

PART 3

You are going to read a magazine article about the sense of smell. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences (A-H) the one which fits each gap (16-21). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Sense of Smell

On the wall outside my bedroom, there is a photograph of my grandfather, my father and myself. Although my grandfather died a long time ago, this picture often reminds me of my childhood.

0 E Not so long ago I took his old hunting jacket out of the cupboard and on an impulse sniffed it. Immediately, I was a child again.

This was no ordinary memory though. It was as if he was really there with me. 16 All of this happened by smelling an old jacket. I was not actually trying to remember my childhood, but the sense of smell is so powerful that I had no choice.

Psychology textbooks do not say very much about the sense of smell. This suggests that smell is not very important to sighted, thinking human beings. 17 But smell can often be as strong a sense as sight. If you think about the time when a tasty meal is being prepared, you realise just how strong this sense really is, and also how much pleasure we can get from smelling things.

Smell reaches far into our emotional lives. It can make things pleasant or disgusting.

18 But as powerful as the sense of smell is, we are not really encouraged to talk about it and

we also have a very small vocabulary about the subject of smell. Unlike pictures or musical notes, smells do not have many features with which to describe them. 19

Women seem to be better at identifying smells than men are. Perhaps this is because they pay more attention to smells - cooking, sniffing meat and fish to find out if it is fresh, using spices and perfumes. Children smell and taste everything. Older people put more spices in food as they start to lose their sense of smell.

Rats have a very powerful sense of smell. 20 Then they sit and wait to see what will happen before taking another bite. Animals protect themselves from being poisoned and will not eat any food if they think it smells like something that once made them sick.

Houses also develop particular smells. I remember as a child, I was uneasy about going into one of my friends' houses because it had a strange smell.

21 He could smell other things, but his brain had turned off the message that this smell was of any importance.

- A It has the power to remind us of the past or make us frightened of certain things or places.
- B I could feel his cheek against mine and smell his unique mixture of age, wool and dust.
- C Mothers can identify their new-born babies by smelling them.
- D We often have to search for the words to identify even familiar smells.
- E In those days, he regarded me as his companion to go hunting and fishing with.
- F They sniff carefully before taking even a tiny bite of anything new.
- G Yet he was not aware of it, having become used to it.
- H The importance of smell probably began to decrease when humans first began to walk upright and use their vision instead.

PART 4

You are going to read some information about British food. For questions 22-35, choose from the foods (A-H). Some of them may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Which type or types of food are for:

- people who like turkey? 0 H
- lovers of very spicy food? 22
- those who like fried food? 23 24
- fans of cream? 25 26
- people who like sauces? 27 28
- people who like boiled food? 29 30
- fans of café food? 31 32
- people who want to take ready food home with them? 33 34
- those who enjoy a very large midday meal at the weekend? 35

Food in Britain

- Fish and Chips A English Breakfast E

Fish and chips is perhaps the most famous of English foods. No matter where you live (unless it's in the middle of the country) there will be a traditional fish and chip shop within easy walking distance. The fish is usually cod, but there is also haddock, salmon and hake to choose from. The fish is first covered in batter, which is a mixture of flour, eggs and milk, and then deep fried in a large vat of oil. When the batter turns a golden brown, the fish is ready. Then it is wrapped with the chips in paper, ready for you to take home and enjoy.

- Cream Tea B

To have a cream tea is a very popular afternoon tradition among the English and tourists love it. There are tearooms all over the country. When you order your cream tea, you will get a pot of English tea, some scones, which are soft flat cakes made of flour, eggs, sour milk and sugar, some butter, and large dishes of strawberry jam and thick cream. Once your teacup is full, you cut open your scone, put lots of butter on each half, then add strawberry jam and finish it off with a large portion of cream on top.

- Jellied Eels, Mash and Licor C

This is a traditional lunch mostly served in cafés in the East End of London. The eels, which look like snakes, are a popular fish. They are first boiled in pieces and, when they are cooked, placed in large containers of a transparent, tasteless jelly and kept hot. Mash is made up of boiled potatoes which are beaten to a paste. The licor is a thick green sauce made from peas. This is a meal for the adventurous.

- Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding D

Sunday lunch in England is synonymous with roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. A large piece of beef goes into the oven to cook slowly on Sunday morning. The mixture for the pudding (eggs, flour, milk and salt) is beaten rapidly and left to stand for a couple of hours. Half an hour before the meat is ready, the mixture goes into a tray and into the oven. It should rise to look like golden cakes. Add roast potatoes, green vegetables and carrots and you have the perfect Sunday lunch.

Though English people often have a cooked breakfast consisting of fried eggs and bacon at home, especially at the weekend, there are also lots of small cafés in England which serve breakfast. For a reasonable price you are served a huge plate of fried bacon, eggs, sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms and bread. On the side there is toast and marmalade and, of course, a cup of tea.

- The Indian Meal F

Indian cuisine has become so popular in England that it is now an essential part of the English diet. There are restaurants and take-aways wherever you go. On the menu you can find a variety of curry dishes including the vindaloo, which is so hot it makes your eyes water and causes you to sweat. Other dishes include korma, which is made with yoghurt and is very mild, and the tasty bhuna, served with nan bread.

- Haggis G

This is a dish of ancient Scottish origin. It usually consists of the heart, liver and lungs of a sheep which is finely ground and mixed with onions, salt and pepper. The ingredients are then placed in the stomach bag of the sheep (which has been washed and turned inside out), with care being taken to leave room for the mixture to expand in the bag. The bag is then sewn up and boiled for three hours. The Haggis is such an essential part of Scottish cuisine that the great poet, Robert Burns, wrote a poem entitled "To a Haggis".

- English Christmas Dinner H

The traditional Christmas dinner is held at lunch-time on 25th December. Most people eat roast turkey with cranberry sauce, roast potatoes, parsnips, brussel sprouts, carrots and gravy. This is followed by a rich Christmas fruit pudding with cream, and fruit pies. Usually, there is so much food that the rest of it is eaten cold the next day.