

Test 2 (COLLINS)

PAPER 1 READING AND USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 15 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and choose which answer (A, B, C or D) best completes each gap. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 A say B make C do D offer

Answer: 

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Mass Marketing Fraud

Mass marketing fraud is a kind of fraud in which emails, letters, phone calls or adverts (0) ..... false promises in order to obtain money from victims. A person does not have to benefit (1) ..... the fraud to be guilty of the offence. As soon as they have (2) ..... a dishonest or false statement, they have (3) ..... a crime. Mass marketing fraudsters trick victims with false promises of cash prizes, goods or services in (4) ..... for upfront fees. They can (5) ..... from foreign lottery frauds to romance fraud, in which fraudsters pretend to have romantic intentions towards Internet daters to gain their trust in the (6) ..... of obtaining money. Mass marketing fraud is becoming a more serious and complex crime. Research (7) ..... out a few years ago showed that almost half of the UK adult population were (8) ..... to be targeted by some kind of fraud and they estimated that UK consumers lose about £3.5 billion to fraud every year.

- |   |            |             |             |            |
|---|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | A from     | B with      | C at        | D in       |
| 2 | A made     | B said      | C done      | D told     |
| 3 | A carried  | B committed | C completed | D acted    |
| 4 | A place    | B trade     | C exchange  | D turn     |
| 5 | A reach    | B stretch   | C range     | D spread   |
| 6 | A ambition | B belief    | C wish      | D hope     |
| 7 | A took     | B carried   | C made      | D set      |
| 8 | A likely   | B easy      | C available | D possible |

Part 2

For questions 9–16, read the text below and think of the word which best completes each gap. Use **one** word only in each gap. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 N O

**Sleep may solve grammar problems**

Do you know when to use 'who' and when to use 'whom'? 'Affect' and 'effect'? If you have (0) ..... idea, open a textbook, but also (9) ..... sure to get a good night's sleep. According to newly published research, sleep plays an important part in learning grammar. The researchers invented a new grammar (10) ..... create sets of letter sequences or 'chunks' of letters. Students (11) ..... told that the letter sequences were constructed according to a set of grammatical rules. They then tried to see (12) ..... they could memorise these sequences. After that, different students waited for different lengths of time before they tried to remember the rules. Some students slept between stages and others did not. Participants (13) ..... slept between stages performed much better (14) ..... those who did not and were able to identify grammatical from non-grammatical letter sequences. So the next time you think you can do (15) ..... a good night's sleep, think again. Sleep (16) ..... just help you learn those tricky grammatical rules.

Part 3

For questions 17–24, read the text below. Then use the word in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that completes the gap in the same line. Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 A B I L I T Y

**Well-being**

Well-being is determined by physical and non-physical factors. The (0) ..... of a society to produce and consume goods and services determines its standard of living. However, in the long run, even more critical is how well society manages the (17) ..... environment and meets basic needs like food, water and clean air for the (18) ..... of planet Earth now and in the future.

A survey carried out in 2011 showed that 73 per cent of people mentioned the environment as an important factor in well-being, only behind health, family and friends and job (19) ..... Clearly, the negative impacts of human activity and (20) ..... growth on the environment are an important concern. Therefore, problems such as (21) ....., the loss of green spaces and the (22) ..... use of natural resources are important (23) ..... when looking at the well-being of society. The use of land and the (24) ..... of the countryside are also important issues that have to be addressed.

ABLE

NATURE

INHABIT

SECURE

ECONOMY

POLLUTE

EFFICIENT

CONSIDER

PROTECT

Part 4

For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence in each pair so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in capitals. Do not change the word in capitals. You have to use between two and five words, including the word in capitals. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 The bed was so uncomfortable that we complained to the hotel manager.

SUCH

It ..... that we complained to the hotel manager.

The gap can be completed by 'was such an uncomfortable bed' so write:

Answer: 0 WAS SUCH AN UNCOMFORTABLE BED

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

25 Even though the weather was bad, we had a great holiday.

SPITE

In ..... , we had a great holiday.

26 I invented an excuse because I didn't want to go to Sue's party.

CAME

I ..... an excuse for not going to Sue's party.

27 It was three years since I had seen Mark.

FOR

I ..... three years.

28 I didn't know there was a problem so I couldn't help.

KNOWN

Had ..... the problem, I could have helped.

29 I think it would be better to have a quiet evening at home this Saturday.

SOONER

I ..... a quiet evening at home this Saturday.

30 Sam probably decided to work late this evening.

MUST

Sam ..... to work late this evening.

## Part 5

You are going to read an extract from an adventure novel. For questions 31–36, choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text.

I returned from the City on that May afternoon disgusted with life. I had been back in England for three months and was fed up with it. If anyone had told me a year ago that I would have been feeling like that, I would have laughed at him; but there was the fact. The weather made me feel ill, the talk of the ordinary Englishman made me sick, I couldn't get enough exercise and the entertainment in London seemed flat. 'Richard Hannay,' I kept telling myself, 'you have got into the wrong ditch, my friend, and you had better climb out.'

It made me bite my lips to think of the plans I'd made during those last years in Bulawayo. I had got my inheritance – not one of the big ones, but good enough for me – and I had figured out all kinds of ways of enjoying myself. My father had brought me out to South Africa from Scotland at the age of six and I had never been home since; so England was like an adventure to me and I counted on stopping there for the rest of my days.

But from the first I was disappointed with it. In about a week I was tired of seeing the sights and in less than a month I had had enough of restaurants and theatres and race-meetings. I had no real friend to go about with, which probably explains things. Plenty of people invited me to their houses, but they didn't seem much interested in me. A lot of ladies asked me to tea to meet schoolmasters from New Zealand and editors from Vancouver, and that was the most boring business of all. Here was I, thirty-seven years old, sound in wind and limb, with enough money to have a good time, yawning my head off all day. I had just about settled to clear out and get back to South Africa, for I was the best bored man in the United Kingdom.

That afternoon I had been worrying my brokers about investments to give my mind something to work on, and on my way home I turned into my club. I had a drink and read the evening papers. They were full of the row in the Near East, and there was an article about Karolides, the Greek Premier. I rather liked the chap. From all accounts he seemed the one big man in the show; and he played an honest game too, which was more than could be said for most of them. I gathered that they hated him in Berlin and Vienna, but that we were going to stick by him, and one paper said that he was the only barrier between Europe and the end of the world. I remember wondering if I could get a job in those parts. It struck me that Albania was the sort of place that might keep a man from yawning.

About six o'clock I went home, dressed, dined at the Café Royal and turned into a music-hall. It was a silly show and I did not stay long. The night was fine and clear as I walked back to the flat I had hired near Portland Place. The crowd surged past me on the pavements, busy and chattering, and I envied the people for having something to do. I gave half-a-crown to a beggar because I saw him yawn; he was a fellow-sufferer. At Oxford Circus I looked up into the spring sky and I made a vow. I would give England another day to come up with something; if nothing happened, I would take the next boat for the Cape.

- 31 What are Hannay's feelings about London?
- A He had expected it to be more exciting.
  - B He can't understand the way English people speak.
  - C The people who live there are ordinary.
  - D He finds it too hot.
- 32 What do we learn about Hannay in the second paragraph?
- A He had lived in Scotland for most of his childhood.
  - B He had been planning to live in England.
  - C He had spent most of his adult life in Bulawayo.
  - D He was enjoying his life in South Africa.
- 33 What does Hannay say about his first few weeks in England?
- A There weren't enough places for him to visit.
  - B He found sightseeing tiring.
  - C He needed someone to explain things to him.
  - D Having a friend there would have made the experience better.
- 34 What does Hannay suggest about 'them' when he says 'which was more than could be said for most of them'? (lines 24–25)
- A He doesn't know much about them.
  - B They are less important than Karolides.
  - C Karolides is more honest than most of them.
  - D They are not taking the situation seriously.
- 35 What impression are we given of Karolides?
- A He is an important person to have around at a dangerous time.
  - B The newspapers do not agree with him.
  - C He is preventing Europe from expanding its influence in the world.
  - D He doesn't have many supporters.
- 36 Why does Hannay see the beggar as 'a fellow sufferer'?
- A They both envy the people in the crowd.
  - B Neither of them has a job.
  - C They are both tired.
  - D They are both bored.

## Part 6

You are going to read an article about a scientist. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Complete the gaps (37–42) in the article with the sentences A–G. There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

### The Renaissance Man: How to become a scientist over and over again

Erez Lieberman Aiden will talk with you on any number of intellectual topics. Just don't ask him what he does. 'This is actually the most difficult question that I run into on a regular basis,' he says. 'I really don't have anything for that.'

37 Aiden is a scientist, but while most of his peers stay within a specific field – say, neuroscience or genetics – Aiden crosses them with almost casual abandon. His research has taken him across molecular biology, linguistics, physics, engineering and mathematics. He has studied the evolution of human culture through the lens of four per cent of all the books ever published. Before that, he solved the three-dimensional structure of the human genome, studied the mathematics of verbs and invented something called the iShoe, which can diagnose balance problems in elderly people. 'I guess I just view myself as a scientist,' he says.

38 Instead, Aiden is interested in problems that cross the boundaries of different disciplines. He moves about, searching for ideas that will stimulate his curiosity, extend his horizons and hopefully make a big impact. 'I don't view myself as a practitioner of a particular skill or method,' he tells me. 'I'm constantly looking at what's the most interesting problem that I could possibly work on. I really try to figure out what sort of scientist I need to be in order to solve the problem I'm interested in solving.'

39 He gravitates to problems that he knows little about. 'The reason is that most projects fail,' he says. 'If the project you know a lot about fails,

you haven't gained anything. If a project you know relatively little about fails, you potentially have a bunch of new and better ideas.' And Aiden has a habit of using his failures as springboards for success.

As a child, Aiden learnt the value of being curious and well-rounded from his father, a technology entrepreneur called Aharon Lieberman. 40 'The idea that one could support oneself by making ideas a reality is one my dad always emphasises. He gave me a lot of self-confidence. This helps, because when you suddenly change the subject in your work, all you take with you are your brains and your confidence in your own ability to figure things out.'

Aiden's approach is similar to an older era for the sciences, when people like Leibniz and Newton commanded respect in a variety of different fields. Such people are a rare breed in today's world, where the widening frontiers of scientific knowledge steer scientists into narrow specialist channels. 41 'Thirty years ago, you didn't know what was going on in a different field and you didn't have Google. It could take you months to figure out that an idea was a good or bad one. These days, you can get a good sense of that in a matter of minutes. That's really, really huge. It makes it much easier to move from one field to another.'

The free flow of information also makes it clear how many problems there still are, enough to fill a rich career of discipline-hopping. 42 'Now, I think, wow, we don't know anything yet.'

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A Rather than specialising in any one area, Aiden takes the opposite tack.   | E 'I spent many days and even summer months working with him in his factory,' says Aiden.   |
| B But Aiden senses that the balance is shifting and the connective power of the Internet plays a large part in that. | F 'I had this feeling out of graduate school that everything had been done,' says Aiden.  |
| C And having expertise in a wide range of subjects has its advantages.   | G His approach is in contrast to the standard scientific career which tends to be to find an area of interest and become increasingly knowledgeable about it. |
| D It is easy to understand why.  |   |

Part 7

You are going to read an article about moving to another country. For each of the questions 43–52, choose one of the paragraphs (A–D). You can choose the paragraphs more than once.

Which paragraph

- comments on the difficulty of fitting into another culture? 43
- states that it isn't necessarily easier to meet new people? 44
- recommends getting help with accommodation? 45
- suggests that our past experiences often determine how we behave? 46
- says that it is sensible to move to a country for a short period to begin with? 47
- suggests that there is an advantage to moving on your own? 48
- gives an example of how living abroad can be cheaper? 49
- argues that employment in another country can be profitable? 50
- recommends maintaining financial interests at home? 51
- argues that people living abroad become more open-minded? 52

# A New Life Abroad

Many of us dream of starting a new life abroad. But is the reality as good as the dream?

- A** The promise of a better quality of life is often quoted as the main reason for moving abroad. The possibility of making new friends, of spending more time with the family and having more opportunities for leisure activities are examples of how people believe this may be achieved. However, the hope of a better life is often difficult to realise. When you take off to another country, you take your emotional baggage with you. Why should it be easier to make friends in a strange culture? Why should life in another country offer you the freedom to spend more time with your family? Would you really become a more active person simply by living abroad? Advice to those with this ambition is to be clear what you want and why moving abroad is the answer.
- B** The need to find work is a major reason for moving to another country. Taking up a position abroad can offer exciting challenges and result in better working conditions and remuneration. If you class yourself as a potential occupational migrant, the advice is to secure a position before you move, making sure contracts have been read, agreed and signed on both sides. Experts also recommend testing the water first by taking up seasonal work such as a summer job or a short-term contract to get a feel for the country and the experience of working abroad. It can also be useful if your employer can find you somewhere to live, or is willing to subsidise your housing costs, even on a temporary basis.
- C** Students are another group for whom the idea of spending time abroad is appealing. As entry into university becomes more competitive, students are more willing to consider doing a course in another country. Many universities target international students; indeed many of them depend on the income such students bring in. Courses abroad could be more suited to your interests. What is more, living abroad and gaining experience of another culture can make you more valuable to future employers. Opportunities in both work and your social life open up dramatically as your circle of contacts grows. Relocating on your own, without friends and family, will force you to get out and meet new people. And of course, it is generally accepted that people who live abroad become more tolerant and appreciative of other cultures. Advice to anyone looking into this option but wary of doing an entire degree abroad is to consider a course that offers one year abroad as part of the overall degree.
- D** Enjoying retirement is another motivation for moving abroad. The idea of spending your later years somewhere warm and sunny is popular with many people from colder climates and a lifetime of savings can often last longer if you move to a country with a lower standard of living. Decisions on where to go are often made on the basis of a favourite summer holiday destination. However, does a two-week holiday really give you a clear idea of the consequences of uprooting and relocating abroad? Many people returning home after a failed attempt at emigration cite missing friends and family as a major cause of unhappiness. And of course, healthcare becomes a major cause for concern for senior citizens; not having a clear idea of what you are entitled to can also lead to disappointment. Experts advise anyone thinking of moving abroad to avoid selling their homes. They recommend renting properties out instead so that there is something to return to should things go wrong.

Part 1

You **must** answer this question. Write your answer in an appropriate style (140–190 words).

- 1 In your English class you have been talking about employment. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay. Write an essay using **all** the notes and give reasons for your point of view.



<b>HOMEWORK</b>	
Essay title	'Younger people should be given priority over older people when applying for jobs.' Do you agree?
Notes	
Write about:	
1.	<i>the importance of younger people getting their first job</i>
2.	<i>the wider experience older people have</i>
3.	<i>your own idea</i>

Now write your **essay**.

Part 2

You must write an answer to one of the questions 2–4. Write your answer in an appropriate style (140–190 words).

- 2 You see this announcement in an international student magazine:

**Is there a popular festival that takes place in your country?  
Is it something our readers would enjoy reading about?**

You are invited to send in a review of a local or national festival you know about. The best submissions will be included in next month's magazine.

Write your **review**.

- 3 You have received an email from an English-speaking friend, Emma. Read this part of the email and then write your email to Emma.

From: Emma  
Subject: Party Invitation

Many thank for inviting me to your party! Yes, I'd love to come!

I've never been to your home so could you tell me the best way to get there? I'll be arriving at the airport so directions from there would be great. What's the weather like at the moment? I'm wondering if I need to bring warm clothes.

Write your **email**.

- 4 Your English teacher has asked you to write about the shopping facilities in your area. You should say what people like about the facilities and what could be done to improve them. Carry out a survey of local people and write a report on your findings.

Write your **report**.

