

PAPER 1 READING (1 hour 15 minutes)

Part 1

You are going to read an extract from an article about a National Trust Warden. Choose from the list **A-I** the most suitable heading for each part (**1-7**) of the extract. 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**.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A A minor annoyance</p> <p>B What makes him good at the job?</p> <p>C Towards agreement</p> <p>D The problems of an outdoor life</p> <p>E There to stay</p> <p>F Getting things done</p> <p>G Changes to the environment</p> <p>H The most suitable candidate</p> <p>I The right qualities for the job</p> |
|--|

Part 2

You are going to read a newspaper article about ancient rock art. For questions 8-15 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.

Careless tourists scar ancient alpine rock art

Tens of thousands of ancient pictures carved into the rocks at one of France's most important tourist sites are being gradually destroyed. Scientists and researchers fear that the 36,000 drawings on rocks in Mont Bego in the French Alps are being damaged so rapidly that they will not survive for future generations.

The mountain, believed to have once been a site for prayer and worship, is scattered with 4,000-year-old drawings cut into bare rock. They include pictures of cows with horns, cultivated fields and various gods and goddesses. But as the popularity of the site increases, the pictures are being ruined by thoughtless graffiti.

Jean Clottes is the chairman of the International Committee on Rock Art. He says, 'People think that because the pictures have been there so long they will always continue to be there. But if the damage continues at this rate there will be nothing left in 50 years.'

He describes seeing tourists stamping on the drawings, wearing away the rock and definition of the artwork as they do so. Some visitors, he says, even chop off parts to take home as souvenirs.

'When people think they can't take a good enough photograph, they rub the drawings to get a clearer picture,' he said. 'The drawings are polished by the weather, and if the sun is shining and the visitors can't see them properly they simply rub and scrape them to make them look fresher.'

Other researchers describe how people arrive carrying long sticks with sharp ends to scratch their own drawings, or even their names, in the rocks.

But experts are divided over the best way to preserve the drawings. Henry de Lumley, director of the Museum of Natural History in Paris, believes that the only way to

save the site is to turn the whole mountain into a 'no-go' area, preventing the public from going there except on guided tours. Otherwise, he says, not only will the site be completely destroyed but important research work will be reduced.

Clottes disagrees. 'The measure proposed by Henry de Lumley is the most severe, and while it is the most effective, it is also certain to bring about protests from people who live there,' he said. 'The site was classified as a historic monument years ago by the Ministry of Culture, and we must do as much as possible to save what is there.'

David Lavergne, the regional architect, also wants to avoid closing the site. 'Henry de Lumley's idea isn't ideal,' he said. 'Our department feels that the best solution is to let people look at the site, but because the area is very big it is difficult to prevent visitors from damaging it. I would prefer that everyone was able to look at it, but the main problem is financial. We do not have the funds to employ the necessary number of guards. We may have to consider charging a fee. There seems to be no prospect of government funding.'

In Nice, Annie Echassoux, who also worked on researching the site, is alarmed that as the mountain becomes easier to reach – tourists can now avoid the three-and-a-half-hour walk by hiring vehicles – the damage will increase rapidly. She thinks that the only solution is to rope off the area and provide guides. 'You can't say the plan can't go ahead because there is no money,' she said. 'That is not good enough. Money must be provided because the Ministry of Culture has classified this area as a historic site. If we don't take steps, we will be responsible for losing the drawings for the next generation.'

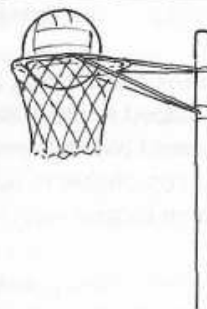
- 8 What does 'they' refer to in line 6?
A the rocks
B the French Alps
C the drawings
D the tourist sites
- 9 Jean Clottes says that people who visit the mountain
A do not believe the drawings are old.
B believe they are allowed to paint there.
C think the drawings should be left alone.
D assume the drawings will not change.
- 10 According to Clottes, some of the visitors to the area have
A helped to clean the drawings.
B taken bits of the rock home.
C been unable to take photographs.
D misunderstood what the pictures mean.
- 11 Henry de Lumley is keen to
A set up research projects.
B safeguard public rights.
C keep out individual visitors.
D ban traffic in the area.
- 12 Clottes disagrees with Henry de Lumley's suggestion because he thinks
A it won't work.
B visitors will protest about it.
C he has a better idea.
D it will annoy local people.
- 13 David Lavergne would prefer to
A limit the number of visitors to the site.
B arrange security to protect the site.
C reduce the overall area of the site.
D use tourist fees to finance repairs on the site.
- 14 Which word best describes Annie Echassoux's attitude?
A determined
B despairing
C unforgiving
D understanding
- 15 This article has been written about Mont Bego to
A advertise the closure of the site.
B warn visitors about the dangers of the site.
C encourage scientists to visit the site.
D describe fears about the future of the site.

Part 3

You are going to read a magazine interview with a sportswoman. Eight sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-I** the one which fits each gap (**16-22**). 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.

The Netball Captain



In our series on women in sport, Suzie Ellis went to meet England's netball captain.

Kendra Slawinski is captain of England's netball team. When I met her, she'd had a typical day for the weeks leading up to next month's World Championships: a day's teaching at a local school followed by a training session in the local supermarket car park. 'Don't you get strange looks?' I asked her. **0** **I** I might notice cars slow down out of the corner of my eye, but that's all.'

'My whole life now is all about making sure I'm at my absolute best for the Championships,' says Kendra.

' **16** ' These are her fourth World Championships and they are guaranteed to be the biggest ever, with 27 nations taking part.

'We'll have home support behind us, which is so special,' she says. 'And it's important that the reputation of netball in this country should be improved. **17** ' A home crowd will have expectations and give more support. People will expect us to start the tournament with a good game.'

Their first game is against Barbados and it comes immediately after the opening ceremony. ' **18** ' They have lots of ability.'

The England team are currently ranked fourth in the world. But, as Kendra points

out, the World Championships will be tough. 'You have to push yourself to play each day, there's no rest between games as in a series. And you can still win an international series if you lose the first game. **19** _____'

In the fifteen years since she has been playing at top level, the sport has become harder, faster. On court, players are more aggressive. 'You don't do all that training not to come out a winner,' says Kendra. '**20** _____ We're all friendlier after the game.'

Netball is also taking a far more scientific approach to fitness testing.

'It is essential that we all think and train like world-class players,' says Kendra.

'**21** _____ I see my role as supporting and encouraging the rest of the team.'

'From the very beginning, my netball career has always been carefully planned,' she says. '**22** _____'

Doubtless she will coach young players in the future, but at the moment her eyes are firmly set on her last big event. As she leads out her team in the opening candlelight ceremony, she is more than likely to have a tear in her eye.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A But the Championships are different because there's only one chance and you have to be ready to make the most of it.</p> | <p>F As far as I'm aware, we have always beaten them, but they'll be exciting to play.</p> |
| <p>B In fact, some of them help me with my speed and ball-skills training.</p> | <p>G As captain, I think it's important that I have a strong mental attitude and lead by example.</p> |
| <p>C But once the final whistle blows, you become a different person.</p> | <p>H As a result of playing here, there will be more pressure than we're used to.</p> |
| <p>D So I took the decision some time ago that this competition would be the end of it as far as playing is concerned.</p> | <p>I I'm too involved in what I'm doing – concentrating on my movements and my feet – to see anything else.</p> |
| <p>E I'm on a strict timetable to gain maximum fitness for them.</p> | |

Part 4

You are going to read a magazine article about job interviews. For questions **23-35**, decide which of the people hold these opinions. Choose from the list of people (**A-I**). Some of the people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

People			
A	Mary Pearce	F	Albert Mehrabian
B	Head Teacher	G	Sheila Rice
C	Simon Grant	H	David Artesio
D	Janet Goodwood	I	Marian Woodall
E	Director of Personnel		

Which person or people hold(s) these opinions?

You should not talk too much.	0	1	
You should not appear too keen.	23		
Interviewees should prepare what they want to say.	24		25
The more important the job, the better you should dress.	26		
Interviewers can tell how candidates feel.	27		28
Punctuality is more important than appearance.	29		
Faulty communication can affect your chances of success.	30		31
The way you dress reflects your attitude to a job.	32		33
Character is not the interviewer's main interest.	34		
People should be able to wear what they like.	35		

INTERVIEW TIPS

First impressions are often lasting ones. Studies show that people form impressions about us within the first few minutes of meeting. They observe how we dress, our eye contact, our body movement and how fast or slowly we talk, our volume and tone of voice as well as our actual words.

Mary Pearce studied to be a teacher. She says, 'I worked hard to earn my degree. When I finally graduated I was very confident.' She applied for a job at a nearby primary school and got an interview with the Head Teacher. 'I noticed a small hole in my jacket that morning,' she recalls. 'I would have changed, but I knew it would make me late, and I always think it's important to be on time.' Mary didn't get the job. In fact, one of her friends who also teaches at the school told her the Head Teacher's only comment was, 'If someone doesn't take the time to present her best image at an interview, what kind of teacher is she going to be?'

As **Simon Grant**, hotel manager, says: 'Interviewees who look as if they care about themselves are more likely to care about their jobs. People think it's what's inside that counts, but in an interview you should aim to come across in the best possible way.'

Yet many people ignore the importance of having a professional image. For example, **Janet Goodwood** worked for ten years as an administrative assistant in a large accounting firm. When the office manager retired, she applied for the position but wasn't even given an interview. 'I thought it was a mistake so I asked the Director of Personnel what had happened,' she says. 'He told me I didn't fit the image of an office manager. He suggested I improve my wardrobe before I applied again for promotion. I was shocked. I do a very good job and the way I dress shouldn't make any difference.'

Movement and gestures will also influence an interviewer's first impression of a candidate. Psychologist **Albert Mehrabian** has discovered that 7% of any message about our feelings and attitudes comes from the words we use, 38% from our voice and a surprising 55% from our facial expressions. When our facial expressions and our words send different messages the listener will put more weight on the non-verbal message. So make sure your words agree with your body language. Mixed messages will only confuse the interviewer.

It is also important not to appear too desperate for the job or too eager to please. When **Sheila Rice**, a marketing specialist, applied for a promotion her interview went so well she was offered the job on the spot. 'I was delighted,' she recalls. 'But I reacted to the offer with too much enthusiasm. Once the boss sensed how excited I was, he knew I wasn't going to turn him down. Consequently, he offered me a lower salary than I'd hoped for. I'm sure I could have got more had I managed to control my excitement.'

Finally, a consideration of what we say and how we say it will contribute to the success of an interview. **David Artesio**, the manager of an employment agency, suggests that it's a good idea to inform yourself about the company before you go for an interview. 'The annual report, for example, will tell you about areas of company involvement. Mention an area that interests you during the interview. This will give a positive note and convince others of your interest in the company.'

Business consultant **Marian Woodall** suggests you have a few questions ready and avoid speaking in long, confused sentences. As she puts it, 'Poor communicators talk in paragraphs. Successful communicators talk in short sentences and even in highlighted points.'

PAPER 2 WRITING (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1

You **must** answer this question.

- 1 You are staying in Britain and have recently been to a local art exhibition. You enjoyed the exhibition but you have some suggestions to make so that the next one will be better organised.

Read the advertisement for the exhibition and the notes you have made beside it. Then write a letter to the organiser, giving your opinion of this year's exhibition and making your suggestions for next year.

The advertisement is enclosed in a rectangular box. The text inside the box is as follows:

Annual Exhibition
by local artists

'Art in our Town'

Come and enjoy this year's exhibition.

There are over 250 excellent works of art, including paintings, photographs, sculptures and pots – all done by local people.

Everything is for sale – at reasonable prices.

The exhibition is open at the Town Hall every day for a month from 10am–6pm.

Charge £3.00

Handwritten notes are written around the box with lines pointing to specific parts of the advertisement:

- Good idea* (points to 'Annual Exhibition')
- Not all!* (points to 'Come and enjoy this year's exhibition.')
- Some lovely ones* (points to 'sculptures and pots')
- Charge £3.00* (points to the price)
- Brilliant! I bought* (points to 'Town Hall')
- Bad choice!* (points to the bottom right corner of the box)
- Too much Free = more people* (points to the bottom left corner of the box)

Write a **letter** of between **120** and **180** words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Do not write any addresses.

Part 2

Write an answer to **one** of the questions 2-5 in this part. Write your answer in **120-180** words in an appropriate style on the next page. Put the question number in the box.

- 2 You work as a local tour guide. An international travel company has asked you to write a report on a new hotel which has just opened in your town. You should comment in the report on the hotel's facilities **and** say whether you think the hotel would be suitable for international tourists.

Write your **report**.

- 3 You have been invited to write a short story for an international young people's magazine. The story must **begin** with the words:

When they met for the first time, Paul knew immediately that they would be good friends.

Write your **story**.

- 4 This is part of a letter which you received from a pen friend:

My neighbours are visiting your country this year for their first ever holiday abroad and they want to know about the food and drink. What typical dishes would you recommend? What do people usually have to drink?

Write a **letter**, giving your pen friend the relevant information. Do not write any addresses.

- 5 Answer **one** of the following two questions based on your reading of one of these set books. Write (a) or (b) as well as the number 5 in the question box, and the **title** of the book next to the box.

Great Expectations – Charles Dickens

Crime Never Pays – Oxford Bookworms Collection

Rebecca – Daphne du Maurier

The Old Man and the Sea – Ernest Hemingway

Tales of Mystery and Imagination – Edgar Allan Poe

Either (a) Which character in the book or in one of the short stories do you most dislike? Write a **composition**, giving the reasons for your choice.

Or (b) **TALKING BOOKS** – recordings of well-known books on cassettes – are becoming very popular. You have been asked to write an **article** for an English magazine, saying how well the book or one of the short stories you have read would work on cassette, and what some of the problems might be.

PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 15 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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

Example:

0 A causes B results C leads D invents

0	A	B	C	D
	—	—	—	—

TRAFFIC IN OUR CITIES

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This (0) many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk (1) accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is often difficult to (2) people to change their habits and leave their cars at home.

One possible (3) is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars by (4) charges for parking and (5) tougher fines for anyone who (6) the law. In addition, drivers could be required to pay for using particular routes at different times of the day. This system, (7) as 'road pricing', is already being introduced in a (8) of cities, using a special electronic card (9) to the windscreen of the car.

Another way of (10) with the problem is to provide cheap parking on the (11) of the city, and strictly control the number of vehicles allowed into the centre. Drivers and their passengers then use a special bus service for the (12) stage of their journey.

Of course, the most important (13) is to provide good public transport. However, to get people to (14) the comfort of their cars, public transport must be felt to be reliable, convenient and comfortable, with fares (15) at an acceptable level.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | A of | B for | C about | D by |
| 2 | A make | B arrange | C suggest | D persuade |
| 3 | A approach | B manner | C custom | D style |
| 4 | A enlarging | B increasing | C growing | D developing |
| 5 | A carrying down | B putting off | C bringing in | D taking away |
| 6 | A crosses | B refuses | C breaks | D cracks |
| 7 | A named | B seen | C called | D known |
| 8 | A quantity | B number | C total | D sum |
| 9 | A fixed | B joined | C built | D placed |
| 10 | A doing | B handling | C dealing | D solving |
| 11 | A outskirts | B border | C outside | D limit |
| 12 | A late | B end | C complete | D final |
| 13 | A thought | B thing | C work | D event |
| 14 | A pass on | B throw away | C give up | D leave out |
| 15 | A taken | B kept | C given | D stood |

Part 2

For questions **16-30**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**. Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0	<i>more</i>
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UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Franklin Roberts was a commercial airline pilot with **(0)** *more* than 21,000 hours of flying time behind him. However, in **(16)** of his great experience, he could not explain something **(17)** happened to him in the summer of 1981. As he was flying over Lake Michigan, an object appeared in the sky which took him completely **(18)** surprise. Whatever it was, it raced through the sky ahead **(19)** his plane and then turned across his path, before finally disappearing **(20)** the distance.

(21) is the kind of incident that fascinates Richard Haines, a psychologist **(22)** works at a research institute in California, and investigates reports like these **(23)** a hobby. Over the last twelve years, he **(24)** collected thousands of reports on UFOs seen by plane crews. He has concentrated **(25)** the stories told to him by pilots, **(26)** he believes they are more likely to be accurate. Pilots are trained in observation and make reliable witnesses. They would generally know what they were looking at **(27)** it were something familiar. Critics of Haines's work say that there is, in fact, **(28)** special about pilots. They claim that pilots are as capable of making mistakes as **(29)** else. However, none of this has stopped Haines, who continues to investigate UFO reports **(30)** enthusiasm.

Part 3

For questions **31-40**, 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 You must do exactly what the manager tells you.

carry

You must instructions exactly.

The gap can be filled by the words 'carry out the manager's' so you write:

0	carry out the manager's
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Write **only** the missing words **on the separate answer sheet.**

31 'If I were you Jane, I'd take an umbrella and a raincoat!' said Annabel.

advised

Annabel an umbrella and a raincoat.

32 Nobody apart from my mother thought I would win the race.

person

My mother thought I would win the race.

33 Thomas would have gone to the meeting if he had not been so tired.

tired

Thomas was to the meeting.

34 The switchboard operator connected me to the manager.

put

The switchboard operator the manager.

Test 1

35 There are very few buildings in the old city higher than this.

one

This is buildings in the old city.

36 If we'd arrived a moment later we would have missed the ferry.

in

We arrived the ferry.

37 Andrew set off for the supermarket despite the heavy rain.

though

Andrew set off for the supermarket, even heavily.

38 He decided that it wasn't worth continuing the course.

point

He decided that continuing the course.

39 The cinema was practically empty.

hardly

There the cinema.

40 We couldn't solve the problem.

solution

We were unable the problem.

Part 4

For questions 41-55, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number **on the separate answer sheet**. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word **on the separate answer sheet**. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Examples:

0	✓
00	to

LETTER OF APPLICATION

- 0 As you will see from my curriculum vitae, I have
 00 attended to university, where I studied English and
 41 Law. After finishing my course, I took out a job in a
 42 travel agency in Paris and now I organise few tours
 43 for people who wanting to go to Australia and the United
 44 States. Although I enjoy this very much, I feel I need to get
 45 more experience and it would seems to me that working as
 46 a specialised tour guide in England would help me for do
 47 that. I would rather work in an English-speaking
 48 country, as I need to practise my English. I spent one
 49 year at London University, which it was most useful. I
 50 did much conversation classes and at first I thought that
 51 I would find them difficult. However, they turned out
 52 to be very enjoyable. I will have no any difficulty in
 53 coming to England for an interview if you will let me know
 54 in plenty of the time. I enclose details of my present
 55 employer who will be too pleased to send you a reference.

Part 5

For questions 56-65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0 *discoveries*

BOOKS

Nearly all the (0) *discoveries* that have been made through the ages can be found in books. The (56) of the book is one of humankind's greatest (57) , the importance of which cannot be overestimated. Books are very adaptable, providing us with both (58) and information. The (59) of books began in Ancient Egypt, though not in a form that is (60) to us today. The books read by the Romans, however, have some (61) to the ones we read now. Until the middle of the 15th century, in Europe, all books were (62) by hand. They were often beautifully illustrated and always rare and (63) With printing came the (64) of cheap, large-scale publication and distribution of books, making (65) more widespread and accessible.

DISCOVER
INVENT
ACHIEVE
ENTERTAIN
PRODUCE
RECOGNISE
SIMILAR
WRITE
EXPENSE
POSSIBLE
KNOW

Test 1 Key

Paper 1 Reading (1 hour 15 minutes)

Part 1

1 H 2 B 3 G 4 C 5 F 6 A 7 E

Part 2

8 C 9 D 10 B 11 C 12 D 13 B 14 A 15 D

Part 3

16 E 17 H 18 F 19 A 20 C 21 G 22 D

Part 4

23 G 24/25 I/H (*in either order*) 26 E 27/28 G/F (*in either order*)
29 A 30/31 I/F (*in either order*) 32/33 B/C (*in either order*)
34 C 35 D

Questions 1–22 are given two marks each, and Questions 23–35 are given one mark each. The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

Paper 2 Writing (1 hour 30 minutes)

Task-specific mark schemes

Question 1

Content

Major points: Letter should give a generally positive opinion on this year's exhibition and make suggestions for next year. Not necessary to refer specifically to the advertisement. Candidates must refer to at least 5 of the 6 points made in the handwritten notes.

Minor points: If candidates choose to refer to "Brilliant. I bought ...", they do not need to specify the item(s) bought. Any *original* suggestions for next year.

Organisation and cohesion

Formal letter format, with early reference to why the person is writing. Clear organisation of points. Suitable opening and closing formulae.

Appropriacy of register and format

Formal letter.

Range

Language of opinion, suggestion and description. Vocabulary to do with art/exhibitions.

Target reader

Would be pleased to get the letter and would treat the suggestions seriously.

Test 1 Key

Question 2

Content

Report must give factual information and an opinion on the hotel's facilities. An evaluation of its suitability for tourists must be included for the travel company.

Range

Language of description, opinion and evaluation. Vocabulary relating to hotel facilities.

Organisation and cohesion

Report should be clearly organised. Introduction and final conclusion/evaluation.

Appropriacy of register and format

Formal register, though formal report layout not essential. NB Do not penalise if the report begins in letter format, referring to the report, provided that the bulk of the answer is written as a report.

Target reader

Would have a detailed picture of the hotel and know whether or not it would be suitable for international tourists.

Question 3

Content

Story should continue from the prompt sentence (which does not need to be copied out) and focus on Paul and his new friend(s).

Range

Past tenses. Vocabulary appropriate to chosen topic for the story.

Organisation and cohesion

Could be minimally paragraphed. Should reach a definite ending.

Appropriacy of register and format

Neutral narrative.

Target reader

Would be able to follow the storyline.

Question 4

Content

Letter should be written to the pen friend, recommending typical dishes and saying what people usually drink. NB Acceptable for candidate to write about one dish.

Range

Language of description and recommendation. Vocabulary relating to food and drink.

Organisation and cohesion

Appropriate opening and closing formulae. Clear presentation of information.

Appropriacy of register and format
Informal letter.

Target reader

Would be able to tell the neighbours something about the typical food and drink of the pen friend's country.

Question 5(a)

Content

Clear reference to which character is most disliked and why.

Range

Language of description and explanation.

Organisation and cohesion

Clear development of viewpoint with appropriate linking of ideas.

Appropriacy of register and format

Neutral composition.

Target reader

Would know why the writer dislikes the character chosen.

Question 5(b)

Content

Clear reference to the book chosen.

Evaluation/explanation of how well the book would work on cassette.

Identification/explanation of possible problems.

Range

Language of description, opinion, explanation. Possible use of vocabulary relating to sound recording/people's voices.

Organisation and cohesion

Clear development of ideas, with appropriate linking.

Appropriacy of register and format

Register could range from the informal to the formal, but must be consistent throughout.

Target reader

Would understand the writer's view of how well (or otherwise) the book would work on cassette.

Paper 3 Use of English (1 hour 15 minutes)

Part 1

1 A 2 D 3 A 4 B 5 C 6 C 7 D 8 B
9 A 10 C 11 A 12 D 13 B 14 C 15 B

Test 1 Key

Part 2

16 spite 17 that/which 18 by 19 of 20 into/in
21 T/this/T/that/S/such 22 who 23 as/for 24 has
25 on 26 since/as/because/for 27 if 28 nothing
29 anyone/anybody 30 with

Part 3

31 advised Jane (1) to take (1)
32 was the only one/person (1) who/that (1)
33 too tired (1) to go (1)
34 put me / my call (1) through to (1)
35 one of (1) the highest/tallest (1)
36 just in time (1) to catch/get/take/board / for (1)
37 though it was (1) raining (1)
38 there was (1) no/little point (in) (1)
39 was hardly (1) anyone/anybody (1) OR were hardly (1) any people in (1)
40 to find a solution (1) to (1)

Part 4

41 out 42 few 43 who 44 ✓ 45 would 46 for
47 ✓ 48 ✓ 49 it 50 much 51 ✓ 52 any
53 will 54 the 55 too

Part 5

56 invention 57 achievements 58 entertainment
59 production/producing 60 recognisable 61 similarity/ies
62 written 63 expensive 64 possibility 65 knowledge

Questions 1–30 and 41–65 carry one mark each, and Questions 31–40 carry two marks each. The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.