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**).*

Example:

A found	**B** arrived	**C** fetched	**D** reached

Vera Neumann: fabric designer

Vera Neumann was a designer and businesswoman whose products **0** _____ their way into the homes of people across the USA.

Vera was born in Connecticut in 1907 and showed artistic **1** _____ from an early. After attending art college in New York, she got a job as a textile designer, but didn't like being **2** _____ what to do. Determined to develop her own styles, Vera started to produce tablecloths, each item printed by hand in her kitchen.

But it was her scarves that **3** _____ Vera's name. Good fabric was in short **4** _____ during the Second World War, but Vera was lucky enough to **5** _____ across some silk left over from the manufacture of parachutes. Vera used it to design scarves with floral, abstract and geometric designs. These were an **6** _____ success when they appeared in department stores and during the 1950s they were the **7** _____ of fashion, being worn by celebrities such as the film star Marilyn Monroe. By 1960, the company which Vera had **8** _____ was employing 200 staff and producing 130 patterns per season.

1	**A** training	**B** talent	**C** expert	**D** gift
2	**A** led	**B** directed	**C** told	**D** forced
3	**A** got	**B** did	**C** gained	**D** made
4	**A** supply	**B** availability	**C** quantity	**D** delivery
5	**A** fall	**B** come	**C** happen	**D** run
6	**A** acute	**B** urgent	**C** instant	**D** extreme
7	**A** height	**B** peak	**C** top	**D** crown
8	**A** worked out	**B** put on	**C** carried off	**D** set up

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**). In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.*

Example: AS

Tree-climbing

Many people will look back on tree-climbing **0** _____ a simple childhood pleasure and a natural test of human strength, stamina and agility. But these days, it has turned **9** _____ a more serious activity and is **10** _____ of the fastest-growing adventure sports in the country.

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11 _____ the invention of expensive gyms with indoor climbing walls, tree-climbing was a cheap and simple way to get a similar type of exercise. These days, if you want to **12** _____ part in an organised tree-climbing activity, you **13** _____ to wear a helmet and attach yourself to ropes in **14** _____ you should lose your footing. But otherwise, tree-climbing is a very eco-friendly sport, involving minimum damage to trees or the environment.

Getting off the ground is perhaps the most challenging part of a climb. **15** _____ that, it's about using your legs, **16** _____ are much stronger than your arms, to drive yourself up the tree. Reaching the top and then abseiling down again is a source of great satisfaction.

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**). In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.*

Example: BOREDOM

Games in space

For astronauts on long missions into space, **0** _____ can be a real problem. In order to help the astronauts, **17** _____ and doctors need to find out what this feels like. As part of the **18** _____ programme, six volunteers will be locked away for 520 days to see what effect this has on their mind and body. During their time in **19** _____ the volunteers will be able to communicate with their controllers, but only in a way that replicates the astronauts' experience. For example, the further away from 'Earth' they get, the longer the delay in the signal, so they will be **20** _____ to have a conversation in real time. As part of the experiment, the volunteers will be allowed to play computer games. There will be a **21** _____ of solo games and competitive games available. Afterwards, they will be asked to give **22** _____ on how hard they found the games to play and what their **23** _____ state was at the time. As a result of the **24** _____ gathered, it may be possible to create special software for crews on future missions.	0. BORE 17. SCIENCE 18. SEARCH 19. ISOLATE 20. ABLE 21. MIX 22. FEED 23. EMOTION 24. INFORM

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

0. What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What _____ type of music?

Example: IS YOUR FAVOURITE

25. Learning to sew seemed a waste of time to Lisa.

POINT

Lisa couldn't _____ learning to sew.

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26. I reckon Barry was relieved to find his missing cellphone again.
BEEN
Barry must _____ he found his missing cellphone.

27. According to the gossip, the actress will be getting married soon.
RUMOURED
The actress _____ getting married soon.

28. Pamela said that she regretted sending that angry text message to Harry.
ONLY
'If _____ that angry text message to Harry', said Pamela.

29. Ashley always eats a big breakfast before going out in the morning.
WITHOUT
Ashley never goes out in the morning _____ a big breakfast.

30. Liam has decided not to go to football practice any more.
GIVE
Liam has decided _____ to football practice.

Part 5

*You are going to read an article about an actor. For questions **31-36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.*

The reluctant hero

The most endearing thing about Aaron Green - and there are many - is his refusal to accept how famous he's about to become. 'I can walk down the street and not be hassled, which is really nice. I kind of hope that continues and I'm sure it will,' he says earnestly. He seems genuinely to believe that the job won't change his life. 'There's nothing fascinating about my life, and there's absolutely no reason why that should start happening.' You can only wish him well.

How lovely if this turned out to be true, but the chances are it won't, and he must know this. Aaron has been cast as the hero in the latest fantasy blockbuster that will hit our screens next year. The first photo of him in his costume was released last week to an Internet frenzy.

After an award nomination for his last film, Aaron is having the biggest year of his life, but it hasn't gone to his head. 'It's nice if your work is praised, but it's all very new to me, this,' he says. 'I really like working in this profession and exploring its possibilities. Who knows what the future holds? We could dream about what might happen next, but there's not much point. I'm just enjoying my job and want to do well in it in the future, but that's kind of it, really. No big hassles.'

Of all the characters in his last film, which is based on a true story about a group of university students who start an influential blog, Aaron's character is the one who emerges as most likeable. But he insists that the plot is not as straightforward as it might appear. 'What's wonderful about this film is that everyone feels they are the good guy. I don't think anyone in the cast felt they were playing the villain. It was just a group of human beings that had different opinions.'

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It's a typically thoughtful answer from the 27-year-old, who seems to be a bit of a worrier and prefers to avoid watching himself on screen. Doubtless he doesn't care for interviews either, but he is so open and engaging that you wouldn't know it. He felt 'a heightened sense of responsibility' playing a real-life person in his last film, but had no contact with the person concerned. 'These people are living and breathing somewhere - of course that has a great effect on the care with which you approach your work. I kept wondering if he'd come and see the film, if he'd recognise himself in my performance or be angered by it.'

His performance has a vulnerability about it that is almost painful to watch. Does he seek out those parts or do directors see that quality in him? 'I don't know, I think it's probably a bit of both. I certainly have that unwillingness to lose naivety; to lose that childlike way of looking at the world. I find it a very real and profound theme in my life and, talking to other people my age, I think it's universal.

31. In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that he thinks Aaron
A has a sensible attitude towards fame.
B seems confident that he can deal with fame.
C seems unaware that he's about to become famous.
D has unrealistic ideas about what it's like to be famous.

32. The phrase 'hasn't gone to his head' in Paragraph 3 suggests that Aaron is
A modest about his achievements.
B used to receiving so much praise.
C doubtful whether he will win an award.
D unsure whether he deserves so much attention.

33. What does Aaron say about his last film?
A There are clear heroes and villains in it.
B The story is not as simple as it may seem.
C He knows why people liked his character best.
D There were often disagreements between the actors.

34. What makes the writer think that Aaron is an anxious person?
A He has no wish to watch his own films.
B He obviously doesn't like giving interviews.
C He feels responsible for the character he plays.
D He thinks carefully before answering a question.

35. What does Aaron say about playing a real-life person on screen?
A He was disappointed that he never met that person.
B He was sure that person wouldn't want to see the film.
C He was concerned that the person might easily be offended.
D He was pleased that the person approved of the fact he was playing it.

36. What does Aaron suggest in the final paragraph?
A He only plays parts that suit his own personality.
B He lets the director decide how a part should be played.
C He's not such an immature person as he may appear.
D He shares certain feelings with lots of other young people.

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Part 6

*You are going to read an article about a language. 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.*

I'm the last speaker of my language

I come from Chile and I've always been interested in my country's history and culture. It all started when I was about eight and I started to learn about the country's indigenous inhabitants. When I first found out about the native people of Patagonia, in the far south, I had no idea that my mother's family was from there and that her grandfather had been a Selk'nam. The last speaker of Selk'nam died in 1974. I really wanted to learn Selk'nam, so relatives on my father's side who live in Punta Arenas, the southernmost town in mainland Chile, sent me dictionaries. **37** __. But I had no idea what these sounded like.

Then, when I was about eleven, I saw a television programme about the Yagan people who lived on the island of Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost tip of South America. The programme interviewed two sisters, Cristina and Ursula Calderon, and said they were the only two speakers of their language left. **38** __. Only later did I discover that the two languages are quite different; that the two peoples couldn't communicate with each other.

One day, my mother told me that although she was born in the capital, Santiago, her grandfather was a Selk'nam from the north of Tierra del Fuego. Nobody had ever told me anything about this before. When I asked why, she said that when she was young she had been teased for looking different, and so she had just kept quiet about it.

When I was thirteen, I went to the south for the first time on my own to meet Cristina Calderon. **39** __. I discovered that there used to be four thousand Selk'nam in Tierra del Fuego. They were hunters of wild cats and foxes. The Yagan lived further south and travelled by canoe all the way down to Cape Horn, but the Selk'nam moved on foot.

Settlers from the north arrived in the nineteenth century and introduced diseases like measles and typhoid, which affected the local people very badly. Now, there's no way back. I got hold of some recordings of a Selk'nam shaman from the 1960s and started to study them. **40** __. Gradually, however, I begin to understand how the words sounded and began to reproduce them.

The Selk'nam express themselves using lots of prefixes and suffixes, and the sounds are guttural, nasal and tonal. **41** __. For example, it has lots of different words for the weather. The hardest thing in Selk'nam, however, is the verbs - they all sound a bit the same. There are some English loanwords, such as 'bread' and 'money'. Others are descriptive: 'read' translates as 'playing with words' and 'drum' as 'vibrating leather'. Then there are words for modern things - for 'telephone', you have to say 'speak from afar', and 'car' is 'go on four wheels'. I speak the language well now. Cristina's husband spoke Selk'nam and apparently I sound just like him.

Because music is something that reaches lots of people, I started composing traditional songs in Selk'nam and formed a band with two friends. This meant that they had to learn some words, too. **42** __. I need to teach my language to more people because if something happened to me, it would die out all over again.

A. I felt a sudden desire to learn that one too.
B. It was slow because I had no one to talk to.
C. Yagan is quite different, however, because it has more vocabulary.
D. This meant that I was able to start learning words, verbs and expressions.
E. This was good because I didn't want to be the only one.

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F. These turned out to be rather hard for me to pronounce, however.
G. The trip seemed the best way to find out about my roots.

Part 7

*You are going to read an article about groups run by volunteers in their local community. For questions **43 - 52**, choose from the sections (**A - D**). The people may be chosen more than once.*

Which of the groups ...

43. has a name that might give people a wrong idea of its activities? __
44. wants to respond to feedback from users of a service it provides? __
45. has put the results of its work on show to the public? __
46. has found it hard to finance its activities? __
47. offers advice to beginners in an activity? __
48. provides a pick-up service for its users? __
49. plans to start selling things to make money? __
50. would use the prize money to publicise its activities? __
51. noticed that something that was still useful was going to waste? __
52. provides a service for people all over the country? __

Future-Friendly Awards

A CycleStreets
You're keen to get on your bike, but you're not so keen on bumping over poor roads, sweating up hills or riding between all the large trucks on the main roads. Where can you go? The answer is to ask www.cydestreets.net, a journey-planning website for cyclists. 'We aim to give newcomers the confidence to start cycling — with all its environmental and health benefits - and to improve routes for those who already cycle,' says spokesperson Martin Lucas-Smith. The not-for-profit group is based in Cambridge, but routes are available in all regions nationwide. Cyclists can get involved, too, by contributing photographs and reporting obstructions or other issues. 'We've done years of unpaid work and winning this award would help us make some major improvements, which the cyclists who contact us have been asking for,' says Martin.

B Sefton Green Gym
If you visit Sefton Green Gym in Liverpool, don't go expecting to see weights or rowing machines — this 'gym' just has rows of lovingly tended organic fruit and vegetables. The gym was set up to help local people improve their skills, make new friends and enjoy the health benefits of gardening. Members range from young people with learning difficulties to elderly people with health problems. 'My dad went along after a serious illness to get fit and make new friends,' says Joanne Woods. 'He's worked hard to raise funds but with limited success, and the gym faces closure if we don't get any more.' The award would help the gym to expand by installing eco-friendly solar heating, as well as advertising for new members and extending its links with the community.

C The Project Group
The Project Group, from the small town of Oswestry, helps people with health problems and learning disabilities to build their self-esteem through creativity. Last year, the group has focused on using recycled materials, including making vases from waste paper and pictures from recycled glass. Last year, it helped stage an exhibition of

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sculptures entirely created from rubbish such as crisp packets, plastic bags and old shoes. It has also created posters for the local Wildlife Trust, and helped other community groups. 'The whole organisation is user-led, and our artwork can now be admired in many public buildings and spaces in our region,' says spokeswoman Jo Davis. 'We also hope to use the award to develop a retail range of recycled products to help fund our activities.'

D Cleanstream Carpets

Every year, an astonishing three-and-a-half million carpet tiles are thrown away in South Wales and southwest England. Recognising that many tiles could be reused, a group of volunteers formed Cleanstrcam Carpets to collect and supply them at affordable prices to local organisations and community groups. Volunteers collect and grade tiles before selling them from Cleanstream's premises near Rhondda. Satisfied customers range from local schools to a community furniture bank in Bedfordshire, and the tiles have even been used to build refuges for endangered animals such as great crested newts. 'Our unique selling point is the guarantee that the product is diverted from landfill,' says one volunteer. 'Winning the award would give us encouragement to explore other ways of using other recycled material.

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