

Task 1

You are going to read an extract from a book about collecting animals for zoos. For Questions 8–14, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

ON ANY collecting trip, obtaining the animals is, as a rule, the simplest part of the job. As soon as the local people discover that you are willing to buy live wild creatures, the stuff comes pouring in; ninety per cent is, of course, the commoner types, but they do bring an occasional rarity. If you want the really rare stuff, you generally have to go out and find it yourself, but while you are devoting your time to this you can be sure that all the common local animals will be brought in to you. So one might also say that getting the animals is easy: the really hard part is keeping them once you have got them.

The chief difficulty you have when you have got a newly caught animal is not so much the shock it might be suffering, but the fact that being caught forces it to exist close to a creature it regards as an enemy of the worst possible sort: yourself. On many occasions an animal may take beautifully to being in a cage but getting used to the idea of living with people is another matter. This is the difficulty you can only deal with by patience and kindness. For month after month an animal may try to bite you every time you approach its cage, until you despair of ever making a favourable impression on it. Then, one day, sometimes without any preliminary warning, it will trot forward and take food from your hand, or allow you to tickle it behind the ears. At such moments you feel that all the waiting in the world was worthwhile.

Feeding, of course, is one of your main problems. Not only must you have a fairly extensive knowledge of what each animal eats in the wild state, but you have to work out something else when the natural food is unavailable, and then teach your animal to eat it.

You also have to provide for their individual likes and dislikes, which vary enormously. I have known a rat which, refusing all normal rat food – fruit, bread, vegetables – lived for three days on an exclusive diet of spaghetti. I have had a group of five monkeys, of the same age and types, who displayed the oddest individual characteristics. Out of the five, two loved hard-boiled eggs, while the other three were frightened of the strange white shapes and would not touch them, actually screaming in fear if you put such a terrifying object as a hard-boiled egg into their cage. These five monkeys all adored oranges but, whereas four would carefully peel their fruit and throw away the skin, the fifth would peel his orange equally carefully and then throw away the orange and eat the peel. When you have a collection of several hundred creatures all displaying such curious characteristics, you are sometimes driven mad in your efforts to satisfy their desires, and so keep them healthy and happy.

But of all the irritating tasks that you have to undertake during a collecting trip, bringing the baby animals up by hand is undoubtedly the worst. To begin with, they are generally stupid over taking a bottle and there is nothing quite so unattractive as struggling with a baby animal in a sea of warm milk. And then they have to be kept warm, especially at night, and this means (unless you take them to bed with you, which is often the answer) you have to get up several times during the night to refill hot-water bottles. After a hard day's work, to drag yourself out of bed at three in the morning to see to hot-water bottles is an occupation that soon loses its charm.

- 8 What does the writer say about getting hold of animals?
- A The best solution is to collect most of them yourself.
 - B Dealing with local collectors takes a lot of time.
 - C Collecting large numbers of animals is usually no problem.
 - D Local people may not understand how rare some animals are.
- 9 What is the main problem with an animal that has just been caught?
- A It is frightened to be near humans.
 - B It has been badly shocked by its experience.
 - C It does not like being with other animals.
 - D It will try to break out of its cage.
- 10 How does the writer treat new animals in his collection?
- A He keeps away from those that bite.
 - B He tries to build up a relationship with them.
 - C He feeds them by hand every day.
 - D He keeps them separate for several months.
- 11 How does the writer make sure the animals have a good diet?
- A He collects food for them from their natural home.
 - B He gives them a variety of fruit, bread and vegetables.
 - C He mixes food they dislike in with their favourites.
 - D He finds alternatives to their natural food if necessary.
- 12 What do we learn about the five monkeys?
- A Some of them did not want eggs in their cage.
 - B One of them did not know how to peel an orange.
 - C Some of them were too frightened to eat anything.
 - D One of them threw his orange at the others.
- 13 The writer says that with a large collection of animals, it is
- A impossible to keep them all in cages.
 - B a problem to control their natural curiosity.
 - C crazy to expect them all to be healthy.
 - D hard work to give each one what it wants.
- 14 What problem does the writer have at night?
- A He has to work with the baby animals until 3 a.m.
 - B He keeps the baby animals' cages in his bedroom.
 - C He has to keep getting up to look after the babies.
 - D The babies have to be given regular warm drinks.

You are going to read an article about fashion shows. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Task 2

Fashion shows

Putting on a fashion show is not as glamorous as it looks - Sharon Stansfield finds out what the stress is all about.

0

I

The shows - Milan, London and Paris - are over for another season. Fashion journalists can put down their notebooks with a sigh of relief, and buyers can return to their offices. For the designers, there is hardly time to congratulate themselves or lick their wounds before the whole business starts all over again. In just four months they must have their next collection of clothes ready for the March shows.

1

Over the next few months, designers and their creative teams will work together to create a spectacle that will hopefully fire the imagination of the fashion journalists and wake up the buyers. If the show's a failure and no-one wants to buy, the designer could be out of work. There's more than models' bad moods to worry about - show-time is nerve-racking for everyone involved, from the designers to the wardrobe people.

2

Designer Paul Frith describes the nightmare of working on a show. 'It can be pure madness backstage. That's the only time I ever wonder why I'm doing it. It just becomes chaos. There's just so much to think about. I spend the whole time in a state of high anxiety. But when it's finished, I just can't wait for the next one. The shows are the reason I do what I do and I get a real thrill out of them.'

3

Paul Frith's last collection was well received. But after taking a short break, it was not long before he began to think about his next collection. Designers work a year ahead, so right now they'll be working on collections that will be in the shops this time next year. However, inspiration is not a thing that can be turned on and off whenever you like, and though designers work to tight schedules, Paul Frith explains how creativity can't be timetabled to suit. 'All of a sudden I get this feeling in my head, then I sit down and sketch and it just pours out of me.'

4

Once the designs are on paper and the designer has chosen the fabrics he or she wants to work with, the sample collection for the shows can be produced. This is carried out by the design team under the designer's supervision. Firstly, the cutter makes an initial pattern of the garment from the designer's sketch. Then a model is made, which is then altered by the designer until it is exactly how they want it. Finally, the perfected patterns are passed over to a machinist.

5

While the garments are being made, the designer starts to work with a stylist. Together they decide on how the collection is going to be presented at the shows. This involves deciding what hats, bags, belts, etc. should be used, and the hiring of the creative team - choreographer, producer, hair-stylist and make-up artist. The more money a designer has available, the more experts he or she can employ to create a successful show.

6

About a month before the show is due to take place, the stylist will begin to visit modelling agencies. Getting models with the right look is extremely difficult if the budget is tight. Fashion shows have a reputation for being badly paid, and often models chosen for a show will drop out at the last moment if they get a better paid job, like an advert. However, a show that gets a lot of press coverage can make a new model's name.

7

When things aren't certain even up to the last minute, it's no wonder there's an atmosphere of panic backstage. While the designer may be wondering why he or she didn't take up painting instead of fashion, it is up to the stylist to remain calm and in command. As head of the creative team, the stylist must make sure that everyone knows exactly what they're doing. There is only one run-through before the real thing and this is when the stylist has to get everyone organised. Whether the show is a triumph or a disaster depends on that.

- A Having new ideas
- B Keeping things under control
- C Making the clothes
- D Who's going to wear the clothes?
- E Disappointments to overcome
- F Everything depends on the show
- G Making it all look attractive
- H It's worth all the stress
- I No time off for designers

Task 3

For Questions 16–30, 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).

Example:

0 there

WORKING IN ADVERTISING

If you want to work in advertising, (0) are three areas you can work in. The first is the Creative Department, which invents all the advertisements. Workers in (16) department are known as 'Creatives' and they always work (17) pairs. A creative job, (18) outsiders, might not sound very stressful, (19) the pressure to create original work is intense. Creatives have to keep up to (20) with the latest films, cartoons, videos, books and fashions to discover new techniques that could (21) used to sell a product.

The second area is the Accounts Department. This does (22) deal with financial accounts but with the companies that the agency produces advertisements for. Account Executives have to (23) sure that the Creatives fully understand (24) the client requires. Account Executives need to keep both the Creative team (25) the client happy. It's a job that requires a lot of diplomacy, as (26) as a very good memory and excellent organisational skills.

The third area is the media, which involves placing advertisements in magazines, (27) radio or TV, or in public areas. The Media Department carries (28) research into people's habits, to find out, for example, (29) radio stations long-distance lorry drivers prefer. Then it advises clients about which medium would be (30) appropriate for its advertisement.

Task 4

You are going to read a magazine article in which four men talk about the clothes they like to wear. For Questions 21–35, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Which of the men

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| sometimes tries to surprise people through the clothes he wears? | 0 | D |
| admits that his clothes are generally untidy? | 21 | |
| buys clothes which last a long time? | 22 | |
| is used to being criticised for the clothes he chooses? | 23 | |
| likes to get a good deal when buying clothes? | 24 | |
| needs help with clothes for less formal occasions? | 25 | |
| needs to have the right clothes to get work? | 26 | |
| needs help in choosing his clothes? | 27 | |
| needs different clothes for different types of work? | 28 | |
| admits he doesn't look after his clothes very well? | 29 | |
| prefers to take his time when choosing clothes? | 30 | |
| relies on personal judgement when choosing what to wear? | 31 | |
| tends to avoid clothes in bright colours? | 32 | |
| used to work in a job where clothes were provided? | 33 | |
| wants to change his appearance completely? | 34 | |
| wants to buy clothes which are suitable for his age? | 35 | |

You are what you wear

Four men talk about what they wear and why

A

Alan Upshire

I would like to be taller. I have a long body and short legs, but I have no problems in dressing for work – smart suits, shirts and ties are the order of the day, and I do invest in good quality suits that keep going for years. My appearance is important for the work I do and I now know what labels to buy for suits that are going to fit well. What I have trouble with is casual wear for weekends – you know, the right sort of informal look for supper with friends, or taking the kids out. I'd like to find the perfect casual jacket, but I hate ties and wouldn't wear one out of work. I want to look casual and stylish even though I'm in my forties. I don't like to see older men wearing trainers, but I don't know what type of casual shoes to buy, for example.

B

Barry Sheldon

Being an actor, the way I look can affect my opportunities and the parts I get. I've got used to wearing my hair long, but I know it's time for a change now. But how short do I go, and what style should I choose? That's the problem because I want it to look dramatic, I want a new look. My style of dressing is simple and stylish, especially for rehearsals when I'll go in jeans and T-shirt. But I also work part-time at a film-sales company and, although I work mostly on the telephone, I have to look smarter. I don't mind shopping for clothes, but I'm not very good if I have anyone with me because I like to browse at my own pace, you know, try lots of things on. I find I buy a lot of things in black and white. It's simple and stylish and easy to put together.

C

Chris Theydon

I hate shopping for clothes and will only do so when it's absolutely necessary – about once every six months. My girlfriend usually comes with me because she has better taste than I do! I'd describe my style of dress as very casual, perhaps bordering on scruffy. I try to avoid wearing smart clothes, and this may be something to do with the fact that I'm hopeless at keeping things smart. Ironing's a skill I've never really mastered, for example. Also, as I was in uniform for about twelve years when I was in the army, I never really had to think about all this somehow. I know I should be smarter for work, but it's a pretty relaxed office and so jeans and T-shirt is the norm. It's very rare for me to wear a suit, but as I've got about three friends' weddings coming up, perhaps I ought to think about a new one.

D

Des Waltham

I would describe my style of dressing as individual. I know what I like and I know what will suit a particular occasion. I'm very worried about the effect clothes have on the way other people react to you. I'll wear a suit if I think it will make a meeting more productive or my oldest jeans if I want to shock people. I like shopping and I like clothes, but I don't like shopping for clothes. Where I shop depends on where I am and as I travel abroad a lot, I'm also looking for bargains in the sales wherever I go. One problem is that my wife is a fashion designer and so I always get a reaction to the things I buy, although she's long since given up trying to influence me.

Task 5

For Questions 1–15, read the text below and decide which answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 **A** answer **B** reason **C** explanation **D** solution

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

How far would you travel for a good meal? If you were a humpback whale, the (0) would be five thousand miles. These large sea animals travel at least that far from their winter home off the (1) of Columbia to their summer (2) areas off Antarctica. The distance covered by some types of whale is amazing, especially when you (3) their enormous size. The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever (4) and it can weigh as much as thirty elephants. It (5) as no surprise, therefore, to hear that ancient folk legends tell of sailors (6) these creatures for islands.

The more we (7) about whales, the more wonderful they seem. Some species can (8) their breath for more than an hour and dive to a (9) of over 2000 metres. They use a system of sounds (10) as echo-location to find the fish they eat and they have further sounds to keep in (11) with each other. The noises they (12) can travel hundreds of miles under water. Some species seem to sing complicated songs which (13) of a number of separate themes, sung in a specific order which can (14) up to half an hour or more. If you ever get the (15) to see one of these great creatures in the wild, you will understand why they have inspired so many legends.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | A beach | B coast | C seaside | D ground |
| 2 | A feeding | B dining | C eating | D chewing |
| 3 | A view | B think | C consider | D believe |
| 4 | A been | B stayed | C born | D lived |
| 5 | A gets | B comes | C goes | D seems |
| 6 | A supposing | B mixing | C confusing | D mistaking |
| 7 | A find out | B look out | C show up | D turn up |
| 8 | A store | B keep | C hold | D save |
| 9 | A depth | B length | C width | D breadth |
| 10 | A called | B known | C referred | D named |
| 11 | A reach | B touch | C call | D range |
| 12 | A provide | B propose | C process | D produce |
| 13 | A consist | B compose | C include | D involve |
| 14 | A long | B last | C play | D give |
| 15 | A break | B choice | C chance | D luck |

For Questions 56–65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 popularity

Task 6

JUDO

Judo is a sport that has achieved great (0) in many parts of the world. It was (56) developed in Japan in the late 19th century based on ancient methods of self-defence. There are two (57) Although they use physical (58) against each other, they are (59) to their opponent and bow to each other before and after each contest.

POPULAR
ORIGIN
FIGHT
VIOLENT
RESPECT

Judo is an (60) sport to take up because the only equipment you need is the special loose-fitting suit. It is very suitable for (61) if they join a club where the (62) are properly qualified and pay enough attention to safety. Although Judo is a physically (63) sport which requires a lot of (64), practice and skill, there are many people who find it (65) as a means of relaxation in their spare time.

EXPENSIVE
YOUNG
INSTRUCT
DEMAND
STRONG
ENJOY

Sample test Keys

Task 1.

8.C; 9.A; 10.B; 11.D; 12.A; 13.D; 14.C

Task 2.

1.F; 2.H; 3.A; 4.C; 5.G; 6.D; 7.B

Task 3.

16.this/that/the; 17.in; 18.to; 19.but; 20.date; 21.be; 22.not; 23.be/make;
24.what/everything/all; 25.and; 26.well/much; 27.on/with; 28.out;
29.which/the/what; 30.most/more

Task 4.

21.C; 22.A; 23.D; 24.D; 25.A; 26.B; 27.C; 28.B; 29.C; 30.B; 31.D; 32.B; 33.C;
34.B; 35.A.

Task 5.

1.B; 2.A; 3.C; 4.D; 5.B; 6.D; 7.A; 8.C; 9.A; 10.B; 11.B; 12.D; 13.A; 14.B;
15.C.

Task 6.

56.originally; 57.fighters; 58.violence; 59.respectful; 60.inexpensive;
61.youngsters/the young; 62.instructors; 63.demanding; 64.strength;
65.enjoyable