

## 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** late    **B** previous    **C** closing    **D** final

<b>0</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
	■	□	□	□

### Dr Joseph Bell

Dr Joseph Bell was a distinguished Scottish doctor and professor at Edinburgh University in the **(0)** ..... nineteenth century. He had remarkable powers of observation and deduction. This **(1)** ..... him to accumulate useful information about patients in a very **(2)** ..... space of time.

He was very good at **(3)** ..... where his patients were from by identifying small differences in their accents. He could also **(4)** ..... a patient's occupation from marks on their hand. He claimed to be able to **(5)** ..... a sailor from a soldier just from the way they moved. If he identified a person as a sailor he would look for any tattoos that might assist him in knowing where their travels had **(6)** ..... them.

Dr Bell's skills for observation and deduction **(7)** ..... a great impression on his students, particularly on one called Arthur Conan Doyle. Conan Doyle went on to create the famous fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, whose character was **(8)** ..... on that of Dr Bell.

1	<b>A</b>	enabled	<b>B</b>	authorised	<b>C</b>	guaranteed	<b>D</b>	caused
2	<b>A</b>	small	<b>B</b>	rapid	<b>C</b>	narrow	<b>D</b>	short
3	<b>A</b>	showing off	<b>B</b>	working out	<b>C</b>	setting down	<b>D</b>	turning up
4	<b>A</b>	relate	<b>B</b>	acknowledge	<b>C</b>	solve	<b>D</b>	determine
5	<b>A</b>	change	<b>B</b>	differ	<b>C</b>	distinguish	<b>D</b>	contrast
6	<b>A</b>	transported	<b>B</b>	brought	<b>C</b>	conveyed	<b>D</b>	taken
7	<b>A</b>	set	<b>B</b>	made	<b>C</b>	formed	<b>D</b>	put
8	<b>A</b>	applied	<b>B</b>	established	<b>C</b>	based	<b>D</b>	written

## 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	A	R	E																
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### The importance of laughter

Psychologists tell us that humour and laughter (**0**) ..... good for our social relationships. Having a good sense of humour is often regarded (**9**) ..... being one of the most important characteristics that people look (**10**) ..... in a friend. In classrooms, a humorous teacher can make learning far (**11**) ..... enjoyable and improve a student's motivation.

In one study, students on a psychology course (**12**) ..... split into two different groups: one group was taught with a certain amount of humour, and the other with (**13**) ..... humour at all. Later, when researchers tested the students to see how much they had retained of (**14**) ..... they had heard in the lectures, they found that those (**15**) ..... had attended lectures containing humour scored significantly higher than the other students.

Humour and laughter make us feel happy, and our laughter makes others laugh as (**16**) ..... , so if we laugh a lot we may be helping to make other people feel happy.

**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**

<b>0</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>				
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**A man happy in his work**

Flying has always had a (0) ..... for me. During my childhood I **FASCINATE**  
 was often taken to air shows, where I could see planes  
 close up and even go inside them. However, it was not until  
 I was twenty that I made the (17) ..... to apply for an **DECIDE**  
 eighteen-month training course to become a pilot. There was  
 no funding available for students on this course so (18) ..... **FORTUNATE**  
 I had to wait six months for a suitable job (19) ..... , but then the **VACANT**  
 (20) ..... I had shown was rewarded when I got a job with a large **COMMIT**  
 airline.

I've been a pilot for three years now, and I remain just as (21) ..... **ENTHUSIASM**  
 about flying. I love the modern jet aircraft with all their sophisticated  
 equipment as well as the (22) ..... of challenges that occur on a **VARY**  
 (23) ..... basis. And, of course, it's wonderful to visit places all over **DAY**  
 the world, not to mention the (24) ..... views I get when I'm flying. **SPECTACLE**

### 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**

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

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25 Tom was so tired that he did not even get undressed before he lay down on his bed.

**TAKE**

Tom was so tired that he did not even ..... before he lay down on his bed.

26 It was Samantha’s responsibility to ring all the members of the team.

**RESPONSIBLE**

Samantha ..... all the members of the team.

27 I had expected to enjoy the film more than I did.

**AS**

The film was ..... I had expected.

28 Helen finally managed to think of a solution to her problem.

**COMING**

Helen finally succeeded ..... a solution to her problem.

29 My sister regrets buying a second-hand car.

**WISHES**

My sister ..... a second-hand car.

30 I was late for work because I missed my bus.

**ACCOUNT**

I was late for work ..... my bus.

## Part 5

You are going to read a newspaper article about a polar explorer. For questions **31–36**, 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**.

### Pen Hadow – polar explorer

*The explorer is risking his life in the Arctic again, this time for all of us. Cole Moretonin reports.*

In 2004, Pen Hadow became the first person to trek to the North Pole alone, without being resupplied on the way. That meant swimming through unimaginably cold waters, fighting frostbite and risking encounters with polar bears. Just eight months later, he made a similar trip to the South Pole. Now he is back in the Arctic again, preparing for an expedition he says is even more ambitious. Explorers are confident, driven individuals. They have to be. This time, however, there is far more at stake. Pen and two colleagues will set out on a three-month, 1,000-kilometre trek to the North Pole, taking detailed measurements of the thickness and density of the ice. Nobody has ever done this before, and he knows the results will be of vital importance to the scientific community. This will be the truest picture yet of what global warming is doing to the ice that covers the polar region.

Pen is married to Mary, a horsewoman, who says he has a 'spine of steel' and who shares his love of the outdoors. She helps to run his polar guide business and claims to be more worried about him when he's at home: 'He's in more danger driving along the motorway because I know that in his head he's somewhere in the Arctic.' For fun, she once competed against him in a famous mountain event in which riders on horseback race against people on foot. Mary and her horse finished an hour ahead of Pen.

Pen and Mary live in the country with their two children. 'It's much harder to be away from them this time,' he admits. 'They were one and five when I last went, and I made a mistake in the way I said goodbye. I thought it would be a good idea to say to my son, "You're the man of the house now, look after your mum

and your sister." He absolutely took it to heart, asking his mum how she was all the time, but the strain eventually became too much. While it was well intentioned, it was an unfair thing to do.' For similar reasons he is planning to have very little contact with them while in the Arctic. 'If you call them, you remind them how far away you are.'

He is spending these last days before departure preparing his kit, obsessively. 'Out on the ice, one is virtually incapable of mending things or doing anything that isn't absolutely straightforward,' he says. With him will be Ann Daniels, one of the world's leading polar explorers, and the expedition photographer, Martin Hartley. They will be supported by a crew of six, flying in supplies. Being part of a team is actually more stressful to someone with his mentality, says Pen, and something else is on his mind too. 'I'm going to be 47 on Thursday. I've done far less training than I'm comfortable with.' Why? 'Organisational things always seem more urgent. So I'm almost fearful of what I'm going to ask of myself.'

Pen believes his mission reconnects exploration with the search for knowledge that drove previous generations into the unknown. 'Making it to the North Pole was ultimately a personal ambition,' he admits, 'and of limited value to anyone beyond the polar adventuring community. This time, scientists will profit from the data, and we're creating a platform in which to engage as many people as possible in what's happening in the Arctic Ocean. This is important work, and nobody can do it but us,' he says. 'Our skills, which are otherwise bizarre and socially redundant, have become hyper-relevant. Suddenly, we're socially useful again.'

31 In the first paragraph, what do we learn about Pen Hadow's opinion of the new expedition?

A He feels certain that it will be successful.  
B He thinks it may be harder than his previous journeys.  
C He is aware of the huge significance of its aims.  
D He is looking forward to the scientific work it will involve.

32 What does Mary Hadow think about her husband?

A He isn't as determined as she is.  
B He can't run as quickly as he thinks he can.  
C He hasn't got enough time to manage his business properly.  
D He finds it hard to think about anything except his expeditions.

33 When talking about leaving his children for long periods, Pen mentions feeling

A ashamed that his wife has had to look after them so much.  
B guilty that he once added to the pressure caused by his absence.  
C sad that he is missing so much of their growing up.  
D sorry that he can't telephone more often.

34 What does 'took it to heart' mean in line 40?

A He memorised his father's words.  
B He carried out his father's words precisely.  
C He started to feel unwell.  
D He was afraid of the responsibility.

35 What is worrying Pen about the new expedition?

A whether he will still be fit enough to take part  
B whether he will be mentally prepared  
C whether the equipment will work properly in icy conditions  
D whether the arrangements he has made will turn out well

36 When he compares the new expedition to his previous ones, Pen feels

A pleased that more people will benefit from it.  
B uncertain if it will collect information.  
C doubtful about its long-term usefulness.  
D relieved that the general public will be more supportive.