

Questions 1 – 5

Look at the text in each question.

What does it say?

Mark the correct letter **A**, **B** or **C** on your answer sheet.

Example:

0

Class 8T - History lesson

Miss Wade asks you to read pages 25-30 of your textbook and do task on 'transport' for homework - to hand in next Monday - as she's ill today.

A Miss Wade wants Class 8T to help her arrange transport for next Monday.

B Class 8T have work to get on with while their teacher is absent.

C Anyone in Class 8T who is ill today can hand in their homework next week.

Answer:

0	A	B	C
□	■	□	□

1

Sam

I've just arrived at the pool and forgot that it's closed today, so don't bother coming here. I'll see you at the park entrance at 10 instead.

Jake

Jake wants Sam to

A arrive at the pool earlier than planned.

B meet him at a different location.

C remember to bring his swimming things.

2

Library

Replace books when you have finished

Do not leave them on the desks

Library users

A must put the books back on the shelves.

B should take their books to the main desk.

C cannot take any books out of this area.

3

Tania!

Katy called. She said she'll be late arriving at the party tonight but if you still want a lift with Katy and her dad then text her before 5 p.m. Mum

- A Katy has invited Tania to her party tonight.
- B Tania's mum wants to know how Tania is going to the party.
- C Tania needs to contact Katy about getting a ride to the party.

4

New School Diaries available now!
Ask at office – 10% discount on first 100 sold.

- A You can now buy last year's diary at a lower price.
- B If you are one of the first to buy a diary, you'll pay less.
- C There are only 100 school diaries left in the office.

5

This plastic cover protects your new phone.
Remove before use.
Be responsible – recycle waste plastics.

- A You need to take the plastic cover off your phone so you can start using it.
- B You should put a plastic cover over your phone to stop it getting damaged.
- C You can reuse this plastic cover to protect your phone when you're not using it.

Questions 6 – 10

The young people below all want to play tennis during their school holiday. On the opposite page there are descriptions of eight tennis courses. Decide which tennis course would be the most suitable for the following young people. For questions **6–10**, mark the correct letter (**A–H**) on your answer sheet.

6  Sunita needs help to improve her tennis skills, so wants to have individual coaching. She'd like to play tennis outdoors in the mornings and do other activities in the afternoons.

7  Paul and his brother do not know how to play tennis, so want to spend a week learning. They would prefer to be outside in a small group and will need to borrow rackets.

8  Zoe and her parents enjoy playing tennis together. They'd like to get advice from an expert and want lots of practice. They'd prefer to be near the coast.

9  Ali is looking for a three-day tennis break in the countryside. He can't play tennis but he does have all the equipment. He'd like to have fun and meet other teenagers.

10  Vanessa is a good tennis player and her friends are almost as good. Their tennis course will be for a week during the winter, so they want to be able to play inside.

Tennis Courses

A Weybridge Tennis

We run two-day, weekend courses all through the summer. Our tennis centre is next to one of the most beautiful beaches in the north. You will have the chance to play tennis all day and be taught by very experienced coaches. Unfortunately, this year we are not running any courses for adults.

C Match Point

Join us on our farm where we have six outdoor courts and space for 25 guests. It's the perfect place to enjoy nature and learn a completely new sport. Young people (10 years +) are welcome to stay from two days up to a week. Everyone needs to bring their own rackets, clothes, etc. as only balls are available to buy.

E Ace Tennis

Never played tennis before? Want to find out if you like it before you buy an expensive tennis racket? Why not come to our indoor tennis centre for a weekend of fun activities in the mornings and tennis games in the afternoon? Fifty places are available and all equipment is provided.

G Top Tennis

Our summer courses are for young tennis players who are already very skilled and are thinking of playing professionally. We have a number of experts on our staff who will give advice and coaching throughout the week. This is a serious course for people who want to play from morning to night!

B Gary Dymond's Tennis Centre

We have years of experience teaching beginners tennis and provide all the equipment you'll need. Because we're situated in the busy seaside town of Rye there is always something to do when you're not playing tennis. Our tennis courses are for teenagers only and run throughout the summer, for seven days. Class sizes are kept to a maximum of six.

D Racket and Ball

We offer tennis courses for players at all levels in one of the most interesting cities in the country. Tennis sessions run from 9 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. You can join a group or have one-to-one instruction. After lunch each day we'll take you to some wonderful places in this amazing city. Our outdoor courts have lights so you can play again in the evenings.

F Lifelong Tennis

Come to us for year-round tennis courses at our modern tennis school near the town centre. Our indoor courts allow us to offer tennis coaching to all levels and age groups whatever the weather. Classes are in groups of 15 and courses run from seven to ten days. Please bring your own rackets and tennis clothes.

H Advantage Tennis Breaks

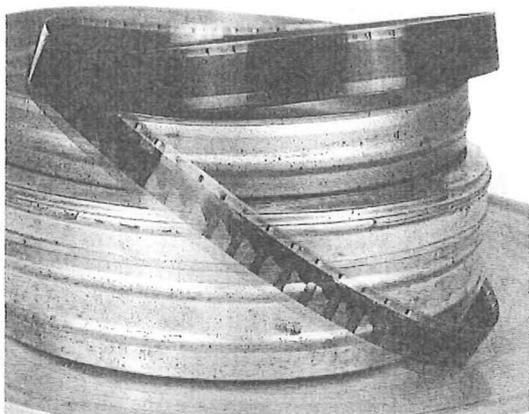
Our group courses are for all ages and are designed to help people who can already play strengthen their tennis skills. We have highly-qualified coaches on hand to give you tips and we'll even video your playing. Our 12 outdoor courts are just five minutes from Fingle beach and classes can be booked between 8.30 a.m. - 9 p.m. each day.

Questions 11 – 20

Look at the sentences below about a man called Mo Park, who likes collecting things. Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet. If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

- 11 Mo bought a film in its metal container at a local antiques shop.
- 12 Mo was very keen to open the parcel with the film in it.
- 13 Mo believed that the person who sold him the film had little idea what was inside.
- 14 When Mo looked at the film he recognised the person in it.
- 15 One of Mo's friends had the special equipment Mo needed in order to watch the film.
- 16 Mo had lots of problems trying to find any information about the film.
- 17 Mo got some information about the film from an organisation called the British Film Institute.
- 18 Mo stopped working so that he could concentrate on researching the film.
- 19 The film, *Zepped*, was made at the same time as the film *Mary Poppins*.
- 20 Mo is unsure about what he is going to do with the film.

Mo Park – collector



Mo Park loves collecting things. He often goes to antique sales to buy old pottery, silver and boxes. He is fascinated by old things, so when he was online one evening and saw an old metal film container for sale, he had to buy it. He was attracted by the film container because it looked so old and interesting. The price was at £3, so he typed in £3.20 and won the auction. When it was delivered by post a couple of days later he had forgotten all about it. When he did eventually open it, the container was indeed as knocked around as it had looked in the photograph. Mo was pretty sure that whoever had sold it to him didn't know anything about the film within it.

When Mo took the film out and held it up to the light he could see a familiar figure. It was the famous actor, Charlie Chaplin. About two weeks later, Mo and some friends watched the whole film. To do this Mo had to look in the phone book and find someone with a specialised machine to show it on. As they watched they all got a shock. The film was called *Zepped* but none of the audience had ever heard of it.

Mo decided to find out all he could about it. He looked online but there was nothing. He read biographies of Chaplin but there was no mention of the film. He even contacted the British Film Institute but with no success. Then he got lucky. On a research trip to the British Library's newspaper archive he discovered a reference to *Zepped*. He found a poster and an article that explained that the film was released in England in 1916. It was a short comedy shown to British soldiers during the First World War but it had disappeared after that.

A good friend of Mo's became just as interested in the film as Mo. Together they went to Hollywood and Chaplin's old film studios to find out more. To do this, Mo put other people in charge of running his company so that he could work on the film full time. What Mo discovered was that *Zepped* was one of a kind. No other film made at that time used the technique of mixing live action with cartoon animation. That did not happen until nearly sixty years later, in *Mary Poppins*. Mo has been told that the film, at just seven and a half minutes long, could be worth more than a million pounds. But then who knows? He might sell it or he might keep it. It's not the money that excites Mo; it's the fact that he found such a treasure in such an everyday place.

Questions 21 – 25

Read the text and the questions below.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.



Mary-Jess Leaverland

When 19-year-old Mary-Jess Leaverland sang for 70 million TV viewers nobody back home in England knew anything about it. Her victory in the talent show, *I Want to Sing to the Stars* was seen by five times as many people as watch a similar UK show, called *The X Factor*, but they were all from the Chinese region of Jiangsu, as that's the only place the programme is shown.

Mary-Jess was in China to study the language as part of her university course when she entered the competition. A friend had invited her to watch him in a TV quiz show. On their way they passed the talent show's studios. Mary-Jess went in, found a producer and sang for him. During the competition she had classes as usual then went to the studios in the evenings. When she wasn't on stage she was busy doing her homework.

Mary-Jess used her £900 prize money to fly home to see her mum. When she returned there were no recording contracts to sign or concerts to perform in. She told her mum, who's also a good singer, how amazed she was that she was chosen as the winner, then the two of them chatted happily about their plans to start singing together again at clubs around their home town. It was only later that Mary-Jess's mum thought it might be fun to tell the local newspaper about her daughter's win. Yet, within 24 hours, Mary-Jess's story had appeared nationally and just weeks later she had a manager, a lawyer and was off to New York with record companies fighting to sign her as one of their artists. Mary-Jess's singing career had started.

- 21 What is the writer trying to do in this text?
- A encourage people to watch a particular TV music programme
 - B suggest how to get a career as a professional singer
 - C describe someone's life-long ambition to become world famous
 - D explain what happened to someone after winning a competition
- 22 What does the text say about *I Want to Sing to the Stars*?
- A It's less popular than another show called *The X Factor*.
 - B It's shown in several countries across Asia.
 - C It's a talent competition made in China.
 - D It's the most popular TV show in China.
- 23 What was Mary-Jess's reason for going to China?
- A She went there to be in a singing competition.
 - B She was there learning to speak Chinese.
 - C She was teaching at a Chinese university.
 - D She was visiting a friend there.
- 24 How did Mary-Jess feel when she first returned to England?
- A surprised that she had won the competition
 - B annoyed that she got so little in prize money
 - C worried about the concerts she would have to do
 - D amazed by all the attention from the UK newspapers
- 25 Which text message might Mary-Jess's mother have on her mobile phone?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Where did I get my talent from, Mum?
There are no other singers in our family
that I know about.</p> </div> | <p>B</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>I've never sung in front of anyone in my
life! Why did I ever agree to be in this
competition?</p> </div> |
| <p>C</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>I've got so much work to do for my
teacher! Do you think I should take it
with me to the TV studios?</p> </div> | <p>D</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>A Chinese TV company has offered me
my own weekly show! Should I sign the
contract, Mum?</p> </div> |

Questions 26 – 35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 **A** consists **B** forms **C** stands **D** holds

Answer:

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---

Hot-air Balloons

A hot-air balloon **(0)** of three basic parts. The large balloon is **(26)** as the 'envelope' and is made of nylon – the same material used to produce kites, sails and sleeping bags. There are burners under the envelope to heat the air inside and finally a basket **(27)** the passengers stand. From this **(28)** the passengers can enjoy the views of the countryside below.

(29) understand what allows the balloon to lift into the air you must know about 'convection' or heat transfer. The scientific **(30)** is that by heating the air inside the envelope you increase the space the air **(31)** When this happens, **(32)** air gets pushed out of the envelope. With less air in the envelope, it **(33)** lighter and therefore able to travel up. Once the burner is shut off, however, the **(34)** thing happens. Cold air from outside enters the envelope, **(35)** the balloon heavier and it starts to fall.

- 26 A said B told C called D known
- 27 A which B that C where D when
- 28 A position B situation C place D condition
- 29 A For B By C From D To
- 30 A reason B explanation C thought D purpose
- 31 A needs B wants C receives D demands
- 32 A much B all C many D some
- 33 A changes B moves C becomes D develops
- 34 A different B opposite C other D unequal
- 35 A causing B letting C making D allowing