

**PART 5**

You are going to read an article about a musician. 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.

## Good vibrations

line 2 There is nothing to suggest that Evelyn Glennie is profoundly deaf. She insists that her deafness is irrelevant to her musicianship, but there is no doubt that her obvious handicap has turned a remarkable career into a miraculous one.

She was eight when her hearing began to fail; by twelve she had lost it completely and feared she would have to give up the music she loved. But a doctor's suggestion that she should become an accountant rather than follow a hopeless musical career strengthened her will to succeed.

She grew up on a farm in Scotland. From an early age her great love was the piano, and after enjoying the audience applause at a prize-winning performance she decided on a career as a soloist. By then, however, her love of the piano had been overtaken by her passion for playing percussion instruments like the drums, an almost impossible task for a deaf person. 'You need to be very sensitive because you are dealing with literally thousands of instruments,' she says. 'Anyone can strike something and get a sound but you have to learn to control it and that can take a lifetime's work.'

As it turned out, music was one of the most suitable careers she could have chosen and this is nothing to do with how well-known she has become. It is one reason why her speech remains so extraordinarily correct, despite her deafness. 'You can relate a lot of what you feel through the instruments onto your own voice box, so you know how to pitch, how to adjust your voice,' she says.

Occasionally she listens to recordings by holding a CD player between her knees, interpreting the vibrations and the shaking movements. Her deafness is one of the reasons for her unique style, for she can't listen to and be influenced by other performances or audiences' reactions. She has often declared that getting her hearing back would be the worst thing that could happen to her. 'It would be like giving sight to a blind person who had fitted their life to what they saw through their hands. Quite apart from that, I am so critical of what I do anyway that I wouldn't want to be comparing myself to others.'

As a result of her devotion to her music and her determination to succeed, she has doubled the range of works available for percussion music in Europe and introduced instruments previously unheard of in the west. She has also asked composers to write more than fifty new pieces of music for these instruments, and has set up a library of three hundred works for other musicians to use.

31 What do you think the phrase 'obvious handicap' (line 2) means in this context?

- A a potential emotional disadvantage
- B a remarkable physical achievement
- C a clear musical advantage
- D an apparent physical disability

32 Why did Glennie want to be a solo performer?

- A Not many people played the drums.
- B It was easier if you were deaf.
- C She liked praise and attention.
- D She knew she was a good pianist.

33 Why was music such a good choice of career?

- A It enables her to speak well.
- B It has made her voice softer.
- C It helps with her deafness.
- D It has made her famous.

34 Glennie thinks that being deaf is an advantage because it means

- A her audience is sympathetic.
- B her interpretation is her own.
- C her style is better than others.
- D her performance is influential.

35 Why does Glennie dislike the idea of comparison with others?

- A She is too critical of other people.
- B She criticises herself already.
- C She is afraid of harsh criticism.
- D She thinks her critics are unfair.

36 What would be the most suitable title for this extract?

- A How to be a successful musician
- B The disadvantages of deafness
- C Developing one's musical skills
- D Overcoming an enormous challenge

## PART 6

You are going to read a newspaper article about students who take a year off after leaving university, before looking for a job. 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.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Just the ticket

Travel requires time, money and a desire to see beyond the supermarket on the edge of town. Despite financial limits, students have always been great travellers, as the vacations offer opportunities for long-distance travel, expeditions or just doing very little on a faraway beach.

**37**  They are now regarded by industry and commerce as an exercise in independence and learning how to rely on oneself. Ten years ago, employers looked on gap years with suspicion but now they have a more positive attitude towards them. As a result of this change, many travel agencies, including Campus Travel, have seen a huge increase in demand for round-the-world tickets in the last few years.

There are basically three ways of spending a gap year. **38**  Most of these trips are short enough to be fitted into the summer vacation, but some can last up to six months. Unfortunately, many of the organisations only offer such projects for 18- and 19-year-olds, although a few encourage adults of all ages to apply. **39**  The cost of these trips can be fairly high, but people usually pay for some if not all of it through raising money from supporters.

The second way is the long holiday in which students travel the world or a large part of it, perhaps working occasionally to add to spending money and pay for a new pair of trainers.

**40**

Overall, however, it seems risky to expect to find work once you are abroad and it is much better to arrange it beforehand. Student travel specialists such as Campus Travel arrange special student conditions with airlines that allow customers to change their ticket date and route. **41**

The final type of gap year involves choosing a part of the world in order to study or work in a particular area. **42**  In this way people can develop skills and experience at an early age, which can lead to a permanent position in a company after a few years when they return to their own country.

- A** Indeed, students over 25 with the right qualities might be able to work as a leader on certain projects.
- B** The type of thing students are looking for, casual work, is reasonably easy to find in some of the typical destinations.
- C** According to the marketing manager of Campus Travel, a travel agency which specialises in student travel, gap years may even make students more attractive to future employers.
- D** One advantage is that employers will often pay for the work that is done even if people are not fully qualified, so raising extra funds is not necessary.
- E** Because of that flexibility, this is the choice which offers the greatest freedom and is by far the most popular.
- F** The first is to join one of the expeditions or projects run by organisations or international charities.
- G** The opportunities for linking a student's future employment with a work placement scheme or industrial training are on the increase.

**PART 7**

You are going to read a newspaper article about activities for young people in the UK. For questions **43 – 52**, choose from the activities described under the titles (A – D). The titles may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

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Which section of the article recommends an activity for

someone who enjoys acting?

**43**

children who are very young?

**44**

someone who wants to know about recycling?

**45**

someone who enjoys using their IT skills?

**46**

teenagers who like getting involved?

**47**

people who enjoy feeling frightened?

**48**

people who want to develop their character?

**49**

only someone who doesn't mind crowds?

**50**

people who want to try a new hobby?

**51**

people who are interested in the transport of the future?

**52**