

Part 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in **120–150** words in an appropriate style.

- 1 You have received an email from Elaine, who is planning to meet you and your friend Bill for a day's walk in a beautiful part of your country. Read Elaine's email and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Elaine, using **all** your notes.

From: Elaine
Sent: 4th April
Subject: Meeting up

We're really looking forward to the walk on the 12th! Unfortunately, Bill has hurt his knee, so has difficulty walking up steep hills. Can you choose a suitable route for us all?

We'll bring a picnic lunch – could you suggest a quiet place to stop, away from the crowds? Also, we're not sure what the weather is like in that part of the country – can you advise us what clothes to wear?

Finally, where are we meeting and at what time?

See you!

Elaine

Notes for Elaine

Meeting place & time

... Station at 9.00

Route

Bus to lake – easy walk round (4km)

Lunch

Forest or ...?

Clothes

Cool at first, so wear ...

Write your **email**. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation.

Part 2

Write an answer to one of the questions 2–4 in this part. Write your answer in **120–180** words in an appropriate style.

- 2 You have been asked to write a story for a student magazine ending with these words:
I was really thankful to see the police car arrive.
Write your **story**.
- 3 Your college principal has asked you to write a report for new students coming to the college. He would like you to write your report on what students should do to keep fit and healthy while they study.
Write your **report**.
- 4 You have just seen the following advertisement in an English newspaper.

✓ **Do you speak English?**

✓ **Are you interested in museums?**

✓ **Would you like a holiday job where you could meet people from all over the world?**

We are looking for someone to work in the City Museum shop during the holidays. No experience is necessary but you must be friendly and helpful and have some interest in art.

Contact Mrs Donovan at the City Museum.

Write your **letter**. You do not need to include postal addresses.

Paper 3 Use of English (30 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1–12, 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:

0 A listening B hearing C catching D attending

0	A	B	C	D
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The festival

I've always enjoyed (0) to music. It helps me calm down after a busy day, and I'm also one of those people who can listen and study at the same time. I'm not (1) on jazz music, but (2) that, I like many types of music – (3) on how I feel. Last year I went to a pop festival. It (4) for three days, so we decided to camp on the field provided by the concert organisers.

The weather was awful and it rained all weekend. We were (5) wet and I began to wish that I had stayed at home or found a hotel! The organisers were (6) a fortune selling umbrellas and plastic raincoats. Anyway, the concert continued (7) the weather. The organisers (8) us to keep to the special walk-ways that they had (9) up over the mud and gave us plastic sheets to put over our tents.

In spite of all that, the music was brilliant. I particularly enjoyed some of the supporting bands – I always find they perform better than the (10) stars. It's probably because most of the supporting bands are not well known and this is their great (11) to get their music heard. I'd really recommend anyone to go to one of these pop festivals, but I wish I had (12) into a hotel rather than deciding to sleep in a tent!

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 A enthusiastic | B keen | C excited | D fond |
| 2 A apart from | B instead of | C because of | D by means of |
| 3 A relying | B counting | C turning | D depending |
| 4 A lasted | B carried | C held | D kept |
| 5 A soggily | B soaking | C streaming | D absolutely |
| 6 A doing | B having | C making | D giving |
| 7 A despite | B regardless | C even | D whereas |
| 8 A suggested | B informed | C announced | D advised |
| 9 A worked | B dropped | C set | D brought |
| 10 A head | B main | C lead | D high |
| 11 A possibility | B luck | C opportunity | D break |
| 12 A enrolled | B booked | C reserved | D registered |

Part 2

For questions 13–24, 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**.

Example: 0 O F

Colour choices

Companies study and make use (0) our colour associations and preferences in (13) to sell us their products. The packaging, for example, relies heavily (14) colour, both to carry information and to make the product appear more attractive. Sugar (15) sold in packets coloured in bluey-pinks and blue because, unlike colours (16) as green and brown, these colours are associated with sweetness.

In the same way, in experiments with washing powders, (17) colour of the packet has (18) shown to have a profound influence on choice. Even (19) the powder in three sample packets – coloured yellow, blue and yellow-blue – was the same, customers thought the powder in the yellow packet was too strong, that in the blue packet too weak. The most popular powder was in the yellow-blue packet. In similar research, coffee in a brown can was thought too strong and in a red can too rich, in a blue can, not mild (20) , and in a yellow can too weak – although the coffee was the same in all of (21)

It's a fact that fast-food outlets are often decorated in reds, yellow and whites. Red is a colour (22) can make a restaurant seem warm and inviting. Yellow, together with white, emphasises cleanliness. Together they create a place (23) customers can relax and enjoy their food but do (24) linger too long.

Part 3

For questions 25–34, 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**.

Example: 0 T A L E N T E D

Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso was born in Spain on 25 October, 1881. He showed himself to be a (0) artist as a child and when he was 19 he went to Paris to paint. He experimented with a (25) of styles, for a time painting sad subjects in shades of blue. During a happier time, he used reds and pinks to paint more (26) subjects such as dancers and (27) in circuses.

TALENT

VARY

CHEER

PERFORM

It did not take Picasso long to achieve (28) , but he was always looking for new (29) He became interested in African masks, particularly in the simple but (30) way that they twisted the human face. He saw that it was possible to build up an image using simple lines and angular shapes. This was the beginning of Cubism. Even though his cubist pictures are (31) we still understand what they are meant to be about.

SUCCEED

INSPIRE

SURPRISE

REALIST

In 1937 Picasso created one of his most (32) paintings – Guernica, as a (33) of his disapproval of an air raid on a Basque village. In Guernica, Picasso used symbolic forms that are (34) found in his later works – things like a dying horse or weeping woman. Guernica now hangs in the Prado Museum in Madrid.

FAME

DEMONSTRATE

CONSTANT

Part 4

For questions 35–42, 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 I have never been to Paris before.

TIME

This have been to Paris.

The gap can be filled by the words 'is the first time I', so you write:

Example: 0 IS THE FIRST TIME I

Write only the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

- 35 As the club manager, you really ought to tell that comedian what you think of his show.

HIGH

As the club manager, it's that comedian what you think of his show.

- 36 I wish I'd complained to the newspaper about the unfairness of their article.

REGRET

I the newspaper about the unfairness of their article.

- 37 Don't unfasten your seatbelt as we're flying into storms.

KEEP

It is necessary for you as we're flying into storms.

- 38 There was a fault with the keyboard and the computer wouldn't work.

WHOSE

The computer,, wouldn't work.

- 39 It wasn't attractive for either newspaper to publish the story, so they didn't go ahead with it.

OF

The two newspapers both found the story unattractive, so with it.

- 40 John promised he wouldn't tell anyone else about the problem, but he has.

BROKEN

John to keep quiet about the problem.

- 41 Although it was difficult, the family managed to find out the truth about what had happened.

SPITE

The family managed to find out the truth about what had happened difficult.

- 42 No two people have the same DNA, apart from identical twins.

EXCEPT

Everyone's DNA is identical twins.