

PAPER 1 Reading

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Use of English

PAPER 4 Listening

PAPER 5 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

You are going to read a newspaper article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A–G the one which fits each gap (7–12). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Seeking El Dorado in the Mountains of Peru

It was just a sparkle on the horizon, where the sun hit what appeared to be a flat plain on an otherwise steep mountain in the Peruvian Andes. But Peter Frost, a British-born explorer and mountain guide, surmised that the perch would have made a perfect ceremonial platform for Inca rulers. So Frost and the adventure hikers he was leading slogged through heavy jungle growth and uncovered remnants of the Inca civilisation that flourished here. They found looted tombs, a circular building foundation and the stonework of an aqueduct.

7

Recent carbon dating at Caral, north of Lima, has shown that an advanced civilisation existed here nearly 5,000 years ago. The Lord of Sipian tomb, considered one of the richest pre-Columbian sites ever found, was discovered in 1987, firing the ambitions of those hoping to make similar spectacular finds.

8

It is the mountains of the Vilcabamba range that perhaps hold the most tantalising, spectacular ruins. Vilcabamba was the centre of a great empire that 500 years ago stretched from modern-day Colombia to Chile. The Spaniards wiped out the last Inca holdouts in 1572 and then promptly abandoned much of the region. That left it to men like Mr Bingham, who in one remarkable year discovered Machu Picchu and several other important settlements.

9

The finds are significant because while modern Peru is synonymous with the Inca, archaeologists actually know very little about their civilisation. 'About ninety percent has not been investigated,' said a Peruvian archaeologist. 'There are maybe 1,000 books on Machu Picchu, but only five or six are really scientific.'

10

To many, like Frost and Reinhard, the powerful hold of discovering ruins swallowed by jungle is as strong today as it was early last century. 'It's the Indiana Jones fantasy,' said Scott Gorsuch, whose sharp eye led to the discovery of Qoriwayrachina with Frost. 'It's really not more complicated than that – the search for El Dorado, this idea that there are lost cities out there waiting to be found.'

11

Frost is not an archaeologist, but through his work as a tour guide, photographer and author of the popular travel book, *Exploring Cuzco*, he has dedicated much of the last thirty years to learning everything he can about the ancient highlanders. 'Some people like the thrill of finding something and moving on to something else,' he said. 'But you want to do something useful with it.'

12

Frost is now trying to raise money for future expeditions to Qoriwayrachina, but he is already dreaming of other finds. 'I know of two sites that are sort of undiscovered, that I'd like to discover,' he said, explaining with a wry smile that he cannot reveal their locations. 'It's not a big thing, but I feel it's wise not to broadcast intentions.'

- A** But he did not find them all, leaving much of Vilcabamba open to modern-day explorers. 'I've run across foundations of buildings, foundations of roads, water channels, probably dozens of them,' Frost said.
- B** In two lengthy expeditions to Qoriwayrachina in 2001 and 2002, a team led by Frost found a sort of blue-collar settlement spread across more than sixteen square miles. They found the ruins of 200 structures and storehouses, an intricately engineered aqueduct, colourful pottery and tombs. The people who once lived there toiled in mines or cultivated diverse crops at various altitudes. The explorers believe that Qoriwayrachina may have been used to supply a more important Inca centre, Choquequirau, but much remains unknown.
- C** But exploring is not all about adventure. Serious explorers carefully read the old Spanish chronicles, pore over topographical maps and charts and interview local residents, who often lead them to sites. The work also requires raising money to finance expeditions. 'Anyone can blunder around in a jungle,' writes Hugh Thompson in his recent book about exploring for Inca ruins, *The White Rock*. And indeed, the annals of Peruvian exploration are littered with failures.
- D** 'Peru has one of the oldest continuous civilisations in the history of the planet,' Frost explained. 'That amounts to an awful lot of culture buried under the ground or under vegetation.'
- E** Johan Reinhard, who holds the title of explorer in residence at *National Geographic*, is a proponent of vigorous exploration combined with serious scientific research. He says it is important to find and catalogue sites in Peru before they are looted or destroyed. 'If you don't do it now, some of these things will be gone, and they'll be gone forever,' he said.
- F** The previous year, 1989, saw a number of expeditions to the region in search of the mythical lost city, but the end result was similarly disappointing. Undeterred, the courageous explorer refuses to abandon his attempts to raise money for one last try.
- G** The discovery in 1999 of Qoriwayrachina was instantly hailed as a major find. It evoked the romantic image of the swashbuckling explorer unearthing a Lost City, an image embodied by Hiram Bingham, the American who in 1911 made the greatest Inca discovery of them all, Machu Picchu. In the twenty-first century it would seem that the remote, rugged mountains around Cuzco would have given up all of their secrets. But this region of southern Peru is still full of ruins.

Essential tips

Question 8: The last sentence of the previous paragraph mentions 'spectacular finds'. In which gapped paragraph is this theme continued?

Question 9: Look at the previous paragraph and underline the names mentioned. Are any of them mentioned in a gapped paragraph? The last sentence talks about the discoveries of Bingham. Which gapped paragraph has pronouns that could refer to them?

Question 10: Remember that when a person's name is first mentioned, the writer will often give some basic information about that person. So if a name is mentioned in the main text without any such information, look for it in one of the gapped paragraphs.

PAPER 1 Reading

Part 1

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 2

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 3

PAPER 4 Listening

Part 4

PAPER 5 Speaking

You are going to read a magazine article. For questions 13–19, 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.

On Your Bike On Your Bike On Your Bike

Every generation has its emblematic boy's toy. Once upon a time there was the golf cart: a little toy car specifically designed for middle-aged men too rich to care about looking ridiculous. Later came the beach buggy, a briefly fashionable, wildly impractical, single-terrain vehicle. One might include the motorcycle or the snowmobile on this list, were they not, in certain contexts, quite useful, but there is no doubt which pointless recreational vehicle has captured the imagination of the landed, middle-aged celebrity: it's the quad bike.

What is it about this squat, ungainly, easy-to-flip machine that celebrities love so much? As recreational vehicles go, the quad bike is hardly sophisticated. They are to the countryside what the jet-ski is to Lake Windermere. 'There's nothing cool about a quad,' says Simon Tiffin, editor of a well-known magazine. 'It's a strange thing to want to hare round beautiful bits of the country in a petrol-guzzling machine.'

But celebrities love quad bikes. Musicians, comedians, DJs, actors and sportsmen have all been photographed aboard quads. 'They're the latest rich person's toy,' says Tiffin. 'Spoilt children get them for Christmas.' Provided you've got a large estate to go with it, however, the quad bike can remain a secret indulgence. You can go

out and tear up your own piece of countryside without anyone knowing you're doing it.

The quad bike's nonsensical name – 'quad' means four, but 'bike' is an abbreviation of 'bicycle', which means two – that comes to six – hints at its odd history. Originally the ATV, or all-terrain vehicle, as quads are sometimes known, was developed in Japan as a three-wheeled farm vehicle, an inexpensive mini-tractor that could go just about anywhere. In the seventies it was launched in America as an off-road recreational vehicle. In the 1980s the more stable four-wheeled quad was officially introduced – enthusiasts had been converting their trikes for some time – again primarily for farming, but its recreational appeal soon became apparent. At the same time a market for racing models was developing.

Paul Anderson, a former British quad racing champion, says the quad's recreational appeal lies in its potential to deliver a safe thrill. 'It's a mix between a motorbike and driving a car; when you turn a corner, you've got to lean into the corner, and then if the ground's greasy, the rear end slides out,' he says. 'Plus they're much easier to ride than a two-wheeled motorcycle.' The quad bike, in short, provides middle-aged excitement for men who think a Harley might be a bit dangerous. Anderson is keen to point

out that quad bikes are, in his experience, much safer than motorcycles. 'With quad racing it's very rare that we see anybody having an accident and getting injured,' he says. 'In the right hands, personally, I think a quad bike is a very safe recreational vehicle,' he adds.

Outside of racing, quad bikes are growing in popularity and injuries have trebled in the last five years. Although retailers offer would-be purchasers basic safety instructions and recommend that riders wear gloves, helmets, goggles, boots and elbow pads, there is no licence required to drive a quad bike and few ways to encourage people to ride them wisely. Employers are required to provide training to workers who use quad bikes, but there is nothing to stop other buyers hurting themselves.

For the rest of the world, quad bikes are here to stay. They feature heavily in the programmes of holiday activity centres, they have all but replaced the tractor as the all-purpose agricultural workhorse and now police constables ride them while patrolling the Merseyside coastline. It has more or less usurped the beach buggy, the dirt bike and the snowmobile; anywhere they can go the quad bike can. They even race them on ice. You can't drive round Lake Windermere on one, or at least nobody's tried it yet. Just wait.

Essential tips

Question 13: Be careful that you don't assume an option is correct simply because you may find similar words in the text. Option C says the quad bike is 'pointless as a recreational vehicle'. Are any of the key words also in the text? Does the sentence where they occur express the same idea as the option?

Question 16: The question is about what Paul Anderson says, so it doesn't matter whether some of these ideas are expressed in the rest of the article. The correct option must describe, in other words, an idea that *this person* expresses.

Question 17: This question is about the legal requirements for riders of quad bikes. In the part of the text where this subject is mentioned, what *obligations* – not simply suggestions – are mentioned?

- 13 The writer claims that the quad bike
- A now serves the same function as the beach buggy once did.
 - B is as useful as a snowmobile or motorcycle.
 - C is pointless as a recreational vehicle.
 - D will only be fashionable for a brief period.
- 14 What is Simon Tiffin's attitude to the people who ride quad bikes?
- A He doesn't understand them.
 - B He thinks they are amusing.
 - C He is scornful of them.
 - D He believes they have too much money.
- 15 Originally, the quad bike
- A was popular only in America.
 - B was a utilitarian vehicle.
 - C had four wheels.
 - D was used as a recreational vehicle.
- 16 What view is expressed by Paul Anderson?
- A The only danger is when the rider is turning a corner.
 - B Anyone who can ride a quad bike can ride a motorcycle.
 - C Most accidents occur when people are racing quad bikes.
 - D A quad bike can be exciting without being dangerous.
- 17 Quad bike riders have to
- A wear gloves, helmets, goggles, boots and elbow pads.
 - B follow basic safety instructions.
 - C take lessons if they use the bike as part of their job.
 - D have a motorbike licence.
- 18 According to the writer, why will quad bikes remain popular as working vehicles?
- A They are used by the police.
 - B They are used a great deal on farms.
 - C They have virtually replaced horses.
 - D They can be used on ice.
- 19 What is the writer's opinion of the quad bike?
- A It serves no useful purpose.
 - B It is a toy for sophisticated men.
 - C It is a safe way to have fun.
 - D It is unattractive and unsafe.

PAPER 1 Reading

Part 1

PAPER 2 Writing

Part 2

PAPER 3 Use of English

Part 3

PAPER 4 Listening

Part 4

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Essential tips

Question 23: Even if you are unfamiliar with the word 'fusion', you can work out that this question is about something successful involving 'words and graphics'. Which other words or phrases could be used to talk about these elements of a book?

Question 27: To find the answer to this question, think about what a person could conjure up in his or her mind as a result of having a strong imagination.

Question 32: The words in the question are very simple, which may mean that the words used in the text will not be. Can you find a different word for 'ending' in one of the texts, and an expression or idiom that means 'unexpected'?

You are going to read a newspaper article containing book reviews. For questions 20–34, choose from the reviews (A–H).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

In which review are the following mentioned?

- | | |
|---|----------|
| a subject whose fascination never fades | 20 |
| particularly fine illustrations | 21 |
| an accidental transgression | 22 |
| a successful fusion of words and graphics | 23 |
| an adult who helps a child | 24 |
| travel between completely credible worlds | 25 |
| a previous work by the same author | 26 |
| the potential danger of having a powerful imagination | 27 |
| children who are not interested in certain kinds of books | 28 |
| children who lack self-confidence | 29 |
| doubts about who the book is intended for | 30 |
| a powerful evocation of a particular time and place | 31 |
| an unexpected ending | 32 |
| the ability to make adult themes accessible to children | 33 |
| the tendency to patronise | 34 |

61

Part 3

Books for Children

Reviews of the best children's books published this year

A Lost and Found by Peter Osgood

Ages 10+

Anje was abandoned by her mother as a baby and has grown up with foster parents, but now she resolves to track down the mother who deserted her. Osgood avoids all the traps inherent in a tale of family life, refusing to describe events in such a way as to justify the adults' actions. Instead, he portrays the situation as Anje herself experiences it, with stunning insight and accuracy, producing a moving and hard-hitting story. What is more, there is plenty of action to keep you turning the pages, and the breathtaking finale comes right out of the blue. Sensitive youngsters may find the subject emotionally haunting, but by this age children should be able to cope with the issues handled here. Highly recommended.

B Bird Fly Away by Helen Hunter-Smith

Ages 8-11

Children may well be natural conservationists, enchanted by floppy bunnies and cute doggies, but rather than simply exploit this yearning for anthropomorphic animals, Hunter-Smith has decided to tackle head-on the whole problem of how we treat animals in western society. The story revolves around a farm where Cal lives with his parents, who are desperately trying to get away from the countryside and move to the big city. The haunting pictures of the dilapidated farm buildings and scruffy animals are just one of the outstanding features in this first novel, but perhaps the major attraction of *Bird Fly Away* is that it refuses to compromise in its portrayal of poverty-stricken farmers and neglected animals. This enables young readers to understand fully the awkward issues facing the grown-ups in this world, though there is a tribute to the genre of fairy tales in the shape of a happy ending. A fine work with serious undertones.

C Cuddle by Seth Ashton

Ages 0-4

Everyone likes a cuddle; that's the premise of this charming, chunky book for the very young. Even toddlers who show no interest in the usual baby bathtime books will be entranced by the delightful narrative. In fact, this book could hardly be bettered as an introduction to the world of stories. As Eddy the Baby Elephant wanders sadly through the jungle in search of his parents, he encounters all sorts of adorable creatures, from Harold the Hippo to Tim the Toothy Tiger, and each of them sends him on his way with a nice cuddle. All Eddy has to learn to do is ask for a cuddle – and be prepared to return the favour and give someone else a cuddle when asked to do so. The sparse text is cleverly interwoven with the line drawings in such a way as to encourage reading without being too overtly didactic.

D Step Aside by Diana Courtland

Ages 8-11

Having grown up in an orphanage, Bob can only imagine what normal family life is like, and he indulges in these fantasies whenever his drab reality becomes too depressing. Problems begin to emerge when he discovers he is slipping in and out of his imaginary world without realising it – and then he finds he can't control which world he is living in. This powerful and original tale demonstrates with stunning clarity how strongly we can be drawn into our fantasies and what an uncomfortable (and ultimately terrifying) experience it can be. While Courtland clearly has talent as a writer, the younger members of the target market for this work may find the subject matter too unsettling. After all, she is really hinting at the psychological basis of a wide range of mental problems, not to mention abuse of alcohol and narcotics. If this marketing mismatch could be addressed, the book would deserve unreserved praise.

E Not in Time by Laura Rose
Ages 8–11

Child psychologists tell us that round about the age of six or seven most children are gripped by an interest in the phenomenon of time, though the extent to which they articulate this naturally varies. Books and films for older children (and adults) that deal with time travel indicate just how, well, timeless, that interest is. Laura Rose's third book once again features her popular protagonist, Heather Hornet, who discovers an old garden that is a portal to a world of the future. As Heather ventures backwards and forwards in time, she learns fascinating details about life in different epochs, each of which is entirely plausible and very real. The writer also dares to address the thorny but fascinating philosophical question of whether a visitor from the future who changes the past could thereby nullify his own existence. To discover what conclusion Rose comes to, you will have to buy the book!

F Colour My World by Ashton Lyle
Ages 2–5

My three-year-old niece loved this book, though I can't promise that every three-year-old will feel the same way. This is the story of Viji, the little boy who absolutely refuses to paint pictures in his nursery class. In a clever touch we see how the pictures themselves feel (neglected, since you ask) when Viji only paints them under extreme pressure. But a new teacher at nursery school brings out the artist in Viji by helping make his pictures come to life for him, showing him what they think and feel. So the moral here is that even though grown-ups want you to do something that you yourself have no desire to do, you might still enjoy it if you give it a go. A useful message for every child who is unwilling to try something new because of doubts about his or her ability.

G The Ghost at Number 54 by Fred Wilmot
Ages 8–11

This marvellous tale manages to make England in the 1950s seem like an interesting place – and as someone who was growing up there at the time, I can only say this is a huge tribute to the writer's skills! Wilmot captures brilliantly the drabness and grey uniformity, but also the quaint quality of life in that decade. Against this backdrop he tells the story of Alice and John as it slowly dawns on them that their house, number 54 Mafeking Place, is haunted. One striking quality in this work is Wilmot's ability to demonstrate what is going on in the minds of the adults in the story – without talking down to his young readers, as so many writers do. I won't reveal how the tale ends, except to remark that we were very fond of happy endings in the 1950s.

H The Enchanted Tree by Samantha Carson
Ages 11+

The tree in this story is not just enchanted in the figurative sense of the word: Haball the wizard has actually cast a spell over it, and this means that nobody must look at the old oak. Everyone in the village knows this, for such matters are common in this medieval world of witches, wizards and spells. Everyone except Arthur, that is, for Arthur is the son of a travelling musician who is passing through the village. We learn what happens to Arthur when he looks at the tree, and as in her first novel, Carson depicts brilliantly the isolation of childhood, the sensation that everyone except you knows the rules of the game. A gripping read that will be popular with boys and girls alike.