

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 15 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below 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 heart B key C bottom D focus

0	A —	B —	C —	D —
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Memory

Memory is at the (0) of our sense of personal identity. If we did not have memory, we would not be (1) of our relationships with other people and would have no (2) that we had had any past at all. And without memory we would have no knowledge on which to (3) our present and future.

Memory (4) of three processes: registration, retention and recall. Registration happens when we consciously notice something. Retention is the next (5) , when we keep something we have noticed in our minds for a certain period of time. Finally, recall occurs when we actively think about some of these things that are (6) in our minds.

Every day we are subjected to a vast (7) of information. If we remembered every (8) thing we had ever seen or heard, life would be impossible. Consequently, our brains have learnt to register only what is of importance.

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|---|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | A familiar | B aware | C informed | D acquainted |
| 2 | A view | B suggestion | C belief | D idea |
| 3 | A base | B depend | C do | D make |
| 4 | A contains | B involves | C includes | D consists |
| 5 | A action | B division | C set | D stage |
| 6 | A seated | B stocked | C stored | D sited |
| 7 | A level | B amount | C extent | D number |
| 8 | A exact | B single | C one | D isolated |

Part 2

For questions 9–16, 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

B	E	T	W	E	E	N													
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Visit to a sweets factory

Today I am visiting a sweets factory, a building squeezed (0) a railway line and a canal. (9) I watch, trucks filled with sugar arrive at the factory where this family-owned company has been making sweets for some 80 years.

Being in a factory (10) this one is exactly (11) children dream of. I am staring at huge vats of sticky liquid (12) eventually ends up as mouth-watering sweets. Every now (13) then I see a factory worker in a white coat put a sweet into her mouth.

Ailsa Kelly, granddaughter of the company owner, remembers visiting the factory as (14) child with her grandfather. 'He would take me onto the factory floor and introduce me,' she says. 'He told me, "You may work here some day." And indeed, she has, continuously, (15) 1999. The sense of family is (16) of the reasons employees are remarkably loyal to the company.

Part 3

For questions 17–24, 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	N	E	R	V	O	U	S										
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Job interviews

Most people feel rather (0) when they go for an interview for a new job. This is not surprising as getting a job one wants is important. People being interviewed expect the interviewers to be (17), matching an applicant against a job (18) However, what often happens in reality is that the interviewers make (19) that are little more than reactions to the (20) of the applicant.

NERVE

OBJECT

DESCRIBE

DECIDE

PERSON

Even skilled interviewers may, without realising it, (21) favour people who make them feel at (22) With this in mind, if you go for an interview you should try to make a good impression from the start by presenting the interviewers with the very best version of yourself, emphasising the (23) of skills you have. You must appear very positive and as (24) as possible. It is for you to convince the interviewers that you are definitely the most suitable person for the job.

CONSCIOUS

EASY

VARY

ENTHUSIASM

Part 4

For questions 25–30, 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 A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We a very friendly taxi driver.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were driven into town by', so you write:

Example:

0	WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY
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Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

25 'Do you know the cost of the trips?' asked Pamela.

MUCH

Pamela asked if I knew were.

26 During the quiz, I could not think of the correct answer to the winning question.

COME

During the quiz, I was not the correct answer to the winning question.

27 I promised that I would think carefully about the job offer.

GIVE

I promised the job offer.

28 The group continued to walk despite rain starting to fall.

EVEN

The group carried started to rain.

29 Almost all the tickets for next Saturday's concert have been sold.

HARDLY

There are for next Saturday's concert.

30 Do you think it is likely that Peter will get the job he has applied for?

CHANCE

Do you think that Peter has the job he has applied for?