PAPER 1 READING (1 hour 15 minutes) THÁI QUANG TUẤN

Part 1

You are going to read an extract from a book about becoming an actor. Choose from the list **A-I** the sentence which best summarises each part (**1-7**) of the extract. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

A	There is one main reason why every actor likes acting.
B	It is important to have a realistic attitude to being an actor.
C	There are certain qualities which anyone needs to succeed as an actor.
D	Many actors realise after a while that the profession does not suit them.
E	You should not pay too much attention to comments about your decision to become an actor.
F	Successful actors don't claim to understand what it takes to be a successful actor.
G	It is difficult but not impossible to succeed as an actor.
H	Actors learn to deal with the unpleasant aspects of the profession.
I	If you decide to become an actor, your chances of succeeding are not good.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



So you want to be an actor



1

If you tell someone that you want to make a career as an actor, you can be sure that within two minutes the word 'risky' will come up. And, of course, acting is a very risky career – let there be no mistake about that. The supply of actors is far greater than the demand for them.

2

Once you choose to become an actor, many people who you thought were your closest friends will tell you you're crazy, though some may react quite differently. No two people will give you the same advice. But it is a very personal choice you are making, and only you can take responsibility for yourself and for realising your ambition.

3

There are no easy ways of getting there – no written examinations to pass, and no absolute guarantee that when you have successfully completed your training you will automatically make your way in the profession. It's all a matter of luck plus talent. Yet there is a demand for new faces and new talent, and there is always the prospect of excitement, glamour and the occasional rich reward.

4

I have frequently been asked to define this magical thing called talent, which everyone is looking out for. I believe it is best described as natural skill plus imagination – the latter being the most difficult quality to assess. And it has a lot to do with the person's courage and their belief in what they are doing and the way they are putting it across.

4

Where does the desire to act come from? It is often very difficult to put into words your own reasons for wanting to act. Certainly, in the theatre the significant thing is that moment of contact between the actor on the stage and a particular audience. And making this brief contact is central to all acting, wherever it takes place – it is what drives all actors to act.

5

If you ask actors how they have done well in the profession, the response will most likely be a shrug. They will not know. They will know certain things about themselves and aspects of their own technique and the techniques of others. But they will take nothing for granted, because they know that they are only as good as their current job, and that their fame may not continue.

6

Disappointment is the greatest enemy of the actor. Last month you may have been out of work, selling clothes or waitressing. Suddenly you are asked to audition for a part, but however much you want the job, the truth is that it may be denied you. So actors tend not to talk about their chances. They come up with ways of protecting themselves against the stress of competing for a part and the possibility of rejection.

7

Nobody likes being rejected. And remember that the possibility is there from the very first moment you start going in for parts professionally. You are saying that you are available, willing and, hopefully, talented enough for the job. And, in many ways, it's up to you, for if you don't care enough, no-one will care for you.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 2

You are going to read a magazine interview with a young model. For questions **8-15**, 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.**

The Schoolgirl Model

When 15-year-old Kira Langer is not flying off to wonderful locations and appearing on the covers of magazines, you'll probably find her revising for her school exams. Jane Laidlaw finds out more.

'I'm afraid Kira will be a little late,' the receptionist at the agency told me. 'Oh, fine,' I said, 'no problem.' I had been trying to convince myself that all the bad things I had read about models were rubbish, but the words *difficult*, *vain* and *unintelligent* kept coming into my head. And now she was going to be late. How late? An hour? Three hours? Maybe she wouldn't come at all. What if she had decided a visit to the hairdresser's would be more fun than talking to me? If she was late, she would be rushing. She could be in an awful mood and refuse to answer my questions.

But when the winner of the *Looks* magazine supermodel competition walked in, she was smiling, relaxed and apologetic – and with her mother. Kira was not dressed in expensive-looking designer clothes but in a simple black dress and trainers. There was no sign of a selfish attitude, she was just a very friendly, very tall, very pretty girl. All models under the age of 16 must take an adult with them whenever they work, she explained, and apart from looking incredibly young, her mother was a normal mum – visibly proud of her successful daughter.

Kira gives the impression of being slightly puzzled by her new-found fame, which is understandable since it was completely unplanned. It was her older sister who decided that she should take part in the model competition. 'She saw the competition and said I should go in for it,' Kira remembers. 'I said no, but she sent some photos in anyway.' When the call came to tell her that she was a finalist, she was at school.

The achievement of being selected for the final gave Kira the confidence to go through with it and she performed perfectly. She won easily and the Select model agency in London immediately offered her work.

Kira now finds that one of the hardest things she has to do is to manage her two separate lives. But her friends and teachers have become accustomed to having a star among them. 'They're really proud of me,' she says. However, a few unkind people at her school are rude about her success. 'They say I have too high an opinion of myself.' This kind of remark must be hard for Kira to deal with, since there can't be many people as successful as her who are less self-important. But she says, 'They assume that because I've suddenly become a model, I can't stay the same. But the only thing that's changed is I've become more confident – not in a horrible way, but I'm able to stand up for myself more.'

As a busy model though, her social life is obviously affected. The Select agency can ring at any time and tell her that she is wanted for a job the next day. 'If my friends are going out together, I can't say I'll come, because I don't know what I'm doing the next day. I can't really make plans, and if I do they sometimes get broken, but my friends are good about it. They don't say, "Oh, you're always going off modelling now, you never have time for us".'

Kira has the looks, ability and support to have a fabulous career ahead of her. And not many people can say that before they even sit their school-leaving exams. I am about to finish the interview with the girl who has it all, and I ask what she would like to do as a career if she didn't have the outstanding beauty that seems certain to take her to the top of the profession. She pauses and replies: 'I'd like to do what you're doing.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8 Before she went to the interview with Kira, the writer
- **A** was unsure what questions to ask her.
- **B** was aware that Kira might be late.
- **C** did not expect to like Kira.
- **D** was afraid that Kira would dislike her.

9 When Kira walked in, the writer was surprised because
- **A** Kira was not as attractive as she had expected.
- **B** Kira did not seem to have been affected by success.
- **C** Kira looked younger than she had expected.
- **D** Kira apologised for her mother being there.

10 When Kira refused to enter the supermodel competition, her sister
- **A** understood her feelings.
- **B** lost her temper.
- **C** paid no attention.
- **D** tried to persuade her.

11 What does 'it' in line 38 refer to?
- **A** winning the final
- **B** taking part in the final
- **C** enjoying success
- **D** getting a career as a model

12 What does Kira think about reactions to her success at school?
- **A** She feels that some criticisms of her behaviour are correct.
- **B** She realises why some people are critical of her.
- **C** She thinks that people are paying too much attention to her.
- **D** She expects people to start treating her differently soon.

13 What does Kira say about her social life?
- **A** She sometimes wishes it could carry on as before.
- **B** She regrets having so little free time.
- **C** She likes to accept invitations.
- **D** She has some understanding friends.

14 What do we learn about Kira in the last paragraph?
- **A** She doesn't expect to be a model for long.
- **B** She is already thinking of a new career.
- **C** She wouldn't mind becoming a journalist.
- **D** She may not take her school exams.

15 The writer's view of Kira is that she is
- **A** modest.
- **B** lucky.
- **C** ambitious.
- **D** proud.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 3

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article about underwater exploration. Eight sentences have been removed from the extract. Choose from the sentences **A-I** the one which fits each gap (**16-22**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

In hot water

Rachel Mills is a scientist who spends as much time as she can at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

Rachel Mills teaches and does research into marine geochemistry, which means she studies the chemical processes happening in the sea. 0 I When she isn't teaching, she lowers herself into a steel vehicle, a vessel for underwater exploration the size of a small car, and dives three kilometres down into the Atlantic Ocean to study underwater volcanoes.

'Inside,' she says, 'space is so limited that I can reach out and touch the two pilots. 16 A dive can last for 16 hours – three hours to reach the ocean floor, ten hours gathering samples of rock and water and then three hours to get back up to the surface again.'

'If anything happens, and you have a problem and have to get to the top quickly, you can hit a panic button. The outside drops away leaving a small circular escape vessel that gets released, and it's like letting go of a ping-pong ball in the bath – it goes rapidly to the surface. 17 '

'I didn't know how I was going to react the first time I climbed into the vehicle. It was on the deck of a ship and I got in with an instructor. 18 They were testing me to see how I would react to being in such a small place.'

Now Rachel has made six dives. Last year she dived with a Russian crew. 'We went to a site which was a five-day sail west of the Canary Islands in the Atlantic. 19 It is where the Atlantic Ocean comes alive. The Russian team were dropping off some scientific equipment there to discover the effect of a multi-national programme that would make a hole 150 metres through a volcano.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

When she isn't at sea, Rachel is in her office at the Oceanography Centre, Southampton. 'Two thirds of my salary comes from teaching, which I love, but I do it so I can get on with my research into the "black smokers". This is just another name for underwater volcanoes – water comes out of the rock and turns into what looks like black smoke. 20 '

'The only time I've been frightened is when I first went down with the Americans. We were towing equipment on a 50-metre rope when suddenly there was an explosion. There was this immense bang as the shock waves hit our vehicle and I thought, "I'm going to die." We stared at each other in silence, waiting. 21 The relief was incredible – we were still alive!'

'It's such an adventure diving down to the deepest part of the ocean. Every time I look out of the porthole and see those chimneys, there is such a sense of wonder. 22 I had studied the black smokers for three years for my Ph.D. When I got down there and saw them for real it was such an amazing feeling.'

A Here, on the ocean floor, is a huge area of underwater volcanoes, their chimneys all blowing out black smoke.

B Here I am on the bottom of the sea, and no-one else on this planet has ever before seen them.

C No-one's tested it yet, but I don't think it would be a very pleasant journey.

D He then talked me through the emergency procedures; including what to do if the pilot had a heart attack!

E They are used to these conditions, which mean we can't stand up or move and we must stay inside until someone opens the door from the outside.

F When it didn't happen, we couldn't believe it.

G This pours out at a rate of one metre per second and at a temperature of 350 degrees.

H After that, as you get really deep, it's near freezing point so you need a sweater, thick socks, gloves and a woolly hat.

I She is a lecturer at the Oceanography Centre at Southampton University.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 4

You are going to read a magazine article about some successful children and their mothers. For questions **23-35**, choose from the people (**A-F**). The people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which of the people

is guided by her parents? **0** C

says she must not neglect her physical condition? **23** ☐

doesn't feel the need to pay attention all the time? **24** ☐

realise people can't be forced to do what they don't want to? **25** ☐ **26** ☐

recognises the mistakes some parents make? **27** ☐

has to make an effort when she doesn't want to? **28** ☐

mentions the financial sacrifices necessary? **29** ☐

is pleased by the way her daughter's character has developed? **30** ☐

like the atmosphere at competitions? **31** ☐ **32** ☐

have set themselves specific goals in their activities? **33** ☐ **34** ☐

doesn't share her daughter's enthusiasm for the activity? **35** ☐

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Thrills and bills

If there's one thing guaranteed to send tears running down your cheeks, it's the sight of a brilliant child collecting a medal. Julia Gregson asked three young stars, and their mothers, to describe some of the pleasures and pains of their lives.

A ANNIKA REEDER 15, won a gold medal for gymnastics at the Commonwealth Games. Her ambitions are to become a physiotherapist and compete at the next Olympics. 'The work is very hard at the moment. There is no time to watch television, or go out with friends or do much more than gym and school. I try to take the training day by day, and when I feel very, very tired sometimes my coach gives me a day off, but usually I just carry on – you can't take too many days off, it makes you stiff.'

B ANNIKA'S MOTHER 'From an early age Annika showed tremendous potential. I've seen some parents try to push their children and it doesn't work. To perform at the level Annika does is so demanding of time and energy you have to want to do it yourself. People tell me all the time that we, as parents, have given up so much, but what they don't see is what the sport's given us. We love it and what it's done for Annika. Before she did gym she was a very shy little girl who sucked her thumb and hid behind me, but now she's met people from all over the world and she's got the confidence of success.'

C SARAH STOKES made her first show-jumping appearance at ten. Since then she has won the British National Championship. 'It's a good job my mum and dad like show-jumping because they train me and have to take me everywhere in the horse box. The shows are from one day to five days long. I don't ever get tired of it – I love show-jumping events, they are exciting and fun. Even if I didn't have Mum and Dad, I would do it because I am so determined. I'm glad they are happy when I win, but I'm not doing it for them. My goal this year is to qualify for the British young riders (under-18) team. My really big ambition is to win a gold medal at the Olympics.'

D SARAH'S MOTHER 'From the moment Sarah sat on a horse, age 1, that was it, her passion. When she was 5, she used to get up before us all to exercise her pony. To qualify for major shows you have to jump all over England. To save money, we sleep in the living quarters of our horse box. Sarah is well organised. She is 100% happy on a horse, she knows what she's doing. Watching your child succeed at something they love is hard to beat.'

E JANE McSHANE 10, is Britain's Under-14 Chess Champion. 'It's really friendly at tournaments. I know everybody and it's fun. When I'm playing, I don't concentrate. I should do really, but instead I just stare around and don't bother to think. I'm not scared of getting big-headed, I don't talk about my success at school. I don't like embarrassment.'

F JANE'S MOTHER 'Jane played her first game when she was 5. My father said, "Let's see if she likes it." My father had tried to teach me when I was young and I used to sit there bored, but Jane loved it from the start. By the end of that afternoon she had memorised all the moves, and by 6 was starting to beat adults. When she's won of course I'm pleased, but if she said she wanted to give it all up tomorrow, I wouldn't stand in her way. On the other hand I don't want to do the awful thing of putting somebody down because they are exceptional. If she has this gift, let her fulfil her potential.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 15 minutes) THÁI QUANG TUẤN

Part 1

For questions **1-15** read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).
Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** expanded **B** swollen **C** widened **D** stretched

0	A	B	C	D

THE PATHÉ FILM COMPANY

In 1885, a Frenchman, Charles Pathé, created what later became France's most successful film studios. By 1907, the company had **(0)** ..... enormously and had studios in France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain and the USA. What seems surprising now that Hollywood dominates the film **(1)** ..... is that a French company **(2)** ..... itself so well in the USA. Pathé was one of the main film companies there at that **(3)** ..... , hiring out its studios to other film-making companies **(4)** ..... distributing its own films.

However, **(5)** ..... Pathé was big in the USA, it was a giant in Europe. In 1913, the year before the First World War **(6)** ..... , Pathé made no fewer than three hundred films. But the war affected the company **(7)** ..... . Shortages of staff and equipment led to big **(8)** ..... in production, and by 1918 output had **(9)** ..... to sixty-three films. From then on, Pathé **(10)** ..... on making fewer films of **(11)** ..... length and better quality.

Pathé was the first company to put out regular news films, which it started doing in 1903. Each film lasted fifteen minutes and **(12)** ..... of six news items. From **(13)** ..... on, Pathé's news department had branches all over Europe and later all over the world. By the 1970s, TV news had completely **(14)** ..... the role of cinema news films and so the company stopped making them. Today, Pathé is chiefly **(15)** ..... in TV, cinema and new video technology.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	**A** life	**B** world	**C** area	**D** channel
2	**A** established	**B** set	**C** founded	**D** placed
3	**A** date	**B** phase	**C** age	**D** time
4	**A** in addition	**B** together	**C** as well as	**D** also
5	**A** so	**B** whether	**C** despite	**D** if
6	**A** burst out	**B** broke out	**C** set off	**D** went off
7	**A** badly	**B** extremely	**C** largely	**D** highly
8	**A** chops	**B** slips	**C** cuts	**D** dips
9	**A** descended	**B** shortened	**C** fallen	**D** subtracted
10	**A** thought	**B** engaged	**C** occupied	**D** concentrated
11	**A** further	**B** greater	**C** higher	**D** bigger
12	**A** consisted	**B** featured	**C** included	**D** composed
13	**A** soon	**B** firstly	**C** early	**D** initially
14	**A** brought off	**B** turned into	**C** caught on	**D** taken over
15	**A** involved	**B** connected	**C** linked	**D** tied

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 2

For questions **16-30**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (**0**). Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: [redacted]

THE LONDON MARATHON

The London Marathon is one of the best-known long-distance races **(0)** ...in.... the world. Some of the **(16)** ..... famous long-distance runners have competed in it. But **(17)** ..... makes it different from many other great sporting events is **(18)** ..... fact that ordinary people can **(19)** ..... part alongside international stars.

The race was the idea of Chris Brasher, a former Olympic athlete. In 1979, friends told him about the New York Marathon, during **(20)** ..... the runners are encouraged to carry **(21)** ..... to the end of the course by the enthusiastic shouts of the spectators. He flew to the USA to run in the race **(22)** ..... was so impressed by **(23)** ..... that he decided to organise a similar event in Britain. Many problems **(24)** ..... to be overcome before the first London Marathon took place in 1981. Chris Brasher still takes a keen interest in the event, even though he is no **(25)** ..... the organiser.

(26) ..... total of around 300,000 runners have completed the race, with a record of 25,194 finishing in 1984. Numbers are limited **(27)** ..... the streets of London are too narrow to accommodate all those **(28)** ..... would like to run. Each year more than 70,000 apply **(29)** ..... the 26,000 places in the race. Hundreds of thousands of spectators line the route and at least a hundred countries televise it. Over the years, **(30)** ..... the first race was held, an estimated £75 million has been raised for charity by the runners.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 3

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.

Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 You must do exactly what the manager tells you.

carry

You must ..... instructions exactly.

The gap can be filled by the words 'carry out the manager's' so you write:

0 carry out the manager's

Write **only** the missing words **on the separate answer sheet.**

---

31 The fire in the library was discovered by a student.

who

It ..... the fire in the library.

32 Gerald is too young to vote.

old

Gerald ..... vote.

33 'Do fast cars interest you?' the dealer asked Sarah.

was

The dealer asked Sarah ..... fast cars.

34 My brother really wishes he could sing well.

able

My brother regrets not ..... well.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

35 Maria said I had caused the accident.

blamed

Maria ..... the accident.

36 James did not need to register for the new course.

necessary

It ..... to register for the new course.

37 She never finishes her work on time although she works hard.

matter

She never finishes her work on time ..... she works.

38 There haven't been many changes in this town since I last visited it.

much

Since my last ..... has changed in this town.

39 Hardly anybody applied for the job.

applicants

There were very ..... the job.

40 Luisa does a full-time job and looks after the house too.

well

Luisa does a full-time job ..... the house.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 4

For questions **41-55**, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number **on the separate answer sheet**. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word **on the separate answer sheet**. There are two examples at the beginning (**0** and **00**).

Examples:

0	✓
00	being

A HOLIDAY DISAPPOINTMENT

0 Things started to go wrong as soon as we got to
00 the hotel. We were all being completely exhausted after
41 our long journey and looking forward to have a shower
42 and a rest. However, we found that our room was yet not
43 ready, which was very much annoying, although the manager
44 was extremely apologetic. While we were waiting, we asked
45 about the excursions to places of an interest which we had
46 read about them in the brochure. Imagine how we felt when
47 we were told they had all been cancelled away! Apparently,
48 the person who responsible for organising them had left
49 suddenly and had not been replaced. Then Sally saw a
50 notice that pinned to the door of the restaurant, saying
51 it was been closed for redecoration, and Peter discovered that
52 the swimming pool it was empty. When we eventually got
53 to our room we were horrified to so find that it was at the
54 back of the hotel, and we had a view out of a car park, which
55 seemed to be used as a rubbish dump. We seriously began to
wonder whether or not to stay.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 5

For questions **56-65**, 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. There is an example at the beginning (**0**). Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: | **0** | *following* |

WORRIES ABOUT A FACTORY

There is considerable public concern in Shaston **(0)** *following* the discovery on Tuesday evening of a metal **(56)** ..... filled	**FOLLOW** **CONTAIN**
with **(57)** ..... liquid. The object was found by a local	**POISON**
(58) ..... walking his dog in a field behind a newly-built	**RESIDE**
chemical factory. As yet, the factory has been **(59)** ..... to	**ABLE**
provide any **(60)** ..... as to how the object came to be in the	**EXPLAIN**
field. A spokesperson stated that a full **(61)** ..... was taking	**INVESTIGATE**
place and that **(62)** ..... procedures were being reviewed.	**SECURE**
People living in the **(63)** ..... are angry, as a year ago they had	**NEIGHBOUR**
withdrawn their objections to the **(64)** ..... to build the factory	**DECIDE**
here after the company stated that no **(65)** ..... chemicals	**DANGER**
would be produced on this site.	

LIVEWORKSHEETS