

PAPER 1 - Reading

Part 1 You are going to read the start of a book called *My Early Life* by Winston Churchill, who was once the British Prime Minister. For questions (1-7), choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to text. (2 points for each question).

Various accounts have appeared from time to time of my early life and adventures, and I myself having published thirty years ago stories of the several campaigns in which I took part, and having written later about particular episodes, I have thought it right to bring the whole together in a single complete story; and to tell the tale, such as it is, anew. I have therefore not only searched my memory, but I have most carefully verified my facts from the records which I possess. I have tried, in each part of the quarter-century in which this tale lies, to show the point of view appropriate to my years, whether as a child, a schoolboy, a cadet, a subaltern, a war-correspondent or a youthful politician. If these opinions conflict with those now generally accepted they must be taken merely as representing a phrase in my early life and not any respect, except where the context warrants, as modern pronouncements.

When I survey this work as a whole I find I have drawn a picture of a vanished age. The character of society, the foundations of politics, the methods of war, the outlook of youth, the scale of values, all are changed, and changed to an extent I should not have believed possible in so short a space without any violent domestic revolution. I cannot pretend to think that they are in all respects changed for the better. I was a child in the Victorian era, when the structure of our country seemed firmly set. In those days, the dominant forces in Great Britain were very sure of themselves and of their doctrines. They thought they could teach the world the art of government and the science of economics. They were sure they were supreme at sea and consequently safe at home. They rested therefore sedately under the convictions of power and security. Very different is the aspect of these anxious and dubious times. Full allowance for such changes should be made by friendly readers.

I have thought that it might be of interest to the new generation to read a story of youthful endeavour, and I have set down candidly and with as much simplicity as possible my personal fortunes as far as I could remember them.

When does one first begin to remember? When do the wavering lights and shadows of dawning consciousness cast their print upon the mind of a child? My earliest memories are set in Ireland. I can recall scenes and events in Ireland quite well; and sometimes, dimly, even people. Yet I was born on November 30, 1874, and I left Ireland early in the 1879. I nonetheless have clear and vivid impressions of some events. For example, I remember an occasion when we were to go to a pantomime. There was great excitement about it. We started from our official residence and drove to a castle, where other children were no doubt to be picked up. Inside the castle was a great square space paved, I remember, with small oblong stones. It rained. It nearly always rained – just as it does now. People came out of the door of the castle, and there seemed to be much stir. It turned out that we could not go to the pantomime because the theatre had burned down. All that was found of the manager was the keys that had been in his pocket.

We were promised as a consolation for not going to the pantomime to go next day and see the ruins of the building. I wanted very much to see the keys but this request does not seem to have been well received.

1. **Churchill says he is writing the book to**
 - A Bring the account up to date.
 - B collect everything together in one book.
 - C get facts correct.
 - D make the story sound fresh and new.

2. **The book mostly shows**
 - A what Churchill thought at the time things happened.
 - B Churchill's views at the time he wrote it.
 - C the views that are generally accepted.
 - D the latest ideas, where these fit into the book as a whole.

3. **The second paragraph refers to a change**
 - A in family life.
 - B from stability to instability.
 - C from Britain being a confident nation to a nervous one.
 - D from Britain being well defended to being at risk of attack.

4. **Churchill thinks that readers may not appreciate his book unless they understand**
 - A how attitudes have changed.
 - B that Churchill now feels worried and unsure of himself.
 - C why opinions in the book may differ from theirs.
 - D that some things are told from a child's or young person's point of view.

5. **Churchill is stuck by the fact that his first memories**
 - A date from when he was very young.
 - B throw light on a child's first thoughts and ideas.
 - C are so clear and vivid.
 - D are often of ordinary people and things.

6. **Judging by the first paragraph of the passage, the statement 'all that was found of the manager was the keys that had been in his pocket' is likely to be**
 - A true
 - B a story the children made up.
 - C a story the adults made up.
 - D something Churchill read later.

7. **It seems from the passage that Churchill grew up in**
 - A a poor family.
 - B a family that owned a lot of land.
 - C a military family.
 - D a family that had an important role in government.

POINTS 14	
----------------------------	--

Part 2 You are going to read the news report. Six sentences have been removed from the report. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (8-21). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. (2 points for each question).

Young crime busters win praise

Swedish ten year olds are learning the ways of Sherlock Holmes – and helping to cut crime in their home town.

An elite force of detectives has had a dramatic effect on the crime rate in the Swedish town Uppsala. But the hundred members of the crack squad are no ordinary crime busters –(0I.....). The youngsters work under Goran Harde, a policeman who has been running a detective training course for the past five years. (8) Harde, a 25-year veteran of the force, boasts that he has ‘one hundred small detectives and lowest crime rate in town’.

Recently, when a woman went missing from an old people’s home, Harde called the local school and asked them to ‘let out his detectives’. Within half an hour they had found her sitting in a café. (9) When a bicycle is reported stolen, an almost daily occurrence in the university town, Harde sends out his ‘Emil and the Detectives’ team. The children trace and return an average of three bicycles a week. In return they receive a pass to the swimming pool. (10)

The young detectives are Harde’s eyes and ears and each of them is responsible for an area close to his or her home. If they see anything suspicious, they report it to their chief. Following a recent robbery in Uppsala, the police saw a get-away car headed into Harge’s district. (11) ‘I gave the car number to my children,’ he said proudly. ‘Within an hour and a half I could confirm to my bosses that the car was not in my district.’

Every Monday evening, the detectives attend their training courses. They study the *Detective’s Handbook*, learn the art of fingerprints brushing and watch non-violent mystery classics. (12) They are also sent on fact-finding missions. The school transforms the town council dining room into a bustling forensic laboratory of which Sherlock Holmes would have been proud.

The year-long course is for twenty young detectives, after which the children receive a diploma. (13) Seventeen are chosen for the course on a first come, first served basis; the last three Harde chooses himself from problem families.

By offering full-time detective classes, Harde hopes to encourage a sense of civic responsibility in his pupils and to foster a situation in which society can police itself. He claims that the detective club is more than just a novel approach to police work. He believes it is an investment in the future. The children who are involved in the programme

are much more likely to grow into responsible law abiding citizens. They also get lots of fun out of the experience. (14)

One young detective, Anna Egelman, said she doesn't share her knowledge with her friends: 'It's a secret,' she said.

- A** This is a pretty impressive success rate for the young detectives.
- B** There is a feeling of belonging to a group with a common purpose.
- C** The course is so popular that there are not enough places for all those who apply and a selection has to be made.
- D** There was no time to lose, so the young sleuths were called in.
- E** It is much more fun than lessons.
- F** Harde is quick to point out that the children are never asked to do anything dangerous.
- G** They called their boss, who had returned safely to the old people's home.
- H** The scheme has grown in popularity since it was launched in 1987.
- I** They are only ten years old.

POINTS	
14	

Part 3 For questions **14-25** choose from **(A-F)** styles of art. Some of the styles may be used more than once.
 There is an example at the beginning **(0)**. **(1 point for each question)**

Which style or styles of art:

first showed scenes from everyday life?

0	B
----------	----------

is the oldest?

14	
-----------	--

shows scenes from mythology?

15		16	
-----------	--	-----------	--

is directly influenced by a previous style of painting?

17	
-----------	--

tried to be very different from previous styles?

18	
-----------	--

makes people seem more beautiful than they really are?

19	
-----------	--

shows people having fun?

20	
-----------	--

began in the nineteenth century?

21	
-----------	--

may at first seem to be badly drawn?

22	
-----------	--

do not show objects clearly?

23	
-----------	--

represents pictures of scenery?

24	
-----------	--

is found in museums in most countries?

25	
-----------	--

POINTS	
12	

A Cave Paintings	D The Renaissance
<p>The cave paintings on the walls of caves in Spain and southern France are the earliest form of art we have. They show a wide variety of animals, such as bears, horses and deer. The pictures were painted in bright colours, which were made of various minerals mixed with animal fat, egg whites, plant juices and even blood. They were almost certainly connected with hunting. In one famous example, in a cave in Lascaux in France, a man shown among some animals and there are several dark dots in the paintings. The meaning of the painting is not certain, but shows that the cave dwellers had superb artistic skills.</p>	<p>The Renaissance is usually defined as the rebirth of painting and literature inspired by classical models, especially those of ancient Greece. The renaissance lasted from the fifteenth to the sixteenth century and its centre was Italy. The great artists of the period, who include Michelangelo, Leonardo and Botticelli, were able to paint nature and people with great accuracy. More than any other style, the works of the Italian Renaissance can be seen in museum collections throughout the world.</p>
B Egyptian Paintings	E Impressionism
<p>More than 5 000 years ago, the Egyptians began painting the world around them on the walls of the Pharaohs' tombs. The Egyptian believed there was life after death, so they painted pictures of mythological stories and of daily life. People and animals were shown involved in daily activities, such as hunting, farming and eating.</p>	<p>The name comes from a picture by Monet, 'Impression, Sunrise' (1872). This painting shows Monet's interest in analyzing tone and colour and, above all, the way light reflects on the surface of objects. As a result, the objects do not always have a clear outline. The first Impressionist exhibition was held in 1874 when Monet, Renoir, Cezanne, Degas and others announced that the aim of the movement was to achieve greater naturalism in painting. Most Impressionist pictures are of landscapes and the Impressionists liked to use bright colours, even when portraying shadows; this often gives their work a joyful, optimistic feel.</p>
C Greek Art	F Modernism
<p>The most artistic people of any age were, perhaps, the Greeks around 500 BC. Their aim in sculpture was the imitation of life, but life in its perfect or ideal form. We have many examples of Greek sculpture, which is characterized by the beauty of its forms and amazing knowledge of human anatomy. Most of the sculptures portray gods and goddesses from mythology.</p> <p>Most Greek wall paintings have not survived, but we have a few examples by the Minoans of Crete in the ancient royal palaces of Knossos and Santorini. These pictures are very realistic and lively. The most common subjects are sports, celebrations, dolphin and beautiful young people.</p>	<p>Following the Impressionist movement, artists such as Picasso and Braque tried to change the style of painting from naturalistic to more abstract. Instead of trying to make a realistic copy of an object, they wanted to show it from a variety of different angles. In their paintings, several views of an object or person are combined, which often results in such things as eyes and noses appearing in unusual places or at strange angles. Some people conclude from these paintings that the artists could not draw. On the contrary, Picasso and Braque were perfectly capable of painting naturalistic paintings, but this was not their aim in art.</p>

PAPER 2 – USE OF ENGLISH

PART 1. Read the Text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each space.

(1 point for each correct answer)

Marrakech

Where can you go in January for almost guaranteed (0)...**A**..- without travelling for most of the day to get there? The answer is Marrakech in Morocco, a four-hour flight from Britain, where the (1)..... temperature is a pleasant 66^o F.

Marrakech is a city of (2)..... beauty, with its pink buildings and green palm trees contrasting with snow-covered (3) of the Atlas Mountains in the distance. For tourists, there’s the added attraction of excellent food at reasonable prices and high quality accommodation, such as Hotel La Momounia, (4) as one of the top hotels in the world.

Although Marrakech is one of Morocco’s busiest and most modern cities, the influence of the Middle Ages is still very evident. (5) can admire the battlements, towers and mosques, which were built several centuries ago. And forget about shopping malls – for perfumes, fabrics, antiques, spices and crafts, (6) the ‘souks’, open-air market-places where you’ll almost (7)..... find something to take back home.

For those who want to (8)..... sport Marrakech has plenty to offer. (9) golf and tennis, there is also skiing on the slopes of High Atlas Mountains, where the views of the surrounding area are quite spectacular. Alternatively, you could just relax (10)..... a heated swimming pool and dream your next visit.

0. A <u>sunshine</u>	B sunset	C suntan	D sunny
1. A middle	B medium	C ordinary	D average
2. A big	B great	C extremely	D high
3. A peaks	B hills	C heads	D surfaces
4. A thought	B regarded	C believed	D judged
5. A Spectators	B Viewers	C Sightseers	D Onlookers
6. A work out	B put up with	C head for	D make up for
7. A likely	B certainly	C probably	D possibly
8. A do	B practise	C practice	D go in
9. A As well	B More than	C In addition to	D Moreover
10. A by	B next	C yourself	D you

POINTS
10

PART 2. Open cloze

For questions **11 - 20**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. (One point for each correct answer)

Entertainment on wheels

Why **0** ...do... so many amusing incidents occur during train journeys? I remember the day when a ticket inspector entered the compartment **11** six or eight commuters were sitting. Everyone quickly found their tickets - **12** for the man sitting next to me. His hands dived urgently into his pockets, and then he began to search through his briefcase. **13** else could see exactly where his ticket **14** – he was gripping it between his teeth.

The ticket inspector calmly dealt with **15** the other passengers. Then, equally calmly, he drew the ticket from **16** the man's teeth, examined it **17** a frown and popped it back again.

Once the inspector had **18** the compartment, most of the passengers settled down and carried on reading **19** morning papers. As for the passenger who'd had his ticket in his mouth, he popped it into his pocket, looking very relieved.

He was generally quite a friendly person, so to make **20** I said to him, 'You must have felt foolish – searching in all your pockets while it was in your mouth.'

'Foolish?' he whispered. 'Not at all – I was chewing the date off?'

POINTS 10	
----------------------------	--

PART 3. Word Formation

For questions **21- 30**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. (One point for each correct answer)

There’s nothing to match the **0 warmth** and cosiness of a genuine log-fire. **WARM**

The luxury and sheer **21** of sitting back and watching the **RELAX**
progress of fire and flame is almost **22** **BELIEVE**

A log-fire appeals to all the senses. Yes, you can **23** **ACTUAL**
taste and smell the **24** of newly cut timber – and then enjoy **FRESH**
the sight and sound of the minor **25** as it burns. Logs hiss for **EXPLODE**
a while before they **26** burst in the heat, so the moment of **FINAL**
27 , comes as a climax after lots of suspense! **DESTROY**

All of this is very **28** , and the thing that makes it more **DRAMA**
29 than ever is that one’s feet are up and one’s whole **ENJOY**
body is being bathed in tropical heat. It’s a **30** experience! **MARVEL**

POINTS 10	
----------------------------	--

PART 4. For questions **31-40** 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.

31. After the storm the repairs to my house cost me £200.

have

It cost me £200 after the storm.

32. The books were so dear that I couldn't afford them.

expensive

The books were to buy.

33. I've never eaten walnuts before.

time

It's eaten walnuts.

34. 'Why did you cancel the party, Lucy?' Martin asked.

called

Martin asked Lucy the party.

35. Peter is angry because Joanna did not accept his invitation.

turned

If Joanna his invitation, Peter wouldn't be angry.

36. People say that there are bears living in these mountains.

said

Bears in these mountains.

37. I bet you were exhausted after such a long journey!

have

You exhausted after such a long journey!

38. You won't benefit from seeing the doctor if you've just got a cold.

worth

It the doctor if you've just got a cold.

39. The government is considering a new law to ban smoking following new research.

considered

A new law to ban smoking following new research.

40. My cousin has decided that he isn't going to finish the engineering course.

drop

My cousin has decided engineering course.

POINTS	
10	

WRITING

You **must** answer this question.

You have received a letter from a friend, asking for information about a health spa you went to last year. Read his letter and an advertisement for the health spa, on which you have written some notes. Then write a reply to your friend, answering his questions and saying whether you would recommend the spa to him.

These exams have left me feeling run-down and exhausted. In fact, I'm seriously thinking of spending some time in a health spa to recover. I know I laughed last year when you decided to go to one but it doesn't seem such a bad idea now. What were the facilities and food like in the place you went to?

My main worry is that I might get bored. Could you let me know what there is to do there and whether you think I'd enjoy it?

Hope to hear from you soon.

*All the best,
Trevor*

BELLA VISTA HEALTH SPA

4-star accommodation set in spectacular mountain scenery

Regain your health with the help of our excellent facilities and fully qualified staff.

For your entertainment:

- Games room
- Cinema
- Full programme of evening activities

- Saunas and jacuzzis
- Outdoor thermal pool
- Fitness gym
- Vegetarian food

lovely walks

mostly for old people

good but small portions

38°-wonderfull

Write a **letter** of between **120** and **180** words in an appropriate style. **Do not** write any **addresses or names**.

