

PAPER 1 - READING

PART 1

You are going to read an article about motorway driving. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A A worried motorist.
- B Emotional pressure.
- C An expensive fear to develop.
- D Overcoming the problem.
- E Health problems that medicine can't cure.
- F Help is available.
- G You'll never drive again.
- H The terrors of driving.
- I In demand.

0  H

There are hundreds of motorists who dislike motorway driving. Many cannot bear to be stuck in a traffic jam. Others hate the thought of driving through a tunnel. For some, however, driving can be so terrifying that staying at home is preferable.

He has also found that men in particular often become more aggressive when they are forced to drive.

5

Another man on the course did anything he could to avoid driving through a tunnel at London's Heathrow airport. Nap explains it was because the man had once seen a photo in a newspaper of a car which had caught fire there. The sight of this caused him great anxiety.

3

Those on the course have all suffered similar symptoms. Many are physically sick when they drive in heavy traffic. Others suffer with breathing problems and even blackouts. It is drivers who have deadlines or business people with important meetings to attend that are most likely to feel stressed.

6

There are currently 180 people waiting to go on the course. The sessions vary between three and five hours.

1

For these individuals help is at hand. Many are turning to a former traffic policeman for help. Jim Nap has set up courses in London and Paris for those who find motorway driving difficult.

4

Others find they have a problem driving on roads or passing a specific location where they may have had problems before. Memories of car accidents can cause a nervous driver to develop a "mental block". Nap says he knows of a man who drove an extra ten miles every day so he could avoid a particular road. Over the years the cost in time and money was enormous, but he was unable to drive anywhere near the road in question.

7

Apart from the three people Nap has not been able to help, the course has been largely successful. Perhaps this is due to the fact that all the treatment takes place on the road. The aim is to build up self-confidence. This approach appears to work, making motorway driving less of a headache for many motorists.

2

Since he started the course, Nap has heard some terrible stories. He says driving in large cities can be extremely stressful. "It can make you nervous. It can affect your life if you can't cope." He has realised that this stress can work its way through to other parts of people's lives. He has talked to people whose marriages have broken up as a result of driving stress.

PART 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 8-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The facts of the burglary at the vicarage came to us chiefly through the medium of the vicar and his wife. It occurred in the small hours of Whit Monday, the day devoted in Iping to the Club festivities. Mrs Bunting, it seems, woke up suddenly in the stillness that comes before the dawn, with the strong impression that the door of their bedroom had opened and closed. She did not arouse her husband at first, but sat up in bed listening. She then distinctly heard the pad, pad, pad of bare feet coming out of the adjoining dressing-room and walking along the passage towards the staircase. As soon as she felt assured of this, she aroused the Rev Mr Bunting as quietly as possible. He did not strike a light, but putting on his spectacles, his dressing-gown, and his bath slippers, he went out on the landing to listen. He heard quite distinctly a fumbling going on at his study desk downstairs, and then a violent sneeze.

At that he returned to his bedroom, armed himself with the most obvious weapon, the poker, and descended the staircase as noiselessly as possible. Mrs Bunting came out on the landing.

The hour was about four, and the ultimate darkness of the night was past. There was a faint shimmer of light in the hall, but the study doorway yawned impenetrably black. Everything was still except the faint creaking of the stairs under Mr Bunting's tread, and the slight movements in the study. Then something snapped, the drawer was opened, and there was a rustle of papers. Then came a curse, and a match was struck and the study was flooded with yellow light. Mr Bunting was now in the hall, and through the crack of the door he could see the desk and the open drawer and a candle burning on the desk. But the robber he could not see. He stood there in the hall undecided what to do, and Mrs Bunting, her face white and intent, crept slowly downstairs after him. One thing kept up Mr Bunting's courage: the persuasion that this burglar was a resident in the village.

They heard the chink of money, and realised that the robber had found the housekeeping reserve of gold, two pounds ten in half-sovereigns altogether. At that sound Mr Bunting was nerved to abrupt action. Gripping the poker firmly, he rushed into the room, closely followed by Mrs Bunting. "Surrender!" cried Mr Bunting fiercely and then stopped, amazed. Apparently the room was perfectly empty.

8 How did the narrator hear about the burglary?

- A He was told about it at church.
- B He was informed by the victims.
- C It was in the newspaper.
- D The vicar's wife told him.

9 Why didn't Mrs Bunting wake her husband up as soon as she became suspicious?

- A She wanted to confirm her suspicion first.
- B She thought she had been dreaming.
- C She was afraid.
- D She didn't want to disturb him.

10 What did the Rev Mr Bunting do after his wife had woken him up?

- A He put on his overcoat.
- B He turned on the light.
- C He made sure there was really an intruder.
- D He went downstairs to his study.

11 Why did the Rev Mr Bunting re-enter his bedroom?

- A To put on his bath slippers.
- B To fetch a light so that he could see.
- C To get Mrs Bunting to come with him.
- D To fetch something with which to defend himself.

12 Mr Bunting wasn't too afraid because

- A he thought the burglar was a local.
- B Mrs Bunting was with him.
- C he was a very courageous man.
- D he believed the burglar owned a house nearby.

13 What finally made Mr Bunting enter the room?

- A He thought the robber was escaping.
- B He was afraid of losing his savings.
- C Mrs Bunting pushed him.
- D He wanted to meet the burglar.

14 He shouted, "Surrender!" because he wanted

- A to frighten the burglar away.
- B to kill the burglar.
- C the burglar to lie on the floor.
- D the burglar to give himself up.

15 When did the burglary take place?

- A Just before sunset.
- B Just before sunrise.
- C Just after sunset.
- D Just after sunrise.