Task 1 (5 X 1 = 5 marks)
The following 10 descriptions were found in a travel guide. Read through them and choose the five locations that correspond best to each of the five different headings listed **A - E**. There are **5** extra locations and each heading can only be used **ONCE**. Write your answer in the box provided. The first one has been done for you as an example.

MARK

HOLIDAY LOCATIONS

0. The Big Sheep, Devon
Children will love the sheep racing and the Adventure Zone indoor playground at this farm-themed attraction in Bideford.

1. Woodland Lodges, Norfolk
Stay in a stylish wood cabin in the grounds of the beautiful Somerleyton estate on the Norfolk border. Some of the cabins have floor to ceiling glass windows with views of the forest. Enjoy the fresh air along miles of footpaths and country roads. End the day with a pint at the Duke's Head.

2. Mighty Oak, Cornwall
New for this spring, sleep in a hammock suspended from the treetops in a forest near Newquay. After a candlelit dinner in the forest, you climb the tree, clip on a safety harness and settle into one of the suspended 'treeboats'. Wake up to a dawn chorus and a treetop breakfast.

3. Rothay Garden, Cumbria
The 'host of golden daffodils' immortalised by Wordsworth's poem can still be seen around the lakes of Ullswater. Throughout April the Rothay Garden Hotel, near Dove Cottage, Wordsworth's home, is offering reduced prices to guests who wish to follow in the poet's footsteps.

4. Hambrough Hotel, Isle of Wight
The Isle of Wight is trying to launch itself as a stylish destination as well as somewhere to take the kids. Leading the way is the elegant Hambrough Hotel.

5. Knight School, Warwickshire
Warwick Castle will be staging medieval-style battles daily until 23rd April. Attend Knight school and become one of the Knights of the Round Table.

6. Island Retreat, Outer Hebrides
Convenient timetables have brought these remote North Atlantic islands within easy reach for a long weekend. Take the 7am flight from London and you'll be landing at Stornoway on Lewis Island by 11.30am to stay at the Gerrannan traditional village hotel.

7. Alnwick Castle, Northumberland
Harry Potter fans should head for Alnwick Castle, where 'Harry Spotter' tours will take place throughout April; magic will be performed by some familiar Potter characters in the grounds.

8. English Riviera, Devon
Torquay, which received two Michelin stars in this year's guide, is rapidly gaining a reputation as Britain's latest gastro destination with fashionable new eateries catering for all tastes.

9. The Punchbowl Inn, Cumbria
A 300-year-old inn on the edge of the Lake District, the Punchbowl has been renovated and was reopened towards the end of last year. It now has nine comfortable rooms, a bar with candlelit tables and a smart restaurant.

10. Pony trekking, Surrey
Pony trekking through the Surrey hills will keep kids entertained on short summer breaks.

A	Choose from a variety of food		
B	Novelty accommodation		
C	Isolated location		
D	Experience a past era		
E	Walking tours		
F	Animal farm	0	✓

POPULATION GROWTH

A very important world problem, if not the most serious of all the great world problems which affect us at the moment, is the increasing number of people who actually inhabit this planet. The limited amount of land and land resources will soon be unable to support the huge population if it continues to grow at its present rate.

In an early survey conducted in 1988, a billion and a half people inhabited the earth. Now, the population exceeds five billion and is growing fast. This means that the world must accommodate a new population roughly equal to that of the United States and Canada every three years! Even though the rate of growth has begun to slow down, most experts believe the population size will still pass eight billion during the next 50 years.

Through a wide variety of technological innovations that include farming methods and sanitation, as well as the control of deadly diseases, we have found ways to reduce the rate at which we die - creating a population explosion. We used to think that reaching seventy years old was a remarkable achievement, but now eighty or even ninety is becoming recognized as the normal life-span for humans. In a sense, this represents a tremendous achievement for our species. Biologically this is the very definition of success and we have undoubtedly become the dominant animal on the planet. However, this success is the very cause of the greatest threat to mankind.

If we examine the amount of land available for this ever-increasing population, we begin to see the problem. If everyone on the planet had an equal share of land, we would each have about 50000 square metres. This figure seems to be quite encouraging until we examine the type of land we would have. Not all land is useful to humans as it cannot produce food. With so little land to support us, we should be taking great care not to reduce it further. Mankind, however, seems to be unable to accept that we live on a finite planet. By only considering our needs of today, we are ensuring there will be no tomorrow.

An understanding of man's effect on the balance of nature is crucial to be able to find the appropriate remedial action. It is a very common belief that the problems of the population explosion are caused mainly by poor people living in poor countries. However, the actual number of people in an area is not as important as the effect they have on nature. Developing countries do have an effect on their environment, but it is the populations of richer countries that have a far greater impact on the earth as a whole. For example, tropical forests are known to be essential to the balance of nature yet we are destroying them at an incredible rate. They are being cleared not to benefit the natives of that country, but to satisfy the needs of richer countries.

It is everybody's duty, therefore, to safeguard the future of mankind - not only through population control, but by being more aware of the effect his actions have on nature. Nature is both fragile and powerful. It is very easily destroyed; on the other hand, it can so easily destroy its most aggressive enemy - man.

0. The increasing number of people on the planet is
a) a very important world problem.
b) not affecting us at the moment.
c) probably the most important world problem.

1. In fifty years' time, the population will
a) exceed eight billion.
b) have decreased significantly.
c) have increased the equivalent of the United States and Canada.

2) Technological innovations have
a) made natural resources more efficient.
b) made it possible for man to dominate nature.
c) increased the life expectancy of humans.

3) 50000 square metres is
a) the amount of land available for each human being.
b) a small figure which will be reduced year after year.
c) a very reasonable figure for each one of us.

4) The biggest threat to the balance of nature comes from
a) countries that do not respect their tropical forests.
b) population growth in poor countries.
c) the demands made by rich countries.

5) From the final paragraph we can conclude that
a) all destruction is caused by man.
b) nature can destroy and be destroyed.
c) nature will become man's worst enemy.

0	1	2	3	4	5
C					
✓					

Task 3 (20 X 0,5 = 10 marks)
Read the text and complete each blank with **ONE suitable word** from the list supplied. Write your answer in the box provided. Each word can be used only **ONCE**. There are five words you will not need. The first one has been done for you as an example.

MARK

HILLS ARE ALIVE WITH THE SOUND OF MOZART

"Salzburg's Elvis" was born 250 years ____(0)____ this week. William Cook goes on the composer trail.

Salzburg has a cheek making such a fuss of Mozart, since the city ____ (1) ____recognised his greatness when he was alive. ____ (2) ____ his music was already acclaimed, he worked as a humble musician for the archbishop. The boy genius lived here until he was 25 but he couldn't ____ (3) ____ to leave.

He left for Vienna in 1781 and died there ten years ____ (4) ____. Salzburg didn't embrace him for another half a century. ____ (5) ____ then he has become Salzburg's Elvis, with shops selling ____ (6) ____ Mozart souvenir you can think of, and quite a few you can't - a rich ____ (7) ____ , since Mozart was always short of ____ (8) ____ and often had to take teaching jobs to pay the rent.

Mozart's ____ (9) ____ in the Old Town gives a good idea of the cramped conditions he was brought ____ (10) ____ in. At 17 he moved to what is now named Mozart's residence, a larger building in the new town ____ (11) ____ he lived for seven years until he left for Vienna. There are portraits, musical instruments, some of his irreverent letters and a study centre where you can hear his music.

If you want to hear his music ____ (12) ____ , there are concerts all ____ (13) ____ town, often in the salons were these masterpieces were first performed. ____ (14) ____ atmospheric are the intimate recitals at Schloss Mirabell, the marble palace where Mozart and his sister performed ____ (15) ____ children.

Mozart's birthday celebration begins on Friday with a concert ____ (16) ____ the Vienna Philarmonic and the opening of a new ____ (17) ____ in Salzburg's Carolino Augusteum Museum, featuring the original score of Mozart's fist composition, written when he was five, on ____ (18) ____ display for the first time. The ____ (19) ____ of the Mozart Year is the Salzburg Festival from 23 July to 31 August ____ (20) ____ , for the first time, all 22 Mozart's operas will be performed in just six weeks.

AGO	BY	EXPECT	LIVE	WHEN
ALIVE	CASH	HARDLY	OVER	WHERE
ALL	ESPECIALLY	HIGHLIGHT	PUBLIC	
ALTHOUGH	EVER	HOWEVER	SINCE	
AS	EVERY	IRONY	UP	
BIRTHPLACE	EXHIBITION	LATER	WAIT	

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