Keynote Advanced End-of-course Test B

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.

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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** fulfilments **B** realizations **C** achievements **D** feats

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Reach for the sky

If you have ever seen photographs taken by urban climbers documenting their **(0)** ……. , you are likely to have been **(1)** ……. not only by the beauty of some of the vast urban landscapes stretching out way below them, but by a strange wobbly sensation in your legs. If you can experience a rush induced by having that **(2)** ……. on Hong Kong, Shanghai or Dubai while sitting comfortably on your sofa, imagine what it is like to stand viewing it from the top of one of the world's tallest manmade **(3)** ……. .

Urban climbers cannot get enough. The **(4)** ……. are high as, apart from the obvious risk of falling to their death, they have to **(5)** ……. of sudden freak weather conditions and unwelcome attention from birds. Climbers do also occasionally finish a climb to find the local police force awaiting them, but they are constantly on the **(6)** ……. for a new challenge: bridges, tower blocks, skyscrapers, monuments… the sky really is the limit.

(7) ……. all accounts, urban climbing is not a new sport. It started back in the 19th century at Cambridge University, and had become popular at both Cambridge and Oxford by the 1920s and 30s as a response to a nagging sense of emptiness by sons whose parents had grown up in war-torn Europe. Sons who felt vaguely guilty for having missed the horror and compensated by seeking thrills on the roofs of their colleges. Night climbing, where the climber had to learn the route to the top by **(8)** ……. to manage it safely in complete darkness, was particularly appealing to the Lost Generation.

Two generations looking for thrills, separated by almost ninety years and brought together by a sport. Two generations reaching for the sky.

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1	**A** hit	**B** enhanced	**C** drawn	**D** struck
2	**A** perspective	**B** perception	**C** observation	**D** awareness
3	**A** infrastructures	**B** structures	**C** constructions	**D** installations
4	**A** odds	**B** hits	**C** stakes	**D** dangers
5	**A** contemplate	**B** anticipate	**C** beware	**D** avoid
6	**A** lookout	**B** look-see	**C** overlook	**D** oversight
7	**A** For	**B** From	**C** In	**D** By
8	**A** eye	**B** hand	**C** head	**D** heart

Marks (out of 8): _____

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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**).

Do androids dream of electronic futures?

(0) ……*Over*……. the years, many authors have tried to predict the future, tempted by the chance to tell of dreams, or nightmares, authors such as Aldous Huxley, Jules Verne and Philip K Dick, to name but three. But although these writers came **(9)** ……..……. with 'big' ideas for gadgets, robots, hybrid languages and social structures, just how accurate were they? **(10)** ……..……. futurist author comes more readily to the mind than George Orwell, with the gloomy predictions he wrote in *1984*. His vigilance systems and two-way television screens are scarily familiar, reminiscent of our CCTV cameras and laptop webcams and screens, but such accurate predictions are generally the exception rather than the rule.

With Philip K Dick, **(11)** ……..……. gave him a reputation for being able to predict gadgets was not actually his stories, but the film adaptations of them. When *The Adjustment Bureau* came **(12)** ……..……. in 2011, it had a strong cast, but few gadgets. It met with a cool reception and has largely been forgotten, whereas *Bladerunner* (1982) and *The Minority Report* (2001) were huge box office hits and both have gone on to **(13)** ……..……. like hot cakes in both video and DVD formats. In fact, **(14)** ……..……. it not for Ridley Scott, the director of *Bladerunner*, few people would have heard of Philip K Dick. In both films, it was the director (in the case of *The Minority Report*, Steven Spielberg) not the author who were the ones behind the use of the then-futurist technology that really stands **(15)** ……..……. . Spielberg anticipated everyday use of iris recognition (think of airport security) and touchscreen technology, for example, but twenty years earlier, Scott's predictions were **(16)** ……..……. accurate that it was remarkable. *Bladerunner* appears to include examples of video calls, digital photo editing and augmented reality, for instance, used in much the same way as we use them now.

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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**).

Adrenaline

Adrenalin, which is **(0)** …*alternatively*…. , but less commonly known as epinephrine, is a hormone most of us are familiar with, having experienced the related symptoms of increased heart rate, sweating and **(17)** …….. at some point. But is adrenalin good or bad for us, and why? **ALTERNATE** **ANXIOUS**

Being produced naturally by the adrenal glands and some neurons, it is a fair **(18)** …….. that adrenalin is meant to be good for us. It is the hormone responsible for our 'fight-or-flight' survival instinct and, as such, is positive. When artificially produced it can also be used in the **(19)** …….. of some conditions such as heart attacks and allergic reactions. Furthermore, it has been discovered that it also enhances memory, as it sharpens our memories of **(20)** …….. stressful experiences – the more fear you experienced, the stronger the memory. **SUPPOSE** **TREAT** **EMOTION**

There are drawbacks to adrenalin, however, one of which is a type of addiction. 'Adrenalin junkies' are not actually addicted to the hormone itself, but to thrills that release it into the blood, as it produces **(21)** …….. of intense alertness, greater levels of energy and sharpens memory, an **(22)** ……... combination of sensations. And adrenalin is triggered by excitement, physical threat, extreme **(23)** …….. and, of course, fear. In the context of thrill-seeking, adrenalin is not bad for us, as we burn it off, but if our body produces adrenalin when under stress but not in any physical danger, the **(24)** …….. are negative: it makes our heart rate too fast and it turns to glucose (sugar) which is not burned off, putting our health at risk. **FEEL** **APPEAL** **ANGRY** **COME**

Marks (out of 8): _____

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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 cook vegetarian food while we were on holiday.

ON

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

---

25 Paying a little more for Fair Trade products makes good sense to me.

SOONER

I ..... a little more on Fair Trade products as it seems the sensible thing to do.

26 Sorry for interrupting, but do you think I could have my bill, please?

HATE

..... you be able to give me my bill, please?

27 We need to put together a good plan before we speak to them.

COME

Before speaking to them, we definitely have ..... good plan.

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28 I doubt we'll ever agree on what's best for the team's future.

EYE

We're unlikely ever ..... the best way forward for the team.

29 Given that they have consistently received outstanding feedback, they are being presented with the Hotel Staff of the Year Award.

VIEW

In ..... continued to be outstanding, they are being presented with the Hotel Staff of the Year Award.

30 I can't decide whether to go to the meeting or not.

MINDS

I ..... going to the meeting.

Marks (out of 12): _____

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Part 5

You are going to read a blog post about the meaning of 'harmony'. For questions **31 – 36**, circle the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Looking for harmony

Harmony. A word that brings a thousand images to mind, it instantly starts me reminiscing about my childhood and I can hear a voice emanating from our television shortly after the picture has appeared, growing slowly from a white light in the middle of the screen. The voice is saying 'Harmony hairspray', and the child in me immediately stands up, walks to the television and pushes a button. The channel changes and there they are, another Harmony, with her sisters Melody and Rhapsody, beautiful puppet ladies on Captain Scarlet, my favourite childhood programme and the reason I dreamt of owning a red bicycle. I still do.

Harmony is a word that dictionaries and people seem to disagree on. People may be more likely to think of harmony as being the word that completes the phrase 'living in perfect …' or 'peace and …', a word meaning concord; the opposite of discord. Dictionaries, meanwhile, approach from the musical direction and are more likely to agree with Captain Scarlet and give the first meaning of harmony as being related to melody and rhapsody. This chord, rather than discord.

The etymology of the word is curious and might go part way towards explaining the similarity between 'harmony' and 'arm' – the sort of arm you find between your wrist and your shoulder, not the sort you can harm people with, or, in fact, arm them with. The word in English comes from the old French *armonie*, which came from the Latin and Greek *harmonia*. These meant 'concord of sounds' (the music connection), but had originally meant 'joint' or 'shoulder'. Ta-da! Webster's 1913 definition helps clarify the connection between shoulders and music by defining it as 'pieces that fit together to make one connected whole'.

In music, harmony is a technical concept, it is the vertical axis while melody is the horizontal. The notes you hear at one time should sound mesmerizing rather than ear-cracking if Harmony is in the room; the study of how to make that pleasing simultaneous collection of notes is called …. Harmony! In technical terms, again, harmony is not just three nice notes played at the same time for the benefit of our ears; it is actually about consonance and dissonance, good chords and bad chords, silence and sound. Musical harmony is about balance, a concept which can be transferred and applied to life.

If you think about it, of course, as beauty is in the eye of the beholder, harmony is in his ear. There is no natural law apart from mathematics that tells you when a three-note chord is going to sound pleasant, and mathematics theoretically can only say 'this ought to sound good', but people are free to disagree. This is clear from the fact that different cultures appreciate different definitions, in practice, of harmony. Pieces that 'fit together to make one connected whole' change from country to country, as perceptions, definitions and the very concept of 'good' music alter. So is musical harmony about maths or about psychology and

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expectations? We hear music playing from before we are born, and 'Mum feels relaxed' means concord, 'Mum feels anxious' means discord, so perhaps our appreciation of that 'connected whole' is actually in our mind and our past. If your parents were modern jazz fans when you were a baby, you may hear harmony in there somewhere, whereas most music listeners may struggle.

The other, more recent meaning of harmony, though, is more objective. In relationships, harmony refers, interestingly enough, to a 'lack of something' resulting in the people involved getting along just fine, and fitting together to form a connected whole. The something that must be absent for harmony to be present is conflict. There should be no desire whatsoever to destroy one another. This of course can be true of couples, ethnic groups, even countries. Or neighbours. Or shoppers in a department store during the sales. Or my aunts at Christmas. The third definition found in the dictionary is the second one turned around. Rather than the absence of disagreement, it is the presence of an agreement, an underlying contract to live in harmony. I don't like that one. An agreed harmony is like hearing a chord you don't like but say you do because everyone else in the room finds it pleasing. That's not harmony, that's playing it safe.

As for me, I rather like harmony. It has a nice balance of sounds, like ripples on water when you say it and for me it means living with people happily. It reminds me of puppet ladies from my childhood and Captain Scarlet.

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31 The writer starts by recalling her childhood in order to convey

A how the meaning of 'harmony' has changed over time.

B what the word 'harmony' means to her personally.

C how words often have emotional connotations.

D that fact that she didn't fully understand the word 'harmony' as a child.

32 In paragraph three, the writer makes a joke based on the _____ of 'harmony'.

A sound

B meaning

C definition

D origin

33 The writer explains that in music, harmony is the result of

A contrasting sounds.

B a sequence of similar sounds.

C similar sounds played at the same time.

D the use made of silence.

34 The writer wonders if harmony is actually

A related to maths rather than music.

B subjective.

C something we are taught.

D an illusion.

35 The writer implies that if there is no conflict in a relationship,

A harmony is harder to achieve.

B it is because people are keeping their opinions to themselves.

C people will find it easier to reach an agreement.

D it will be unlike some of the relationships in her family.

36 The writer agrees at least partially with

A the first dictionary definition.

B the second dictionary definition.

C the last dictionary definition.

D two of the dictionary definitions.

Marks (out of 12): _____

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Part 6

You are going to read about four people whose working lives are related in some way to the fight against intolerance. For questions **37 – 40**, choose from the professionals **A – D**. The professionals may be chosen more than once.

Working for tolerance

A

Tolerance is not just my job, it's my way of life. I think that's true for the vast majority of people who do what I do. I am a lawyer with a firm specializing in hate crimes. We work at national and international level to ensure that minority groups have a voice in court. At national level, where a crime committed is thought to have been a hate crime – a crime motivated by the victim's colour, race, religion, gender, sexuality and so on – we defend the victim's rights. We may or may not actively participate in the trial, but we will certainly act as advisors if necessary. We also send colleagues to sit in on court cases to monitor proceedings impartially, and voice concerns if any should arise. In practice, they rarely do, though, as our very presence serves as a reminder. At international level, our role is different. We work with governments to ensure that appropriate laws are in place to fight discrimination and foster tolerance, or at least to counter intolerance.

B

As a teacher, I consider that tolerance starts with me. It should also start in the home, in my view, but you can't always be sure of that, and it is wise not to run the risk of assuming that. Teachers living and working in a multicultural, 'rainbow' environment such as a big city have a slightly easier job, perhaps, as with skilful classroom management they can promote positive relationships and attitudes; children bond easily when they all want to play or all want to listen to a story; they are quicker to notice similarities, less interested in differences. However, in a context like mine, where 95% of my pupils are of the same race, nationality, religion, economic group and are all the same gender, I have to think outside the box to bring tolerance education into the room and I have to choose materials wisely. All things considered, though, there is nothing more satisfying than having a class of children who understand people, but do not understand discrimination.

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C

I work for a company which monitors the press, a permanent watchdog. It is an innovative company which was only set up two years ago, but our influence is growing daily. We took the idea of watchdog journalism and put a mirror to it. Rather than consisting of journalists monitoring certain government practices or behaviour, we are an independent company that ensures fair, non-discriminatory, respectful behaviour by journalists and the press in general. Needless to say, we are kept busy, given that the online press is constantly updating stories. The press is tremendously powerful in this country, and easily accessible so we keep an eye on images, captions, and wording in news stories across a wide range of publications and we also respond and react to complaints from the public. With the power social media has to influence public opinion, we think it is vital that information shared there be free of prejudice.

D

My job is not one that many would associate with the fight against intolerance, but I do feel part of it. I work as a theatrical agent. I represent and manage actors and some of my clients are very well known. My clients and I feel that, as people in the public eye, they can actively promote tolerance by 'using' the press to that effect, as they are seen and photographed with (and often by) people from all backgrounds and with very different lifestyles. They use their image to influence perceptions, for example by being seen to 'hang out' with people belonging to minority groups, rather than appearing in a context where my clients seem superior in any way. It is my job to organize these 'spontaneous' visits and photo sessions, to take my clients' ideas and make them a reality. However, I'm not sure how seriously other theatrical agents take this aspect of the role.

Which professional

is responsible for the way the general public see minority groups? **37** …….

is responsible for the way some people are seen to interact with minority groups? **38** …….

is responsible for the way a particular group of people sees minority groups? **39** …….

would like to think that he/she is not the only person being sure to influence perceptions positively? **40** …….

Marks (out of 8): _____

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Part 7

You are going to read an article about a women's trade union in India. 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.

SEWA: The Self-Employed Women's Association

The Self-Employed Women's Association is a trade union which was started in 1971 in India. Based in Ahmedabad, in the west of the country between Mumbai and the border with Pakistan, it originally grew out of the textile workers' union formed by Mahatma Gandhi in 1917, and consists entirely of poor women who are self-employed and work in the 'informal' economy.

(41) ……

According to sources, the informal economy in India accounts for somewhere between 83% and 93% of the population working in cities, and for between 85% and 95% of women working in cities, which is a remarkably high proportion. As women are considered the centre of the family, that means the vast majority of families are unprotected.

(42) ……

The movements were the labour movement, the women's movement (Women's Liberation as it was called in the UK) and the cooperative movement. SEWA, as it is known, is the result of those three movements coming together at a time when 'The Invisible' were beginning to be heard, though not yet seen.

(43) ……

Access to childcare is particularly significant as it can lead to women developing autonomy in India in the same way as it has in other countries – by allowing women to work away from the home and giving them greater earning potential as a consequence. It also allows for a structure for education, as that can be integrated into the childcare.

(44) ……

However, how to work and look after children at the same time is not the only problem SEWA has found ways to overcome. In fact, although it was originally a political organization, this women's trade union is actually more of a practical organization, nowadays, tackling issues as diverse as salary negotiation, housing improvements and hunger.

(45) ……

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This network focuses mainly on women's cooperatives and trade unions because women in developing countries often have to overcome obstacles placed in their way by society and the economy simply because they are women, as well as face the everyday challenges of poverty. The network's philosophy is that by working together, their voice will be louder and their members will be stronger.

(46) ……

Girls are more likely to be in education, as childcare brought a sense of responsibility and fostered good habits, and the slow changes they see around them allow them to be optimistic about their own future. As the founder and organizers of SEWA are women, women are seen as leaders and they feel more valued as contributing members of society than in the past. Baby steps, as they say, but progress.

Marks (out of 12): _____

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A Changes are noticeable. The percentage of unprotected self-employed women is lower now than it was. Women who were initially being exploited by the labour changes brought to India by new technologies are more likely to have better pay conditions and job security now.

B The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh is also well known for giving 98% of its micro-credits to women, as they are more likely to spend it on something to benefit the family and to earn money than to spend it on themselves.

C In the 1970s in India, when The Self-Employed Women's Association was born, there were three social movements pressing for changes, mostly with their roots in Gandhi's values of truth, non-violence, integration of all people regardless of religion, and self-reliance.

D As the childcare centres organized by SEWA are organized by women, it also means that women not only become more self-sufficient and independent, but that they do it both on an individual level and a collective level.

E In this context, this adjective is a euphemism or deceptively innocent synonym for 'unprotected', as it refers to that part of the urban work force which has no regular salary and no benefits whatsoever.

F By joining an international network of associations which work with and for unprotected workers, called WIEGO, SEWA currently has access to advice and support on a number of issues, such as improving houses so they are better protected in extreme weather conditions.

G The aims of SEWA in those early days were the same as they are now: to organize these 'invisible' women and develop their ability to fight limitations and to negotiate for what they want so that they can achieve income security, job security and social benefits including health care and childcare.

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Part 8

You are going to read the comments on a blog post that talks about how to find inspiration when you need to come up with ideas. For questions **47 – 56**, choose from the comments (**A – D**). The comments may be chosen more than once.

In which comment are the following things suggested?

following your intuition **47** …….

staying at your desk but changing aspects of your work **48** …….

doing something that uses the brain in a different way **49** …….

not doing something that makes you restless **50** …….

doing something that may be conducive to forming bad habits **51** …….

taking a similar approach to an artist **52** …….

not trying a technique that might pose a threat to your health **53** …….

allowing yourself to be inundated by what's distracting you **54** …….

doing something physical which allows you to switch off your mind **55** …….

doing something physical, but which does not allow you to switch off **56** …….

Marks (out of 10): _____

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What to do when your ideas won't flow

Comment A

When you're stuck for ideas, my advice would be to do some kind of physical activity, whether it's sport or something practical, like gardening. Something totally unlike your job. If an idea hasn't come to you after half an hour looking at a blank screen, it won't come to you after an hour either. You need to put your work aside for a bit and change activity. Personally, I go cycling. Concentrating on the path, being outdoors, a general sense of well-being and feeling my heart rate dictated by effort rather than anxiety take me right away from whatever I was stuck on. Gardening would be equally as effective. You work with your hands and you can see the physical results of your work, too. It's like resetting your mind. Then, you may find that, as you walk back into the house or office, an idea simply comes to you.

Comment B

Some people recommend mindfulness or meditation based on emptying your mind. They suggest practising mindfulness every day as a way to increasing creativity, but I actually find the opposite is true for me. I sit at my desk and try to empty my overcrowded mind, but I experience even more anxiety than before, as my inability to stop the traffic jam of thoughts in my head is frustrating. When I try to be mindful I find that every sound reminds me of things I have to do, and silence makes me nervous. Before long I give up. Needless to say, there is an alternative way. You sit still in a comfortable position and let all those thoughts simply come into your head, but don't follow them, let them come and go. Stand in the middle of the traffic jam. After a while, you should find an idea comes to you without help. That's the one that you hold on to.

Comment C

A large part of life nowadays is about multitasking, so if you're trying to get ideas for something and inspiration is lacking, trying doing something that comes to you automatically, but that doesn't allow for multitasking. I suggest driving or having a shower. These are things that we do efficiently, but without thinking, so they do not occupy much space in our brains while we are doing them. On the other hand, they do require us to be alert. Another feature of these activities is that they engage our spatial awareness (our sense of where things are) but not our imaginations. I often find I have my best ideas while driving or in the shower, so I always make sure I have a notebook or voice recorder nearby to write them down. After parking or drying of course.

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Comment D

I know some people, like the film director David Lynch, increase their consumption of sugar, as, supposedly, it fosters creativity. I suspect one drawback of that strategy is that, over time, it also increases the likelihood of them having a heart attack or needing to visit a dentist, and I'm not personally willing to run that risk. But I have found that I get more and better ideas when I'm hungry than when I've eaten, so when I really need inspiration for something fast, I may miss a meal or two. I know that not eating is as bad for you as eating too much, but as I only do it occasionally so I doubt it poses a serious threat to my health. The downside is, of course, that I do then tend to feel very hungry when I've finished the job. And then, of course, I overeat. Sugar, usually.

Comment E

My tip would be if you're stuck in the middle of a project and nothing comes to you, first clear your mind and take a step back. Then simplify everything you've got. Cut it back. Ruthlessly. Delete everything except the basic idea then try to fill in the details again. The idea that's missing might not be the problem; it might be the ideas you've got. They could be distracting you. If a painter needs to find the right green for a painting, but he only has red to hand, it's not going to happen. He needs to get rid of the red and find some blues and yellows. Also, follow your gut instinct when you're deleting – if something doesn't feel quite right, it probably isn't, so get rid of it. And if the worst comes to the worst, don't leave your workspace, but start again from scratch.

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