

## READING & USE OF ENGLISH 1 hour 30 minutes

### PART 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 A take                      B put                      C turn                      D set

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
---	----------	----------	----------	----------

# Marketing Movies

Hyping, or to **0** B it more politely, marketing movies can double their budget. And in the end, does it really **1** \_\_\_\_\_ the trick? Those without the major studios' huge spending **2** \_\_\_\_\_ are not convinced. 'There will always be an audience that follows the big campaigns,' says Andrea Klein, of the British Film Institute, 'but there is another which doesn't **3** \_\_\_\_\_ to four-page colour ads.' For this audience, reviews are all-important. Publicist Jonathan Rutter concurs: 'Most of our films can be killed **4** \_\_\_\_\_ dead by bad reviews,' he says.

Although he is not **5** \_\_\_\_\_ to the odd gimmick, he warns against too much hype: 'I get put off films which are over-marketed,' he says. 'People don't like to be spoon-fed, they prefer to make up their own minds.' For Hollywood blockbusters, **6** \_\_\_\_\_ people to make up their own minds is not a viable marketing strategy. Films on this scale are caught up in a **7** \_\_\_\_\_ circle. To **8** \_\_\_\_\_ inflated production costs a mass audience must be found, and to find that audience takes a giant publicity budget.

- |                |            |              |             |
|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 A pull       | B work     | C play       | D do        |
| 2 A force      | B strength | C weight     | D power     |
| 3 A rise       | B trigger  | C respond    | D stir      |
| 4 A stone      | B flat     | C point      | D cold      |
| 5 A reluctant  | B counter  | C averse     | D obstinate |
| 6 A leaving    | B availing | C consenting | D giving    |
| 7 A relentless | B vicious  | C brutal     | D merciless |
| 8 A restore    | B refund   | C recover    | D reimburse |

## PART 2

For questions 9–16, 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 **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	I	N																	
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

# THE KARAOKE CULTURE

We live in a culture that values participation over ability: the karaoke culture. **0** \_\_\_\_\_ In \_\_\_\_\_ broadcasting, it seems we cannot escape the vogue for 'access TV', 'people shows' and 'video diaries'. **9** \_\_\_\_\_ is our apparent obsession with documenting our own lives that, in future, programmes will be replaced by cameras in every room, so that we can watch **10** \_\_\_\_\_ endlessly on TV. In the countless shows that fill our daytime schedules, **11** \_\_\_\_\_ audience has become the star. The public make programmes, the public participate in programmes, the public become performers. Anybody **12** \_\_\_\_\_ do it!

But there is a world of difference between enjoying something and joining in. If we all join in, **13** \_\_\_\_\_ is the point of artists or experts? If everything is accessible, **14** \_\_\_\_\_ can be no mystery, no mystique. I love listening to a genius and learning from (or even just appreciating) his or her skill. **15** \_\_\_\_\_ assume then that I can 'have a go at' their craft **16** \_\_\_\_\_ be monstrous impudence on my part.

### PART 3

For questions 17–24, 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 space 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	T	R	A	I	N	E	E							
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

#### BUSINESS PRESENTATIONS

Ancient man used sticks of charcoal to draw pictures on cave walls in order to communicate (with, probably, their deities and 0 trainee huntsmen).

TRAIN

Today, their direct 17 \_\_\_\_\_ are required to demonstrate that they can

DESCEND

use much more sophisticated tools with 18 \_\_\_\_\_ in order to make

EASY

effective presentations to today's business audiences. In a business environment in which the presentation of clear, easily understandable information is a

19 \_\_\_\_\_ and in which memorability is key, managers should be constantly

NECESSARY

20 \_\_\_\_\_ their equipment to keep pace with developments.

GRADE

Audiences expect high-quality presentations that are 21 \_\_\_\_\_ stimulating

VISION

and get the message across without wasting time. Professionally made

presentations clearly 22 \_\_\_\_\_ that the person giving them has thought

SIGNIFICANT

through the issues and knows what they are talking about. They can put a

23 \_\_\_\_\_ case that wins over an audience and they can put you, or your

PERSUADE

your company, in the most 24 \_\_\_\_\_ light possible.

ADVANTAGE

**PART 4**

For questions 25–30, 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 three and eight words, including the word given. Here is an example (0):

**Example:**

0 Dan definitely won't be able to afford a holiday this year.

possibility

There \_\_\_\_\_ to afford a holiday this year.

0 is no possibility of Dan being able

Write **only** the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

---

25 Once I made sure there was no reason to be afraid, I went ahead.

fear

Having satisfied \_\_\_\_\_, I went ahead.

26 The manager praised one particular player.

singled

One particular player \_\_\_\_\_ praise by the manager.

27 He denied the accusation unconvincingly, which made me think he was guilty.

**led**

His \_\_\_\_\_ believe that he was guilty.

28 There came a time when I completely ran out of patience.

**stage**

I \_\_\_\_\_ more patience left.

29 It is likely that she will get very angry when she finds out.

**liable**

She \_\_\_\_\_ fit when she finds out.

30 Being inexperienced was a disadvantage to her when she applied for promotion.

**counted**

Her \_\_\_\_\_ when she applied for promotion.

## PART 5

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 31–36, 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.

### TEST 4

## Fat Mikey

Even in my dewy days, I never gazed at the world wide-eyed with wonder. If I wasn't born shrewd, at least I grew up too smart to be naive. So how come in the prime of my life, at the height of my powers, I could not foresee what would happen in the Torkelson case? Was I too street smart? Had I been around the block so many times that I had finally lost my sense of direction?

Ages ago, soon after I became a criminal defense lawyer, Fat Mikey LoTriglio hailed me across the vast concrete expanse of the courthouse steps. 'Hey, girlie!' His tomato of a face wore an expression that seemed (I squinted) amiable, pretty surprising considering he'd just been sprung from Elmira after doing two and a half years on the three counts of aggravated assault I'd prosecuted him for.

'Come over here,' he called out. 'Hey, I'm not going to kill you.' In Fat Mikey's world, that was not hyperbole but a promise; he got busy straightening his tie to demonstrate he was not concealing a Walther PPK. 'I hear you're not working for the D.A. any more,' he boomed. I strolled over, smiling to show I didn't hold any grudges either, and offered my hand, which he shook in the overly vigorous manner of a man trying to show a professional woman that he's comfortable with professional women. Then I handed him my business card. I was not unaware that Fat Mikey was one of three organized crime figures the cops routinely picked up for questioning on matters of Mob-related mayhem. To have Fat Mikey as a client was to have an annuity.

He glanced down at my card to recall my name. 'Lee?'

Naturally, I didn't respond 'Fat?' And to call him 'Mike' after having called him 'a vulture feasting on society's entrails' in my summation might seem presumptuous. So I murmured a polite 'Mmm?'

'A girl like you from a good family -'

'Are you kidding?' I started to say, but he wouldn't let me.

'I could tell you got class, watching you at the trial,' he went on. 'You know how? Good posture - and not just in the morning. Plus you say 'whom.' Anyways, you really think you can make a living defending guys like me?' He didn't seem so much sexist as sincerely

curious. 'This is what you had in mind when you went to law school?' he inquired.

'No. Back then I was leaning toward Eskimo fishing rights. But this is what I'm good at.'

He shook his head at my folly. 'When a guy's ass is in a sling, you think he's gonna hire a girl who says 'whom?'

'If he's partial to his ass he will.'

Fat Mikey's upper lip twitched. For him, that was a smile. Then, almost paternally, he shook a beefy index finger at me. 'A girl like you should be more particular about the company she keeps.'

Years later, I would learn how wise Fat Mikey was.

Nevertheless, from the beginning I knew there were limits to keeping bad company. I could be sympathetic to my clients without getting emotionally involved. A lot of them had had sad childhoods. Many had been victims of grievous social injustice, or of terrible parents (who were themselves victims of terrible parents). Still, I never forgot they were criminals. And while I may have delighted in a bad guy's black humour, or a tough broad's cynicism, I was never one of those attorneys who got naughty thrills socializing with hoods. You'd never catch me inviting a client - let's say Melody Ann Toth, for argument's sake - to go shopping and out for meals so we could chitchat about old beaux ... or about what she might expect at her upcoming trial for robbing three branches of the Long Island Savings Bank on what might have been an otherwise boring Thursday.

For their part, most of my clients (including Fat Mikey, who retained me two years after that conversation on the courthouse steps) wouldn't think I was exactly a laugh a minute either. Whatever their personal definition of a good time was, I wasn't it. Unlike me, Fat Mikey simply did not get a kick out of crocheting afghans or listening to National Public Radio. With fists the size of rump roasts, Mikey looked like what he was: a man for whom aggravated assault was not just a profession but a pleasure. As for Melody Ann, with her pink-blond hair that resembled attic insulation, the only reason she'd go shopping at Saks would be to knock off the Estée Lauder counter when she ran out of lip liner. My clients had no reason or desire to try to pass for upper middle class.

For that reason alone, Norman Torkelson was different right from the beginning.

- 31 When Fat Mikey shouted 'Hey, girлие!', the narrator
- A had a brief feeling of guilt about what she had previously done to him.
  - B had difficulty in distinguishing what sort of mood he was in.
  - C thought that it was impossible for him to be out of prison already.
  - D remembered that he had been given a shorter prison sentence than expected.
- 32 The narrator gave Fat Mikey her business card because
- A she felt that he could be of advantage to her in her present job.
  - B she felt that it would show that there was no bad feeling between them.
  - C she wanted to behave in a way she thought appropriate for professional women.
  - D she feared that there was a danger of him becoming aggressive.
- 33 What do we learn about Fat Mikey's trial?
- A The narrator's use of 'whom' during it had struck Mikey as being inappropriate.
  - B Mikey felt that her contribution at it had been crucial to the outcome.
  - C The narrator's description of him at it made it hard for her to treat him like a friend.
  - D Mikey felt that her behaviour at it had been inappropriate for a woman.
- 34 When they talked about her suitability as a defender,
- A Mikey said that he did not think she would do well when defending certain people.
  - B the narrator was puzzled as to what he meant by the advice he gave her.
  - C Mikey felt that his comments on the subject might have offended her.
  - D the narrator said that people who wanted to get out of trouble would employ her.
- 35 What does the narrator imply about some other attorneys?
- A They attracted criticism because of their relationships with some of their clients.
  - B They paid too much attention to the unfortunate backgrounds of some of their clients.
  - C They became friendly with some of their clients despite knowing that they shouldn't.
  - D They weren't as interested in some of their clients as they pretended to be.
- 36 What does the narrator say about the majority of her clients?
- A Their personal appearance was important to them.
  - B They committed crimes they were not likely to get away with.
  - C They regarded her as something of a disappointment.
  - D It would not occur to them to socialize with her.

## PART 6

You are going to read an article. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A–H the one which fits each gap (37–43). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

# HELP GUIDE US THROUGH THE UNIVERSE

*Sir Martin Rees, Astronomer Royal, launches this year's Young Science Writer competition*

If you ask scientists what they're doing, the answer won't be 'Finding the origin of the universe', 'Seeking the cure for cancer' or suchlike. It will involve something very specialised, a small piece of the jigsaw that builds up the big picture.

37

So, unless they are cranks or geniuses, scientists don't shoot directly for a grand goal – they focus on bite-sized problems that seem timely and tractable. But this strategy (though prudent) carries an occupational risk: they may forget they're wearing blinkers and fail to see their own work in its proper perspective.

38

I would personally derive far less satisfaction from my research if it interested only a few other academics. But presenting one's work to non-specialists isn't easy. We scientists often do it badly, although the experience helps us to see our work in a broader context. Journalists can do it better, and their efforts can put a key discovery in perspective, converting an arcane paper published in an obscure journal into a tale that can inspire others.

39

On such occasions, people often raise general concerns about the way science is going and the impact it may have; they wonder whether taxpayers get value for money from the research they support. More intellectual audiences wonder about the basic nature of science: how objective can we be? And how creative? Is science genuinely a progressive enterprise? What are its limits and are we anywhere near them? It is hard to explain, in simple language,

even a scientific concept that you understand well. My own (not always effective) attempts have deepened my respect for science reporters, who have to assimilate quickly, with a looming deadline, a topic they may be quite unfamiliar with.

40

It's unusual for science to earn newspaper headlines. Coverage that has to be restricted to crisp newsworthy breakthroughs in any case distorts the way science develops. Scientific advances are usually gradual and cumulative, and better suited to feature articles, or documentaries – or even books, for which the latent demand is surprisingly strong. For example, millions bought *A Brief History of Time*, which caught the public imagination.

41

Nevertheless, serious books do find a ready market. That's the good news for anyone who wants to enter this competition. But books on pyramidology, visitations by aliens, and suchlike do even better: a symptom of a fascination with the paranormal and 'New Age' concepts. It is depressing that these are often featured uncritically in the media, distracting attention from more genuine advances.

42

Most scientists are quite ordinary, and their lives unremarkable. But occasionally they exemplify the link between genius and madness; these 'eccentrics' are more enticing biographees.

43

There seems, gratifyingly, to be no single 'formula' for science writing – many themes are still under-exploited. Turning out even 700 words seems a daunting task if you're faced with a clean sheet of paper or a blank screen, but less so if you have done enough reading and interviewing on a subject to become inspired. For research students who enter the competition, science (and how you do it) is probably more interesting than personal autobiography. But if, in later life, you become both brilliant and crazy, you can hope that someone else writes a best-seller about you.

- A** However, over-sensational claims are a hazard for them. Some researchers themselves 'hype up' new discoveries to attract press interest. Maybe it matters little what people believe about Darwinism or cosmology. But we should be more concerned that misleading or over-confident claims on any topic of practical import don't gain wide currency. Hopes of miracle cures can be raised; risks can be either exaggerated, or else glossed over for commercial pressures. Science popularisers – perhaps even those who enter this competition – have to be as sceptical of some scientific claims as journalists routinely are of politicians.
- B** Despite this, there's a tendency in recent science writing to be chatty, laced with gossip and biographical detail. But are scientists as interesting as their science? The lives of Albert Einstein and Richard Feynman are of interest, but is that true of the routine practitioner?
- C** Two mathematicians have been treated as such in recent books: Paul Erdos, the obsessive itinerant Hungarian (who described himself as 'a machine for turning coffee into theorems') and John Nash, a pioneer of game theory, who resurfaced in his sixties, after 30 years of insanity, to receive a Nobel prize.
- D** For example, the American physicist Robert Wilson spent months carrying out meticulous measurements with a microwave antenna which eventually revealed the 'afterglow of creation' – the 'echo' of the Big Bang with which our universe began. Wilson was one of the rare scientists with the luck and talent to make a really great discovery, but afterwards he acknowledged that its importance didn't sink in until he read a 'popular' description of it in the *New York Times*.
- E** More surprising was the commercial success of Sir Roger Penrose's *The Emperor's New Mind*. This is a fascinating romp through Penrose's eclectic enthusiasms – enjoyable and enlightening. But it was a surprising best seller, as much of it is heavy going. The sales pitch 'great scientist says mind is more than a mere machine' was plainly alluring. Many who bought it must have got a nasty surprise when they opened it.
- F** But if they have judged right, it won't be a trivial problem – indeed it will be the most difficult that they are likely to make progress on. The great zoologist Sir Peter Medawar famously described scientific work as 'the art of the soluble'. 'Scientists,' he wrote, 'get no credit for failing to solve a problem beyond their capacities. They earn at best the kindly contempt reserved for utopian politicians.'
- G** This may be because, for non-specialists, it is tricky to demarcate well-based ideas from flaky speculation. But it's crucially important not to blur this distinction when writing articles for a general readership. Otherwise credulous readers may take too much on trust, whereas hard-nosed sceptics may reject all scientific claims, without appreciating that some have firm empirical support.
- H** Such a possibility is one reason why this competition to encourage young people to take up science writing is so important and why I am helping to launch it today. Another is that popular science writing can address wider issues. When I give talks about astronomy and cosmology, the questions that interest people most are the truly 'fundamental' ones that I can't answer: 'Is there life in space?', 'Is the universe infinite?' or 'Why didn't the Big Bang happen sooner?'

## PART 7

You are going to read an extract from an article about the Greek philosopher Socrates. For questions 44–53, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In which section are the following mentioned?

relationships between people in Socrates' time 44

the continuing importance of Socrates' beliefs 45

the writer's theory concerning what happened to Socrates 46

why little is known about Socrates as a man 47

how the writer set about getting information relevant to Socrates 48

the difference between common perceptions of Socrates and what he was really like 49

an aim that Socrates was critical of 50

the realization that finding out about Socrates was a difficult task 51

how well known Socrates was during his time 52

an issue that Socrates considered in great detail 53

## Seeking Socrates

*It may be more than 2,400 years since his death, but the Greek philosopher can still teach us a thing or two about leading 'the good life'. Bettany Hughes digs deeper.*

- A** Sharing breakfast with an award-winning author in an Edinburgh hotel a few years back, the conversation came round to what I was writing next. 'A book on Socrates,' I mumbled through my muesli. 'Socrates!' he exclaimed. 'What a brilliant doughnut subject. Really rich and succulent with a great hole in the middle where the central character should be.' I felt my smile fade because, of course, he was right. Socrates, the Greek philosopher, might be one of the most famous thinkers of all time, but, as far as we know, he wrote not a single word down. Born in Athens in 469BC, condemned to death by a democratic Athenian court in 399BC, Socrates philosophized freely for close on half a century. Then he was found guilty of corrupting the young and of disrespecting the city's traditional gods. His punishment? Lethal hemlock poison in a small prison cell. We don't have Socrates' personal archive; and we don't even know where he was buried. So, for many, he has come to seem aloof and nebulous – a daunting intellectual figure – always just out of reach.
- B** But that is a crying shame. Put simply, we think the way we do because Socrates thought the way he did. His famous aphorism, 'the unexamined life is not worth living', is a central tenet for modern times. His philosophies – 24 centuries old – are also remarkably relevant today. Socrates was acutely aware of the dangers of excess and overindulgence. He berated his peers for a selfish pursuit of material gain. He questioned the value of going to fight under an ideological banner of 'democracy'. What is the point of city walls, warships and glittering statues, he asked, if we are not happy? The pursuit of happiness is one of the political pillars of the West. We are entering what has been described as 'an age of empathy'. So Socrates' forensic, practical investigation of how to lead 'the good life' is more illuminating, more necessary than ever.
- C** Rather than being some kind of remote, tunic-clad bearded who wandered around classical columns, Socrates was a man of the streets. The philosopher tore through Athens like a tornado, drinking, partying, sweating in the gym as hard as, if not harder than the next man. For him, philosophy was essential to human life. His mission: to find the best way to live on earth. As Cicero, the Roman author, perceptively put it: 'Socrates brought philosophy down from the skies.' And so to try to put him back on to the streets he loved and where his philosophy belonged, I have spent 10 years investigating the eastern Mediterranean landscape to find clues of his life and the 'Golden Age of Athens'. Using the latest archaeology, newly discovered historical sources, and the accounts of his key followers, Plato and Xenophon, I have endeavoured to create a Socrates-shaped space, in the glittering city of 500BC Athens – ready for the philosopher to inhabit.
- D** The street jargon used to describe the Athens of Socrates' day gives us a sense of its character. His hometown was known as 'sleek', 'oily', 'violet-crowned', 'busybody' Athens. Lead curse tablets left in drains, scribbled down by those in the world's first true democracy, show that however progressive fifth-century Athenians were, their radical political experiment – allowing the demos (the people) to have kratos (power) – did not do away with personal rivalries and grudges. Far from it. In fact, in the city where every full citizen was a potent politician, backbiting and cliquery came to take on epic proportions. By the time of his death, Socrates was caught up in this crossfire.
- E** His life story is a reminder that the word 'democracy' is not a magic wand. It does not automatically vaporize all ills. This was Socrates' beef, too – a society can only be good not because of the powerful words it bandies around, but thanks to the moral backbone of each and every individual within it. But Athenians became greedy, they overreached themselves, and lived to see their city walls torn down by their Spartan enemies, and their radical democracy democratically voted out of existence. The city state needed someone to blame. High-profile, maddening, eccentric, freethinking, free-speaking Socrates was a good target. Socrates seems to me to be democracy's scapegoat. He was condemned because, in fragile times, anxious political masses want certainties – not the eternal questions that Socrates asked of the world around him.