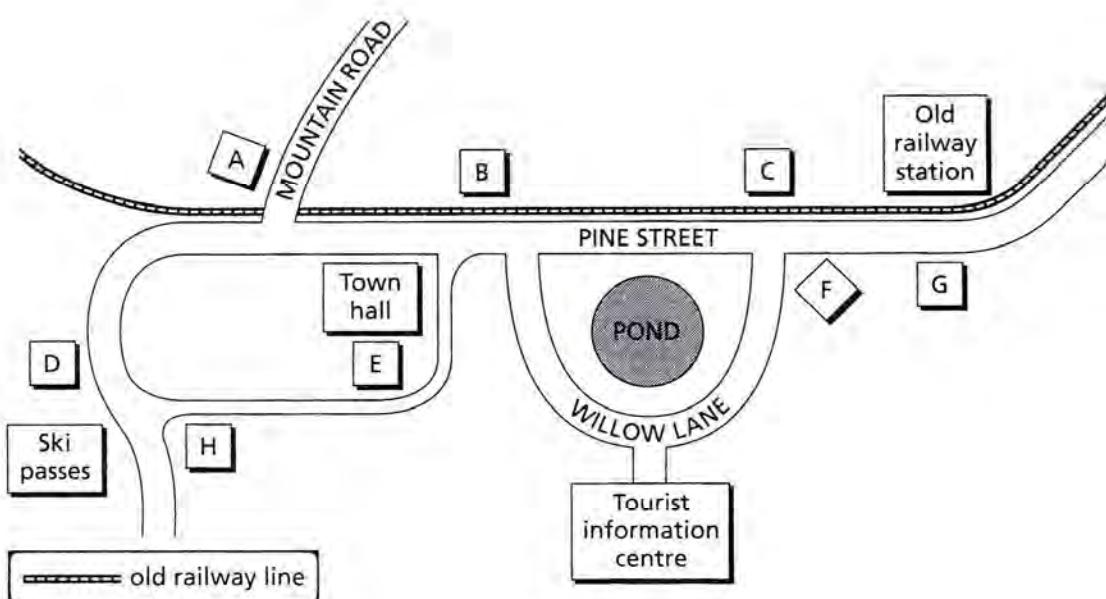
Address: 15A 9 Rd, Highbury

Phone number: 10

SECTION 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11–15

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 11–15.

- 11 supermarket
- 12 climbing supplies store
- 13 museum
- 14 bike hire
- 15 café

Questions 16–20

What comment does the speaker make about each of the following tracks?

Write the correct letter, A, B or C, next to Questions 16–20.

- A It is possible to get lost here.
- B It only offers basic accommodation.
- C It requires physical strength.

Track

- 16** North Point
- 17** Silver River
- 18** Valley Crossing
- 19** Stonebridge
- 20** Henderson Ridge

SECTION 3 Questions 21–30**Questions 21–25***Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.***21** Why has James chosen to do a case study on the company *Furniture Rossi*?

- A** It has enjoyed global success.
- B** It is still in a developmental phase.
- C** It is an example of a foreign company being rebranded for Australia.

22 According to James, why did Luca Rossi start a furniture company?

- A** Furniture-making was already a family occupation.
- B** Rossi saw a need for hand-crafted furniture.
- C** The work Rossi had done previously was unrewarding.

23 What gave *Furniture Rossi* a competitive advantage over other furniture companies?

- A** its staff
- B** its lower prices
- C** its locally sourced products

24 What does the tutor recommend James does when writing the second draft of his case study?

- A** provide more detailed references
- B** check for written accuracy
- C** add his own views

25 What do the tutor and James agree was wrong with James' last presentation?

- A** It was too short.
- B** It focused too much on statistics.
- C** There was not enough interaction with the audience.

Questions 26–30

Complete the flow-chart below.

Choose **FIVE** answers from the list below and write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to Questions 26–30.

- A** website
- B** locations
- C** designs
- D** TV advertising campaigns
- E** quality
- F** values
- G** software programs

History of Furniture Rossi

The product 26 led to a wider customer base.



Greater customer demand meant other 27 were needed.



Better 28 increased overall profitability.



Changes to the 29 were brought on by customer complaints.



Furniture Rossi wants to make people more aware of its 30