

PART 1: For Questions 0-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Write the Perfect Crime Novel

Most people are born with the natural ability to (0) stories, but only a rare few have the determination to become professional authors, and even fewer have the joy of seeing their novels top the (1) of bestselling books. Some of the world's famous crime writers have achieved the (2) success of all. Who can deny the appeal of famous detectives like Sherlock Holmes, Miss Marple or Hercule Poirot? Even if you haven't read the (3) books you will have seen them in films or on the TV.

If you have an ambition to become the next Agatha Christie what should you do? The best starting (4) is to read lots of examples of crime fiction written by good authors. You will need a notebook to carry around with you or, even better, some loose (5) of paper that you can (6) notes on and then file into a folder. After all, the most everyday situation - for example, watching a woman get (7) a train - may be the inspiration for your first bestseller.

Like any good recipe you have to know the main (8) of a successful novel. These are: an original story, strong characters and a memorable setting.

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|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| 0. A) say | B) tell | C) speak | D) announce |
| 1. A) queue | B) list | C) row | D) line |
| 2. A) largest | B) greatest | C) highest | D) prime |
| 3. A) first | B) initial | C) early | D) original |
| 4. A) spot | B) tip | C) point | D) mark |
| 5. A) strips | B) sheets | C) layers | D) pieces |
| 6. A) complete | B) do | C) fill | D) make |
| 7. A) out | B) down | C) off | D) from |
| 8. A) parts | B) ingredients | C) pieces | D) sections |

PART 2: Read the following extract from a brochure giving advice on taking an examination. For questions 0-8, find the word which best fits in each space.

Exam Tips

When the day comes give yourself plenty of time (0) do everything: have breakfast but don't drink (1) much; go to the toilet; arrive on time, but not too early or you will find yourself getting more and more nervous while you wait to start.

In the exam, calm (2) down by breathing deeply and thinking positively. Read the exam questions carefully and underline all of the key instruction words (3) indicate how the questions should be answered. If possible start with the ones (4) can do easily to give you confidence. Remember what you've learnt from practising questions and doing mock exams previously and plan your use of time. Don't panic (5) everyone around you seems to start writing furiously straight away and don't be tempted to follow their example.

Finally, after the exam, don't join in a discussion about (6) everyone else did, (7) you want to frighten yourself, and drain your self-confidence for the next exam. Above (8), remember that exams are not designed to catch you out, but to find out what you know, what you understand and what you can do.

PART 3: For Questions 0-8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap.

Food Production

In the not-too-distant past farm animals were able to live (0) (NATURE) lives in what we would now term 'free-range' conditions. Such farming methods however, were not able to supply the rapidly growing (1) (POPULATE) of the world and the increasing demands on food (2) (CONSUME) In order to cope with this rising demand, factory farming methods were introduced along with the (3) (DEVELOP) of genetically engineered (4) (GROW) hormones, which resulted in a massive increase in food production. However, these developments in the use of factory farming and drug (5) (TREAT) have led to a widespread feeling that animals are being caused a lot of distress and that the quality of the food itself suffers as a consequence. Certainly, many people (6) (AGREE) with the idea of keeping animals in one building for their entire (7) (EXIST) and argue that more emphasis should be given to (8) (ALTERNATE) farming methods.

PART 4

For questions 0-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

0) A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We a very friendly taxi driver.

1) Joan was in favour of visiting the museum.

IDEA

Joan thought it would be to the museum.

2) Arthur has the talent to become a concert pianist.

THAT

Arthur is so could become a concert pianist.

3) "Do you know when the match starts, Sally?" asked Mary.

IF

Mary asked Sally time the match started.

4) I knocked for ages at Ruth's door but I got no reply.

LONG

I knocking at Ruth's door but I got no reply.

5) Everyone says that the band is planning to go on a world tour next year.

SAID

The band planning to go on a world tour next year.

6) I'd prefer not to cancel the meeting.

CALL

I'd rather the meeting.

PART 5

You are going to read an extract from a novel in which a young woman called Caitlin talks about her life on an island. For Questions 1-6, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Island Life

We live on the island of Hale. It's about four kilometres long and two kilometres wide at its broadest point, and it's joined to the mainland by a causeway called the Stand - a narrow road built across the mouth of the river which separates us from the rest of the country. Most of the time you wouldn't know we're on an island because the river mouth between us and the mainland is just a vast stretch of tall grasses and brown mud. But when there's a high tide and the water rises a half a metre or so above the road and nothing can pass until the tide goes out again a few hours later, then you know it's an island.

We were on our way back from the mainland. My older brother, Dominic, had just finished his first year at university in a town 150 km away. Dominic's train was due in at five and he'd asked for a lift back from the station. Now, Dad normally hates being disturbed when he's writing (which is just about all the time), and he also hates having to go anywhere, but despite the typical sighs and moans - why can't he get a taxi? what's wrong with the bus? - I could tell by the sparkle in his eyes that he was really looking forward to seeing Dominic.

So, anyway, Dad and I had driven to the mainland and picked up Dominic from the station. He had been talking non-stop from the moment he'd slung his rucksack in the boot and got in the car. University this, university that, writers, books, parties, people, money, gigs. And when I say talking, I don't mean talking as in having a conversation, I mean talking as in jabbering like a mad thing. I didn't like it ... the way he spoke and waved his hands around as if he was some kind of intellectual or something. It was embarrassing. It made me feel uncomfortable - that kind of discomfort

you feel when someone you like, someone close to you, suddenly starts acting like a complete idiot. And I didn't like the way he was ignoring me, either. For all the attention I was getting I might as well not have been there. I felt a stranger in my own car.

As we approached the island on that Friday afternoon, the tide was low and the Stand welcomed us home, stretched out before us, clear and dry, beautifully hazy in the heat - a raised strip of grey concrete bound by white railings and a low footpath on either side, with rough cobbled banks leading down to the water. Beyond the railings, the water was glinting with that wonderful silver light we sometimes get here in the late afternoon which lazies through to the early evening.

We were about halfway across when I saw the boy. My first thought was how odd it was to see someone walking on the Stand. You don't often see people walking around here. Between Hale and Moulton (the nearest town about thirty kilometres away on the mainland), there's nothing but small cottages, farmland, heathland and a couple of hills. So islanders don't walk *because of that*. If they're going to Moulton they tend to take the bus. So the only pedestrians you're likely to see around here are walkers or bird-watchers. But even from a distance I could tell that the figure ahead didn't fit into either of these categories. I wasn't sure how I knew, I just did.

As we drew closer, he became clearer. He was actually a young man rather than a boy. Although he was on the small side, he wasn't as slight as I'd first thought. He wasn't exactly muscular, but he wasn't weedy-looking either. It's hard to explain. There was a sense of strength about him, a graceful strength that showed in his balance, the way he held himself, the way he walked.

1) In the first paragraph, what is Caitlin's main point about the island?

- A. It can be dangerous to try to cross from the mainland.
- B. It is much smaller than it looks from the mainland.
- C. It is only completely cut off at certain times.
- D. It can be a difficult place for people to live in.

2) What does Caitlin suggest about her father?

- A. His writing prevents him from doing things he wants to do with his family.
- B. His initial reaction to his son's request is different from usual.
- C. His true feelings are easily hidden from his daughter.
- D. His son's arrival is one event he will take time off for.

3) Caitlin emphasises her feelings of discomfort because she

- A. is embarrassed that she doesn't understand what her brother is talking about.
- B. feels confused about why she can't relate to her brother any more.
- C. is upset by the unexpected change in her brother's behaviour.
- D. feels foolish that her brother's attention is so important to her.

4) In the fourth paragraph, what is Caitlin's purpose in describing the island?

- A. to express her positive feelings about it.
- B. to explain how the road was built.
- C. to illustrate what kind of weather was usual.
- D. to describe her journey home.

5) In 'because of that' in the fifth paragraph, 'that' refers to the fact that

- A. locals think it is odd to walk anywhere.
- B. it is easier for people to take the bus than walk.
- C. people have everything they need on the island.
- D. there is nowhere in particular to walk to from the island.

6) What do we learn about Caitlin's reactions to the boy?

- A. She felt his air of confidence contrasted with his physical appearance.
- B. She was able to come up with a reason for him being there.
- C. She realised her first impression of him was inaccurate.
- D. She thought she had seen him somewhere before.