

# Test 2

## Reading and Use of English 1 hour 15 minutes

### Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Example:**

0 A ended B completed C stopped D left

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

### Proactive job hunting

Once upon a time, people (0) ..... school or university, joined a company and stayed with it until they retired. The concept of a job for life is now long gone, and nowadays many employees find it hard to stay loyal to their companies for even a relatively short (1) ..... of time. According to a recent survey, this is particularly (2) ..... in London, where more than half of those asked said that they constantly keep one eye on other job opportunities, (3) ..... they are fairly happy in their existing jobs.

Job seekers find that the internet (4) ..... them with a quick and easy way to find out what's available, and 53 per cent said that they had applied for a job or (5) ..... with an employment agency in the past 12 months. This proactive (6) ..... means that people can look for a perfect job match with the (7) ..... of effort. But while this is good for job hunters, the growing lack of company loyalty could (8) ..... up being a big problem for employers.

- |             |              |             |            |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 A stage   | B point      | C section   | D period   |
| 2 A right   | B true       | C actual    | D real     |
| 3 A just as | B as well    | C so that   | D even if  |
| 4 A serves  | B delivers   | C provides  | D fulfils  |
| 5 A engaged | B registered | C appointed | D recorded |
| 6 A manner  | B approach   | C style     | D custom   |
| 7 A least   | B smallest   | C lowest    | D minimum  |
| 8 A come    | B end        | C lead      | D run      |

## Part 2

Read the text. Before you answer the test questions, go to the Further Practice and Guidance page which follows.

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

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

**Example:**

0 IN

### Kite surfing

It's the fastest-growing watersport (0) ..... the world. Kite surfers use the wind to sail across the water on a surfboard. The kite is attached (9) ..... the rider's waist by a harness and controlled by a bar. It's thrilling to watch the brightly coloured kites zipping through the skies, pulling their riders at enormous speed. But it's even (10) ..... thrilling to do it. Aaron Hadlow explains the appeal, 'There's so (11) ..... you can do. You can ride waves, jump high or just cruise around.' Hadlow tried it out at the (12) ..... of 10 and started competing when he was 12. Three years later, he was world champion.

Richard Gowers, chairman of the British Kite Surfing Association, says the sport is popular (13) ..... it is so easy to learn. 'It normally (14) ..... two to three days to master the basics. (15) ..... of the best things is that you don't need a lot of equipment. You can pack (16) ..... all in the back of a car.'

## What's tested

The questions in Part 2 of the Reading and Use of English Paper test you mainly on grammar. Common grammatical areas tested include **verb tenses and verb forms, prepositions, articles, pronouns, comparative structures, quantifiers, determiners**, etc. Some questions may focus on the vocabulary areas tested in Part 1 (see page 34).

## Tips

- Begin by reading through the whole text to find out what it is about and what it contains. This will help you to know the context for filling each gap.
- Look carefully at what comes both before and after each gap so that you can decide on the meaning of the sentence or phrase with the gap in it, and therefore what the word that goes into the gap refers to.
- If there is more than one gap in a sentence, read the whole sentence very carefully so that you are clear about the context and meaning of each word that correctly fills each gap.
- When you have filled a gap, read the sentence that contains it again - make sure that it makes sense and is grammatically correct with the word you have put into the gap.

The following exercises will help you to write the correct answer to each question in the test. When you have completed each question, check your answer and then write your answer for the question in the test.

For each question, look at the text and decide what the sentence or phrase containing the gap describes or refers to.

### Question 9

- A the connection between one thing and another
- B one thing being on top of another

### Question 10

- A a comparison between activities
- B a change in something

### Question 11

- A how good doing kite surfing is
- B the large number of things you can do

### Question 12

- A the other people who were with him
- B how old he was

### Question 13

- A a reason
- B an additional piece of information

### Question 14

- A the beginning of a process
- B an amount of time required

### Question 15

- A a very good thing
- B good things mentioned previously

### Question 16

- A the action of packing
- B the equipment

Now check your answers to the questions in the test.

### 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 gap 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 PROUD

#### Life on a Native American reservation

There are around 800 reservations in the US where Native American tribes live and they are (0) ..... people. Over 30 000 members of the Lakota tribe live on the Pine Ridge Reservation, but life there is not easy. Lots of people are (17) ..... and times are tough. Despite the many (18) ..... of life on the reservation, people still choose to live there and want to stay. Some Native Americans are trying to attract (19) ..... to come and learn more about their lives, their traditions and their music. On some reservations, people are opening shops selling Native American (20) ..... and modern Native American music on CD. (21) ..... stories are very important to Native Americans. The elders tell their children and (22) ..... about their people and their tribal history. It is important that the tradition of storytelling is continued if these stories are not to be (23) ..... Even writing down the stories or putting them onto a computer may not prevent them from being lost (24) .....

PRIDE  
EMPLOY  
DIFFICULT  
VISIT  
JEWEL  
TRADITION  
CHILD  
FORGET  
EVER

## 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 two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

**Example:**

0 It took me a fairly long time to answer all my emails.

**QUITE**

I spent ..... all my emails.

The gap can be filled with the words 'quite a long time answering', so you write:

**Example:** 0 **QUITE A LONG TIME ANSWERING**

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

25 You're a better cook than me.

**COOKING**

I'm not ..... you are.

26 I shouted at her because she annoyed me.

**MADE**

If ..... angry, I wouldn't have shouted at her.

27 Let's eat something now, I'm hungry.

**HAVE**

Why ..... to eat now? I'm hungry.

28 We couldn't swim because the water was so cold.

**US**

The water was ..... go swimming.

29 I don't understand the meaning of that sentence - it's very confusing.

**MEANS**

I don't know ..... - it's very confusing.

30 It's strange for me to eat at this time of the day.

**USED**

I'm ..... at this time of the day.

## Part 5

You are going to read an article about children's memories. 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.

### What children remember

Whether it's holidays, great days out or lazy days at home, you hope your children will retain happy memories of their childhoods. But often their treasured recollections don't match parental expectations.

Take my exasperated friend Sarah. Back on the train after a day at both the Natural History and the Science museums with three children under 10, she asked: 'So what did you all learn?' 'That if I bang my head on something hard, it's going to hurt,' came the reply from her six-year-old daughter. Roaring dinosaurs and an expensive lunch had little impact, but the bump on a banister was destined to become family legend. After I'd helped out on a school trip to Tate Modern art gallery, the teacher told me that three of my five-year-old charges drew the escalators as their most memorable bit of the day. 'On a zoo trip, Luca liked the caterpillar best,' says my friend Barbara. 'Forget lions, giraffes and gorillas. What made the most impression (and what he still talks about five years later) is the time he found a caterpillar at the zoo.'

My children are masters of odd-memory syndrome, recalling the minutiae and looking blank-faced at major events. The self-catering cottage of last year is 'the yellow house that smelled funny'. A skiing holiday is 'remember when we had burgers for breakfast?' and a summer holiday is 'when we had two ice creams every night'.

Food features large in other children's memories. 'Did you like going on the plane?' a friend asked her three-year-old daughter after her first flight. 'I liked the crisps,' came the reply. Four years on,

another friend's daughter still remembers Menorca for the tomato-flavoured crisps and Pembrokeshire for the dragon ice cream (ice cream in a dragon-shaped pot). Last summer, Janey and her husband took their three children on a three-week train trip around Europe. 'We wanted to open their minds to the joys of travel and experiencing different cultures,' she says. 'But the high point for them was the Mickey Mouse-shaped ice cream. That was in Rome. I wonder whether the Coliseum made any sort of impression.'

But parenting expert Suzie Hayman is reassuring. 'I think food figures high in everybody's memories,' she says. 'I just have to think of hot chocolate and I'm transported back to Paris. Adults tend to be less direct or simply try hard to come up to other people's expectations. The important thing is that you give your children lots of stimulation. If you visit a museum, you can convey your appreciation for something. Just don't expect them to share it. It's all about laying out the buffet and letting children pick. What children want most is you – your attention, your approval, your time. They may prefer the box to the present, but you're still giving them variety for their memory pool. It's also important that they don't grow up expecting that happy times only equate with spending money on expensive days out.'

My nine-year-old has a memory theory: the more uncomfortable the bed, the better the holiday. So sleeping on bathroom floors and bending Z-beds make for a fantastic time, and fluffy pillows and soft mattresses (more expensive) equal boring. This is one unexpected memory I plan to nurture for years to come.

- 31 What do all of the memories mentioned in the second paragraph have in common?
- A They concerned something unexpected that happened during a trip.
  - B They were not connected with the main purpose of the trip.
  - C They concerned trips that adults particularly enjoyed.
  - D They were not things that the children remembered for long.
- 32 What does the writer suggest about 'major events' in the third paragraph?
- A Her children's memories of them are different from hers.
  - B Her children's memories of them change over time.
  - C Her children are unable to remember them at all.
  - D Her children remember only certain parts of them.
- 33 The food examples in the fourth paragraph illustrate the fact that
- A food is often what children remember about journeys.
  - B children's memories of past events frequently involve food.
  - C children like talking about unusual food they have had.
  - D children keep their memories of unusual food for a long time.
- 34 What does Suzie Hayman say about memories of food?
- A Children are more likely to mention food than adults.
  - B Adults forget what food they have had after a while.
  - C The fact that children remember food is not important.
  - D All her best memories of childhood involve food.
- 35 What does Suzie Hayman say about parents?
- A They should not expect their children to enjoy the same things that they enjoy.
  - B They should not take their children on expensive days out.
  - C They should not pay attention to what their children can remember.
  - D They should not take their children to places that will not interest them.
- 36 The writer says that her child's memory theory
- A is different from that of other children.
  - B has an advantage for the writer.
  - C makes logical sense to the writer.
  - D is something that she shares with her child.

## Part 6

Read the text and the test questions. Before you answer the test questions, go to the Further Practice and Guidance pages which follow.

You are going to read a magazine article about the sport of climbing. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### Aiming high

Looking for a new sport that keeps you fit and gets the adrenaline flowing? How about climbing? You can climb indoors or out, from small walls or boulders to peaks anywhere in the world – once you get the hang of it!

'It's a sport that involves your mind, body and emotions,' John Gibbons of London's Westway sports centre says. 'It's one of the few sports where you compete against yourself. You may be part of a club and climbing with others but you are seeing how good you can be.' [37]

Indoor walls can be from 7 to 16 metres, although some centres have walls of 20 metres or more. Each wall has bolt-on holds (to place your feet and hands) of different shapes and sizes. These can be moved around and varied to make the climb more or less challenging – and routes can be changed every few months. 'Big holds, spaced comfortably apart so that you can easily move your feet and hands from one to the other without too much trouble, are the easiest,' John explains. [38] That kind of climb is called a Slab.'

Trickier climbs have smaller holds that are harder to grip, and they are spaced more awkwardly apart. [39] The angle of the wall can also make the climb more difficult.

Is the idea to find the fastest way to the top? 'It's to find the route to the top!' laughs Graeme Alderson of the British Mountaineering Council. 'Just as when you're skiing, the idea can be to find the best way to get to the bottom without falling over – not necessarily the fastest.' [40] The challenge can be to climb the highest you can get without falling off!

Falling is not a problem at climbing centres, though. When you climb, you are attached by a harness to a rope looped to a firm anchor at the top of the wall and held by your instructor or one of your team mates at the bottom. A device called a belay holds it taut, so while you are climbing, the rope is kept firm in case you slip. [41] Instead, you dangle safely in your harness away from the climbing wall.

You can enjoy climbing on indoor walls as a sport. [42] 'Many people have started off with climbing walls and then climbed all over the world. You can climb anything from a small boulder to Mount Everest, naming the new peaks you scale,' says Neil Wightwick of the Glasgow Climbing Centre. 'A group of us named five peaks in Chile,' he continues. 'One member of the team named a peak after himself!'



- A If you do one of those, you have to think more about how to move.
- B That's because some climbs look easier than they really are.
- C And, unlike other sports, friends of all abilities can climb together and enjoy it.
- D Or you can use it to work out what level of climb you would be able to do outside.
- E If that happens, you don't plunge to the ground.
- F With them, you can gently climb to the top without any difficulty.
- G Not everyone gets to the top of their climbs.

SAMPLE FOR PROMOTIONAL USE ONLY



macmillan  
education



macmillan  
education



macmillan  
education



mac  
edu

## What's tested

The questions in Part 6 of the Reading and Use of English Paper require you to work out how parts of a text fit together. You must make sure that each sentence you choose for each gap fits into that gap for the following reasons:

- **text structure:** the sentence fits because it is logical at that point in the text in relation to the overall content and structure of the text.
- **cohesion:** the sentence fits because it contains something that matches grammatically with something mentioned before and/or after the gap.
- **coherence:** the sentence fits because its meaning or topic makes sense in relation to what comes before and/or after the gap.

## Tips

- Begin by reading the whole text with the gaps in it but don't look at the choices at this point. If you get a general idea of what the text is about and what each paragraph of it contains, this will help you to choose the correct sentences for the gaps later.
- Then try to fill each gap. As you do so, remember that each sentence you choose must fit **both grammatically and because of its meaning or topic**.
- Look carefully at the text before and/or after each gap. Look at each sentence. If one of the sentences seems to fit because of its meaning or topic, make sure that it also fits grammatically. Look for any grammatical features (for example pronouns, linking words and phrases, etc) in the sentences. When choosing the correct option, look for a sentence that has a grammatical feature that fits with something mentioned before or after the gap.
- More than one sentence may seem to fit into a gap because of its topic or meaning. More than one sentence may fit into a gap grammatically. The correct sentence will be the only one that fits for both reasons.
- Continue to look at all the sentences as you go through. You may discover that you chose a sentence for a gap incorrectly, and that sentence really fits into another gap.

---

**The following exercises will help you to choose the correct answers to each question in the test. When you have completed each exercise, check your answer(s) and then choose your answer for the question in the test.**

For each question, choose A, B or C.

### Question 37

Read the text *until gap 37*.

- 1 What is mentioned before the gap?
  - A a difference between wall climbing and other sports
  - B how easy or difficult wall climbing is
  - C a particular experience while wall climbing
- 2 What is the sentence that goes into gap 37 likely to contain?
  - A a reason for a problem
  - B a reference to an event that has already been described
  - C an advantage of wall climbing

**Question 38**

Read the sentences *before and after gap 38*. The subject of the sentence before the gap is 'Big holds'. In the sentence after the gap, 'That' must refer to something mentioned previously.

What is the sentence that goes into gap 38 most likely to contain?

- A a reference to several different kinds of climb
- B a reference to a particular problem while climbing
- C a reference to things that help people to climb

**Question 39**

Read the sentences *before and after gap 39*. The subject of the sentence before the gap is 'Trickier climbs'. The word 'also' in the sentence after the gap must add to something mentioned previously.

What is the sentence that goes into gap 39 likely to be about?

- A dealing with a difficult task
- B taking up wall climbing
- C completing a climb easily

**Question 40**

Read the whole paragraph that contains *gap 40*.

What is most likely to be the topic of the missing sentence?

- A a particular kind of climb mentioned previously
- B climbing that is not done indoors
- C whether people complete a climb or not

**Question 41**

Read the whole paragraph that contains *gap 41*. The sentence before the gap ends with 'in case ...'. The sentence after the gap begins with 'Instead'.

What is the sentence that fills the gap most likely to refer to?

- A a type of climb and what it involves
- B not realizing that a climb will be difficult
- C a possible event and an impossible result of it

**Question 42**

Read the sentence *before gap 42* and the rest of the paragraph *after gap 42*.

What is the main topic of the paragraph and therefore what the missing sentence is likely to mention?

- A finding out how to take part in climbing
- B climbing that is not wall climbing
- C climbing in comparison with other sports

Now check your answers to the questions in the test.

## Part 7

You are going to read a magazine article about a fashion show organized by a clothes company. For questions 43–52, choose from the sections of the article (A–E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

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

**In which section of the article are the following mentioned?**

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| negative comments about clothes shown at a show                         | 43 |
| when Burberry makes its clothes in large quantities                     | 44 |
| information about the show that Burberry is unwilling to give           | 45 |
| the need to be different from other clothes companies                   | 46 |
| what the audience does as soon as the show finishes                     | 47 |
| people wanting to speak to someone involved in the show                 | 48 |
| where various categories of people watch the show from                  | 49 |
| a false impression that people may have of fashion events like this one | 50 |
| how quickly reactions to the show appear                                | 51 |
| the effect of a single show on certain people's futures                 | 52 |

## How fashion shows work

*Sales can depend on just 18 minutes under the spotlight.*  
James Hall reports

**A** It is Burberry's catwalk show during Milan Fashion Week. The tent, pitched in a courtyard in an exquisite building on Milan's Corso Venezia, gradually fills with 1000 fashion editors and representatives from the world's smartest department stores, all clutching invites as thick as slices of bread. At the end of the catwalk, hundreds of photographers jostle for the best position.

The room is packed. The lights dim and the show gets underway. The models strut their stuff to pastoral music. The theme is gardening. The show, which has taken more than six months to plan at the cost of tens of thousands of pounds, is over in 18 minutes. The lights rise and the crowd dashes to the next event.

**B** Welcome to the sausage factory of high fashion. Burberry's show is one of about 100 that take place during Milan Fashion Week. To the outside world, fashion weeks like Milan's appear to be little more than a love-in for the luxury goods sector. However, beneath the glitzy exterior, there is serious business going on. Fashion editors can make or break a brand with a favourable or cruel review. Designers' entire careers can hang on one collection. But, most crucially, retail executives will place orders worth hundreds of millions of pounds based on what they see.

**C** Christopher Bailey, Burberry's creative director, starts picking out fabrics for the clothes months before the show. The ranges are only mass-produced once the orders come in after Fashion Week, so getting the looks right for the catwalk is absolutely key. Mr Bailey explains that Milan is his chance to set out Burberry's stall for the rest of the

year. Standing out from the crowd is the name of the game. 'When you are up against some of the biggest names in fashion on the same night, you have to make an impression,' he says.

**D** Burberry starts to fit out the venue about two weeks before the show. Lighting, seating, sound system, décor, backstage area, they are all planned in minute detail and designed by Mr Bailey to echo the show's theme. Store windows around the world are also co-ordinated to mirror the themes. The company does not disclose the event's budget, but it is clearly huge. The seating arrangement has a strict hierarchy. There are blocks of seats for different groups: a block for the most important fashion editors (around and opposite the company's management), a block for retail buyers from Europe, a block for emerging markets and so on. An early indicator of a show's success is who turns up – or pointedly fails to.

**E** Fortunately, Burberry's show is exceptionally well-attended. Although the 18 minutes of the show are crucial, the 24 hours following the event are arguably more important. This is when the hard sell occurs and the money is effectively banked. As soon as Mr Bailey takes his bow at the end of the show, dozens of fashion journalists and TV crews rush backstage to grab a word with him. Clips, quotes and reviews are online and on newswires within minutes. At 9 am the morning after the show, Burberry opens its showroom above its store in Milan. This is the most important part of the entire process as it is when department store buyers place their orders. The clothes from the night before are on rails and film and music from the show plays on a loop. A trickle of buyers soon becomes a torrent. Just five hours later, Mr Bailey returns to London to start the entire process again.

© MACMILLAN PUBLISHERS LTD  
macmillan  
education