

Keynote Advanced

End-of-course Test A

Paper 1: Reading and Use of English

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Name: _____

Total score: _____ / 78

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully.

Answer all the questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

There are 56 questions in this paper.

Questions **1 – 24** carry one mark.

Questions **25 – 30** carry up to two marks.

Questions **31 – 46** carry two marks.

Questions **47 – 56** carry one mark.

Part 1

For questions **1 – 8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. For each question, circle the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Example:

0 **A** like **B** even **C** such **D** which

Nazca

People love the mystery surrounding historical sites **(0)** as Stonehenge (UK) or Cahokia (USA), but possibly the most puzzling site of all is near Nazca in Peru. **(1)** of over 800 lines, 300 geometric designs and 70 images of plants and animals ('biomorphs'), the Nazca Lines are more than a mystery; they also embody invention and inspiration.

Made in around 500 A.D., the geometric designs would have been relatively easy to create, but not so the designs **(2)** to represent plants and animals. One expert **(3)** the view that a hot-air balloon must have been invented, and used to check progress; others voiced doubts about this idea, claiming that the images are clearly visible from nearby hills. **(4)** a balloon was made to test the theory; it crashed after just a few minutes.

The lines were first studied in 1926, yet they were virtually unheard of at that time. The **(5)** point came with the arrival of commercial flight in the 1930s, as suddenly people could view them clearly from the air. Nowadays, of course, much of the world can see the lines using newer inventions – satellite photography and the Internet.

The real appeal of Nazca, though, is in the riddle everyone wants to **(6)** : logically such vast designs originally **(7)** a purpose, but what? Many theories have been put forward, some far-fetched, some not. One popular theory is that the lines **(8)** up a calendar, a record of the sun and stars' positions on specific dates, but this does not explain the biomorphs. Another theory says the lines helped in the search for water (in an area with 3cm of rain a year, images include a whale and a pelican). Whatever the truth, it is lost for now; it will take invention and inspiration – and time – to find it.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | A Forming | B Including | C Conforming | D Consisting |
| 2 | A meant | B wanted | C tried | D shown |
| 3 | A explained | B gave | C had | D expressed |
| 4 | A Although | B Nevertheless | C Despite | D Thus |
| 5 | A changing | B starting | C turning | D motivating |
| 6 | A clear | B crack | C solve | D resolve |
| 7 | A gave | B offered | C provided | D served |
| 8 | A formed | B made | C marked | D set |

Marks (out of 8): _____

Part 2

For questions **9 – 16**, 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)**.

Local hero

Born in Tenerife in 1975, Carlos Miranda is considered **(0)**^{to} be a true local hero. A prize-winning painter, cartoonist, and film-maker, he is, in fact, so talented and has **(9)** a clear vision that **(10)** anybody outside his home island has heard of him. Brought **(11)** in a modest, but loving household, it became clear to Miranda that people were **(12)** mattered most in life. Thus, even though he had won many major art awards in the region, he often refused to sell his work. As he usually used his friends **(13)** models, he hated the idea of such paintings hanging on the walls of strangers.

After winning a two-year scholarship to study animated film at VanArts in Canada, Miranda chose not to go to work for one of the top animated film studios; he **(14)** sooner take his talent home. 'Thinking outside the box doesn't mean thinking outside your origins. I'd been lucky and I wanted to give something back'. In **(15)** of the lack of opportunities for young people on his island at that time, Miranda put together a project to motivate and educate youngsters, promoting art and providing experience and work in film-making. He set up a small film school, **(16)** students make short (award-winning) animated films. In addition to these achievements, he currently writes children's history books, contributes to local fairs, gives workshops and makes complex latex puppets for the screen – all at local level.

Marks (out of 8): _____

Part 3

For questions **17 – 24**, 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)**.

Control freaks

'Control freak' is a term which has become **(0)** *increasingly* popular over the last twenty years or so, although it dates back to the 1970s, when the philosophy was 'live and let live', and people were more concerned about **(17)** than about being right. But what exactly is a control freak and why do people become one?

INCREASE

HAPPY

Control freaks are perfectionists who expect others to live up to the same standards they expect of themselves. They have a clear view of what is good and bad, and find ambiguity **(18)** They can be manipulative, and often criticize others **(19)** , while claiming this is 'constructive' criticism and meant to help. At work, the **(20)** of them tending towards micro-management is high: they intervene constantly, rather than delegating, as they lack trust in their **(21)** or inferiors and feel entirely responsible for 'perfect' outcomes. In order to control these, which are often **(22)** they try to reduce the risk of **(23)** situations by controlling everything involved.

**TOLERATE
PUBLIC**

LIKELY

EMPLOY

**REAL
PREDICT**

This need to control arises from anxiety and fear – losing control of a situation leads to an overwhelming sense of **(24)** It is usually caused by stress, pressure and a fear of vulnerability, though of course, it actually causes more stress, pressure and risk, as control freaks try to do too much. Is there a solution? Of course. But it's what control freaks fear most: just let go.

POWER

Marks (out of 8): _____

Part 4

For questions **25 – 30**, 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 **three and six** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

- 0** Helen would only buy vegetarian food while we were on holiday.

ON

Helen *insisted on buying* vegetarian food while we were on holiday.

- 25** You really need to start to do your fair share of the work round here!

WEIGHT

It's time to start round here.

- 26** Ultimately, the best choice seems to be Jackson's proposal.

SENSE

All things considered, it with the Jackson proposal.

- 27** I'd be interested to hear your view regarding their ideas for sustainable sources.

TAKE

I'd like to know their sustainable sourcing ideas is.

- 28** We wouldn't have thought of this marvellous solution to our dilemma unless you had suggested it.

RECOMMENDED

Had out of our dilemma, we would never have thought of it.

- 29** I get really angry every time I see him in the news.

BLOOD

Whenever I see him in the news, it

- 30** Despite my best efforts to stay awake, I slept through half of his talk.

NOD

I only managed to stay awake for half of his talk, although I tried my best

Marks (out of 12): _____

Part 5

You are going to read an article about a famous youth orchestra. For questions **31 – 36**, circle the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Western-Eastern Divan Orchestra

If you were to visit the small, unassuming southern Spanish town of Pílas, 25 miles west of Seville, you might be surprised to discover that it is home to one of the most remarkable tolerance initiatives in our world today: the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra. The story of this orchestra is a story of a fight to educate people against ignorance, to promote mutual respect and dialogue, from the name and where the orchestra began, through the choice of its permanent base, to the origins of its founders and the musicians themselves.

The West-Eastern Divan Orchestra was the inspiration of two men, one Jewish, one Muslim. Argentinian concert pianist and conductor, Daniel Barenboim, and his friend Edward Said, an American academic and writer who died in 2003, decided to set up the orchestra after years of friendship based on discussion and exchange of ideas. They realized that if men with their backgrounds could learn to live in harmony through dialogue, then other people could also. They planned an extended, supposedly one-time workshop that would bring young people together to play music, with the selection criteria being that they should come from countries which had a history of conflict between them.

The title of the orchestra was taken from a collection of poems by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, who spent much of his life in Weimar, the city in central southern Germany chosen as the location for the first orchestra workshop. Barenboim and Said chose Weimar as it sent a clear message: it is a city which is closely associated with the German Enlightenment, a school of philosophy that promoted tolerance, progress and liberty, and it is also about five miles from Buchenwald concentration camp, notorious for a distinctly different philosophy. The workshop, and indeed the orchestra itself, were a huge success, to the extent that an annual workshop still runs today, although it relocated from Germany to southern Spain in 2003.

The orchestra consists of a group of young, talented classical musicians fronted originally by Daniel Barenboim himself, as conductor and orchestra director, but now by his son, the violinist Michael Barenboim. Musically, their prestige is such that they have played at prestigious festivals including South Korea's Gwangju Biennale and The Proms in London, where, in 2012, they were the first orchestra to perform all nine of Beethoven's symphonies at The Proms since 1942.

However, the success and fame of the orchestra is not only due to their music, but to the origins of its members: Spain, Iran, various countries in the Middle East including Egypt and Lebanon, and Israel. The seats in the orchestra are allocated to countries in order to maintain that balance. Different nationalities, different religions, all with music in common, to promote tolerance and understanding. It was this mix of religions and cultures that led to Southern Spain being chosen as its permanent home, as the area has historical connections with all three cultures represented. (You will also find their website is in three languages: Arabic, English and Hebrew.)

Given that the founders came from two 'conflicting' backgrounds and the focus of some of the selection criteria for the musicians, the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra is often referred to as a project for peace or even a political organization, but Barenboim rejects these ideas. According to its founder, the orchestra is a vehicle for tolerance, not peace. It is a project against ignorance and misunderstanding. He argues that his musicians do not have to agree with each other, but they have to work together, play together, create harmony together. They discover what they have in common rather than what separates them, they find they have the same concerns and hopes, and they learn to understand each other.

It is because of these ideals that Said and Barenboim were recognized for their work by Spain in 2002, being awarded the Príncipe de Asturias Concord Award. That same year Japan gave them the Praemium Imperiale Grant for Young Artists. Since Said's death, Barenboim has also received Germany's Otto Hahn Peace Medal, been made an Honorary Knight (KBE) of Great Britain, set up the Barenboim-Said Foundation and was one of the people chosen as a flag bearer at the Summer Olympics in London in 2012.

Barenboim may have retired, but the orchestra is still very busy, and his foundation also works on projects supporting music in education which encourage tolerance and dialogue. May they continue for many years to come.

- 31** What might surprise you about the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra?
- A** the location of the organization
 - B** how difficult its base is to find
 - C** how unusual the initiative is
 - D** that the organization has had to fight to educate people
- 32** What was the most significant factor in Barenboim and Said becoming friends?
- A** different cultural backgrounds
 - B** similar geographical origins
 - C** dialogue between them
 - D** shared interests
- 33** The founders decided on the original location for the workshop because it was famous
- A** as the birthplace of a well-known poet.
 - B** for its continuing tradition of tolerance.
 - C** for being associated with two contrasting mindsets.
 - D** as home to a philosophical movement.
- 34** Which of these statements about the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra is true?
- A** Places are reserved for musicians from particular countries.
 - B** The main aim of the selection procedure is to maintain a religious balance.
 - C** The musicians are all required to speak three particular languages.
 - D** The musicians' origins have a more significant effect on their fame than their skill.
- 35** What does Barenboim say about the musicians in his orchestra?
- A** that they do not agree with each other at the start
 - B** that they find they have more similarities between them than differences
 - C** that one thing they develop is a common sense of hope
 - D** that what they develop is tolerance and understanding
- 36** What does *they* refer to in the final paragraph?
- A** Barenboim and Said
 - B** the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra and the Barenboim-Said Foundation
 - C** the music in education projects
 - D** tolerance and dialogue

Marks (out of 12): _____

Part 6

You are going to read part of a report assessing four groups that took part in a team-building activity which involved carrying out a project and giving a final presentation. For questions **37 – 40**, choose from the sections **A – D**. The sections may be chosen more than once.

Group A

This group consisted of older participants. Although it was, supposedly, the group most resistant to forming new working relationships or adopting new approaches, the results were surprisingly positive; we are optimistic that changes, while small, will last. Whilst three of the participants constituted a close group of friends prior to the activity, rather than excluding others from their circle they were welcoming and supportive. It was noted, however, that, as one participant was keen to put his problem-solving skills into practice and to be helpful, there was a tendency for others not to put in quite as much effort, leaving him to crack the vast majority of unexpected problems. That said, during the process, each participant was dynamic and proactive. The final presentation was acceptable if unadventurous, a probable consequence of fixed habits. Furthermore, outcomes seemed individual- rather than group-based, as each member's style stood out in their contribution. This was the only stage of the activity at which a competitive attitude appeared. Nevertheless, it would appear the group's capacity to adopt a new approach to the process of teamwork had been underestimated.

Group B

Expectations had been high for this group, consisting of five highly motivated individuals with clear vision. Each member had skills to contribute and there was a good range of personality types. However, the presence of three dominant personalities gave rise to tension on occasion, as one in particular was distinctly controlling. While three of the participants were flexible and willing to listen, one older participant struggled to accommodate her colleague's dominant style and, as a consequence, retreated from the group at times. This was caused by her feeling that her contributions were being discarded and that her experience was not appreciated. The bossier participant was seemingly unaware of her effect. Open communication during the process would have been key to getting round this situation, but unfortunately did not occur and the group slowly isolated the controlling member. Nevertheless, given the range of skills and a general willingness on the part of the remaining four members, alongside a strong sense of responsibility and good organization skills, the final presentation given was above average.

Group C

This group consisted of four strong personalities, each potentially inflexible in their approach, and one more passive element. It was expected to be a problematic group. In the event, however, after a tense start as several unforeseen obstacles were encountered, causing stress and one member of the group to feel overwhelmed, the five participants decided that it was worth taking the time to sit down together, clear up any misunderstandings and work on the inner dynamics of the group. A highly productive hour was spent drawing up group rules based on cooperation, fluid communication and mutual respect. They also agreed to modify their plan to leave space for flexibility and the unexpected. The result of this approach was an organic project, a positive learning and team-building experience and the most impressive, seamless, original final presentation this consultancy has seen.

Group D

The individuals in group D were initially very gloomy. Although they had not worked together before, they viewed each other with suspicion and did not seem to be natural team players. Unlike group C, this group tended towards a 'glass-half-empty' attitude and individualism. In light of this, the first day saw few achievements, as group members tended to work alone or in pairs and several seemed immersed in resentment and sceptical negativity. As the project progressed, however, tension slowly relaxed, partly due to the patience and perseverance of one of the younger participants. As the individuals opened to the philosophy underlying the activity they were more receptive to each other and more flexible in their outlook. Their final presentation was successful, but the slow start was appreciable.

Which group of participants

contradicted all expectations? **37**

had a member who felt undervalued? **38**

were able to put aside their differences after the first day? **39**

had some members who did not always do their fair share? **40**

Marks (out of 8): _____

Part 7

You are going to read a post from a blog about health. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs **A – G** the one which fits each gap (**41 – 46**). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Moringa: the miracle tree

If asked what they think the world's healthiest food is, many if not most people, at least from the northern hemisphere, would be likely to use a mixture of general knowledge and intuition to answer the question. They might mention nuts and oily fish, the slightly more exotic avocados, lentils, and pomegranate or even quinoa and sweet potatoes.

(41)

However, there is a new player on the health food scene, which is considered by some to be one of, or possibly *the* most nutritious foods on earth and which people in many African and Asian countries have known about for centuries. The tree this miracle food comes from is *moringa oleifera*, popularly known as the drumstick tree, but also simply known as moringa.

(42)

The seeds, the oil from the seeds, the seedpods, the leaves, the flowers and, in fact, the tree itself can all be used in different ways to solve various problems affecting people in developing countries. Different countries tend to use different parts of the tree, partly because the tree is not exactly the same everywhere it grows, and this affects the way it is planted.

(43)

In Southern India, on the other hand, the region producing more moringa than any other, the leaves are the most valued part of the tree, as they can be eaten as a vegetable not unlike spinach. This means that they are planted further apart, so that the leaves have space to grow abundantly and reach optimum size. It also makes harvesting easier and reduces the chances of disease spreading from or between trees.

(44)

What's more, it has been discovered that, once the oil has been extracted from the seeds – an oil which can be used on the skin to cure wounds and eliminate infection, or can be used in cosmetics, as hair oil or even as a food supplement – the remains of the seeds can be pressed together to form a solid 'seedcake'. This seedcake can then be used as a filter to purify liquids.

(45)

As a food, as mentioned earlier, moringa is highly nutritious, with the leaves being the most valuable source of vitamins, including the B complex and vitamin C and minerals such as calcium and iron. It is thought that, given its high content in antioxidants, it may contribute to preventing the signs of ageing and to fighting cancer, amongst other diseases.

(46)

Some of these uses have yet to be backed up by medical science, but moringa has been used in traditional medicine on three continents for centuries and it is known that the leaves, flowers and young seed pods have no negative side effects whatsoever. Add to that the fact that it is what the organization Trees of Life calls 'the miracle tree', a tree which could solve major problems in many parts of the world, and it could certainly be the world's healthiest food.

Marks (out of 12): _____

- A** UNICEF has estimated that in Nigeria alone, 66 million people do not have access to safe water, so the benefits of this use cannot be understated. Additionally, this means that moringa could help solve poverty, as the multiple uses of the seed alone make farming it a viable project.
- B** If you pose the same question to a search engine, you will get similar answers and lists of 'The World's Ten Most Nutritious Foods' or 'Top Twenty Healthy Snacks', most items on which are very Western-culture-orientated, such as blueberries, broccoli or dark chocolate.
- C** The pods, on the other hand, should only be consumed when the tree is young. They can be boiled and then added to dishes, adding potassium, vitamin C and fibre to the diet. In South Asia, they are extremely popular in curries.
- D** These, of course, are the characteristics that make it particularly attractive to people in the west. Allegedly, sufferers of diabetes can also take it to reduce blood sugar levels, and its ability to combat cholesterol and inflammation helps prevent heart disease and obesity.
- E** Hawaii, for example, is one of the few places the trees are planted close together, but that is because it is more often used as protection from the wind than as a food. As North Americans have started to discover the health benefits of the drumstick tree, however, that balance is likely to shift.
- F** In African countries like Nigeria, the seed is highly rated as well as the leaves. It has been known since as far as Ancient Egypt that the seeds of the moringa contain properties that kill germs, and that this means that dried seed in powder form can be used to clean hands.
- G** Grown in as far apart as Tanzania and the Philippines, but also in countries such as India, Pakistan and Thailand, moringa has not only been identified as highly nutritious and a potential solution to hunger and malnutrition in those areas, but it is also extremely versatile.

Part 8

You are going to read an article containing five authors' tips and techniques for finding inspiration. For questions **47 – 56**, choose from the authors (**A – D**). The authors may be chosen more than once.

Which author offers each of the following ideas?

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| anticipating logical behaviour given a psychological condition | 47 |
| being highly observant | 48 |
| listening in to people who happen to be around you | 49 |
| developing a visual imagination | 50 |
| using something other than eyes and/or ears | 51 |
| adapting techniques that others have recommended | 52 |
| following a set process that has appeared to work for others in the past | 53 |
| finding inspiration on the waterfront | 54 |
| starting at the end of a story and working backwards | 55 |
| a way of getting round a problem | 56 |

Marks (out of 10): _____

How to find your muse

In this article, we asked five authors to share their techniques for finding inspiration. So just how do they find their muse? Read on and find out...

Author A

Sci-fi writer, Ursula Le Guin, reportedly wrote an entire novel in order to include the sentence, 'The king is pregnant'. She simply had to write a story where she could use that one sentence. I'm the same. It might be a phrase spotted in an article or something a friend said, but I often find that sentences overheard while out walking along the beach are perfect. In fact, my last bestseller was sparked by something I happened to hear there. As I passed two serious-looking young women, one said 'What makes my life more difficult is the men in it don't like cats.' What a perfect opening sentence for a novel! The tone and the doors it opened in my imagination were a joy! I couldn't wait to get home and start writing. Were it not for those two walking ladies, my biggest selling novel to date would never have existed!

Author B

I tend to follow Shakespeare's take on things, or at least the technique he appears to have used in his tragedies. I start with a fear, weakness or character flaw, and I decide what kind of person would be most challenged by it and what could happen as a consequence. I try to see the character in my mind's eye then develop it. It may sound strange, but once you have a character in mind, the plot often comes along by itself. Never underestimate the capacity of a powerful character to write its own story. Where would *Othello* be without Othello? Recently I started planning a new novel, with coulrophobia as my starting point – the fear of clowns. Avoiding clowns is generally easy, so the challenge is to find a hero who *needs* to overcome the obstacle. Once I've figured that out, I'll let the story 'happen'. I'll let you know how it goes.

Author C

A course I once took in creative writing included a task in which we turned on the radio and wrote down the first sentence we heard. Simply that. We then had to use it as the inspiration for a story, although we were not supposed to integrate the exact sentence. I tried it – and drew a blank. Rarely had I been so uninspired. Determined not give up, however, I switched to a different channel and wrote down the first sentence I heard there too. A phrase from a song. One more station and a third sentence joined the others. I then sat looking at the three sentences, letting my mind wander, and an idea simply appeared. With one sentence, nothing whatsoever came to mind, but what stimulated my imagination was trying to link the three random phrases together. With a little twist, I'd found my inspiration and still use that system to this day.

Author D

I people-watch in cafés or in queues and I record tiny details in the notebook which lives in my pocket. I then ask myself questions with *where, why, who, what* and so on, and speculate. I use the answers that come to me as the basis for a story. For instance, I once saw a man in his early fifties travelling in Business Class, in an old T-shirt and a pair of what looked like pyjama trousers. He was smiling broadly and looking out of the plane window. I took what I saw and my mind wandered: '*Where's he coming from?*', '*What's he leaving behind?*', '*Why those trousers?*', '*What's he thinking about?*', '*Where's he going?*', '*What does he hope to find there?*' I noted it all down – anything is acceptable. I already had notes on an anxious-looking girl I'd seen working on a tablet in a café and I put the two sets of notes together. My story was born.

Author E

I remember an interview with the author Philip Pullman, who, when speaking about the inspiration for his *Dark Materials* trilogy, said he had started by visualizing the last scene. All he had to do then was find the way to reach that scene. That interview inspired me and I now have a similar way of figuring out storylines. I start with one scene and work towards it. Sometimes the scene simply comes to me when I daydream, but on other occasions I use music to help me visualize. I close my eyes and run through what I feel, see, hear, smell and so on. I notice colours, mood, light. Sometimes I repeat the process to find a second scene and then link them. I've found that the combination of music and the senses is a stimulus that really gets my imagination going and fires up my muse. Why not try it?