

# TEST 1

## PAPER 1

## Reading (1 hour 15 minutes)

### PART 1

You are going to read an article about surfing. Choose the most suitable heading from the list **A-I** for each part (**1-7**) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

- A** Warnings ignored
- B** Future challenge
- C** Scientists' involvement
- D** Wetsuits on a mountain
- E** Ideal surfing conditions
- F** One man's influence
- G** Origins of surfing
- H** Scientific breakthrough
- I** Dangers of surfing

### Tip Strip

- Read the text quickly for general understanding.
- Don't worry if there are some words which you don't understand; focus on understanding the main point of each paragraph.
- Then look at the paragraph headings; don't expect the words from the text to match.
- Re-read each paragraph and find the heading which best summarises the main idea in the paragraph.
- Check your answers carefully.

**Heading A:** What does 'ignored' mean?

**Heading D:** 'Mountain' is not mentioned in the text but there is a reference to something that takes place on a mountain. Don't be deceived by Mount Everest!

**Heading H:** What is a 'breakthrough'?

# The history of surfing

0

G

It is generally believed that the ancient Polynesians were the first to surf and to introduce surfing to the Hawaiian islands in the central Pacific Ocean. In fact, early records show that surfing was at its height in the late eighteenth century. During the next century the sport declined, but by the beginning of the twentieth century its popularity had increased again and it gradually became an established water sport.

1

Hawaii has the best surf in the world but the beaches are among the most dangerous, partly because they are overcrowded. During October each year there are huge swells in which the waves can be almost twenty metres high. These waves then move to the southern hemisphere in April.

2

If a surfer gets sucked into the centre of one of these waves and then flung onto the shore as the wave breaks, the force can be life-threatening. And if the weight of the water does not make them unconscious, then the wave can drag them under water long enough for them to drown.

3

To most people, a twenty-metre high wave is Nature's way of saying: stay away. It's the oceanic equivalent of a lion's roar: get closer and you will be killed. But there are some surfers who actually find these dangers one of the most attractive features of the sport.

4

In the second half of the twentieth century one man in particular was responsible for fresh enthusiasm in the sport. He was a Californian surfer called Jack O'Neill who was determined to create a suit that would keep people warm in the waters of northern California, and at the same time would allow complete freedom of movement.

5

He experimented with various materials without much success until, during a plane journey in 1952, he came across a substance called neoprene. Using this material he created a wetsuit made of rubber which kept surfers warm and made surfing a year-round activity in climates which would otherwise be too cold for part of the year.

6

Over the years wetsuits have been used for everything from deep-sea diving to board sports which take place on land, like skateboarding. In 1988 O'Neill's original wetsuits were used for the first ever snowboarding world cup event, reflecting O'Neill's belief that snow is only frozen water and snowboarding takes place over frozen waves.

7

One surfer who recently rode a giant wave off the Pacific island of Tahiti astonished onlookers by walking away without a scratch. This same man now wants to surf a wave called Jaws, which crashes onto the shore of Maui, one of the Hawaiian islands, for only a few days each year. Jaws can reach a height of over twenty-five metres and is known to the surfing world as the Mount Everest of surfing.

You are going to read an article about a woman who runs a company called Peanuts. For Questions 8–15, choose the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**.

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

## Hungry pop stars

*Valerie Jones runs a company called Peanuts whose job it is to look after pop stars and pop groups when they go on tour. She is the person who feeds the stars and she's been doing it for the past ten years.*

When the stars are playing at a festival Valerie may have to cook for up to a thousand people which includes all the crew and the people who work backstage. She erects a marquee – a huge tent – and the food is served buffet style from a central serving area. She has to cater for different tastes, so there are normally four or more choices of menu. She also has to look after people who may be on a special diet or some singers who don't eat dairy food before a concert.

She drives an enormous truck full of kitchen equipment and hires at least three walk-in refrigerators, a dishwashing unit and portable cabins which act as storerooms and office.

All the bands have to queue up to be served and everyone has to have a meal ticket. The stars are usually more relaxed when they are eating as no one is bothering them for autographs, although Valerie says that sometimes the security men and the stars' managers are more trouble than the stars themselves.

There are certain things which she always has to keep in stock like herbal teas and her own particular mixture of honey, lemon and ginger which singers like to

keep in flasks on stage with them when they're singing. Years ago bands used to drink quite a lot of alcohol, but these days they're much healthier. Most bands drink fresh fruit juice and prefer to eat salads.

A lot of people in the bands are quite young and they're not used to very expensive food, so Valerie prepares plain food unless a band sends her a 'rider'. This is a list of special requirements. When people are tired, unwell or homesick they like to have familiar 'comfort' food so she keeps a stock of people's requirements just in case. As a result of all this, Valerie says she has become an expert shopper and in less than an hour in a supermarket she can spend £1000.

A lot of bands won't eat before a concert because they're too nervous, so Valerie and her staff can end up working very long hours as they have to be around to provide what people want at two or three in the morning. One thing Valerie has noticed is that the more mad a band is on stage, the more normal they are when they are off it. She says she is amazed at the change in behaviour. A really wild singer can turn out to be really quiet and polite off stage.

### Tip Strip

- Read the text carefully. You do not necessarily need to understand every word. The questions follow the order of the text.
- Underline the key words in the question, e.g. Valerie has to provide a range of food. Then try to find the part of the text which contains the answer and underline the key words there, e.g. She has to cater for different tastes ...
- Look at the options and decide which option best matches the key information in the text. Option C 'there is such a wide variety of preferences' is the only option to contain the idea of providing a range of different food for people's likes and dislikes.

**Question 9:** 'less nervous' is another way of saying 'more relaxed'

**Question 11:** Which word in the text describes food that is 'simple'?

**Question 12:** Do you need to refer to something earlier or later in the text?

**Question 15:** What amazes Valerie about the bands?

8 Valerie has to provide a range of food because

- A people are very fussy about what they eat.
- B people are used to eating in restaurants.
- C there is such a wide variety of preferences.
- D there is such a demand for special menus.

9 The singers are less nervous when they are eating because

- A their security men are with them.
- B there are no fans hanging around.
- C their managers fuss over them.
- D the bands enjoy eating together.

10 Why does Valerie have to keep a supply of certain drinks?

- A The bands rely on a special recipe.
- B The bands prefer herbal tea to coffee.
- C The bands take fruit juice on stage.
- D The bands like to drink alcohol.

11 What do most bands like best to eat?

- A rich food
- B cheap food
- C junk food
- D simple food

12 What does 'just in case' in line 43 refer to?

- A Valerie's supply of more expensive food
- B Valerie's list of 'riders' from the different bands
- C Valerie's supply of special food for various people
- D Valerie's understanding of people feeling sick

13 Why do you think Valerie has become an 'expert shopper'?

- A She has a lot of money to spend each week.
- B She has learnt to find what individuals want.
- C She has to buy as much as possible for £1000.
- D She has to shop very quickly in a supermarket.

14 Why is a band likely to be hungry after playing?

- A They feel more relaxed after a concert.
- B They work long hours with little food.
- C They only have a snack before a concert.
- D They like to wait until they eat together.

15 What does Valerie think about the singers?

- A They are completely crazy on and off stage.
- B They behave differently on and off stage.
- C They are less rude when they are off stage.
- D They are normally more noisy on stage.

**PART 3**

You are going to read a newspaper article about teenagers learning the art of discussion and argument. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–H** the one which fits each gap (**16–21**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

## WHY THE UNITED NATIONS WENT TO SCHOOL

Teenagers can talk for hours on the phone to their friends, but if you try to get them to talk about politics or the latest developments in agriculture, for example, they are likely to fall silent. **0** **D** It is more to do with lack of confidence or experience in putting forward clear arguments in front of strangers.

In order to demonstrate the value of good communication skills, a boarding school in Bath, in the west of England, decided to organise an interesting and exciting way of teaching teenagers how to argue and debate in public. **16** The Model United Nations programme, which is a role-play exercise, was first developed in the US where it forms part of the curriculum in hundreds of schools.

As many as 600 student representatives, ranging in age from 13 to 18, attend from schools all over England and Northern Ireland. **17**

The important roles within the UN, like the president of the general assembly, and the topics, are chosen by the teachers, and they decide which subjects students will discuss. **18**

MUN starts on a Friday evening and lasts until Sunday evening. Before arriving all the students are given a country to represent and are expected to prepare for the discussion in advance. **19**

It is then up to the students to discuss their views with the other members of their committee to win support for their argument, before they reach a decision by voting on a particular topic. **20**

For some of the students it will be the first time they have spoken in front of an audience and it can be very nerve-wracking. **21** At the same time students become more aware of political affairs and as well as gaining in self-confidence they learn about international issues.

- A The other roles are taken by the students who pretend to be diplomats and try to represent the views and opinions of different member states.
- B However, it gives them an opportunity to develop their skills at persuading other people and interacting with other students.
- C Who is then chosen to speak in the full assembly is up to the student who is the chairperson of that committee.
- D This is not so much to do with lack of knowledge or opinions about these matters.
- E They tried to destroy the other representative's argument.
- F Once they are all together they are divided into five committees.
- G They hold an annual Model United Nations (called MUN for short by teachers and students) based on the real United Nations General Assembly.
- H In some years a few students from other countries such as Italy and Poland will also attend.

### Tip Strip

- Read through the text carefully so that you have a general understanding.
- Look very carefully at what comes before and after each gap.
- Read through the sentence options and find one that fits in terms of topic and language links.
- Re-read the paragraph again to check that it makes sense.

**Question 16:** This is the first reference to the Model United Nations, its abbreviation MUN and the explanation of what it does. Without this explanation the last part of the paragraph would not make sense.

**Question 17:** Find other countries that link with 'England and Northern Ireland'.

**Question 18:** The paragraph begins with a reference to 'roles' so look for a sentence which continues this topic.

**Question 21:** Despite the fact that students may be nervous, the experience is obviously worthwhile. Look for a word that connects these contrasting ideas.

## Tip Strip

- You do not need to read through the whole text first.
- Read each question and underline the key words.
- Scan the text by reading through it quickly to find the information. Ignore parts of the text which are not relevant to the point you are looking for.
- When you find the relevant part of the text, read it carefully.
- The questions and the text will not contain the same words. You need to look for and match meaning. e.g. Question 22 'has become successful at a young age' = 'just 21 and already a box office name'.

**Question 29:** 'out of work' is a similar way of saying 'unemployed'.

**Question 30:** Find another way of saying 'not interested'.

**Question 32:** Find another way of saying 'refuses'.

You are going to read a magazine article in which four actors talk about their profession. For Questions 22–35 choose from the actors **A–D**. The people may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

## Which of the actors

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| had intended to do something else?                          | <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="D"/> |
| has become successful at a young age?                       | <input type="text" value="22"/>                               |
| was strongly influenced by their upbringing?                | <input type="text" value="23"/>                               |
| had little warning before going on stage?                   | <input type="text" value="24"/>                               |
| comments on different acting techniques?                    | <input type="text" value="25"/>                               |
| accepted work without hesitation?                           | <input type="text" value="26"/>                               |
| was picked without having spoken?                           | <input type="text" value="27"/>                               |
| has not been professionally trained?                        | <input type="text" value="28"/>                               |
| used to worry about being unemployed?                       | <input type="text" value="29"/>                               |
| is not interested in reading scripts?                       | <input type="text" value="30"/>                               |
| had a difficult time before becoming famous?                | <input type="text" value="31"/>                               |
| refuses quite a lot of work?                                | <input type="text" value="32"/>                               |
| tried to change their appearance?                           | <input type="text" value="33"/>                               |
| had to fight for parental support?                          | <input type="text" value="34"/>                               |
| thinks the acting process is quite charming and attractive? | <input type="text" value="35"/>                               |

# AN ACTOR'S WORLD

## A Jake Armstrong

'I have a terrible problem reading through scripts,' admits Jake Armstrong. 'I find most of them very boring, although once in a while a script will really appeal to me and I am immediately attracted to the character the director has asked me to consider.' Jake Armstrong was always going to end up doing something dramatic. His father and mother are both actors, and although neither of them pushed him into the profession, he feels his career path was inevitable as he saw so much theatre when he was a child. 'I would wait backstage until it was time to go home at the end of an evening performance. I met the most fantastic people. As a child you don't appreciate fame and I thought all these extraordinary people were really normal. But there was something fascinating about the whole business, why people dress up as different people and pretend to be other personalities. Unlike my parents, however, I am more interested in film work. The thing about filming is that you hang around for hours chatting away to people, then suddenly you've got to turn it on. I had to learn very quickly how to tone down for the camera, not to overact, whereas on stage in the theatre it's the exact opposite.'

## B Laura Dyson

'I think I'm very lucky to have been noticed so early in my career. When I was at drama school I used to feel quite desperate meeting up with friends who had already graduated and who were out of work. I would listen to them talking about the temporary jobs they had, working in restaurants, supermarkets – whatever they could find, and going to one audition after the other. And they were only auditioning for really small parts in theatre or film and getting absolutely nowhere.'

Laura Dyson is just 21 and already a box office name. She was spotted whilst on stage in London and offered a film role by one of Hollywood's leading directors. 'It was unbelievable. I'd had hardly any experience and the play I was in was a walk-on role only. I didn't have to

say a single word! Apparently the director was looking for someone who could play a 16-year-old schoolgirl, so I suppose I'm fortunate in that I don't look my age. The irony is that I used to spend hours making up my face so that I'd look older. I used to get so fed up with people refusing me entry to adult films because nobody believed me when I said I was over 18.'

## C Emmy Mason

'My parents have always been interested in the arts and I remember being taken to the cinema and the theatre at a very early age. When I said I wanted to go to drama school they were horrified. In fact, my father refused to agree but he eventually gave in because I threatened to go off around the world on my own at 17 doing any old job just to pay my way.'

Emmy Mason was determined to succeed and although it has not been an easy ride to stardom she has finally achieved the kind of recognition that most actors can only dream about. 'My big break came quite by accident. I was an understudy at the National Theatre for months on end. It was such hard work, learning the lines and yet knowing that you were unlikely ever to say them in front of an audience. Don't get me wrong, though. I was glad to be earning some money and at least I got to see the famous names each night. Anyway, one day the leading lady went down with flu and in the afternoon I was told I would be on stage that evening. There wasn't time to be frightened. I had sat through all the rehearsals so I knew the moves by heart. And that was it. The critics loved my performance and I've never been out of work since.'

## D Luke Demain

'I guess I ended up acting by accident. I wanted to go to university but couldn't decide what to study. So I thought I'd take a year out, do different things and give myself a breathing space before applying. But during that year I got involved with a local theatre group and suddenly realised I was happier than I'd ever been.'

Luke Demain has never looked back. Unusual in this day and age, he didn't go to drama school and has had no formal training. Instead he found himself an agent who was willing to put him forward for auditions. 'To begin with I was mostly doing advertisements for TV and film, which was fine but not serious acting. Then one day my agent got a call from a film studio and the next day I was on the film set. There hadn't even been time to send me the script. Looking back I don't think I even asked what the film was about, it didn't matter. But I'm quite choosy now and turn down more scripts than I accept!'