

# 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).

Example:

A intended

B wondered

C decided

D failed

## New Cycling Schemes

The County Council has 0 \_\_\_\_\_ to give a higher 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to cycling and agreed a new strategy to guide the way ahead in East Sussex.

Cycling is a 2 \_\_\_\_\_, healthy and environmentally-friendly form of transport. It is intended to make it safer, more convenient and attractive, and to increase the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ of journeys made by bicycle.

Cycling is being encouraged both for utility purposes (such as journeys to work, school and the shops) and for 4 \_\_\_\_\_ trips for exercise and enjoyment, including longer trips by tourists.

Recent cycle schemes carried out in conjunction with District Councils and other bodies include the Brighton and Hove seafront route and the Cross Levels Way cycle route, in Eastbourne.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ people will be consulted as the strategy is implemented. The County Council will work with local cycling and other groups, and a countywide Cycling Forum will be formed to 6 \_\_\_\_\_ that all bodies concerned with cycling are in regular 7 \_\_\_\_\_.

The objectives of the Cycling Strategy are given in a leaflet, and a 8 \_\_\_\_\_ of the full strategy document can be seen in County Council Public Libraries.

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## 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). In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: USED

## Holidays with friends

I always 0 \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Porchester 9 \_\_\_\_\_ my summer holidays. It is a quiet little town, full of old and interesting buildings. Very 10 \_\_\_\_\_ visitors ever go there, so there are no crowds. I enjoyed its sleepy atmosphere. I work in a big city, so a holiday in Porchester was a complete change 11 \_\_\_\_\_ my usual life. Besides, I found out about the history of the place. I wanted to learn how life used to be in Porchester – the stories of 12 \_\_\_\_\_ people and buildings.

I made notes on all these things 13 \_\_\_\_\_ my holidays and I soon knew more about the history of Porchester than most of the people 14 \_\_\_\_\_ lived there.

I am not a rich man and I cannot afford to stay in hotels. When Jack Thompson heard that I wanted to spend my holidays in Porchester again all these years later, he invited me to stay with 15 \_\_\_\_\_. Jack and I were in the Army 16 \_\_\_\_\_ during the war and we were good friends.

## 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**).

In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

**Example:** EXCITABLE

Mr Greaves had always been an **0** \_\_\_\_\_ man who should never have had a **17** \_\_\_\_\_ position.

His bad temper was only just **18** \_\_\_\_\_ and there was often a **19** \_\_\_\_\_ to tell him to sit down and relax. His office was chaotic with papers everywhere and had **20** \_\_\_\_\_ no order to it.

Once he went to a **21** \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris and on his **22** \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel he completely forgot who he worked for when the **23** \_\_\_\_\_ asked him.

When he tried to help he was a hindrance although his **24** \_\_\_\_\_ were always good.

0.EXCITE  
17.MANAGE  
18.BEAR  
19.TEMPT  
20.ABSOLUTE  
21.CONFER  
22.ARRIVE  
23.RECEIVE  
24.INTEND

## 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.** They think the owner of the house is in France.

**THOUGHT**

The owner of the house \_\_\_\_\_ in France.

**Example: 0. IS THOUGHT TO BE**

**25.** Michael's wife finds getting up early every morning difficult.

**USED**

Michael's wife \_\_\_\_\_ up early every morning.

**26.** What a pity you didn't come to the party.

**WISH**

I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.

**27.** The burglar failed to enter the house through the first floor window.

**SUCCEED**

The burglar \_\_\_\_\_ the house through the first floor window.

**28.** My hair needs to be cut before the wedding reception.

**MUST**

I \_\_\_\_\_ before the wedding reception.

29. "Why didn't I ask her out last night?" John said to himself.

**WONDERED**

John  asked her out the night before.

30. They think that their school teacher is a very rich man.

**BELIEVED**

Their school teacher  a very rich man.

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## Part 5

*You are going to read an extract from a science fiction novel called "1984". For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

'How is the Dictionary getting on?' said Winston, raising his voice to overcome the noise.

'Slowly,' said Syme. 'I'm on the adjectives. It's fascinating.'

He had brightened up immediately at the mention of Newspeak. He pushed his bowl aside, took up his hunk of bread in one delicate hand and his cheese in the other, and leaned across the table so as to be able to speak without shouting.

'The Eleventh Edition is the definitive edition,' he said. 'We're getting the language into its final shape – the shape it's going to have when nobody speaks anything else. When we've finished with it, people like you will have to learn it all over again. You think, I dare say, that our chief job is inventing new words. But not a bit of it! We're destroying words – scores of them, hundreds of them, every day. We're cutting the language down to the bone. The Eleventh Edition won't contain a single word that will become obsolete before the year 2050.'

He bit hungrily into his bread and swallowed a couple of mouthfuls, then continued speaking, with a sort of pedant's passion. His thin dark face had become animated, his eyes had lost their mocking expression and grown almost dreamy.

'It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words. Of course the great wastage is in the verbs and adjectives, but there are hundreds of nouns that can be got rid of as well. It isn't only the synonyms; there are also the antonyms. After all, what justification is there for a word which is simply the opposite of some other word? A word contains its opposite in itself. Take "good", for instance. If you have a word like "good", what need is there for a word like "bad"? "Ungood" will do just as well – better, because it's an exact opposite, which the other is not. Or again, if you want a stronger version of "good", what sense is there in having a whole string of vague useless words like "excellent" and "splendid" and all the rest of them? "Plusgood" covers the meaning, or "doubleplusgood" if you want something stronger still. Of course we use those forms already. But in the final version of Newspeak there'll be nothing else. In the end the whole notion of goodness and badness will be covered by only six words – in reality, only one word. Don't you see the beauty of that, Winston? It was B.B.'s idea originally, of course,' he added as an afterthought.

A sort of vapid eagerness flitted across Winston's face at the mention of Big Brother. Nevertheless Syme immediately detected a certain lack of enthusiasm.

'You haven't a real appreciation of Newspeak, Winston,' he said almost sadly. 'Even when you write it you're still thinking in Oldspeak. I've read some of those pieces that you write in 'The Times' occasionally. They're good enough, but they're translations. In your heart you'd prefer to stick to Oldspeak, with all its vagueness and its useless shades of meaning. You don't grasp the beauty of the destruction of words. Do you know that Newspeak is the only language in the world whose vocabulary gets smaller every year?'

Winston did know that, of course. He smiled, sympathetically he hoped, not trusting himself to speak. Syme bit off another fragment of the dark-coloured bread, chewed it briefly, and went on.

'Don't you see that the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought? In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible because there will be no words in which to express it. Every concept that can ever be needed, will be expressed by exactly one word, with its meaning rigidly defined and all its subsidiary meanings rubbed out and forgotten. Already, in the Eleventh Edition, we're not far from that point. But the process will still be continuing long after you and I are dead. Every year fewer and fewer words, and the range of consciousness always a little smaller. Even now, of course, there's no reason or excuse for committing thought crime. It's merely a question of self-discipline, reality control. But in the end there won't be any need even for that. The Revolution will be complete when the language is perfect. Newspeak is Ingsoc and Ingsoc is Newspeak,' he added with a sort of mystical satisfaction. 'Has it ever occurred to you, Winston, that by the year 2050, at the very latest, not a single human being will be alive who could understand such a conversation as we are having now?'

**31** Winston and Syme are

- ☐ A in a cafeteria.
- ☐ B at a party.
- ☐ C at school.
- ☐ D in an office.

**32** Syme likes

- ☐ A the food.
- ☐ B hearing Winston's opinions.
- ☐ C talking about his work.
- ☐ D to shout.

**33** What kind of words are being the most greatly reduced?

- ☐ A adjectives
- ☐ B verbs and adjectives
- ☐ C nouns
- ☐ D everything except antonyms

**34** What can be gathered about Winston's attitude towards Newspeak?

- ☐ A He finds it exciting.
- ☐ B He studies it eagerly.
- ☐ C He is outspokenly against it.
- ☐ D He accepts it unhappily.

**35** Which of the following best describes Newspeak?

- ☐ A It is a historical language being reconstructed.
- ☐ B It is a highly simplified language designed to prevent thought.
- ☐ C It was invented to help citizens escape an oppressive government.
- ☐ D It is a new language that is incredibly difficult to learn.

**36** What kind of future does Syme imagine?

- ☐ A Everyone will be better educated.
- ☐ B People will be safe because there will be no violent crime.
- ☐ C People will not have enough language to think at all.
- ☐ D People will communicate better and more effectively.

# Part 6

You are going to read a magazine article about a volcano in New Zealand, now a nature reserve, and the experience of the native people in the past when it erupted. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-G** the one which fits each gap (37-42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

## Rangitoto

By Alastair Jamieson

Off-track the ground is menacing. Lava, like angry waves frozen in mid-chop only moments ago, claws at the soles of my boots and threatens to shred my knees if I place a foot wrong. The surface is so uneven that progress is extraordinarily difficult. Occasional smooth stone channels course like petrified streams through the rougher ground, their solid surfaces a welcome pathway amid teetering plates of broken lava and treacherous bouldery rubble. Out of the shade of the dense thickets of bush, it's as hot as a furnace. All that black rock absorbs and radiates enough heat to melt Antarctica. It's as hostile a spot as you could find anywhere in New Zealand, yet when I turn around, there is downtown Auckland in plain view just a few kilometres away.

37 . Its symmetrical cone is a relaxed cousin of those higher and steeper volcanoes Taranaki and Ngauruhoe but Rangitoto is a truly astonishing wilderness right on the doorstep of the city. Landing on the island, the graceful sweeping curves seen from a distance quickly give way to a magnificent mosaic of the tortuous lava I've been scrambling through and scrubby, impenetrable pohutukawa forest.

Of course, it was not always like this. 38 . However, the emergence of the youngest and largest of the fifty-odd volcanoes in Auckland's volcanic field was witnessed by Maori living on adjacent Motutapu Island.

The persistent yelping of dogs might first have awoken them. Soon afterwards there would have been a thundering roar. The vibration of the sandy ground beneath them would surely have Jolted them from their homes. 39 . A wind shift and the familiar smells of the camp – wood smoke, the sea, and even the penetrating stench of shark flesh drying on frames – were soon overpowered by the pungent, suffocating odour of sulphur dioxide.

Running across the beach and dragging boats into the sea, shoals of dead fish bumped against their legs as they waded into the cold shallows. 40 . Looking behind them, the cataclysm was becoming clearer in the first light of day. Black clouds were blasting out from the base of a roiling column of steam, flying boulders were arcing white streamers through the sky and splashing into the sea.

41 . The footprints of a small group of adults and children were found sandwiched between layers of Rangitoto ash. Markings show where the ground was prodded with sticks and that one of the dogs with the group paused to drink from a puddle. 42 . Whether these people were foolhardy or brave, lured by curiosity, or a desire to retrieve their treasured possessions, we'll never know

- A. The familiar form of Rangitoto did not exist for generations of Maori who first inhabited the surrounding lands.
- B. The low black cliffs of Rangitoto are just 1500m away, the centre of the eruption only 3 km further.
- C. The impressions were so well preserved that the next blanket of ash must have spewed from Rangitoto soon after they were made.
- D. Paddling hard towards safety, the first wet ash began to fall, sticky and abrasive.
- E. Outside, the familiar stars above and the scatter of bright campfires along the shore to the west was hidden by a pall of steam, strobed by lightning and lit by a ferocious fiery glow from beneath.
- F. No landform is more familiar to Aucklanders than Rangitoto Island and yet how many of them ever go there?
- G. Proof exists that in the weeks or months following the onset of the eruption, people came back to their campsite on Motutapu Island.

# Part 7

You are going to read five different people's opinions about time travel. For questions **43-52**, choose from the people (**A-E**). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person...

43. thinks its best to appreciate the present?
44. would make a different relationship decision?
45. would try to help a family member?
46. offers contemporary travel advice?
47. is probably at least 50 years old?
48. is interested in history?
49. is put-off by old-fashioned clothes?
50. thinks of impressing others?
51. would make an investment?
52. would not expect time travellers in general to receive a friendly welcome ?

## Time Travel

**A** Charlie

I'd travel back to the year I was born, and live my life again, but only if I could know then what I know now! I'd love to see my parents and grandparents again. I'd persuade my dad to stop smoking, so that he wouldn't die so young. On the other hand, in the present, I have two wonderful grown-up children and two precious grandchildren. Perhaps the answer is to make the best of the present and stop hankering after the past. If I could visit other times just for a day, I'd love to meet my parents as children, and go into the future to meet the great-great grandchildren I'll not live to see!

**B** Chloe

I would not exchange today for any previous era. I have studied a lot of history and whilst I would be interested in certain eras there would be difficulties. For example, Tudor times – interesting, but as a Catholic I might have had my head chopped off; eighteenth and nineteenth centuries – exciting, but too many petticoats to wear, never mind about corsets. Then there is the lack of education and opportunity for women to consider, and the lack of medical knowledge. No, today is the best time to live. Having said that, I would not mind the opportunity to take tea with Miss Austen – she would have been enormous fun.

**C** Emily

Go back in time? Who'd want that? I mean, as soon as some people spotted you, you'd be the odd one out. And if you went back in time with all that futuristic equipment on and, for example, the alarm clock on your watch went off, you would be denounced as a devil; tortured, quartered and drawn, and then burnt at the stake! Travel to the future and you'd be a museum artifact! You'd be seen as some sort of primitive beast! I'm fine where I am at the moment, thank you. Also, to those of you intending to prevent the election/birth of various politicians, it won't work; if you succeeded, then you would have no incentive to do so, and thus wouldn't have gone. That's the paradox.

**D** Jack

I have always dreamed of being a sailor in the merchant navy between 1920 and 1940. At that time, travelling to foreign ports like Yokohama, Saigon, Rangoon, Surabaya and such would have been the same as space travel is today. Imagine coming home after a long voyage, and telling the people in the pub all about your travels! You'd have such stories to tell! I have seen the majority of the world's cities now, and most look exactly the same as each other. If you want to travel somewhere that is still unique today, without the time machine, see Asia but steer clear of package tours. And hurry; do it now before it all becomes McDonaldised.

**E** Liam

I'd go back maybe about five years and try to do a better job this time. I would never have ended the relationship with the love of my life. I wish I could've known better, and understood then what I understand now. I would also stay at college. I'd register 250 of the best internet domains possible, so by now I'd be a billionaire without having done a thing. But I wouldn't be selfish; I would change the world for the better with the money. Money can save lives and do unbelievable things in the right hands. Plus, I would have the girl! Oh well, back to reality.

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