

PAPER 1 READING (1 hour)**Part 1**

You are going to read a newspaper article about a woman who lives on an island. For questions 1–8, 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.

Splendid isolation

Successful architect Mary Arnold-Forster gave up her life in London to live in the north of Scotland on the Isle of Skye.

Mary Arnold-Forster lives in an isolated place, even by the standards of Skye, so when visitors from London come to the house she has built in a spectacularly beautiful location on the southernmost tip of the island, the emptiness of the landscape can come as a shock. A surprising number have made the long trip north, from experienced travellers to nervous stay-at-homes. 'Whoever they are, they look at the wide expanse before them and seem a bit overwhelmed at first – as if they don't quite know what to do with it,' says Mary.

A couple of years ago, Mary was one of many architects in London. What set her apart, though, was her other life, far away from the concerns of London, in the empty Highlands of Scotland. As a child, Mary had often visited her grandmother in Edinburgh, Scotland's capital city. And when she grew up she developed an obsession for hill-walking and climbing. On Fridays, as the working week ended, she was increasingly to be found taking a sleeper train from London to somewhere in Scotland, returning on Monday morning to go straight to work. Then she met two brothers who had already set up a successful architectural practice on Skye. The three architects found they got on so well that it seemed natural for the brothers to invite Mary to become a partner in the growing practice.

At first, she slept on various friends' floors on Skye, but she'd always planned to build her own house. 'Building your own home is usually associated with starting a family and nest-building, but life is too short,' she says. 'Sometimes I think about me not having a partner, but then I realise that friends are just as important as having a family, so maybe it isn't the worst thing that could happen to you.' Mary found a spot on the Sleat peninsula for sale at a reasonable price. 'I spent hours and hours over a couple of months just sitting here and watching

the sun and tracking the light, so that I knew just what width the house should be and what angle it should be set at and how I wanted it to feel inside. I knew if I got that right then everything would be fine.' Work started in April 2000 and by the following August Mary had moved in.

Many of Mary's friends were excited by the idea of her moving to a place of space and beauty, and impressed by her ability to get things done on her own. However, there were others who thought she was completely mad, and were even slightly offended that a woman with many friends and connections would take herself off from her home in London for longer than a short holiday, build her own house and decide to live alone.

'I love people coming to stay here,' she says. 'That's why the house has got so many bedrooms and such a huge kitchen table. I certainly wasn't trying to get away from people, but just from the daily hustle and bustle. When London friends come to stay now, we get to talk in a way that we hardly ever got the chance to before. Here, we can have lovely, long gossip walks day after day. Some friends wouldn't dream of coming up from London to visit me, though, because they just can't see what there is to do here.' There is, in fact, quite a lot to do. There seems to be an intense social scene on the island which, she says, goes across the generations.

Mary admits to feeling lonely occasionally during the winter: 'Not as lonely as I sometimes felt in London, though, when I was imagining everyone else sharing a joke at a party I wasn't at and probably wouldn't want to have been invited to anyway. Any time I have felt really lonely here, it goes away more quickly because I can always change my mood by going out climbing or walking.'

line 36

line 55

- 1 What do Mary's visitors think about the place where she lives?
 - A They react in different ways.
 - B They are favourably impressed by it.
 - C They experience a range of emotions.
 - D They need time to get used to it.
- 2 Mary chose to move to Skye because she
 - A wanted to be closer to her grandmother.
 - B wanted a change of career.
 - C was offered work there.
 - D was told it was especially good for climbing.
- 3 What does 'it' refer to in line 36?
 - A living in a remote place
 - B being part of a family
 - C being single
 - D moving home
- 4 Mary didn't build her house immediately because she
 - A wanted to work out the ideal position.
 - B wasn't sure how big it would need to be.
 - C needed to save up some money.
 - D wasn't sure if she wanted to live alone.
- 5 In the fourth paragraph, we learn that some of Mary's friends
 - A doubted the seriousness of her intentions.
 - B were jealous of her independent lifestyle.
 - C felt she placed too little value on their relationship.
 - D expressed a desire to do the same thing themselves in the future.
- 6 What does 'hustle and bustle' mean in line 59?
 - A the constant demands of city life
 - B the problems of making new friends in a city
 - C the increasing crime rate in cities
 - D the pollution in a city environment
- 7 In the fifth paragraph, what is suggested about Mary's feelings towards her London friends?
 - A She particularly misses them when they go home.
 - B She enjoys introducing them to the locals.
 - C She welcomes them as she dislikes walking on her own.
 - D She enjoys the opportunity to get to know them better.
- 8 What does Mary say about feeling lonely?
 - A It often happens during very bad weather.
 - B It is rarely a major problem for her.
 - C It happens more frequently than it used to.
 - D It is something she knows she needs to deal with.

Part 2

You are going to read an article about the traditional Japanese sport of sumo wrestling. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–H** the one which fits each gap (9–15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Women storm the sumo ring

Thea Jourdan explains how a once male-only sport is now helping women to improve their fitness and confidence.

'*Hakkyoi!*' At this signal, two crouching sumo wrestlers rush towards each other and the contest starts. Loud grunts fill the air as the opponents collide and, less than a minute later, it's all over. The loser, a 140-kilo mountain of muscle and fat, lies flat on his back, brought down by a hip throw. The winner, 60-kilo Chantal Freebury, bows low to her fallen rival.

This *dojo*, or sumo ring, is in England, and Freebury is not a typical sumo wrestler. Sumo has been a male-only martial art since it first began in Japan 1,300 years ago. No longer. **9** According to the International Sumo Federation, which oversees women's sumo, female wrestlers are now represented in 17 countries.

'I started doing sumo because I wanted to get in shape in a fun and exciting way,' says Freebury, who trains with other female sumo enthusiasts in her area. 'I have actually lost weight since I started learning sumo three years ago. It has really toned up my muscles.' **10** 'I can come to a session and get rid of it fighting an opponent,' she says. 'It makes me feel great. I can forget everything when I come to the sumo ring.'

Sumo master Steve Patemen, who has coached Freebury for the past three years, says the sport is ideally suited to women. 'It is not just about brute force,' he says. 'Anyone can win through technique and tactics.' **11** 'Stability is everything in sumo,' he says, 'and women benefit because they tend to have shorter legs so their centre of balance is naturally closer to the ground.'

The risk of injury is minimal, too, as sumo is one of the more straightforward martial arts. The idea is to push your partner out of a five-metre round ring, or force him or her to touch the ground with any part of their body other than the soles of their feet. **12** As Pateman says, 'Kick-boxing and karate are much more violent.'

Freebury trains twice a week, and each hour-long session starts with a warm-up. The *shiko*, or leg-stamping exercise, important for developing balance and thigh strength, involves a crab-like movement where each bent leg is raised in turn and stamped back down on the floor. But collision training is the most demanding. **13**

According to Patemen, 90 per cent of a sumo contest has been won before it begins. **14** He encourages Freebury to adopt a frightening manner, and smiling is forbidden. Freebury says she feels mentally stronger since taking up sumo. 'You learn to give an impression of strength,' she says.

Freebury clearly loves doing her sport. **15** Freebury is not convinced. 'A lot of girls would like it if they gave it a try, but they are put off by the look of it,' she says.

- A** Women are even at an advantage because of their body shape.
- B** There are 48 legitimate techniques for doing this, but kicking, punching and hair-pulling are not allowed.
- C** Each contest might last only seconds, but high levels of physical effort are required.
- D** So what is the likelihood of it becoming popular among women?
- E** Physical preparation is important but psychological toughness is key to winning sumo contests.
- F** Despite some protests from traditionalists, there are numerous women-only sumo contests and a female world champion.
- G** This involves charging and pushing another wrestler across the ring until both parties are red-faced and sweating.
- H** The Japanese art is also a great way to deal with stress.

Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about four magazine editors, the people who decide on the contents of a magazine. For questions **16–30**, choose from the options (**A–D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

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

Which person

mentions a certain lack of direction in their youth?	16	
compares magazine readers now and in the past?	17	
is uncertain about the success of a future magazine item?	18	
is proud to have reached the highest point in their working life?	19	
mentions a positive change in their own approach to the job?	20	
wants to bring back something that used to be in the magazine?	21	
mentions a type of reading text they do not want to publish?	22	
mentions a part of the job they would prefer to avoid?	23	
likes to keep an eye on what the competition is doing?	24	
emphasises the need to have clear goals for a magazine?	25	
mentions the possible result of getting something wrong?	26	
wants to encourage self-confidence amongst their readers?	27	
was concerned about a lack of opportunities for young writers?	28	
managed to prove someone's negative opinion wrong?	29	
admits their first impression of a job was wrong?	30	

Magazine editors

Fancy editing a magazine? Read about four successful editors.

A

Barbara Green, editor of
Children First

I started *Children First*, an on-line magazine for children aged 7 to 12, after looking at what was on offer for that age range and realising there aren't a lot of print or on-line magazines out there publishing authors under the age of 17. I wanted my magazine to give them a chance, along with established children's writers. The magazine has fiction as well as poems, crafts, puzzles and games. From the next issue we'll also have interviews with children's book authors, though it's a bit of a risk as I'm not convinced this will be a winner with most readers. For anybody out there who might be interested in writing for this magazine, we'd welcome new talent. However, any non-fiction articles must have up-to-date information and must be engaging, because kids read enough dull book reports at school. And for anyone who wants to start an on-line magazine, I'd say first make sure you know exactly what you want to get across in your publication, and the type of readers you want to attract.

B

Anna Black, editor of
Girl's World

Rather than promoting an image of what girls are supposed to look like, which is what other magazines tend to do, we give them the message that they are all cool – no matter what their height, their shape and their hair colour. I like to keep on top of the latest trends, and being the mother of two teenage girls isn't enough, so we send out written questionnaires and ask our readers what's cool and what's not. We also look at other magazines and see what they are writing about, which is not to say we steal their ideas. The magazine had a section a few years ago called 'Try it!', which challenged girls to get out there and break new ground. The former editor decided to drop it and now I'm trying to re-establish it. Soon I'm going to be looking for young people with exciting new ideas, but for the moment we are not commissioning new writers.

C

Mark Feldon, editor of
Hot Tunes

As a teenager, I was an avid reader of music magazines, and as I didn't seem to know what to do with my life, my mother said: 'You love stuff with magazines, why don't you do something in publishing?' And so I did, though I almost dropped the whole idea when a teacher told me I didn't have the confidence to make it as a journalist. Editing this magazine is the peak of my career and it's satisfying to see that the teacher's assessment of my abilities was mistaken. Apart from the usual editing work, I travel a lot, which I'd rather do without, but it's essential to the magazine's international flavour. One of my biggest challenges is deciding what goes on the cover every month – if I don't do it well, the negative effect on sales can be dramatic.

D

Luke Chappell, editor of
Style Today

My first job as editor was great – I was chosen to be the editor of the student paper at university. It wasn't easy finding work as an editor after graduation. Eventually I got a job as assistant editor on *Radio Fans* magazine, which I mistakenly thought would be dull, but it was here I developed into somebody who takes pride in analysing every page in the magazine very closely. People are much more visually literate these days, so editing isn't just about having good writers, but about designing pages that will attract readers. In the past I'd paid little attention to how things looked, but it's so true that a well-designed magazine sells more easily.

PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (45 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).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A fixed B solid C firm D steady

0	A	B	C	D
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

The changing landscape

The landscape of the world is never (0) but changes from year to year. While some of these changes are caused by human (1), most of them are natural. Snow and ice, for example, have a considerable (2) on the environment in the northern hemisphere.

An ever-present problem in areas that (3) harsh winters is the possibility of water pipes freezing. When they do, they crack and (4) because of the expansion of the ice inside. Exactly the same thing happens in nature. On icy mountains, water (5) into cracks in exposed rocks and when it freezes, the water turns into ice. The pressure of the ice (6) the cracks, breaking the rocks apart. As a direct result of this (7) action, broken blocks of stone can often be seen sloping downwards from high mountain (8)

A similar process brings stones to the surface of the soil. Water beneath a buried stone freezes more easily than water in the (9) soil because the stone (10) heat more quickly. Ice (11) beneath the stone expands and brings the stone upwards. In permanently cold regions, the whole soil surface is raised and the stones that have been (12) to the surface lie in lines on the soil, making a ridged pattern.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | A work | B contribution | C activity | D practice |
| 2 | A development | B impact | C consequence | D power |
| 3 | A experience | B contain | C receive | D bear |
| 4 | A rip | B peel | C tear | D split |
| 5 | A runs | B slides | C dashes | D slips |
| 6 | A prolongs | B explodes | C widens | D swells |
| 7 | A destructive | B hurtful | C disorderly | D rebellious |
| 8 | A heads | B crowns | C tips | D peaks |
| 9 | A bordering | B enclosing | C surrounding | D circulating |
| 10 | A absorbs | B sucks | C holds | D occupies |
| 11 | A creating | B establishing | C producing | D forming |
| 12 | A stirred | B removed | C squashed | D pushed |

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** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	A																		
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Enrico Rastelli

Enrico Rastelli was probably the greatest juggler the world has ever known. Juggling involves throwing (0) number of objects up into the air and catching them (13) dropping a single one. Rastelli was able to juggle (14) many as eight balls at the same time. However, (15) made him a genius was his perfect style, rather (16) the quantity of objects he (17) juggle.

Rastelli's contributions to juggling were many. He started using rubber balls (18) of the cotton balls that were (19) use at the time. These rubber balls are now standard. It was Rastelli, too, who began the now commonly seen practice (20) throwing a ball into the air, and then catching (21) on a stick held in his mouth.

Enrico Rastelli was born into a circus family in Siberia in 1896. Although he spent some of his early years in Italy, it (22) in Russia that he acquired his juggling skills. It was not uncommon (23) him to practise twelve hours a day, and this dedication was reflected in his astonishing performances. The degree of control shown (24) Enrico Rastelli has never been equalled.

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** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	K	N	O	W	N												
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Pizza

Italian pizza is arguably better (0) in the world today than any other type of food. It was (25) a meal for the poor, but now it can be found in restaurants all over the world, enjoying universal (26) Italians are still very fond of pizza, and it is often their (27) of meal when they go out to eat with family or friends.

Pizza is in many ways the perfect main dish: it is (28) and so it looks great on your plate; it is always fun to eat and, best of all, it is wonderfully (29) On top of all this, it is also an extremely (30) meal because it makes you feel pleasantly full.

Most (31) pizzas are cooked in a wood-burning brick oven, but if you follow a (32) recipe, you can easily make pizza at home. The (33) topping is tomato and cheese, but the list of possible ingredients you can add to that is almost infinite. So, whether it is with ham and anchovies, eggs and spinach, or mushrooms and onions, there are countless ways of making a truly (34) pizza.

KNOW

ORIGIN

POPULAR

CHOOSE

COLOUR

TASTE

SATISFY

TRADITION

RELY

BASE

FORGETTABLE

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 A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We a very friendly taxi driver.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were driven into town by', so you write:

Example: 0 **WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY**

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

- 35 People still eat greasy food even though it is unhealthy.

FACT

People still eat greasy food despite unhealthy.

- 36 With more sunshine, the strawberries would have ripened sooner last year.

THERE

The strawberries would have ripened sooner last year more sunshine.

- 37 They say that the new film is extremely exciting.

SAID

The new film extremely exciting.

- 38 I've lived in this town for three months and I've only just started to feel at home here.

USED

It's taken me three months in this town.

- 39 Patrick said he would not apologise to me and just walked away.

REFUSED

Patrick sorry to me and just walked away.

- 40 If I were you, I wouldn't wear trainers to your job interview.

OUGHT

In my opinion, ... to your job interview wearing trainers.

- 41 Rita found an umbrella in the boot of her car, but couldn't think who it belonged to.

WHOSE

Rita found an umbrella in the boot of her car, but had no be.

- 42 All the trees apart from that big apple tree were blown over in the storm.

ONLY

That big apple tree was the be blown over in the storm.