

Test 5

Test 5

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** basically **B** naturally **C** regularly **D** necessarily

0	A ■	B □	C □	D □
----------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

Why do we dream?

Dreams are **(0)** stories and pictures that our brains create when we're asleep. It is **(1)** knowledge that the majority of dreams take place while we're in deep sleep, and our eyes begin to move quickly under our eyelids. This is called Rapid Eye Movement, or REM. Although dreams can **(2)** at any point during the night, REM dreams are typically the most memorable and realistic.

Some experts believe that dreams are a way to **(3)** all the events of the day helping us to make **(4)** of what has happened. Others suggest that dreams are the result of our brains trying to solve **(5)** problems. Dreams may also be our brain's attempt to interpret what is going on around us while we sleep. For example, the sound of the radio may be included in the content of our dreams. **(6)** , dreaming could be a sort of clean-up operation, refreshing our minds in preparation for the next day. However, there are also experts who **(7)** that dreams have no real **(8)** at all.

Reading and Use of English

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | A typical | B routine | C ordinary | D common |
| 2 | A exist | B result | C occur | D reveal |
| 3 | A deal | B process | C cope | D arrange |
| 4 | A reason | B logic | C point | D sense |
| 5 | A definite | B specific | C absolute | D determined |
| 6 | A Particularly | B Especially | C Alternatively | D Consequently |
| 7 | A claim | B realise | C wonder | D expect |
| 8 | A aim | B purpose | C intention | D design |

Test 5

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	O	U	T																
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Bed making made easy

Do you help **(0)** with jobs that need doing around the house? If you are anything **(9)** me, you do, but you hate making your bed! Well, there's good news, thanks **(10)** a Spanish company which has designed a bed that makes **(11)** You can press a button, which automatically makes the bed after you get out of it. Your bed will be made in just 50 seconds, leaving you time to do other things. As the inventor explained: 'Many people hate leaving home without **(12)** made their bed, but they are often in too **(13)** of a hurry to bother. For others, the job is simply **(14)** boring that they keep **(15)** it off until later. An unmade bed can be the cause of arguments between parents and their children.' The design of the bed making machine **(16)** being finalised now and the bed should be available for sale in the near future. Good news for lazy people!

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	H	I	S	T	O	R	I	C	A	L								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Young People and History

Most famous **(0)** figures are adults, and yet our world has also been shaped by children and teenagers.

HISTORY

The German **(17)**, Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855), made the first of several important **(18)** while he was still in elementary school. One day, his teacher asked him to add up all the numbers from 1 to 100. To the teacher's great surprise, Carl **(19)** the answer in seconds. The formula he devised to do this is still used by scientists worldwide to **(20)** them to come up with **(21)** to other maths problems.

MATHEMATICS**DISCOVER****PRODUCT****ABLE****SOLVE**

Young people have also contributed to cultural history. In 1816, horror writing was changed forever when, at eighteen, Mary Shelley, the English **(22)**, began work on *Frankenstein*. US teenage fiction was changed **(23)** when 15-year-old S. E. Hinton wrote *The Outsiders* in 1965. Both these books gained long-lasting popularity, but the writers' ages are rarely mentioned. Now, however, there is far more interest in celebrating the many **(24)** of young people throughout history.

NOVEL**DRAMA****ACHIEVE**

Test 5

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 Prizes are given out when the school year finishes.

PLACE

Prize-giving end of each school year.

The gap can be filled by the words 'takes place at the', so you write:

Example:

0	<i>TAKES PLACE AT THE</i>
----------	---------------------------

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

25 My geography homework is to think of at least three ways to collect water in the desert.

COME

My geography homework is to at least three ways to collect water in the desert.

26 Rav will need to try harder if he wants to win the race.

MORE

Rav will need to an effort if he wants to win the race.

27 My parents don't like me lending my skateboard to my friends.

RATHER

My parents would my friends borrow my skateboard.

Reading and Use of English

- 28 I sometimes find my little brother annoying.

NERVES

My little brother sometimes.

- 29 The teacher asked me whether I was interested in history.

FIND

'Do?', the teacher asked me.

- 30 Adam hates volleyball, so how did the coach manage to persuade him to join the team?

SUCCEED

Adam hates volleyball, so how did the coach him to join the team?

Test 5

Part 5

You are going to read an extract from a novel about an English girl travelling across Morocco with her mother, her uncle and her two sisters. 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.**

We were still hours away from Marrakech when the van backfired, veered sharply off the road into a field, and shuddered to a halt. John got out and opened up the bonnet. He stood for a long time peering in at the engine with his hands in his pockets and a knowing, not-to-be-disturbed look on his face. 'Actually, I haven't a clue what I'm doing,' he said eventually, and he and Mum began to giggle. Bea was worried, 'We can't stay here forever,' she said. The field stretched as far as I could see. There was nothing much in it, just grass and a lot of flowers. Poppies and daisies. 'No, we can't stay here forever,' I repeated, because it was always safest to be on Bea's side. We both got back into the van and waited for Mum and John to stop laughing.

We sat on the side of the road and watched John grow smaller and smaller as he went off in search of someone who knew something about cars. Mum stretched out on the grass. 'Tell us a story,' she said. Bea lay down next to her. 'Go on, tell us a story.'

So I told them about how on the day before we left London, I heard two birds talking. I told them all the things the birds had talked about. Breadcrumbs. Other birds. The weather. I told them about the argument they had had over a worm.

'That's stupid, no-one understands bird language,' Bea said.

My eyes stung. 'I do.' But my voice didn't sound very convincing.

'Liar.'

I flushed. How could I be lying if I remembered every single word? The more I thought about it, the more I wasn't sure. 'Mum...?'

But she had fallen asleep in the sun.

John had returned with three Moroccan boys who helped us push the van along the road to the hotel. Bea refused to get out. The boys didn't seem to mind at all. They waved and smiled at her through the windows in the back door. We followed John into the tiled café. It was set back from the road and was not far from where our van was now parked.

'It's a hotel,' John whispered. 'I think it might be a bit expensive.'

'We'll just have some tea,' Mum reassured him, and we sat down in the shade of the terrace.

The tea they brought was made from mint leaves and was very, very sweet. Mum looked into the pot. 'It's like syrup in there,' she said.

We stayed at the café all day while John squinted dismally into the engine. 'I suppose it's a miracle it got us this far,' he said when it began to grow dark.

Mum dragged blankets out onto the road. She made an open-air bed for us in the hotel garden. It was nice to go to sleep on ground that wasn't rushing away from under you.

'I'll have to have us towed into Marrakech,' John said from the other side of Mum.

Half an hour later we were sitting in the truck watching our van trailing behind a rope with John at the wheel. At first Bea hadn't wanted to move, so John had picked her up and put her in the truck himself. Now she sat in the front with the man who was driving. I kept wondering how we'd get home again now that our van had to be dragged everywhere. I thought it might be easier if we could take a boat straight to London. Then I must have fallen asleep.

line 65

- 31** What do we learn about the family in the first paragraph?
- A** The children rarely agree with one another.
 - B** The children have little confidence in the adults.
 - C** The adults think the children are too serious.
 - D** The adults pretend to be more relaxed than they really are.
- 32** What is revealed about the writer when she tells the story of the birds?
- A** She was embarrassed to have to make things up.
 - B** She had a good memory for things that had happened.
 - C** She had less imagination than Bea.
 - D** She was upset by Bea's criticism of her.
- 33** When the family reach the hotel
- A** John was concerned about being there.
 - B** Bea was grateful to the boys for getting them there.
 - C** the writer was happy to be able to spend time there.
 - D** the mother was disappointed about the lack of food there.
- 34** Why was the writer happy about where her mum made their beds that night?
- A** She had expected to sleep in blankets by the side of the road.
 - B** It would be an adventure to sleep outside in a hotel garden.
 - C** She had become used to sleeping in a moving vehicle.
 - D** It would be cooler than sleeping inside during the night.
- 35** What does 'trailing' in line 65 mean?
- A** following slowly
 - B** stopping suddenly
 - C** rolling dangerously
 - D** moving purposefully
- 36** How did the writer feel about their situation by the end of the text?
- A** pleased that they wouldn't now be going home immediately
 - B** excited that they would be able to try another mode of transport
 - C** disappointed that they needed to rely on other people to help them
 - D** anxious that there was now no obvious way for them to travel home by road

Test 5

Part 6

You are going to read a newspaper article about a teenager who invented a new kind of torch. 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**.

Torch powered by body heat

Fifteen-year-old Ann Makosinski, from Canada, has designed an award-winning torch – powered only by the heat from a human hand. Ann won a prize for her invention in a competition at an international science fair, beating 15 other finalists from around the world.

Neither of Ann's parents has a post-secondary science education, but they have always encouraged her. Her father works as a laboratory manager and helped her by teaching her the basics of electronics.

37

Ann has been submitting projects to school science fairs ever since she was 11 and has always had an interest in alternative energy. While researching different sources of energy, she learned about devices called Peltier tiles that can generate electricity when heated on one side and cooled on the other. 38 The tiles could be used to capture heat from the human hand.

Ann started by doing some calculations to see whether the warmth of a human hand could produce enough energy to power a torch. 39 Now all she had to do was put her ideas into practice.

However, this was by no means as straightforward as she had originally hoped. Ann spent months researching on the internet, trying out different models and refining her design. 40 The cost of materials was also becoming an issue. In the end, she came across an internet article which gave her the idea for an affordable design that she believed would work.

Ann's torch consists of a hollow aluminium tube with a cut-out section into which a Peltier tile has been placed. The air flowing through the tube makes contact with one side of the tile, while the other side is heated by the user's hand. 41 Because of the way the tiles work, it is brighter in colder temperatures than warmer ones; when it's colder, there's a bigger difference in temperature between the human hand and the surrounding air.

Ann explains that, if mass-produced, the torch could be manufactured and sold very cheaply. She's keen to see her invention being used all over the world, but in the meantime, she has been giving its wider applications some serious thought. 42 This is particularly true in parts of the world where access to electricity is not assured.