

Practice Test 4

PAPER 1 READING COMPREHENSION (1 hour)

Answer all questions. Indicate your choice of answer in every case **on the separate answer sheet** already given out, which should show your name and examination index number. Follow carefully the instructions about how to record your answers. Give **one answer only** to each question. Marks will not be deducted for wrong answers: your total score on this test will be the number of correct answers you give.

SECTION A

In this section you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. **On your answer sheet** indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 1 to 25 for the word or phrase you choose.

- 1 It is difficult for museums to find funds to protect the nation's
A inheritance B heritage C possessions D legacy
- 2 He could provide no documentary evidence to up his claim that dinosaurs had once inhabited these hills.
A back B fill C make D hold
- 3 From an early lead, the team to an embarrassing defeat.
A slumped B fell C declined D dropped
- 4 All the applicants for the post are thoroughly for their suitability.
A searched B investigated C vetted D scrutinised
- 5 She expressed her for certain kinds of cheaply produced movies.
A disapproval B distaste C dissatisfaction D disloyalty
- 6 The life of a spy is with danger.
A fraught B intense C stressful D heavy
- 7 'I think we ought to see the rest of the exhibition as quickly as we can, that it closes in half an hour.'
A granted B assuming C given D knowing
- 8 Because of road works, traffic is restricted to one in each direction.
A lane B row C alley D path

- 9 The film star his intention of going into politics.
A showed B demanded C gave D indicated
- 10 Pedestrians are advised to cross the road by means of the
A bypass B subway C underground D footpath
- 11 The farmer decided to his claims to the disputed land in the courts.
A pursue B follow C secure D chase
- 12 Although I had only just met them, the Johnsons me like a friend.
A knew B kept C estimated D treated
- 13 They've bought a holiday cottage near the sea, and in course they plan to move there permanently.
A due B future C coming D intended
- 14 Beaches were as police searched for canisters of toxic waste from the damaged ship.
A sealed off B cut off C washed up D kept out
- 15 It was agreed that the contract would be renewed to certain changes.
A liable B subject C responsive D according
- 16 The athlete's injury occurred when she was at the of physical fitness.
A zenith B top C peak D summit
- 17 Windows go towards defining the character of a house.
A a long way B far out C all the way D far away
- 18 the public's concern about the local environment, this new road scheme will have to be abandoned.
A As regards B In view of C In the event of D However much
- 19 Ellen decided that election to the local council would provide a to a career in national politics.
A springboard B turning-point C milestone D highway
- 20 One year after the fraud was discovered, there is still little of any money being recovered.
A demonstration B sign C token D manifestation
- 21 Norman himself on his careful driving.
A pleases B prides C comments D boasts

- 22 Jo
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- 22 Jonathan took over the manager's job, when Mr Thomas retired.
A left B emptied C vacated D resigned
- 23 If the number of berries on the holly tree is anything to, we are likely to have a hard winter.
A look at B go by C point on D think about
- 24 The workers voted in favour of a(n) strike.
A interminable B endless C ceaseless D indefinite
- 25 The air in the town centre was with petrol fumes.
A strong B thick C full D unpleasant

SECTION B

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with four suggested answers or ways of finishing. You must choose the one which you think fits best. On your answer sheet, indicate the letter A, B, C or D against the number of each item 26-40 for the answer you choose. Give one answer only to each question. Read each passage right through before choosing your answers.

FIRST PASSAGE

Cuisine and probably also music are the most accessible parts of a culture and, at the same time, the most resistant to outside influence. They are the first points of real physical contact with a different society. Part of knowing how to travel is to have an appreciation for other cuisines: this is still one of the rare ways in which people of different backgrounds can learn easily from each other.

It is in this sense that I am interested in other cuisines. In more than fifteen years of travelling over the last quarter of a century, I have had direct experience (in on-the-spot investigation and by studying both political struggles and poetry) of societies in the Middle East, South-East Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas. I have tried over the years to capture as much as possible of their 'differences', and among them the difference between cuisines: this is the very essence of the pleasure of travelling. Almost everywhere I have learned how to make the local dishes that most appealed to me.

Cuisine is an art which (discounting a handful of outstanding professionals) has always been developed by amateurs or, to be more precise, by professionals who have never been recognised as such because they were women. Perhaps most of the European cuisine of the leisured classes of the nineteenth century is so unnecessarily complicated and pretentious

because it was elaborated by the great chefs. Elsewhere, even the most subtle cuisines, whether aristocratic or popular in origin, are relatively simple apart from a few dishes.

The art of cooking calls for a little patience, organisation and precision: that customary precision of traditional societies that seems so vague in quantified terms. It derives from an interest in the taste of food and the sheer delight of satisfying the guest. There is one other essential requirement: one must cook with natural foods.

The search for provisions, from indispensable staples to the luxury of spices, has shaped the development of human societies. Through the ages, the problems of food, whether of sheer necessity or of idle indulgence, have led to conflicts, growth, trade and the discovery of the New World. (All this time most of the world has been short of food, and will continue to be so.) The culinary heritage of the world, in the sense of *haute cuisine*, is, however, the product of abundance.

- 26 The author is interested in other cuisines because they are
- A material products of different cultures.
 - B artistic endeavours in their own right.
 - C essential for the traveller.
 - D accessible to any traveller.
- 27 The author suggests that women cooks
- A are unprofessional.
 - B have been undervalued.
 - C do not take cooking seriously.
 - D cannot compete with male chefs.
- 28 What style of cooking does the writer approve of?
- A nineteenth-century European
 - B that developed by famous cooks
 - C simple
 - D popular
- 29 The precision demanded by traditional, non-European cuisines results from
- A careful measurements.
 - B the local produce.
 - C pleasure.
 - D necessity.
- 30 The author argues that elaborate cuisines are a product of
- A world-wide trade.
 - B luxuries such as spices.
 - C a plentiful supply of foodstuffs.
 - D the availability of leisure for all classes.

PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (2 hours)

SECTION A

- 1 Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with **one** suitable word.

In our eyes, the desirability of a material or object is inextricably linked to its availability. If it is plentiful and therefore cheap, it becomes unattractive. It is (1) simple human truth that has brought (2) a reversal in the perception of plastics in the twentieth century. As the industrial uses (3) grown, the appreciation of plastics (4) materials having intrinsic beauty has (5)

Bakelite, a material discovered by L H Baekeland, typifies the changing attitude of the public (6) plastics. In the early (7) of its development, it was made (8) decorative objects and was used as a moulded substitute for onyx and marble. (9) demand grew, it was produced in greater (10) , became cheaper and began to be used for light-fittings, telephones and ashtrays, thus losing any pretensions to stylishness it (11) had. The same attitude (12) to all plastic nowadays, to the (13) that 'plasticky' has become a derogatory (14) even though many plastics are very expensive. Fluorocarbons in particular perform well in situations (15) no other material, (16) the cost, would be able to survive.

Because of this change (17) attitude, plastics are rarely used (18) purely aesthetic purposes. Although some beautiful products are still made, the sad (19) is that

plastics are now usually chosen for the simple (20) that production is not feasible in any other material.

2 *Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the sentence printed before it.*

EXAMPLE: I expect that he will get there by lunchtime.

ANSWER: I expect him *to get there by lunchtime.*

a) The film star wore dark glasses so that no-one would recognise him.

The film star avoided

b) I am amazed by the mistakes he makes.

What

c) We weren't surprised by his success.

It came

d) 'That's a lovely new dress, Jean,' said her mother.

Jean's mother complimented

e) We couldn't relax until all the guests had gone home.

Only

f) We couldn't find George anywhere.

George was

g) Customs officials are stopping more travellers than usual this week.

An increased

h) She listens more sympathetically than anyone else I know.

She is a