Reading Part 1

Read the text and the statements. Some of these statements are true according to the text; some of them are false. Choose the correct answer True (T) or False (F) for each statement.

He picked up the plough handles and went on down the furrow. It needed a long while in the attic to wash out those words, but the power that was there washed them away in a while. I made allowance for Gideon, since he lost so many nights of rest, it being still lambing time. For lambing time is the shepherd's trial.

In the black of night, in the dead of the year, at goblin time, he must be up and about by his lonesome. With mist like a shroud on him and frosty winds like the chill of death, and snow whispering, and a shriek on this side of the forest and a howl on that side, the shepherd must be waking, though the pleasant things of day are folded up and put by, and the comforting gabble and busyness of the house and the fold are still, and the ghosts are strong, thronging in on the east wind and on the north, with none to gainsay them. So when Gideon was short with me I only took a bit more time in the attic. It was pleasant there when spring drew on, with a dish of primmy roses on the table and a warm wind blowing in.

When April came we were still ploughing, and I was so used to it that I'd given over being tired, and enjoyed it, and sang to myself the while. It was grand to go down the red furrow with the share cutting strong into the stiff earth and shining like silver.

It was fine to look away to the blue hills by Lullingford, and see the woods of oak and larch and willow all in bud, as if a warm wind blew from there and called the leaves. It was pleasant too, seeing the rooks follow in a string at my heels, looking as if they'd been polished and to see the birds again that had been away. There were violets now to pull for market and tight pink buds like babies' little fists in the apple trees.

1. The writer and Gideon had just had an unpleasant conversation. ☐
2. Gideon was taken to court over a lambing issue. ☐
3. The examples emphasise that a shepherd is at the mercy of the elements. ☐
4. The writer had spent much time doing hard physical farm-work. ☐
5. The writer had always found the work enjoyable and easy and never changed her mind. ☐

Reading Part 2

Read the text. Use the sentences to complete the text. Choose the correct sentence for each gap. There are two extra sentences you will not need.

Listening to music relies on memory. We make sense of what we hear by framing it in the context of what we have already heard. We don't have a 'memory box' into which we dump an entire tune. **(1)_____** We group the 'pixels' of music into lumps with recognisable outlines, a process called chunking. To do this we use subconscious rules that help us decide if the notes belong together. Unifying features such as small melodic interval steps and shared tonality provide the glue that binds them.

(2)_____ If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. If you ask a pianist to start a piece of music from a certain point in the middle of a phrase, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start of a phrase until reaching that point – the music is not simply laid out in her mind, to be picked up from an arbitrary point. **(3)_____** It's rather like describing how you drive to work; you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list but have to construct your route by mentally re-tracing it.

The contour of a melody – how it rises and falls in pitch – is one of the most important clues for memory and recognition. **(4)_____** And most of the spontaneous, charmingly wayward songs that children begin to sing from around 18 months contain brief phrases with an identical repeated contour.

Musically untrained adults asked to sing back an unfamiliar melody might not get a single note right, yet will capture the basic contour. **(5)_____** This is essentially what young children do when they learn to sing a song: they make rather arbitrary guesses at the right pitch steps and produce a generally compressed version which is recognisable.

Predictability can be pleasurable rather than boring. We will belt out the chorus of a favourite song with gusto. And when a tune reappears unexpectedly, it is like bumping into an old friend. **(6)_____**

A Even babies as young as five months will respond with an altered heartbeat when a melody changes its contour.

B The greater the complexity of a piece of music, the more its notes vary.

C This chunking is vital for cognition of music.

D And familiar tunes remain recognisable when the contour is ‘compressed’.

E Once the recognition dawns, we know what is going to come next and that can be delightful.

F Rather, we remember structures and patterns, with varying degrees of accuracy and which fade from memory at various rates.

G This seemingly awesome feat of recall is made possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such.

H This means less memory is required to recognise more simple melodies.

Reading Part 3

Read the four texts. Which text gives you the answer to each question? Choose the correct text (A-D) for each question.

A.

I'd come to the island to follow in the footsteps of a man whom history has to a large extent passed by – a man who didn't have a huge impact on the world or even on the Isle of Man. He was a king all right but a king whose realm and reign have been parked under a tarpaulin in a historical cul-de-sac for centuries, for it has been decided by others that, in the greater scheme of things, Olaf Godreson, a twelfth-century king of an ancient, forgotten nation, didn't really matter. He didn't win any major battles, execute anyone of note, invade anywhere, define an epoch or even particularly stand out in the roster of Manx monarchs. We don't know much about him at all. Indeed, we don't know much about the Norse kings of Man in general. But I'd come to the Isle to follow a journey Olaf made, a route that gives a rare, tangible link to an obscure and mysterious period of history when this small, oft-ignored island was at the centre of an empire.

B.

Olaf I was King of Mann and the Isles from 1104 until 1153. Norway's Kings Magnus Barefoot and Sigurd Jorsalafare annexed the kingdom and caused disruption in successions. For forty years, Olaf ruled them uncontested. The Kingdom of Mann and the Isles encompassed the Isle of Man and the Hebrides, extending from the Calf of Man to the Butt of Lewis. Olaf adopted the Latin style Rex Manniae et Insularum in his charters, a translation of the Gaelic title 'ri Innse Gall' (literally 'king of the foreigners' isles'), in use since the late 10th century. The islands which were under his rule were called the Sullr-eyjar (south isles, in contradistinction to Norsr-eyjar, 'north isles' – the Orkney and Shetland Islands), and consisted of the Hebrides and all the smaller western islands of Scotland, with Mann. Olaf I exercised considerable power and, according to the Chronicles of Mann, maintained close alliance with the kings of Ireland and Scotland.

C.

Close to Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla is another picturesque resort which contains the ruins of the Abbey of St Mary of Rushen, founded by the Viking king, Olaf, in 1134. It fell into neglect following the dissolution of the monasteries but still has its 14th century Monk's Bridge. Two other Viking kings of Man, Reginald II and Magnus, are buried here. The folk of Manxland have an abiding passion for local mythology and at Santon you will find the Fairy Bridge; any local gent crossing it will almost certainly doff his cap in deference to the Little People living below. An aviation museum adjacent to the airport tells the story of the island's aviation history while Ballasalla is the starting point for a number of walks up to Silverdale and Glen.

D.

Our Isle of Man break's like a time warp experience. Peaceful and quiet most of the time, then round a corner and wow! Inadvertently came across their Viking Festival today. A whole Viking village incongruously set up in a field adjacent to a swimming pool. Tonight there's apparently a Boat Burning event – hopefully not in the same location! There have also been battle re-enactments, bronzesmiths, and, more incongruity, takeaways to eat with wooden spoons accompanied by hot drinks from stone goblets. We were stunned so many aficionados were there – from all over the world too. But contrary to the antics of those they were celebrating, we were delighted to discover a peaceful village atmosphere with women, children and craftsmen getting on with life, as it would have been over 1000 years ago. Life at home will be very run-of-the-mill after this.

In which text does the writer:

1.	include information aimed at tourists?	
2.	provide a rationale for his actions?	
3.	detail the deeds of a ruler?	

Which text is saying the following?

4.	Some people believe in the supernatural.	
5.	Historical events are sometimes ignored.	
6.	Some experts travel vast distances.	
7.	Someone's authority was never challenged.	

Reading Part 4

Read the text and answer the questions. Use a maximum of five words for each question.

Is Globish the new world language?

English is what matters. It has displaced rivals to become the language of diplomacy, business, science, the Internet and world culture. Many more people speak Chinese but even they, in vast numbers, are trying to learn English. So how did it happen and why? Robert McCrum's entertaining book tells the story of the triumph of English and the way in which the language is now liberated from its original owners.

The author's knack for finding nuggets enriches with interesting anecdotes what might otherwise seem a rather panoramic take on world history from Tacitus to *Twitter*. For example, take the beginnings of bilingualism in India, which stoked the growth of the biggest English-speaking middle class in the Anglosphere, stemming from a proposal by English historian, Thomas Macaulay, in 1835, to train a new class of English speakers: 'Indian in blood and colour but English in taste, opinion, morals and intellect'. At a stroke, English became the 'language of government, education and advancement, symbol of imperial rule and self-improvement'. India's English-speaking middle class is now one of the engines of that country's development and an asset in the race to catch up with China.

Gradually, English displaced French from diplomacy and German from science partly due to America's rise and the lasting bonds created by the British Empire. But the elastic, forgiving nature of the language itself was another reason for its success. English allows plenty of sub-variants, from Banglish in Bangladesh to Singlish in Singapore; the main words are familiar but plenty of new ones dot the lexicon, along with idiosyncratic grammar and syntax.

Now Globish has transcended the legacy of Empire – of English synonymous with the triumphs of English-speaking people – its bounds are set so wide that it belongs to the world and, as it spreads, it will reduce the international influence of English and eliminate the benefits long enjoyed by its native speakers.

Globish meets today's requirements for a universal 'other tongue' – a simple, neutral, intelligible medium for cross-cultural communication. English spoken by natives is different. The nuanced idiomatic language of Britons, North Americans, Antipodeans (and Indians) can be hard to understand but listen to a Korean businessman negotiating with a Pole in English and you will hear the difference: the language is curt, emphatic, stripped down. Yet within Globish, hierarchies are developing. Those who can make jokes or flirt in Globish, score over those who can't. Expressiveness counts, in personal and professional life.

The big shift is towards a universal written Globish. Computer software programs mean that anyone can communicate in comprehensible written English, a skill once requiring mastery of grammar and subtle syntax. The English of email, *Twitter* and texting is more mutually comprehensible than spoken English, fractured by differences in pronunciation, politeness and emphasis.

If in future the world's business is conducted in Globish, native Anglophones, like everyone else, will find themselves obliged to learn it.

1. What was created in 19th century India which contributes to its current success?

.....

2. What, apart from the Empire, was the catalyst for the change in the status of English?

.....

3. What has been one effect of the flexible nature of English?

.....

4. What examples of sub-variants are given?

.....

5. How will the spread of Globish disadvantage English native speakers?

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6. What is it that makes English spoken by native speakers difficult to understand?

.....

7. What might an advanced Globish user be able to do?

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8. Why is full grammatical competence no longer essential?

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Level 3
International ESOL (Listening, Reading, Writing)
Practice Paper 1

Mark Scheme

READING

Part 1

Question	1.	2	3.	4.	5.
Answer	**T**	**F**	**T**	**T**	**F**

Part 2

Question	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Answer	**F**	**C**	**G**	**A**	**D**	**E**

Part 3

Question	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Answer	**C**	**A**	**B**	**C**	**A**	**D**	**B**

Part 4

Question	Answer
1.	**(its) English-speaking middle class**
2.	**America's rise**
3.	**it allows variety/sub variants/variants/it is adaptable**
4.	**Singlish and Banglish** *[both needed for mark]*
5.	**reduction in international influence** *[or similar]*
6.	**nuanced and idiomatic language**
7.	**make jokes and/or flirt**
8.	**computer software programs**