

Aim High 4 Exam practice 3

Reading

Tips

- Read the text quickly to find out what it is about.
- Read the sentences A–G.
- Read the sentences before and after each gap in the text very carefully.
- Choose the sentence that fits the meaning and grammar.
- Read the text again with the missing sentences and check that it makes sense.

Read the text about restoring objects from the past. Some parts of the text have been removed. Complete the text by matching the sentences (A–G) to the gaps in the text (1–6). There is one sentence you do not need.

Restoring the past

Have you ever been to a museum and marvelled at how clean and bright some of the ancient objects look? If so, the chances are that the objects have been expertly restored. All over the world, often in specialist laboratories, restorers work to preserve and improve treasures from the past. ¹ _____ However, it can do a lot to preserve the appearance of ancient artefacts and prevent them from deteriorating further. People have always been tempted to try and clean up treasures from the past. ² _____ In many cases, chemicals or other techniques that were used for cleaning wood or stone led to a worsening of their condition, rather than improving it. This is especially true in the case of some old stone buildings. ³ _____ This technique often weakened the stone, making it more likely that the building would collapse. ⁴ _____ Scientists work to develop and test new chemicals to find those that can lead to the effective removal of dirt that has accumulated on objects over centuries. Then artists work painstakingly to apply the chemicals and gently scrape away layers of dirt without causing damage to the objects. The work is slow and time-consuming. ⁵ _____. One of the most difficult types of restoration is the cleaning of old paintings. ⁶ _____ This can make the colours look dull and lifeless, or even hide the original picture completely. In some cases, original works by well-known artists have been hidden by later paintings done over the top of the original work. The original works have only been uncovered after careful removal of the surface layer.

- A In the past, powerful jets of water were used to clean the surface of the buildings.
- B Some works of art are too dirty or damaged to be restored.
- C Restoration cannot remove the ravages of time completely.
- D Over the years, dirt accumulates on the surface of a painting.
- E Modern restoration methods bring science and art together.
- F However, some early attempts at restoration often resulted in further damage to precious relics.
- G It can take months of patient work to restore just one ancient coin or piece of pottery.

Use of English

Tips

- Read the text through once to find out what it is about.
- Think carefully about the meaning of the word in each gap.
- Read the four possibilities and see which word exactly matches the meaning.
- Check that the other three words don't fit.

Complete the text with the correct words (a–d).

What makes an entrepreneur?

Business analysts have ¹ _____ and written a lot about this question. From all the research that has been ² _____, it seems the first quality entrepreneurs need is motivation. Entrepreneurs are always ³ _____ motivated and determined to succeed. The next ⁴ _____ that is essential for entrepreneurs is a willingness to work ⁵ _____ hours. If you're lazy, you shouldn't even think about ⁶ _____ up your own business! Entrepreneurs also tend to be independent. They enjoy working ⁷ _____ and definitely want to be the one who is ⁸ _____ the decisions. Finally, most entrepreneurs are above-average when it comes ⁹ _____ intelligence, which means they can think ¹⁰ _____ and not make too many mistakes.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 a thought | b discussed | c studied | d researched |
| 2 a made | b got | c done | d learned |
| 3 a largely | b partly | c severely | d highly |
| 4 a personality | b quality | c character | d feeling |
| 5 a great | b big | c long | d huge |
| 6 a setting | b beginning | c opening | d getting |
| 7 a lonely | b single | c alone | d sole |
| 8 a doing | b getting | c choosing | d making |
| 9 a for | b in | c to | d from |
| 10 a quickly | b briefly | c shortly | d suddenly |

Listening

3.2 You will hear part of an interview with a famous literary critic. Read the statements 1–7. Then listen and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) according to the information you hear.

		T	F
1	The author of <i>A Short History of Nearly Everything</i> did not like science when he was a student.		
2	Bill Bryson is a popular guidebook writer.		
3	In order to write the book, Bryson interviewed many scientists.		
4	The book they discuss concentrates on historical events.		
5	The book contains anecdotes about various scientists.		
6	Marcus believes the only problem with the book is that the language is too scientific.		
7	The interviewer has already read the book.		

Writing

Preparation

- Include all the points listed below in your letter.
- Use appropriate formal language.

A British travel company has published an advertisement in a student magazine. The company is looking for people to work as restaurant staff in its hotels in Britain. Write a letter of application to the manager of the travel company.

In your letter include:

- personal information
- why you would like to work in Britain
- relevant work experience
- useful personal qualities.

Speaking

Preparation

- Look at the photos and think of useful vocabulary.
- Say how the photos are similar and different.
- Use expressions to compare things, e.g. *This photo shows ..., whereas the other photo shows ...*
- Answer all the questions.



1 These two photos show people who are successful. Compare the pictures.

- How do you think each person has achieved success?
- Who do you admire more?

2 Answer the questions.

- What would you most like to be successful at? Why?
- What qualities do you think a person needs to be successful?
- Which successful people do you admire the most?