You are going to read a newspaper article about careers advice. For questions 1-8, 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.

Finding the career that fits your personality

‘If you’ve finished your exams and have absolutely no idea what to do next, you’re not alone,’ says Sheridan Hughes, an occupational psychologist at Career Analysts, a career counselling service. ‘At 18, it can be very difficult to know what you want to do because you don’t really know what you’re interested in.’ Careers guidance, adds Alexis Hallam, one of her colleagues, is generally poor and ‘people can end up in the wrong job and stay there for years because they’re good at something without actually enjoying it.’

To discover what people are good at, and more fundamentally, what they will enjoy doing, Career Analysts give their clients a battery of personality profile questionnaires and psychometric tests. An in-depth interview follows, in which the test results are discussed and different career paths and options are explored with the aid of an occupational psychologist. Career Analysts offers guidance to everyone, from teenagers to retirees looking for a new focus in life. The service sounded just what I needed. Dividing my time as I do between teaching and freelance journalism, I definitely need advice about consolidating my career. Being too ancient for Career Analysts’ student career option guidance and not, unfortunately, at the executive level yet, I opted for the career management package. This is aimed at people who are established in their jobs and who either want a change or some advice about planning the next step in their careers.

Having filled in a multitude of personality indicator questionnaires at home, I then spent a rather gruelling morning being aptitude-tested at Career Analysts’ offices. The tests consisted of logical reasoning followed by verbal, mechanical and spatial aptitude papers. Logical reasoning required me to pick out the next shape in a sequence of triangles, squares and oblongs. I tried my best but knew that it was really a lost cause. I fared rather better when it came to verbal aptitude – finding the odd one out in a series of words couldn’t be simpler. My complacency was short-lived, however, when I was confronted with images of levers and pulleys for the mechanical aptitude papers. My mind went blank. I had no idea what would happen to wheel X when string Y was pulled.
At home, filling in questionnaires, I had been asked to give my instinctive reaction (not an over-considered one) to statements like: 'It bothers me if people think I'm being odd or unconventional', or 'I like to do my planning alone without interruptions from others.' I was asked to agree or disagree on a scale of one to five with 'I often take on impossible odds', or 'It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life.' I was told to indicate how important I consider status to be in a job, and how important money and material benefits.

The questions attempt to construct a picture of the complete individual. Using aptitude tests alongside personality profiling, occupational psychologists will, the theory goes, be able to guide a client towards a rewarding, fulfilling career. Some questions are as straightforward as indicating whether or not you would enjoy a particular job. Designing aircraft runways? Preparing legal documents? Playing a musical instrument? Every career going makes an appearance and, as I was shown later, the responses tend to form a coherent pattern.

Having completed my personality and aptitude tests, I sat down with Sheridan Hughes, who asked me fairly searching personal and professional questions. What do my parents and siblings do for a living? Why had I chosen to do an English degree? 'I need to get a picture of you as a person and how you've come to be who you are,' she explained. 'What we do works because it's a mixture of science and counselling. We use objective psychometric measures to discover our clients' natural strengths and abilities and then we talk to them about what they want from life.'

There were no real surprises in my own test results, nor in the interview that followed it. 'We're interested in patterns,' Mrs Hughes explained, 'and the pattern for you is strongly verbal and communicative.' This was putting it rather kindly. I had come out as average on the verbal skills test and below average in logic, numerical, perceptual and mechanical reasoning. My spatial visualization was so bad it was almost off the scale. 'A career in cartography, navigation, tiling or architecture would not be playing to your strengths,' she said delicately.

Mrs Hughes encouraged me to expand the writing side of my career and gave me straightforward, practical suggestions as to how I could go about it. 'Widen the scope of your articles,' she said. 'You could develop an interest in medical and psychological fields.' These latter, she said, would sit comfortably with an interest in human behavior indicated on my personality-profiling questionnaires. She suggested that I consider writing e-learning content for on-line courses, an avenue that would never have occurred to me.

1) Which of the following is mentioned in the first paragraph?
   a) people underestimating their own abilities.
   b) people accepting inappropriate advice.
   c) people being unwilling to take risks.
   d) people constantly changing their minds.

2) What does the writer say about Career Analysts in the second paragraph?
   a) It is about to offer a service for people at executive level.
   b) The range of services it offers is unique.
   c) She was initially doubtful that it could be useful to her.
   d) Only one of its services was relevant to her.
3) What happened when the writer took the aptitude tests?
   a) She found two of the papers extremely difficult.
   b) She put in very little effort on any of them.
   c) She didn’t understand what she was required to do on one of them.
   d) The papers were not what she had been expecting.

4) What does the writer say about the statements on the questionnaires?
   a) She thought about them for longer than she was supposed to.
   b) She found some of them rather strange.
   c) One of them focused on her attitude to risk.
   d) One of them concerned her current situation only.

5) The writer says that the idea behind the questionnaires is that
   a) people will find some of the questions quite hard to answer.
   b) the answers to them and the aptitude tests will provide all the necessary information.
   c) they will encourage people to have new ideas about possible careers.
   d) they will give a more accurate picture of people than the aptitude tests.

6) Some of the questions Sheridan Hughes asked concerned the writer’s
   a) opinions of the tests and questionnaires.
   b) relationships with family members.
   c) main regrets.
   d) progress through life.

7) The writer felt that during the interview, Mrs Hughes
   a) was keen not to upset her concerning her test results.
   b) seemed surprised at how badly she had done in the tests.
   c) was being honest about her strengths and weaknesses.
   d) preferred to avoid talking about her test results.

8) The advice Mrs Hughes gave to the writer included the suggestion that she should
   a) think about taking a course on writing.
   b) concentrate only on writing and not on any other kind of work.
   c) increase the number of subjects she writes about.
   d) do something she had previously considered unappealing.
Part 2

You are going to read an article about martial arts. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences a-h the one which fits each gap (9-15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Martial Arts Classes**

*Learn an effective fighting and self-defence system*

Tony Chang is a martial artist who has served a long apprenticeship in both the internal and external arts. He is respected worldwide as a martial arts instructor in kenpo, t’ai chi ch’uan and chi kung and runs several of his own clubs in Manchester. He also has several training videos and DVDs to his credit. In fact, he was one of the pioneers of teaching the Martial Arts Techniques series on the worldwide web. 9 _______________________

Tony is now in the process of producing what he considers to be the ‘ultimate street survival’ DVD, combining fighting and self-defence with energy (chi) development and enhancement. A few years ago, he was inducted into the Martial Arts Hall of Fame for integrating his internal martial arts knowledge with the fast-paced external striking style that kenpo is noted for, and developing kenpo taiji. 10 _______________________

It is not based purely on physical strength. 11 _______________________

As Tony explains, ‘It is 50 per cent physical and 50 per cent in the mind. It is a scientific fact that we have three brains inside our head. As well as the intellectual brain which forms 90 per cent of our overall brain, five per cent is the artistic brain which is responsible for subconscious body movement and five per cent constitutes the reptilian brain, which is purely reflex. This is the same brain as that of all reptiles, such as snakes and crocodiles – this is our survival brain.’

That is because they use the logical, intellectual brain to teach logical pre-arranged techniques. However, fighting is totally illogical and we cannot apply logic to an illogical situation, so our response to an attack must be reflex. Students achieve this in kenpo taiji by learning how to access their reptilian brain. Tony says there is no time to think in a fight situation. ‘If you stop to think, you’ll get hit,’ he explains.

Tony is running beginners’ classes in kenpo taiji. 13 _______________________

These include how to adopt certain body postures which encourage energy to flow from an energy storage centre known as the *dan tien* up to the brain stem. Students are then in reptile brain mode, ready to defend themselves against any attacker. And they learn training methods designed by the ancient Chinese masters to programme this part of the brain subconsciously with correct fighting principles.

In addition to using the subconscious brain, kenpo taiji also applies the principle of *dim mak*, or pressure point fighting. Perfect health is dependent on a healthy flow of chi through the body’s meridians and students learn to disrupt the flow of chi by striking dim mak (acupuncture) points along these meridians. 14 _______________________

This is because they are using energy disruption rather than purely physical strength.

As well as being an effective fighting and self-defence system, kenpo taiji teaches students to develop and intensify the flow of their own internal energy (chi) by training in chi kung and traditional t’ai chi ch’uan, enabling them to achieve perfect health. 15 _______________________

And in addition to that, during the classes some of the greatest martial arts secrets are revealed by Tony.
a) By doing this, they are able to respond to an attack with relative ease.
b) If that were the case, the stronger, bigger person would always win.
c) As a result of such experiences, more and more people are taking it up.
d) This is one of the most formidable street survival, fighting and self-defence systems ever invented.
e) Students attending these are taught several training methods.
f) If you take it up, you will learn how to get into this condition and you will be able to defend yourself whatever your size, age or gender.
g) Many others have now followed his lead.
h) Most martial arts are not street effective.

Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about the best way to see certain artistic masterpieces in various buildings. For questions 16-30, choose from the buildings (A-F). The buildings may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Of which building are the following stated?

Different categories of visitor are anxious to view the masterpiece. 16

Some people have the wrong idea about when the building is open. 17

You may have some difficulty making your arrangements for your visit. 18

There are plenty of excellent works of art in the building that do not attract many viewers. 19

On your return journey through the building, you can look at works of art you missed earlier. 20

People who work there make a big claim about the masterpiece. 21

You will be able to get to the masterpiece before other visitors, because they will stop to view other works of art. 22
Holidaymakers do not normally visit the building but it is an excellent place.

There is another work of art in the building apart from the masterpiece that is equally worth seeing.

A rule prevents people from viewing the masterpiece for too long.

The masterpiece has not always received the praise it currently receives.

It is possible that visitor numbers to the museum will increase.

Make sure you remain in front of the crowds of people as you do through the building.

There is a period when most visitors have left the building.

One suggestion for visiting the building is not as unrealistic as it may appear.

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Smart Art

The queue-buster’s guide to the world’s greatest masterpieces

Early openings, private viewings – here’s everything you need for a magic moment with the world’s most famous masterpieces

A  The Birth of Venus

   Uffizi, Florence, Italy

The Florentine master Sandro Botticelli created one of the most graceful and joyful images of the modern age, and the single most popular painting in the Uffizi. To see it at its best, you need to pre-book a ticket for timed entry at 8.15 a.m., courtesy of the Firenze Musei booking service; don’t be put off if you can’t get through on the phone first time. Once inside, head straight for the suite of rooms 10–14, where the Botticellis are displayed. Then take in the other highlights of the collection – the Da Vincis in room 15, the Raphaels in room 26, and the Caravaggios in room 43 – staying ahead of the hordes as you go. If there are any gaps you want to fill in, work backwards the entrance: by now, the crowds will be unavoidable, but you’ll have already had the masters to yourself.
B The Death Mask of Tutankhamun
*Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Egypt*

It is, of course, impossible for one object to embody the vigour and sophistication of ancient Egypt’s culture. But the funerary mask of the boy-king Tutankhamun comes close. Eleven kilos of solid gold, inlaid with lapis lazuli, glass paste and semi-precious stones, it’s the undisputed star of the Egyptian Museum – which, given the array of mummies, colossi, thrones and jewellery on show here, gives you an idea of its charisma. Whatever the season, there are people clamouring to see it: hefty groups from the cruise liners and Red Sea resorts in the summer and a steady stream of culture-vultures on Nile tours in the cooler months. At least the museum’s policy of not allowing guides to talk in front of its display case, in room 3 up on the first floor, means that the flow of visitors doesn’t get too congested. But if you want some proper quiet, you need to come at lunchtime. There are fewer independent travellers about, and it’s changeover time for the tour parties too. The quietest time is between 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on midweek days in July and August, when the bus tours take all the tourists away for their lunches.

C The Sistine Ceiling
*Vatican Museums, Rome, Italy*

The really smart way to see Michelangelo’s masterwork is on a private tour. At first sight, this looks prohibitively expensive. But form a group of like-minded friends, and suddenly you have the experience of an art-loving lifetime for the price of dinner for two in a posh restaurant. If that’s not an option, then you’ve got to be first in, which means arriving at the vast Vatican Museums complex at least an hour before the doors open, armed with a good map (most Rome guidebooks have them) and a pair of binoculars. Once you’re inside, hurry to the chapel – it’s at the far end of the complex, and most people will be distracted by some of the other world-class exhibits. The binoculars, by the way, are essential. Michelangelo’s forms hover some 20 m overhead.

D Girl With a Pearl Earring
*Mauritshuis, The Hague, The Netherlands*

Vermeer’s delicate, deeply ambiguous portrait is one of the most finely observed in all western art. Its home, the Mauritshuis, is some way off the tourist map – even though it’s one of the best small museums in Europe – but Dutch school kids make the pilgrimage in droves. A Monday in summer is your best bet for a private view – it’s closed that day in winter, and locals assume it’s a year-round day off.

E The Kiss
*Belvedere, Vienna, Austria*

Vienna may now be second only to Paris as art-history capital of Europe, but city-breakers have yet to realize this fact, and many of its wonderful exhibits are mercifully uncrowded. Klimt’s ravishing Kiss, beloved of student bedrooms, does draw a devoted following, though. Go in the early morning, or on Thursday evening, to be sure of the best viewing conditions. While you’re there, don’t miss Klimt’s other great painting, his 1907 portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer. It’s as dazzling and sensual in effect as *The Kiss.*
Les Demoiselles d'Avignon
*Museum of Modern Art, New York, US*

Picasso’s confrontational and revolutionary painting was by no means considered a masterpiece when he showed it to his friends in 1907. Matisse laughed out loud when he first saw it. Others were stunned into embarrassed silence. There’s no doubting its value now: the Museum of Modern Art’s curators call it ‘perhaps the single most influential work in the history of modern art’. Few would argue. Your best strategy for a crowd-free view is to join a private group before the doors open. If you don’t want to do that, book a timed-entry ticket for 10.30 a.m. Gallery 2, on the fourth floor, is your goal.

**Paper 3: Use of English (45 minutes)**

**Part 1**

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

**Example:**

0 A convince  B guess  C believe  D value

**Neighbours influence buying decisions**

However objective we 0____________ ourselves to be, most of us do not judge a product solely on its merits, considering quality, value and style before making a decision. 1______________, we are easily influenced by the people around us.

There is nothing 2____________ with this. It is probably a smarter way to make decisions than 3____________ on only our own opinions. But it does make life hard for companies. They have 4____________ understood that groups of friends and relatives tend to buy the same products, but understanding the reasons has been tricky. It is because they are so similar with 5____________ to how much money they make and what television ads they watch that they independently 6____________ at the same decision? Or do they copy one another, perhaps 7____________ envy or perhaps because they have shared information about the products?

Research in Finland recently found overwhelming evidence that neighbours have a big influence on buying decisions. When one of a person’s ten nearest neighbours bought a car, the
that that person would buy a car of the same brand during the next week and a half by 86 per cent. The researchers argued that it was not just a of envy. Used cars seemed to attract neighbours even more than new cars. This suggested that people were not trying to up with their neighbours, they were keen to learn from them. Since used cars are less reliable, a recommendation of one can influence a buying decision.

A What's more B Instead C Unlike D In place
A wrong B silly C bad D daft
A basing B trusting C supposing D relying
A ever B far C much D long
A connection B regard C relation D concern
A reach B come C arrive D get
A for B as to C out of D about
A chances B potential C possibilities D forecast
A boosted B rose C enlarged D lifted
A thing B point C matter D fact
A keep B stay C hold D follow
A fiercely B strongly C firmly D intensely

Part 2

For questions 13-24, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

Learning a musical instrument

Learning to play an instrument is that can give a lot of pleasure. It’s also an achievement and a skill stays with you for life. Music has a part to play in everyone’s life, and has been described a ‘primary language.’

Learning to play an instrument isn’t easy at the beginning takes effort and determination. And while there’s nothing wrong with aiming the top, music is definitely something to take up because you think you ought do it.

A lot of adults regret not learnt to play an instrument when they were
younger. But it is never 20___________late to learn! And the advantages of learning an instrument are far greater than just the pleasure of producing a marvellous sound. When you’ve progressed far 21___________, there are lots of amateur groups which you can join 22___________you want to be part of a larger group. Once you’ve reached a good enough standard to join a band or orchestra, you add the team skills like 23___________you get from playing sport. There’s also a great social side to playing with others, as 24___________as the chance to travel through touring.

Part 3

For questions 25-34, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 F R I E N D L Y

The couples with identical lines

When Frank and Vera Jackson met a 0 _______________ couple on holiday in Spain also called Frank and Vera (but with a different surname: Bentley), at first they must have laughed at the 25 _______________. But when they got into 26 _______________ with their namesakes, they made some surprising 27 _______________ and realized that they had much more in common.

The two couples, both in their 28 _______________ and from the UK, had booked their trips to Barcelona at the same time. This was not so 29 _______________. However, both couples each had their 30 _______________ at 3 p.m. on July 26th, 1951. Both couples each had two daughters, with dates of 31 _______________ in 1952 and 1956, and six grandchildren. Mr Jackson workerd in the car industry in Oxford; Mr Bentley did 32 _______________ the same job but in Dagenham. Their wives, who had both worked for the same bank, had both lost their 33 _______________ rings and were wearing identical gold watches. ‘I’m sure people everywhere lead identical lives,’ said Mr Jackson, ‘but to meet our doubles was 34 _______________.’
Part 4

For questions 35-42, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 Making new friends was easy for her.

DIFFICULT
She didn’t _________________ new friends.

The gap can be filled with the words ‘find it difficult to make’, so you write:

0 FIND IT DIFFICULT TO MAKE

Write the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

35) Because of what you advised me, I did the right thing.
ADVICE
Thanks _________________ me, I did the right thing.

36) In my opinion, they’re the best band in the world.
CONCERNED
They’re the best band in the world, as _________________

37) Her behavior tends to be bad when she is under pressure.
TENDENCY
She _________________ badly when she is under pressure.

38) My brother earns half of what I earn.
TWICE
I earn _________________ my brother.

39) I got angry because of the assistant’s attitude.
MADE
The assistant’s attitude _________________ temper.

40) He plays so skilfully that nobody can beat him.
MUCH
He plays with _________________ that nobody can beat him.
41) They were late because they got stuck in traffic.
   **RESULT**
   They were late ________________ stuck in traffic.

42) Yesterday I met one of my friends by chance in the supermarket.
   **RAN**
   Yesterday I ________________ mine in the supermarket.