

Test 5

READING AND 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. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

Example:

0 A appreciated B valued C achieved D created

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

The Golden Gate Bridge

The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco (**0**) worldwide fame almost immediately after its completion in 1937, not just because it was a technical masterpiece but also (**1**) of its elegant design. The eye-catching orange-red colour of the bridge also (**2**) its popularity.

Construction of the road bridge started in 1933. At the time, many people doubted whether it was technically possible to span the 1,600-metre-wide strait. But despite this, the project (**3**) There is also a sidewalk for pedestrians on the bridge but it's quite a (**4**) to walk across it. For a start, it is three kilometres long and 67 metres above sea level. In extreme weather conditions, the bridge can (**5**) almost eight metres, which can make the crossing rather unpleasant.

The Golden Gate Bridge is at its most (**6**) in the morning when it is often shrouded by mist. At night, it's also spectacular because the lighting makes it seem as if the towers are (**7**) into the darkness. The bridge has long since (**8**) its record of being the longest bridge but it is still one of the world's most famous landmarks.

Reading and Use of English

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | A in the event | B on behalf | C as a result | D with the aid |
| 2 | A boosted | B intensified | C developed | D amplified |
| 3 | A went ahead | B moved off | C started out | D sprang up |
| 4 | A hazard | B challenge | C trial | D difficulty |
| 5 | A shake | B bounce | C sway | D wobble |
| 6 | A desirable | B enchanting | C glowing | D pleasurable |
| 7 | A dispersing | B separating | C spreading | D disappearing |
| 8 | A thrown | B lost | C missed | D resigned |

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Part 2

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	W	H	E	N														
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Doodling Is Good

The next time you are caught doodling, that is making unconscious or unfocused drawings **(0)** you should be listening, declare that you are simply trying to boost your concentration. Recent research suggests that, **(9)** than something to be frowned on, doodling should be actively encouraged because it improves our ability to pay attention. A study which compared **(10)** well people remembered details of a dull speech found that people who doodled throughout retained much more information than those trying to concentrate on listening.

Doodling, however, is not the same as daydreaming. It is quite common **(11)** people to start daydreaming when they are stuck in a boring lecture **(12)** listening to a tedious discussion, and then to pay little attention to what is **(13)** on around them. But the research suggests that doodling should no **(14)** be considered an unnecessary distraction. Not **(15)** is doodling sufficient to stop daydreaming without affecting our task performance, it may actually help keep us **(16)** track with a boring task.

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	S	A	L	T	Y													
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Super Rice

Rice crops fail in drought conditions or where the soil is too **(0)** So work is underway to 'climate-proof' rice so it can grow in even the most **(17)** of conditions. Drought affects 23 million hectares of rice annually, and salt is equally **(18)** ; it reduces yields by 40% and consequently **(19)** the pressures on food supplies. Further reductions in yields are likely due to climate **(20)**

SALT**FAVOUR****PROBLEM****INTENSE****STABLE**

Scientists are attempting to produce a super rice by mixing genes from drought-tolerant plants with those from another that exploits nitrogen **(21)** , thus enabling it to grow without fertiliser. Comparing the new rice's **(22)** with that of ordinary rice, the super rice produced 17% more than the ordinary variety in individual trials and 42% more when subjected to a combination of stresses. In addition, researchers are working on improving other crops. For example, one team has developed a potato that is **(23)** to certain diseases. It is hoped that developments such as this will **(24)** the impact of climate change in developing countries.

EFFECT**PERFORM****RESIST****LESS**

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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 **six** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 James would only speak to the head of department alone.

ON

James to the head of department alone.

The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on speaking', so you write:

Example: 0 INSISTED ON SPEAKING

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

25 Ben married his fiancée without his parents' knowledge.

UNAWARE

Ben's his marriage to his fiancée.

26 The help-desk service is not, as many people believe, restricted to customers who buy products from the company directly.

COMMONLY

The help-desk service is not,, restricted to customers who buy products from the company directly.

27 Jane didn't feel like going to her sister's party.

MOOD

Jane wasn't to her sister's party.

Reading and Use of English

- 28** My friends and I are looking for alternative accommodation because our apartment building is being pulled down.

ELSE

My friends and I are looking for live because our apartment building is being pulled down.

- 29** Peter's colleagues didn't realise how significant the research he was doing for his PhD was.

FAILED

Peter's colleagues of the research he was doing for his PhD.

- 30** 'Did our sales figures get better last month, Martha?'

ANY

'Was our sales figures last month, Martha?'

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Part 5

You are going to read an article in which a young journalist talks about using social media to find a job. 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**.

Using Social Networking Sites to Find a Job

Having secured her own first job recently, Patty Meissner looks at young people's use of social networking when looking for work.

In many countries, a growing number of people in their twenties are turning to social media in the hope of finding work. Services like the social networking site Twitter and the professional networking site LinkedIn offer the chance for more direct contact with would-be employers than has previously been the case. But with greater access comes a greater chance to make mistakes.

Take the case of a young jobseeker in the US who contacted a senior marketing executive via LinkedIn. The marketing executive in question had an impressive list of influential people in her contact list; people whom the young jobseeker felt could help him land a job. The marketing executive, however, had other ideas. Indignant at the suggestion that she would willingly share a list of contacts painstakingly built up over many years with a complete stranger who'd done nothing to deserve such an opportunity, she not only rejected his contact request, but sent a vicious and heavily sarcastic rejection note that has since gone viral. Those who saw the note online were appalled, and the sender probably now regrets the tone of her note, if not the message it conveyed. But if the incident makes young people think more carefully about how they use social media in a professional capacity, she may have actually ended up doing them a favour. She has drawn attention to an unfortunate truth. Social media is a potentially dangerous tool for job hunters who don't know how to use it. And a worrying number are getting it wrong.

There's a horrible irony here, because in many countries social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter have been the bread and butter of twenty-somethings' social lives for years. When my generation were teenagers, social media was our escape from the prying eyes of parents and teachers. It was a cyber extension of the playground pecking order – a place to impress, to embellish and experiment. It was a world based largely on fantasy. You could find yourself in a three-hour conversation with someone online and then completely ignore them at school. With careful picture/song selection for your Facebook page, you could become a completely different and much more intriguing person overnight. And if you couldn't be bothered with conversation, 'poking' people on Facebook was a legitimate alternative.

However, when it comes to using social media for professional networking, our very knowledge and experience of sites like Facebook may actually be a hindrance. Using social media in a professional capacity is a completely different ball game, but for some twenty-somethings, the division is not clear cut. We first earned our online presence by being bold and over-confident, which could explain why some of us still come across like this. Just because a lot of people 'liked' your posts on Facebook, it doesn't mean you'll be able to use LinkedIn to show potential employers that you're someone worth employing. We need to realise that what we learned about social networking as teenagers no longer applies, and we must live up to employers' standards if we want to get on in the world of work.

One of the most common complaints from employers regarding young jobseekers on professional networking sites is that they're over-familiar in their form of address, and appear arrogant. This serves to perpetuate older generations' perceptions of us as an 'entitled generation'. In fact, we're very far from this; in many countries we're increasingly desperate about finding employment, which is why many of us are turning to social media in the first place. This impression of arrogance hurts the employment prospects of young people who – despite their communication errors – actually possess the skills and drive to become a valuable part of the workforce.

So what's the right way to contact someone on a professional networking site? Firstly, explain clearly who you are, and let the person you're writing to know what's in it for them – maybe you could offer to do a piece of research for them, or assist in some other way. This approach gives you a much better chance of getting a useful reply. Refrain from sending impersonal, blanket emails, and keep the tone humble if you want to avoid leaving a sour taste in the recipient's mouth. Remember – social media can be a great way to make useful contacts, but it needs careful handling if you don't want the door slammed in your face.

- 31** How did the senior marketing executive feel about the jobseeker who contacted her?
- A** annoyed by the timing of his message
 - B** regretful that she had to reject his request
 - C** furious at his assumption of her cooperation
 - D** surprised that he offered her nothing in return
- 32** What does the writer say about the senior marketing executive?
- A** Her note was an attempt to gain publicity.
 - B** Her attitude is not unusual on social networking sites.
 - C** She has unintentionally helped those looking for work.
 - D** Someone of her experience should treat jobseekers better.
- 33** What point does the writer make about social networking sites as used by her own generation?
- A** They gave teenagers the impression that real conversation wasn't necessary.
 - B** Teenagers used them to avoid having to engage with people they didn't like.
 - C** They gave teenagers the chance to escape from their boring lives.
 - D** The personalities and relationships teenagers had on them didn't reflect reality.
- 34** As regards professional networking, the writer believes that many people of her generation
- A** have exaggerated opinions of their own employability.
 - B** over-estimate the use of social media in the world of work.
 - C** fail to distinguish between social networking for pleasure and for work.
 - D** are unaware of the opportunities that professional networking sites can offer them.
- 35** In the fifth paragraph, the writer says that young jobseekers feel
- A** certain that they are entitled to good jobs.
 - B** concerned that they may not be offered work.
 - C** certain that they have the ability to be useful as employees.
 - D** concerned that they are giving the wrong impression to employers.
- 36** What does the writer advise jobseekers to do?
- A** tell prospective employers what they may gain in return
 - B** research the recipient carefully before they make contact
 - C** give careful consideration to the type of work they are seeking
 - D** approach only people they have a real chance of hearing back from

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Part 6

You are going to read four extracts from articles in which experts give their views on climate change. For questions **37–40**, choose from the experts **A–D**. The experts may be chosen more than once.

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

Can We Reduce Climate Change?

Four experts give their views on whether it is possible to mitigate the effects of global climate change.

- A** The extreme weather conditions experienced in recent years are a clear indication that global warming is underway, and that future climate patterns will certainly follow the trajectory predicted unless measures are taken to lessen the impact of fossil fuel use. And yet the scenario is not as hopeless as many fear. Figures show that nations which are undergoing rapid economic growth are indeed causing a sizeable upsurge in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at the present time. However, the GHG per person of these regions is currently still far below that of much of the world, and with their adoption of increasingly efficient technologies, it is unlikely that their GHG per person will ever equal that of Europe or North America. Indeed, my view is that the growing pace of scientific advancement will eventually find the means to mitigate and even reverse the consequences of climate change.
- B** There is no doubt that increasing industrialisation has had a measurable impact on GHG emissions, with consequences for climate and the environment. As for the future, however, even the most expert calculations are no more than speculation. What is more, even if the situation were to reach the catastrophic proportions that some foresee, this will not herald the end of life on earth as we know it. There have been many great climatic variations throughout history, and life forms have always adapted and survived. I see no reason why this period of change should be any different. And in the shorter term, it seems likely that GHG emissions will soon stabilise. The technologies to harness wind, wave and solar power have been in place for many years now, and as oil and gas become ever scarcer, markets will inevitably switch to more efficient and renewable resources.
- C** Despite recommendations from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, only a handful of countries have achieved any reduction in GHG emissions in recent years, while many developing countries have massively increased their fossil fuel use and hence their GHG emissions. It also seems probable that these levels will go on rising for decades, eclipsing any potential reductions elsewhere in the world. And while some sceptics question the accuracy of climate change forecasting, one cannot ignore the fact that most models produce strikingly similar results. This, to my mind, is evidence enough that something should be done. The potential consequences of failing to heed the warning signs is another question entirely. Even if it is too late to reverse the effects of global warming, I believe that the natural environment, and all its complex relationships, may eventually modify to cope with the changes. The earth is more resilient than we think.
- D** One only has to look at the world's GHG levels to realise that climate change is a real and urgent issue. Forecasts made in previous decades – anticipating hurricanes, floods and record temperatures – have proved correct, indicating that models of future trends are also likely to be accurate. Countries becoming newly industrialised are producing GHG emissions to such an extent as to erode all other countries' efforts to stabilise the world's temperature. This situation is likely to continue for some years yet. Thus, from melting polar caps to devastated rainforests and rising sea levels, our environment and the ecosystems they support are in grave danger. The key to averting potential catastrophe, I feel, lies in human ingenuity. For example, more efficient coal power stations already generate a third less emissions than conventional ones. Man has engineered this situation, and has the capacity – and incentive – to devise inventions to confront it.

*Reading and Use of English***Which expert**

expresses a different opinion from C about the extent to which fossil fuels will continue to be used?

37

has a different view from D on the contribution of developing countries to climate change?

38

holds a different view from all the other experts on the reliability of climate change predictions?

39

has the same view as B about whether ecosystems will adjust to the consequences of climate change?

40