

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT YOU WRITE THE ANSWER TO ALL OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS EXAM IN THE ATTACHED ANSWER GRID. PUT A CROSS IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX. CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION.

**PART ONE – GRAMMAR**

Choose the answer which best fits the sentence.

1. Don't hurry! There's no need \_\_\_\_ .  
A. running                      B. run  
**C. to run**                         D. you run
  
2. You will not succeed \_\_\_\_ working harder.  
A. unless                         B. if  
**C. without**                       D. although
  
3. A soldier has to learn to carry \_\_\_\_ orders as soon as they are given.  
A. on                                **B. out**  
C. through                         D. off
  
4. He \_\_\_\_ the office when I arrived.  
**A. was leaving**                 B. has left  
C. should leave                  D. leaves
  
5. \_\_\_\_, after trying three times, he passed the examination.  
A. Lastly                         B. Last of all  
C. Last                               **D. At last**
  
6. You will never finish that job by tomorrow morning unless you \_\_\_\_ some help.  
A. will get                         B. would get  
**C. get**                                D. will have got
  
7. This is the oldest house \_\_\_\_ the village.  
A. of                                 B. by  
**C. in**                                 D. to
  
8. When you \_\_\_\_ him, give him my best wishes.  
A. will visit                        B. would visit  
**C. visit**                               D. have visited
  
9. My parents \_\_\_\_ that they will move to the country when my father retires next year.  
**A. think**                            B. thinking  
C. will think                        D. thought
  
10. \_\_\_\_ scientists have observed increased pollution in the water supply.  
A. Late                               B. Later  
C. Latter                              **D. Lately**

11. You will have to \_\_\_ your holiday if you are too ill to travel.

- A. call off**                      B. cut down  
C. back out                      D. put aside

12. I tried \_\_\_ the bus, but I missed it.

- A. catching                      B. catch  
**C. to catch**                      D. catch up

13. Surely David's not going to drive, \_\_\_ he?

- A. does                          **B. is**  
C. isn't                          D. will

14. I couldn't resist having another slice of cake even \_\_\_ I was supposed to be losing weight.

- A. although                      B. however  
C. otherwise                      **D. though**

15. This wet weather has lasted for three weeks now; \_\_\_ rained every single day.

- A. there has                      B. there was  
**C. it has**                          D. it was

## **PART TWO – READING COMPREHENSION**

*You are going to read a newspaper article about being liked. 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.*

### LOVE ME DO

I've just got to talk about this problem I'm having with my postman. It all began a years ago, after the birth of his first child. Not wanting to appear rude, I asked him about the baby. The next week, not wanting him to think I had asked out of mere politeness the week before, I asked all about the baby again. Now I can't break the habit. I freeze whenever I see him coming. The words "How's the baby?" come out on their own. It's annoying. It holds me up. It holds him up. So why can't I stop it?

The answer, of course, is that I want him to like me. Come to think of it, I want everyone to like me. This was made clear to me the other day. I found myself in the bank, replying "Oh, as it comes" when the cashier asked how I'd like the money. Even as she was handing me the £20 note, I realised I'd have no small change with which to buy my newspaper. But, not wanting her to dislike me (she'd already written "1 x £20" on the back of my cheque), said nothing.

In order to get the £20 note down to a decent, paper-buying size, I went into the grocer's. Not wanting to buy things I didn't actually need (I do have some pride, you know), I bought some large cans of beans and a frozen chicken for dinner that night. That got the price up to a respectable £5.12, which I duly paid. I then bought my paper at the station with my hard-gained £5 note.

With my sister, it wasn't the postman who was the problem, but the caretaker of her block of flats: "All he ever does is moan and complain; he talks at me rather than to me, never listens to a word I say,

and yet for some reason I'm always really nice to him. I'm worried in case I have a domestic crisis one day, and he won't lift a finger to help."

I have a friend called Stephen, who is a prisoner of the call-waiting device he has had installed on his phone. "I get this beeping sound to tell me there's another call on the line, but I can never bring myself to interrupt the person I'm talking to. So I end up not concentrating on what the first person is saying, while at the same time annoying the person who's trying to get through."

What about at work? Richard Lawton, a management trainer, warns: "Those managers who are actually liked by most of their staff are always those to whom being liked is not the primary goal. The qualities that make managers popular are being honest with staff, treating them as human beings and observing common courtesies like saying hello in the morning." To illustrate the point, Richard cites the story of the company chairman who desperately wanted to be liked and who, after making one of his managers redundant, said with moist eyes that he was so, so sorry the man was leaving. To which the embittered employee replied: "If you were that sorry, I wouldn't be leaving." The lesson being, therefore, that if you try too hard to be liked, people won't like you.

The experts say it all starts in childhood. "If children feel they can only get love from their parents by being good," says Zelda West-Meads, a marriage guidance consultant, "they develop low self-confidence and become compulsive givers." But is there anything wrong in being a giver, the world not being exactly short of takers? Anne Cousins believes there is. "There is a point at which giving becomes unhealthy," she says. "It comes when you do things for others but feel bad about it."

I am not trying hard to say to people "I feel uncomfortable about saying this, but ... ", and tell myself "Refusal of a request does not mean rejection of a person" and I find I can say almost anything to almost anyone.

16 Why does the writer ask the postman about his baby?

- A The postman enjoys a chat.
- B The postman is always polite to him.
- C He is interested in the baby.
- D He wants to create a good impression**

17 The writer went into the grocer's so that

- A he could ask for £20 in change.
- B he could buy something to get some change.**
- C he could buy a newspaper there.
- D he had some food for dinner that night.

18 What do we find out about the writer's sister and the caretaker?

- A She doesn't pay attention to him.

- B She doesn't want to risk offending him**
- C He asks her for advice.
- D He refuses to help her.
- 19 How does Stephen feel about his call-waiting equipment?
- A He is unable to use it effectively.**
- B He doesn't think it works properly.
- C He gets annoyed when it interrupts him.
- D He finds it a relief from long conversations.
- 20 Managers are more likely to be popular if they
- A make sure the staff do not lose their jobs.
- B encourage staff to be polite to each other.
- C do not make too much effort to be liked.**
- D help staff with their problems.
- 21 When is it wrong to be "a giver"?
- A when you are unable to take from others
- B when it makes you ill
- C when you make other people unhappy
- D when it does not give you pleasure**
- 22 What do we learn from this article?
- A You shouldn't refuse other people's requests for help.
- B You should avoid unpleasant situations where possible.
- C If you take time to talk to people, they will like you better.
- D If you tell the truth, it will not make people like you less.**
- 23 Why was this article written?

- A to suggest ways of dealing with difficult people
- B to encourage people to have more self-confidence**
- C to persuade people to be more polite to each other
- D to analyse the kinds of conversations people have

*You are going to read the introduction to a newspaper article in which a TV presenter describes how she got her job. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. For the gaps 9-15 choose the sentence A, B, C or D which fits best. Sentences appear in the options more than once. Each correct option can be used just ONCE. Among the options offered, there is ONE sentence that is NOT used.*

### **Jilly Halliday: Sky TV Presenter**

When I was a kid, I always wanted a career in entertainment, but I don't think I would ever have imagined becoming a television producer! I began dancing school at the age of two, studying ballet, tap and jazz. I took a number of exams, including those for the Royal Academy of Dancing. I also won quite a few trophies and medals.

The hard work obviously paid off because at the age of 15 I was offered a contract with the world-famous dance group *the Bluebell Girls*. \_\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_\_ My career decision hit the headlines and I turned down the offer, and I decided to stay on at school and get my O-levels.

After passing my exams, I knew I would need an Equity card in order to work on stage. Equity is an actors' union that provides services to entertainers: being a member tells the world that you are a professional. To become a member you have to prove that you have gained relevant experience. \_\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_\_ Finally my dream of appearing in a West End musical became a reality as I was offered a role in the chorus of *42nd Street*.

In order to extend my training I studied for a degree in performing and contemporary arts and also did a course at the Actors' Institute. The degree course was very theoretical; the Actors' Institute course was more practical. \_\_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_\_ There are a number of drama courses available and it is worth making sure that you spend time researching what is on offer.

Getting good training was definitely worthwhile as it helped prepare me for auditions and built my confidence. \_\_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_\_ This eventually led to my first presenting job – a promotional film for a glass factory!

Things have certainly looked up since then. I now work for Sky TV. I present 16 hours of live television a week which includes everything from live cookery demonstrations to DIY. \_\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_\_ I still do promotional films for large companies and also do commercials from time to time.

Although my job may sound glamorous, it is very hard work and it's certainly not a job for people who need a routine. There is no such thing as a typical day as a presenter. If I am on the breakfast slot, I am usually up at around 4:00 a.m.; if I'm launching the midnight hour, I am not home until 3:00 am. \_\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_\_ I wouldn't change it for the world.

I must say that I think it's a great job and I still get a thrill from going to work! \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ You also have to be flexible and adaptable and willing to do just about

anything to gain experience. My advice for anyone wanting a career in the media is to stay focused and take advantage of every opportunity that you can. It's good experience and you never know what it might lead to.

- 24 A Once I'd finished training, I spent two years working for a number of small theatre companies and began doing voice-overs for videos and television.
- B It covered areas such as voice training, methods of acting and performance
- C It's the price you pay to do this type of work and you have to go into it with your eyes open.
- D Although it was a great opportunity, I really felt that it was important to get some academic qualifications and concentrate on my real ambition – getting a part in a West End musical.**
- 25 **A I got mine by working as a dancer in Blackpool for a summer season.**
- B I think that a successful television career requires a combination of enthusiasm, determination and hard work.
- C I also get to interview famous guests such as Paul McKenna and Tony Blackburn.
- D I don't think that there is a typical way into television, and if there is, I don't think that I've taken it.
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### **PART THREE – LINGUISTIC PART**

**31. Choose a pair which represents a more general and a more specific meaning than the verb *TO RUN*, in the given order (more general : more specific) [1 point]**

A/ to move : to sprint      B/ to drive : to fly

C/ to jog : to rush      D/ to dash : to go

**32. Choose a pair of *ANTONYMS* and *SYNONYMS*, in this order (antonyms : synonyms) [1 point]:**

A/ wild : tame      conceal : hide

B/ mean : stingy      watch : see

C/ rare : uncommon      lead : follow

D/ cautious : reckless      tiny : giant

**33. Which word does not contain the reduced vowel /ə/ [1 point]:**

A/ surprise    B/ approve    **C/ classroom**    D/ psychology

**34. Which word does not rhyme with the others? [1 point]:**

A/ peak    **B/ steak**    C/ cheek    D/ leak

**35. Which word is stressed on the 3<sup>rd</sup> syllable? [1 point]:**

A/ tomorrow    B/ magician    **C/ introduce**    D/ recognize

**36. Choose the best paraphrase for the sentence [1 point]:**

*Without our heroic general, we would have lost the battle.*

**A/ If it had not been for our courageous general, the battle would have been lost.**

B/ If we have not had our brave general, we would have lost the battle.

C/ Even though we had our bold general, we did not lose the battle.

D/ But for our fearless general we would not have lost the battle.

**37. Choose the word which best fits in the gap [1 point]:**

*Against ..... advice, he proceeded with his plan.*

A/ every    **B/ all**    C/ each    D/ an

**38. Choose the linking word or phrase which best fits in the gap [1 point]:**

*..... Mr. Thompson spoke in a scarcely audible whisper, his wife commanded him to be silent.*

**A/ Although**    B/ Despite    C/ In spite of    D/ But

**39. Choose the infinitive structure which has the same meaning as the sentence: *It seemed that they were listening to me.* [1 point]**

A/ They seemed to listen to me.

**B/ They seemed to be listening to me.**

C/ They seemed to have listened to me.

D/ They seemed to have been listening to me.

**40. In the sentence *If anybody calls, tell them I am not here*, the word anybody is [1 point]:**

**A/ an indefinite pronoun**    B/ a demonstrative pronoun

C/ a personal pronoun    D/ a reflexive pronoun