

Part 1

Read the list of events below and match each statement on page 3 to information given about each event by marking (⊗) for the correct answer. You must choose answers only from the information given on the events below. An answer can be used more than once. If you change your mind, put a line through the box (⊗) and then indicate your new answer with a (⊗).

EVENTS	
A	<p>Until November 2007: Milapfest Philharmonic Hall, 0151 707 1111 www.milapfest.com Now in its 12th year, the Music for the Mind and Soul concert series is a truly relaxing way to spend two hours. An eclectic and changing programme of musicians perform Indian classical music with astonishing dexterity and skill in elegant surroundings. Very popular event on the last Saturday of each month. But be warned, latecomers will not be admitted.</p>
B	<p>22–24 September 2007: British Musical Fireworks Kings Gardens, Southport, 01704 533333 www.visit-southport.org.uk/fireworks/ Every night, six of the UK’s top professional firework companies compete for the championship title, with each display lasting 15-18 minutes. Approximately £300 of fireworks goes up in smoke every minute; that’s over £330,000 for the entire championship. There is also a new ‘Water Ballet’ presentation over Marine Lake.</p>
C	<p>Until end of December 2007: Love Sport World Museum Liverpool, 0151 478 4393 www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk An interactive exhibition aimed at both children and adults. Love Sport combines learning about the science of sport with the opportunity to take part in some exercise. The interactive part allows visitors to test their own coordination, balance, strength and stamina and compare results with other people, as well as looking at sports psychology and its impact on performance.</p>
B	<p>7–26 November 2007: International Guitar Festival Various venues, 0151 666 2756 www.bestguitarfest.com This is their 18th birthday, and performers from all over the world will be playing. An eclectic programme of classical, jazz, rock, blues, slide, country and flamenco takes place in a range of venues from the intimate 100-seater Birkenhead Priory to the Pacific Road Arts Centre.</p>
E	<p>October 2007: Scrap Arts Music of Vancouver Royal Court Liverpool, 08707 871866 www.royalcourtLiverpool.co.uk Part of the Liverpool Performs season, Scrap Arts Music live up to their name. They are a five-strong percussion ensemble with a difference: all their instruments are created from scrap metal and construction salvage by themselves. The instruments make a wide array of sounds and pitches, allowing for a range of rhythms and compositions.</p>



F	<p>March–August 2007: Contemporary Arts from China Tate Liverpool, 0151 702 7400 www.tate.org.uk/liverpool/ Liverpool is home to the oldest Chinese community in the UK and is twinned with Shanghai. This relationship is reflected in this exhibition presenting some of the most interesting contemporary art to be made in China since 2000. This period has seen growing cultural and economic exchange between China and the rest of the world, radically influencing Chinese artists. This exhibition promises to reflect a society undergoing profound cultural change.</p>
G	<p>July 2007: Arabic Arts Festival Various venues, 0151 709 5297 www.bluecoatartscentre.com/arabic Organised under the umbrella of the Bluecoat Arts Centre, this annual festival draws on the arts and culture of Yemen, Egypt and Morocco, and provides opportunities to participate in music, dance, theatre, craft and food. Belly-dancing events are always popular and are teamed with stalls selling Middle Eastern food and goods, attracting a broad audience. The festival has invited some excellent and well-established musicians to play.</p>

Statements

Answers

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1. Performers at this event use home-made instruments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. This event is particularly suitable for people of all ages.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. This is a monthly event.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. At this event you can take part in various cultural activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. This event shows the very latest cultural developments in another country.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. This event is a competition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. This event allows you to check your physical condition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. If you arrive after the performance has started, you won't be allowed in.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. At this event you can do some shopping.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. This event will give you the opportunity to see some 21st century art work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Part 1

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(Total 10 marks)



Part 2

Read the article below on doing temporary work and answer the questions which follow.

Ahead of the game

Students shouldn't dismiss temporary work (temping). It could give them a head start if a full-time job comes up for grabs.

So, that shiny new degree hasn't landed you a corner office and a team of secretaries? Not even a golden hello and a business card with your direct line on it? Still, at least you are in good company. Every summer, thousands of graduates weep gently into their bank statements, wondering why they were promised the world and left with only an enormous bank overdraft.

But just because you didn't get on a graduate training scheme doesn't mean you should abandon your ambitions or sit around moping. It might not be quite what you envisaged, but temping will not only bring in some cash, it could help you bag the job you have always wanted. Once you're inside a company, not only do you have the opportunity to impress your employer with your abilities but you will also stumble upon that holy grail of job-seeking: internal positions that other people don't know exist.

Vincent Desbois graduated last summer and landed himself temp work for Barclays, the bank. After his three-month contract was extended twice, he applied for a permanent position and begins his new job next month. "The temping wasn't necessarily what I wanted to do but it was a good foot in the door and a good opportunity to get into Barclays", he says. "It definitely gave me a head start. When you're temping in a company, if you show motivation, then you make yourself known. When you apply for internal positions, people know who you are, and before applying for a position you gain experience and confidence."

But internal positions are only up for grabs if you've been an effective temp. You might think you are really great but you need to show it, rather than shout about it. It doesn't matter how impressive your degree, you need to adopt an appropriate attitude. And not just in front of the boss – office politics can be difficult to fathom and unexpected people can wield a massive amount of influence.

Even though the jobs you are given to do may be pretty junior, if you adopt an appropriate attitude and complete them well, offer to help out wherever and are generally bright, bubbly and enthusiastic, you will be remembered. Sometimes it is the boring things that count: turning up on time, looking presentable and not spending all day on personal emails are important. Getting yourself noticed (in all the right ways) might mean bringing a collection of ideas to work that won't threaten other staff but show that you're switched on and interested in the company.

It's fine to find out what opportunities there might be, but don't rush at it. Near the end of your contract, have an initial chat with Human Resources about what might be available, and ask for feedback and advice – this will show you are ambitious but not a complete egomaniac.

A stint of general office temping after graduation won Karen Hamblen-Cartagena a 12-month contract as European public relations assistant for Nintendo. But things looked bleak initially. "I had my degree, but little experience, and it was a bit of a nightmare getting a job – you are either overqualified or you have no experience." But instead of whingeing, she turned to temping which added plus points to her CV. "The experience helped me when I applied for this job with Nintendo."



Transferable skills – such as basic administration work, getting on with other people, answering phones, dealing with queries and working in a team – can help you land a job even if the company you’re working for doesn’t have any vacancies. So be patient and creative about the kind of temping you do – building up a bank of skills and interesting projects could give you the interview answer that gets you that job. While your peers might be lolling around under a cloud of doom, you have built up a raft of examples of negotiation, and delivering under pressure.

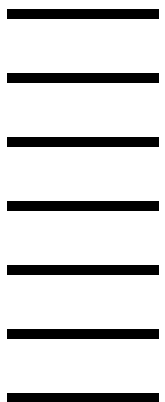
Question 11, choose THREE correct answers.

Mark (☒) for the correct answers. If you change your mind, put a line through the box (☒) and then indicate your new answer with a (☒).

11. According to the article, temping is a good option for graduates because

- A** it helps them to earn some money.
- B** they will get to work in an office.
- C** they will find out about other opportunities in the company.
- D** many students choose to do it.
- E** they could get their dream job.
- F** companies like to employ graduates.
- G** they will be able to show their boss how competent they are.

(3 marks)



Question 12, choose THREE correct answers.

12. According to the article, what are some of the skills which you can learn while temping?

- A Answering questions from customers.
- B Performing well at an interview.
- C Selling products.
- D Working under stressful conditions.
- E Helping your friends to get jobs.
- F Working with other people.
- G Putting a CV together.

(3 marks)

Question 13, choose ONE correct answer.

13. According to the article, to be offered a full-time position, temps should

- A get involved in office politics.
- B tell colleagues about their qualifications.
- C be productive and work hard.

(1 mark)

Question 14, choose ONE correct answer.

14. According to the article, one way of making a good impression is to

- A be punctual always.
- B discuss other jobs within the company.
- C show your boss how ambitious you are.

(1 mark)



Questions 15 – 21 Complete the sentences below with ONE or TWO words only. Your answer must come from the text.

- 15. According to Vincent Desbois, the most important quality you should show when you are temping is
- 16. Vincent Desbois only managed to get an job after working as a temp for quite a long time.
- 17. It is important that you have a suitable especially in front of your colleagues.
- 18. As a temp you will be given tasks to do.
- 19. You should first talk to about the likelihood of other jobs in the company.
- 20. According to Karen Hamblen-Cartagena, the reason why she couldn't get a job was that she lacked, rather than qualifications.
- 21. Temping can help you build up a set of skills which are to other jobs.

Part 2

(Total 15 marks)

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Part 3

Read the article below on Alfred Nobel and answer the questions which follow.

LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY OF ALFRED NOBEL

Probably no Swede is as well-known as Alfred Nobel. At the same time we must admit that his renown is more indirect than direct. This means that while the Nobel Prize is extremely well-known all over the world, the person behind it remains relatively unknown. Here are some important facts about Alfred Nobel's life.

He was born in Stockholm in 1833 into a family of engineers. Having gone through a recent bankruptcy when Alfred was five years old, his father, Immanuel Nobel, moved to St Petersburg, where he started a mechanical workshop for the manufacture of land mines. In 1842 when Alfred was nine, the rest of the family also moved to St Petersburg. By then his father's fortunes had improved, enabling the family to live in high bourgeois style. At the time St Petersburg was a world metropolis, alive with scientific, social and cultural life. Immanuel Nobel's sons did not attend school, but were instead educated at home by outstanding teachers at the level of university professor. They studied languages such as German, English, French and Russian as well as literature, philosophy and natural sciences. Considering the speciality of his teachers, it was perhaps no coincidence that Alfred took a liking to chemistry. He learned to conduct chemical experiments, an activity that seemed to fascinate him from the very beginning.

In 1850, Alfred was allowed to study abroad. He spent some time in Paris with the famous chemist Jules Pelouze, a professor who had just opened a private training laboratory. During that time, Alfred completed his training as a chemist. But somewhere around the same time was the inception of what would become the greatest inventions of his life. For it was then that he must have heard about the remarkable explosive called nitroglycerine. However, it was difficult to manufacture this compound because at high temperatures it would explode easily, and once produced the liquid was unstable.

In 1860, Alfred conducted repeated experiments involving great risks. First he succeeded in manufacturing sufficient quantities of nitroglycerine without any mishaps. Then he mixed the compound with gunpowder and ignited the mixture with an ordinary fuse. After several successful explosions outside St Petersburg, Alfred travelled back to Sweden where with the help of his father he applied for a patent in his own name, which was granted in October 1863. He initially called this explosive 'blasting oil'. He continued to brood over the safety problems of nitroglycerine and continued with his experiments, eventually discovering the perfect compound (a kind of porous absorbent sand called Kieselguhr) which when mixed with nitroglycerine could form a paste that was easy to knead and to shape. This was how Alfred Nobel invented dynamite, a word he coined from the Greek *dynamis* meaning power. In 1867 he was granted patents for dynamite in various countries notably Britain, Sweden and the United States. It was an era of large infrastructure projects like railways, ports, bridges, tunnels, and mines where blasting was necessary.

Around the same time another personality trait began to assert itself – the inventor also became an entrepreneur. Over the years he founded factories and laboratories in some 90 different places in more than 20 countries. Although he lived in Paris much of his life, he was constantly travelling. When he was not travelling or engaging in business activities, Nobel



himself worked extensively in his various laboratories. He focused on the development of explosives technology as well as other chemical inventions including materials such as synthetic rubber and leather, and artificial silk. By the time of his death in 1896 he had 355 patents.

By the age of 40 he had already made his greatest discoveries, he had built up a worldwide industrial empire, and he had become wealthy. But that's not all. He was an avid reader of fiction and wrote his own dramatic works and poems. He was also attracted to philosophical issues and read certain works with such an interest that he underlined important passages. But Alfred Nobel was also a philanthropist and an idealist and it was this that drove him to bequeath his fortune to those who had worked for humanity through science, literature and through efforts to promote peace. Efforts to promote peace were close to his heart. For Nobel the idea of giving away his fortune was no passing fancy. He had thought about it for a long time and had even re-written his will on various occasions.

On November 27 1895 Nobel signed his final will and testament in Paris. His will was hardly longer than one ordinary page. After listing bequests to relatives and other people close to him, Nobel declared that his entire remaining estate should be used to endow 'prizes to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind'. His will attracted attention throughout the world. It was unusual at that time to donate large sums of money for scientific and charitable purposes. Many people also criticised the international character of the prizes, saying they should be restricted to Swedes. This would not have suited the cosmopolitan Alfred Nobel.

The fact that he had established a special peace prize created a great international sensation. His name was connected with explosives and inventions useful to the art of making war, but certainly not with questions related to peace. Nobel prescribed that the Peace Prize was to be awarded by a committee of five persons chosen by the Norwegian Parliament and should go to the person who accomplished 'the most or the best work for fraternity among nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the promotion of peace congresses'. Evidently Nobel did not consider his involvement in the war materials industry and in the work for world peace as incompatible elements. Rather he gave expression to the prevalent 19th century idea which maintained that the scientist was not responsible for how his findings were used. Scholarly discoveries are neutral in themselves, but can be used for both good and bad objectives. And when this logic was applied to weapons, Nobel held firm to his old opinion that their effect was above all as a deterrent.

In 1901 the first Nobel Prizes were awarded. The donor himself could hardly have dreamed of the impact that his benevolence would have in the future.



M 2 6 2 6 7 A 0 9 1 6

Complete the sentences below. Write no more than THREE words and/or numbers for each answer. Use words from the text.

22. The Nobel family consisted mainly of
23. Alfred Nobel moved to St Petersburg in
24. His favourite hobby was to
25. One problem with nitroglycerine is that it was dangerous to
26. To control nitroglycerine, Alfred Nobel first combined it with
27. The word dynamite comes from the Greek word for
28. Alfred Nobel was not only an inventor, he also became a
successful
29. As well as reading fictional stories he enjoyed reading about
30. The Nobel Prize is intended for those people who bring the most
to humanity.
31. Many people disagreed with the aspect of the Nobel Prize.
32. Alfred Nobel believed that all scientific work was



Refer to the text on pages 8 and 9. Complete the gaps in the timelines below by using phrases from the box below.

1833 Was born

1850 [33]

1860 Carried out further experiments

1863 [34]

1867 [35]

1895 [36]

1896 Died

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A Signed will | E Became a philanthropist | I Travelled to 20 countries |
| B Went to University | F Studied with Pelouze | J Received patent for dynamite |
| C Moved to Paris | G Received first patent | |
| D Discovered rubber | H Turned 40 | |

(Total 15 marks)

Part 3

Two empty boxes for marking.

TOTAL FOR READING: 40 MARKS



Part 6

Read the article below on cycling and write a short summary for your school magazine. Your summary should include:

- **THREE** pieces of advice to someone who wants to start cycling
- **THREE** advantages of taking up cycling.

Remember, your summary will be read by your school friends and other students.

Wheels two. Options limitless.

It's true: you don't forget how to ride a bicycle. Even if you haven't been on one for 20 years, it soon comes back with a brilliant rush.

First though you will need a bike. Before you dash off and fall in love with a £5000 mountain bike, consider momentarily what you're going to use it for. If it's just to get around town carrying a bit of shopping, a few books, stopping at a café for a drink or two, then think about a **city bike** or **hybrid**. City bikes are similar to racing bikes and perfectly designed for tarmac: they are nippy and good at getting in and out of traffic, but not fantastic for carrying things. Hybrid tyres have a smooth centre line for efficiency on tarmac, but rougher outsides, they can carry stuff, nip about: they're proper all-round numbers really.

And don't forget the old-fashioned **sit-up-and-beg bike**. These are comfortable and practical: lots of places to carry things (you can't put bike baskets on the handlebars with folding bikes for example) and they put you in a good position to see what's going on with traffic. Just don't take anyone on at the traffic lights: you won't win.

If all this sounds too much like hard work, you could try an **electric bike** which is powered by a battery, charged either by plugging in or via a dynamo that recharges as you ride. You'll still have to pedal but the electric motor helps. Commuters should consider the ingenious **folding bike**. Perfect for carrying on and off trains, they are less good for long distances and not great at absorbing the bumps of the road.

If you are planning to zoom out into the country and whiz around for hours on end, you'll be wanting a **mountain bike**. Tough, with good brakes and loads of gears, they usually have a fairly upright position and are pretty versatile. And finally, if you want to transport your family around, either consider one of the above with child seats, tag-alongs, trailers etc, or you could consider the **tandem**, a double bike with two seats and four pedals.

Five Reasons to ride

Money owning a car costs around £3000 a year. Bikes cost about £75. There is also a scheme which allows employees to buy a new bicycle tax free to use for commuting.

Fitness driving a car burns up about 58 calories an hour. Cycling at a reasonable pace uses up more than 400 calories an hour.

Environment car emissions = loads.
Bike emissions = zero.

Parking a bike is always easier than a car.

Happiness there is plenty of evidence to show that a bit of exercise everyday is likely to improve your mental wellbeing, as well as toning your body. The same cannot be said of driving.

But before you start pedalling

Vital (and less vital) equipment beyond the obvious (lights, reflective strips, helmet, and lock) there are loads more possibilities. A rack and panniers are useful, offering lots of room for a change of clothes and other stuff you may need to carry with you. You may also want to invest in a set of inner tubes, tyre levers and a pump (to deal with punctures) and some sunglasses and gloves to complete the look.

Plan your route if you are not used to going out in traffic, have a look at the Sustrans website (sustrans.org.uk) which maps UK's national cycle route network.

Ride safely you need to be safety conscious, especially when cycling in bad weather or at night. For the nervous or rusty, getting some training is a great idea to gain confidence. And the good news is that the cardiovascular exercise will increase your life expectancy.



Leave
blank

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Part 6

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR WRITING: 60 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

END

