

[Click here for the Reading Passages](#)

Questions 1–6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 1 Marie Curie's husband was a joint winner of both Marie's Nobel Prizes.
- 2 Marie became interested in science when she was a child.
- 3 Marie was able to attend the Sorbonne because of her sister's financial contribution.
- 4 Marie stopped doing research for several years when her children were born.
- 5 Marie took over the teaching position her husband had held.
- 6 Marie's sister Bronia studied the medical uses of radioactivity.

Questions 7–13

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet.

Marie Curie's research on radioactivity

- When uranium was discovered to be radioactive, Marie Curie found that the element called **7** had the same property.
- Marie and Pierre Curie's research into the radioactivity of the mineral known as **8** led to the discovery of two new elements.
- In 1911, Marie Curie received recognition for her work on the element **9**
- Marie and Irène Curie developed X-radiography which was used as a medical technique for **10**
- Marie Curie saw the importance of collecting radioactive material both for research and for cases of **11**
- The radioactive material stocked in Paris contributed to the discoveries in the 1930s of the **12** and of what was known as artificial radioactivity.
- During her research, Marie Curie was exposed to radiation and as a result she suffered from **13**

Questions 14–19

Reading Passage 2 has eight paragraphs, **A–H**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–H**, in boxes 14–19 on your answer sheet.*

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 14** an account of the method used by researchers in a particular study
- 15** the role of imitation in developing a sense of identity
- 16** the age at which children can usually identify a static image of themselves
- 17** a reason for the limitations of scientific research into 'self-as-subject'
- 18** reference to a possible link between culture and a particular form of behaviour
- 19** examples of the wide range of features that contribute to the sense of 'self-as-object'

Questions 20–23

Look at the following findings (Questions 20–23) and the list of researchers below.

*Match each finding with the correct researcher or researchers, **A–E**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–E**, in boxes 20–23 on your answer sheet.*

- 20** A sense of identity can never be formed without relationships with other people.
- 21** A child's awareness of self is related to a sense of mastery over things and people.
- 22** At a certain age, children's sense of identity leads to aggressive behaviour.
- 23** Observing their own reflection contributes to children's self awareness.

List of Researchers

- A** James
- B** Cooley
- C** Lewis and Brooks-Gunn
- D** Mead
- E** Bronson

Questions 24–26

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 24–26 on your answer sheet.

How children acquire a sense of identity

First, children come to realise that they can have an effect on the world around them, for example by handling objects, or causing the image to move when they face a **24** This aspect of self-awareness is difficult to research directly, because of **25** problems.

Secondly, children start to become aware of how they are viewed by others. One important stage in this process is the visual recognition of themselves which usually occurs when they reach the age of two. In Western societies at least, the development of self awareness is often linked to a sense of **26** , and can lead to disputes.

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27–40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 on the following pages.

Questions 27–30

Reading Passage 3 has six paragraphs, **A–F**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B–E** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i–vii**, in boxes 27–30 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** Commercial pressures on people in charge
- ii** Mixed views on current changes to museums
- iii** Interpreting the facts to meet visitor expectations
- iv** The international dimension
- v** Collections of factual evidence
- vi** Fewer differences between public attractions
- vii** Current reviews and suggestions

Example
Paragraph **A**

Answer
v

27 Paragraph **B**

28 Paragraph **C**

29 Paragraph **D**

30 Paragraph **E**

Questions 31–36

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 31–36 on your answer sheet.

- 31** Compared with today's museums, those of the past
- A** did not present history in a detailed way.
 - B** were not primarily intended for the public.
 - C** were more clearly organised.
 - D** preserved items with greater care.
- 32** According to the writer, current trends in the heritage industry
- A** emphasise personal involvement.
 - B** have their origins in York and London.
 - C** rely on computer images.
 - D** reflect minority tastes.
- 33** The writer says that museums, heritage sites and theme parks
- A** often work in close partnership.
 - B** try to preserve separate identities.
 - C** have similar exhibits.
 - D** are less easy to distinguish than before.
- 34** The writer says that in preparing exhibits for museums, experts
- A** should pursue a single objective.
 - B** have to do a certain amount of language translation.
 - C** should be free from commercial constraints.
 - D** have to balance conflicting priorities.
- 35** In paragraph E, the writer suggests that some museum exhibits
- A** fail to match visitor expectations.
 - B** are based on the false assumptions of professionals.
 - C** reveal more about present beliefs than about the past.
 - D** allow visitors to make more use of their imagination.
- 36** The passage ends by noting that our view of history is biased because
- A** we fail to use our imagination.
 - B** only very durable objects remain from the past.
 - C** we tend to ignore things that displease us.
 - D** museum exhibits focus too much on the local area.

Questions 37–40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 37 Consumers prefer theme parks which avoid serious issues.
- 38 More people visit museums than theme parks.
- 39 The boundaries of Leyden have changed little since the seventeenth century.
- 40 Museums can give a false impression of how life used to be.