

Test 6

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 30 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 typical B usual C classic D standard

0	A	B	C	D
	—	—	—	—

Solar Power for Indian Villages

Gulab Devi looks like a (0) rural woman from Rajasthan in north-west India. She can neither read nor write, but is (1) a successful pioneer in the Barefoot Solar Engineering Project, a scheme (2) to bring solar power to hundreds of villages across India. The availability of solar power (3) women from the arduous task of searching for wood for fuel and also reduces their (4) to unhealthy wood smoke.

Gulab is her family's sole breadwinner. Her job as a solar engineer (5) making electronic circuits and chargers for solar lighting panels, and she and her family are able to live comfortably on her salary.

Most of the engineers in the scheme are women, and are trained at the Barefoot College (6) by social worker Bunker Roy. His (7) is to address problems by building on skills that people already have, and then place the solutions to their problems in their own hands. Early (8) are that the project is having a powerful impact on the lives of women like Gulab.

1	A furthermore	C nevertheless	D alternatively	
2	A decided	B inspired	D designed	
3		B frees	C lightens	D lifts
4	A appearance	C exposure	D situation	
5	A demands	C concerns	D involves	
6	A set down	C set up	D set aside	
7		B aim	C determination	D tendency
8		B hints	C suggestions	D indications

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 H A V I N G**

Are You Happy Where You Work?

Finding a job you love is the first step to being happy at work, but (0) the right workplace environment is equally important. Creativity, hard work and bright ideas come (9) positive, happy working environments in (10) people are allowed the freedom to think, develop and express themselves. It's important for everyone to have (11) own clearly-defined work space, even if the workplace adopts an 'open plan' style, as so many offices now (12) Relaxation areas where people meet to chat and discuss ideas during office hours are regarded (13) particularly beneficial.

Adding plants to the working environment can also (14) offices to life, since they increase oxygen levels, purify the air and can create a calming and more productive environment. Finally, the lighting (15) be right, because it can have a huge effect on people's moods. If offices are too harshly lit, (16) can result in anger and headaches and lead to a lack of concentration.

Use some of the words in the box to complete the exercise:

their	our	do	must	it
these	from	with	should	more
that	bring	which	where	who
as	than	this	whom	he

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 A B I L I T Y**

Camels in the Arctic?

Camels are well known for their (0) to survive the heat of the desert; however, scientists have unearthed the fossilised remains of a giant camel that (17) the forests of the High Arctic more than three million years ago. The ancient beast was almost three metres in (18) , about a third bigger than its modern (19) , the Arabian camel. Remains of the animal were found on Ellesmere Island, the most northerly and (20) island of the Canadian Arctic archipelago.

ABLE

HABIT

HIGH

DESCEND

MOUNTAIN

(21) from previous expeditions have shown that the camel's ancestors (22) in North America 45 million years ago, but this is the first evidence of camels so far north. According to Mike Buckley, a researcher who studied the latest remains, this ancestor of modern camels may already have developed some of the (23) that helped it survive in harsh climates – the hump for fat (24) for instance, the large flat feet ideal for either snow or sand, and the big eyes that perhaps helped when long, dark winters made visibility poor.

FIND

ORIGIN

ADAPT

STORE

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 **three** and **six** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 James would only speak to the head of department alone.

ON

James to the head of department alone.

The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on speaking', so you write:

Example: **0** **INSISTED ON SPEAKING**

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

25 Your books will be despatched on receipt of your order provided they are in stock.

SOON

We will despatch your books the order provided they are in stock.

26 Because the gym increased its fees last month, I am no longer a member.

UP

If the gym its fees last month, I would still be a member.

Tip: use the phrasal verb "put up"

27 The driver said that we were delayed because an earlier train had broken down.

CAUSED

According to the driver, our breakdown of an earlier train.

Tip: You need a passive structure here

28 It was Sarah's ideas that enabled us to put on a successful fashion show.

FOR

If ideas, we wouldn't have been able to put on a successful fashion show.

Tip: You need to use a third conditional

29 Leo was the only person in the street who didn't come to my farewell party.

EXCEPTION

Everyone in the street to my farewell party.

Tip: The preposition you need after "exception" is "of"

30 The concert should have started about three hours ago.

DUE

The concert about three hours ago.

Part 5

You are going to read an article about the future of newspapers. 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.

The Future of Newspapers

Anybody who says they can reliably forecast the future of newspapers is either a liar or a fool. Look at the raw figures, and newspapers seem doomed. Since 2000, the circulation of most UK national dailies has fallen by between a third and a half. The authoritative Pew Research Centre in the USA reports that newspapers are now the main source of news for only 26 percent of US citizens as against 45 percent in 2001. There is no shortage of prophets who confidently predict that the last printed newspaper will be safely buried within 15 years at most.

Yet one of the few reliable facts of history is that old media have a habit of surviving. An over-exuberant New York journalist announced in 1835 that books and theatre 'have had their day' and the daily newspaper would become 'the greatest organ of social life'. Theatre duly withstood not only the newspaper, but also cinema and then television. Radio has flourished in the TV age; cinema, in turn, has held its own against videos and DVDs. Even vinyl records have made a comeback, with online sales up 745 percent since 2008.

line 10 Newspapers themselves were once new media, although it took several centuries before they became the dominant medium for news. This was not solely because producing up-to-date news for a large readership over a wide area became practicable and economic only in the mid-19th century, with the steam press, the railway and the telegraph. Equally important was the emergence of the idea that everything around us is in constant movement and we need to be updated on its condition at regular intervals – a concept quite alien in medieval times and probably also to most people in the early modern era. Now, we expect change. To our medieval ancestors, however, the only realities were the passing of the seasons, punctuated by catastrophes such as famine, flood or disease that they had no reliable means of anticipating. Life, as the writer Alain de Botton puts it, was 'ineluctably cyclical' and 'the most important truths were recurring'.

Journalism as a full-time trade from which you could hope to make a living hardly existed before the 19th century. Even then, there was no obvious reason why most people needed news on a regular basis, whether daily or weekly. In some respects, regularity of newspaper publication and rigidity of format was, and remains, a burden. Online news readers can dip in and out according to how they perceive the urgency of events. Increasingly sophisticated search engines and algorithms allow us to personalise the news to our own priorities and interests. When important stories break, internet news providers can post minute-by-minute updates. Error, misconception and foolish speculation can be corrected or modified almost instantly. There are no space restrictions to prevent narrative or analysis, and documents or events cited in news stories can often be accessed in full. All this is a world away from the straitjacket of newspaper publication. Yet few if any providers seem alive to the new medium's capacity for spreading understanding and enlightenment.

Instead, the anxiety is always to be first with the news, to maximise reader comments, to create heat, sound and fury and thus add to the sense of confusion. In the medieval world, what news there was was usually exchanged amid the babble of the marketplace or the tavern, where truth competed with rumour, mishearing and misunderstanding. In some respects, it is to that world that we seem to be returning. Newspapers have never been very good – or not as good as they ought to be – at telling us how the world works. Perhaps they now face extinction. Or perhaps, as the internet merely adds to what de Botton describes as our sense that we live in 'an unimprovable and fundamentally chaotic universe', they will discover that they and they alone can guide us to wisdom and understanding.

31 In the first paragraph, the writer is presenting

- A his interpretation of a current trend.
- B evidence that supports a widespread view.
- C his prediction on the future of print journalism.

32 What point is the writer making in the second paragraph?

- A Existing media are not necessarily replaced by new ones.
- B The best media technologies tend to be the most long-lasting.
- C Public enthusiasm for new types of media is often unpredictable.

33 Which phrase in the second paragraph has the same meaning as 'held its own against' in line 10?

- A 'had their day'
- B 'withstood'
- C 'flourished'

34 In the third paragraph, the writer stresses the significance of

- A a shift in people's attitudes towards the outside world.
- B certain key 19th-century advances in mechanisation.
- C the challenges of news distribution in the pre-industrial era.

35 What does the writer suggest is the main advantage of online news sites?

- A the flexibility of the medium
- B the accuracy of the reporting
- C the ease of access for their users

36 What does the writer suggest about newspapers in the final paragraph?

- A They still have an important role to play.
- B They can no longer compete with the internet.
- C They will have to change to keep up with the digital age.

Part 6

You are going to read extracts from four articles in which museum directors give their views on museums. For questions **37–40**, choose from the extracts **A–D**. The museum directors may be chosen more than once.

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

Museums

- A** Statistics show that museums are going from strength to strength in terms of visitor numbers, which is an encouraging sign in our computer-obsessed society. Online access increasingly rules how we approach information today, and museums have to engage with this to stay relevant. That said, a picture on a screen cannot replace material engagement with an object. Unfortunately, many people still have rather outdated ideas of what museums are like, including believing that they are high-brow institutions aimed at some international elite, which is clearly no longer the case, particularly with the smaller ones. With effort, a museum can be the heart of a community, preserving the stories which are important to those who live nearby, and I know of many such museums all over the country which are thriving.
- B** It is interesting that people who do not think twice about visiting a museum when on holiday very rarely set foot in one the rest of the time, but this is nothing to do with a failure to accommodate a wide range of people – museums definitely do that nowadays. I think it is more that, when we are entrenched in our daily routine, museums are not high on our list of priorities. Breaking out of that routine gives you the opportunity to do different things, among them things like visiting museums. Part of the appeal of museums, of course, is the chance to view objects from around the world and get a taste of another culture. Although there are rigorous export controls stopping objects of national significance being sold abroad, thanks to the internet museums can co-operate to arrange reciprocal loans for special exhibitions.
- C** Museums are clearly keen to capitalise on the possibilities offered by the internet, and it is a valuable tool for extending access. Exhibitions can remain on view on our website indefinitely after a physical show has been dismantled, and people have the opportunity to examine fascinating artefacts and works of art from all corners of the globe in much greater detail than they can in the gallery. The only downside of the increasing expectation of online access that I can see, is that provincial museums lose out to the large nationals, as their more limited resources mean they cannot hope to compete. I am convinced that this is what is behind their falling visitor numbers. Having said that, on a national level, more people feel that museums are relevant to everyone, rather than just a select few, and this has clearly made a difference.
- D** I would love to think that people come through the door of institutions such as mine because they want to open their minds to new things, but, while that may be true of a few, I know that the majority are visitors to the city who are including one or two museums in their itinerary in order to add variety. Having said that, I really hope that they leave with a wish to come back, or to try other museums. I also think there is still a long way to go in terms of winning over visitors from less privileged backgrounds. In this age of fast-changing, user-friendly digital technology, many people feel intimidated by the rather dry, academic way in which many still display their exhibits. We are now working a great deal more with overseas museums, and, in addition to allowing us to constantly change the items we have on display, we have found that this encourages museums, and even governments, to engage in dialogue.