

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

You are going to read a newspaper article about people who have difficulty counting. 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.

People who can't count

A recent study has discovered that dyscalculia, the mathematical equivalent of dyslexia, affects about 5% of children in Britain. An expert on the subject, Professor Maria Singelton, claims that the government should recognise dyscalculia, inform parents and teachers and provide support for those suffering from it. Unfortunately, there is no simple way of diagnosing dyscalculia and kids with this learning disability are usually labelled unintelligent.

37 Unlike most people, dyscalculics cannot recognise three or four objects unless they count them one by one. The majority of us, if shown three or four similar things, can immediately recognise them. People with dyscalculia have to go through the routine of counting even a small number of objects. For example, they need to count the three books on the table before they can say how many there are.

Dyscalculics have huge problems using numbers at all. They cannot understand, for instance, why two and three makes five. **38** Laboratory experiments have shown that animals such as monkeys and rats have developed a specific region of their brain to deal with numbers and related concepts. It's possible that dyscalculics, though intelligent, have not developed the part of the brain responsible for processing numbers.

Dyscalculics have difficulty with the abstract concept of time. **39** If your best friend is always late, he or she might be suffering from dyscalculia. Dyscalculics cannot keep track of time, they never know how much

time they have spent getting ready and how long it will take them to get to work.

You cannot rely on a dyscalculic to give you directions about how to get to the nearest train station. Inability to read maps and orientate themselves is common among dyscalculics. They may take a left turning instead of a right and end up miles away from their intended destination. **40**

Research has shown that they behave oddly in social situations like going shopping or having dinner at a restaurant. They never know how much they should tip the waiter or how much money they have got left after a shopping trip. **41** This poor ability in arithmetic can explain why they never know how much change they are due or what kind of budget they need for their summer holiday. Dyscalculia can also affect areas like sports or music. Dyscalculics cannot coordinate the movements of their body or remember the rules of games. They would find it impossible to recall the complicated step sequences of a dance and would rarely choose to do aerobics or play an instrument in their free time.

42 People suffering from dyscalculia can become painters, sculptors or poets. Dyscalculia does not seem to prevent or delay language acquisition. Dyscalculic children acquire language at the same time as, if not earlier than, most children and have no problem learning to read or write. Dyscalculia is a learning disability like dyslexia, not a general indication of intelligence.

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| <p>A Another problem is not being able to tell, just by looking at two groups of objects, which group contains more objects than the other.</p> <p>B On top of getting lost, they often misplace things and may spend endless hours looking for their car keys or passport.</p> <p>C These stories are extremely upsetting for parents and children alike.</p> <p>D What exactly is this learning disability in arithmetic?</p> | <p>E Dealing with cash, taking money from a cashpoint or using travellers' cheques can cause anxiety and fear.</p> <p>F This can account for their difficulty in reading schedules and remembering the order in which things happened in the past.</p> <p>G On the other hand, dyscalculics are very good at creative arts.</p> |
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Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

PAPER 2 Writing

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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 P O P U L A T I O N

Left-handedness

Ten per cent of the (0) is left-handed. Traditionally, there has been a lot of social (17) against left-handed people. How hard is it for them to live in a right-handed world?

POPULATE
DISCRIMINATE

A number of (18) items such as scissors have been (19) for right-handed people. It can be very (20) for 'lefties' to be sitting next to 'righties' during dinner. Commonly-used computer keys are on the right of the keyboard. Lefties have to use their own sports (21) Less frequently-used car controls such as headlight switches are also on the right.

PRACTICE
DESIGN
CONVENIENT

Forcing children to use their right hand can cause (22) at school, which may then have an impact on left-handed students' academic (23) It can also result in learning problems like dyslexia. Trying to make lefties use their right hand can explain potentially rebellious (24) at school, as well as causing clumsiness and frustration.

EQUIP

DIFFICULT
DEVELOP

BEHAVE

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PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which word (**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** life **B** living **C** alive **D** live

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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Old and active

It is a well-known fact that Japanese people have a longer (0) expectancy than the population of most other countries. They also expect to remain healthier for longer.

Scientists are trying to work (1) what keeps elderly Japanese people so healthy, and whether there is a lesson to be (2) from their lifestyles. Should we (3) any changes to our eating habits, for instance? Is there some secret (4) in the Japanese diet that is particularly (5) for the human body?

Although the (6) of a longer, healthier life is a good thing for the individual, it can (7) create a social problem. The number of people over the age of 65 in the population has doubled in the last 50 years. Japan could soon be (8) an economic problem: there are more elderly people who need to be looked after, and relatively fewer younger people working and paying taxes to support them.

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|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A for | B out | C in | D off |
| 2 A learnt | B gathered | C understood | D gained |
| 3 A do | B make | C set | D give |
| 4 A ingredient | B component | C portion | D helping |
| 5 A caring | B supportive | C positive | D beneficial |
| 6 A view | B outlook | C prospect | D wish |
| 7 A therefore | B actually | C even | D as well |
| 8 A facing | B meeting | C adopting | D obtaining |