

SECTION A

Read the following paragraphs from a Farm Holiday brochure and answer questions 1 to 10. Identify which paragraphs A – M contain the information listed in questions 1 to 10 by marking (X) for the correct answer. Paragraphs may be used more than once. If you change your mind, put a line through the box (X) and then indicate your new answer with a (X).

FARM HOLIDAYS

A CASTLERIGG FARM

Experience a stay in a Georgian country farmhouse cottage. Get close to nature. Breathe in the tranquility and quietness. Explore the extensive grounds which include features such as medieval Rigg Castle and a disused railway viaduct. Short drive to the coast. Open all year.

B LITTLE GREBE FARM

We offer comfortable accommodation in the farmhouse itself as well as excellent traditional food. All meat, eggs and vegetables used are free range and come from the farm. There is a lounge for guests to use. TV is provided in all rooms. Open all year.

C ORCHARD COTTAGE/MILLER'S HOUSE

Our two beautiful award-winning cottages are situated in a stunning rural location on our family working farm with cows, baby lambs and hens. Children's play area and idyllic country walks make this an ideal rural escape. Excellent restaurants and historic town of Caster nearby. Open all year.

D FORGE COTTAGE

Escape to Eden. Relax in a comfortable cottage on a dairy farm in the Eden Valley between the Lakes and the Dales. Ideal for touring the area. Accommodates 2 – 4 people with riverside gardens and open fires. Well-behaved children and pets welcome. Open all year except Christmas and New Year.

E GLOSSON TOWER FARM COTTAGES

"What a fantastic view!" – the most frequent comment we hear. See pheasants, rabbits, deer, red squirrels and more in an idyllic rural setting. Cottages furnished to a high standard with enclosed gardens and parking. Excellent walking, touring and cycling area. Good selection of restaurants nearby. Private fishing. Open all year.

F GLADWINS FARM

You'll have a great holiday at our family-run traditional cottages. Sunset Cottage sleeps 2/3. Sunrise Cottage sleeps 4. Easy-access accommodation all on one level, a disabled-friendly bathroom and shower. Superb for families who want to holiday with grandparents. There is ample off-road parking. Open all year.

G NEWTON FARM COTTAGES

Quality stone-built cottages on a working farm between the fishing villages of Crigg and Brendby.

The cottages are self-contained and sleep 2 – 4 people. Ideal for bird watching and hiking or taking a moonlit walk to our beautiful beach. Sorry, no pets.

H SMITHY COTTAGE

Ideal choice for business or pleasure. The cottage has recently been renovated to a high standard and is located in a secluded corner of our organic farm. Join us in experiencing the joys of feeding the calves and helping with the milking. Conveniently located for major cities and all local attractions. Open all year.

I SHELLFORD COTTAGES

Two attractive cottages in a small farming village in the beautiful unspoilt Shellford Valley. Furnished to a high standard with open fires and linen provided. Children and pets welcome. Bring your own horse on holiday. Stables and grass available. Open all year.

J LANGLEY CASTLE BARN

This luxury barn is built on the ruins of a medieval castle with magnificent views and a private garden. It is perfectly located in the charming unspoilt village of Langley. An ideal base for the Lakes/Dales and walking. Open all year except Christmas.

K WOOD FARM COTTAGES

Hidden down a country lane, two converted barns situated in a secluded 5-acre site. These clean, spacious cottages sleep 4 people and are well-equipped with TV, DVD, internet connection and BBQ. Games room (snooker, table tennis, table football and board games) and swings and a trampoline in our gardens. Open all year.

L HAREFIELD HEATH FARM B&B

Located in the heart of the countryside, finalist in Yorkshire Area Bed and Breakfast Awards 2009, we offer luxurious rooms, en-suite bathrooms and internet access. Full English breakfast made from local produce provided. Convenient for local places of interest.

M WATSONS FARM

Located on a working sheep farm in the picturesque village of Holme, our two beautiful cottages provide luxurious accommodation and a comfortable base for relaxing and exploring this stunning area. Both cottages are inter-connecting to provide accommodation for twelve people. Excellent restaurants located nearby.



Questions 1–10

Which accommodation has the following features?

1. It is located on the site of an old castle.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

2. It is suitable for a large group.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

3. It is within walking distance of the sea.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

4. It has several indoor activities.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

5. It has won a prize.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

6. It has lots of wildlife.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

7. It is suitable for older people.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

8. It is by a river.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

9. It encourages visitors to take part in farming activities.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

10. It produces the food that visitors eat.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
<input type="checkbox"/>												

(Total 10 marks)

Section A

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SECTION B

Read the following text on paprika and answer questions 11–25.

HOT! HOT! HOT!

The peppers that the spice called paprika is made from come from the American continent. But how did paprika become an essential ingredient in Hungarian cuisine?

Paprika is made from *Capsicum annuum*, the sweet pepper that is native to the Caribbean and Central America. Christopher Columbus, an early explorer, found it on the island he called Hispaniola (present-day Haiti) in 1493. He also came across *Capsicum frutescens*, the fiery shrub known as chilli. One of the aims of Columbus's voyage was to find an alternative trade route for importing black pepper (*Piper nigrum*). The capsicums seemed like the next best thing: new varieties of peppery plants. So grouping both varieties of capsicum together, Columbus gave them a name that was a masculine version of the feminine Spanish word for pepper: *pimienta* became *pimiento*. This is why the fruits of three different plants – the tiny berries that are dried to make black pepper, the bell-shaped peppers and the small pointed pods of the chilli shrub – are all called pepper. Columbus's new-world peppers did not immediately appeal to the taste buds of Europeans, but they continued to be exported to Europe as there was a ready market for them further east in Arabia, Asia and Turkey.

In the middle of the 16th century the Ottoman Turks conquered Hungary and took possession of the capital Budapest. It was during their occupation that paprika was introduced. The first mention of paprika in a Hungarian source comes in a dictionary published in 1604 where it is described as *torok bors*, or 'Turkish pepper'. At first, it was an ordinary plant which decorated gardens. Shepherds and herdsmen, who had more contact with the invading Turks, started to flavour their meals with the fiery powder. Then paprika found its way into the kitchens of the peasants. Aristocrats also found the peasant foods flavoured with the red spice very tasty and slowly they started to use paprika too. By the 19th century, it had become the key ingredient of many national dishes. Hungarians liked the taste and the colour paprika lent to hearty fare such as beef soup, fish soup and a meat dish which many foreigners think of as Hungarian goulash.

Thanks to a favourable climate and geographical position, this sub-tropical plant grows successfully in Hungary and it has become the leading paprika producer in Europe. Located in the southern part of the country, the villages of Szeged and Kalosca are the two main centres of paprika production. Harvest time in September is a colourful event. Peppers are threaded onto long pieces of string and hung up to dry outside the houses and from garden fences. The length of the pepper chains ranges from region to region. Although this tradition still persists, most peppers are dried artificially in ovens these days. Grinding peppers is an old tradition in Hungary. One of the first methods was simply to crush the dried pepper pods using a pestle and mortar. As the demand for paprika increased, the process changed. Water and windmills were then used to grind paprika pods. Today, they are ground between stones and steel cylinders.

The paprika plants originally grown were hot. Over time, they have evolved to milder varieties. In the 19th century two Hungarians received awards for the quality of their ground paprika. The Palfy brothers introduced sweet paprika by removing the stalks and seeds from the pods. This removed the capsaicin, which gives the spice its heat. The French chef Escoffier introduced the spice to western European cuisine. In 1879, he brought the spice from Szeged to Monte Carlo. A Hungarian scientist, Dr. Szent Gyorgyi, won a Nobel Prize in 1937 for his work with paprika pepper pods and Vitamin C research. He found that paprika peppers have seven times as much Vitamin C as oranges.



Questions 11–15

Read the statements and decide if, according to the text, they are TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

Mark (X) for the correct answers. If you change your mind, put a line through the box (X) and then indicate your new answer with a (X).

	True	False	Not Given
11. Black pepper, capsicum pepper and chilli pepper are all from the same family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Columbus took the peppers back to Europe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Hungary now grows more capsicum peppers than any other country.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Both old and new methods of drying peppers are used in Hungary today.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. In paprika, capsaicin is found only in the seeds.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION 16 BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE



Questions 16–25. Answer the following questions on the text. Write no more than THREE words taken from the text.

16. What was Columbus looking for?
.....
(1)

17. Who did not like paprika at first?
.....
(1)

18. Where can the earliest Hungarian reference to paprika be found?
.....
(1)

19. Who were the first Hungarians to use paprika in their cooking?
.....
(1)

20. What features of paprika did Hungarians like?
.....
(1)

21. Which is the biggest paprika-growing region in Hungary?
.....
(1)

22. What was first used to grind peppers?
.....
(1)

23. What did the Palfy brothers win for their paprika?
.....
(1)

24. Where was paprika first used in western Europe?
.....
(1)

25. What is paprika high in?
.....
(1)

(Total 15 marks)

Section B

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SECTION C

Read the article below on the Life Story of David Beckham and answer questions 26–40.

THE LIFE STORY OF DAVID BECKHAM

David Beckham is one of Britain's most iconic sports personalities, whose name is also an elite global advertising brand. He has been a Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF since 2005 and has also been involved in promoting the 2012 Olympic Games which will be held in London. He was captain of the English national football team from 2000 to 2006, has scored in three World Cup tournaments and has played for clubs in Manchester, Madrid and Los Angeles.

He was born David Robert Joseph Beckham on 2nd May 1975 in London, the son of a kitchen fitter and a hairdresser. Beckham's maternal grandfather was Jewish and David has mentioned that the religion has had an effect on him. However, although he wears a tattoo written in Hebrew he is not known to practise Judaism or any other faith. Beckham usually plays in long sleeved shirts to cover up his tattoos in consideration of others who may feel uncomfortable due to their beliefs.

In primary school he always said that he wanted to be a professional footballer. At the age of 11, he attended a football school in Manchester, but then moved back to London to join Tottenham Hotspur as a junior player. He returned to Manchester and became a professional player with Manchester United in 1991.

David made his debut for the Manchester United first team in September 1992. By the time he left to play for Real Madrid in July 2003, he had made almost 400 appearances and scored 85 goals. In the 1998 World Cup he played in all of England's matches. However, he was dismissed during the second-round match against Argentina for violent conduct, although the opponent that Beckham had kicked later admitted to trying to get Beckham sent off. After losing the game, England were knocked out from the World Cup competition and Beckham was blamed by newspaper and TV reporters.

David Beckham has been a major attraction wherever he has played. On the field he has consistently demonstrated his ability to play football at the highest level. He has become well known for being able to pass the ball with tremendous accuracy and to score from direct free kicks. These skills have come from his drive and ambition to be the best. The Manchester United Manager, Sir Alex Ferguson, once praised Beckham by saying that he practised with great discipline and achieved a level of perfection that other players only dream about.



He married Victoria Adams, a singer (nicknamed Posh Spice) from the pop group the Spice Girls in July 1999. Later that year, Beckham was given permission to miss a team training session in order to look after their son, Brooklyn, who was suffering from a stomach infection. However, Manchester United's manager fined Beckham £50,000 for babysitting their sick child because Victoria was seen at a London Fashion Week event on the same day. Ferguson claimed that Beckham would have been able to train if his wife had stayed at home that day. Beckham's growing celebrity status caused serious tension between the two men and that issue would eventually see Beckham leave Manchester United to join Real Madrid in July 2003. By then he had won the Premier League title 6 times, the F.A. Cup* twice and the Champions League once. In June 2007, having won the Spanish League title and the Spanish Cup, Beckham played his final game for Real Madrid and signed a 5-year contract to play for Los Angeles Galaxy. By this time, he and Victoria had had two further children, Romeo and Cruz. They named Cruz after their friend, Hollywood actor, Tom Cruise.

David is regarded as one of the most stylish men in the world. Whether he is wearing a sarong or a leather jacket, he is never less than impeccably dressed. David's hair has also been the subject of as much comment as his footballing abilities. He may have a shaved head or a mohawk, but his hair has always attracted attention and inspired millions of men to try new and often outrageous styles. Victoria is equally stylish and has recently launched the DVB fashion label. Her every move, outfit and hairstyle are photographed and analysed in thousands of magazines, newspapers and TV fashion shows. From this it is clear that from football stadiums to the high streets of almost every town and city, the Beckhams lead the way in fashion and style, and have a huge influence on people around the world.

*Football Association Cup

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Questions 26–40

Complete the following sentences. Write no more than FOUR words and/or numbers taken from the text.

- 26. Beckham has worked for a well-known international charity as a
- 27. David is supporting which will take place in England.
- 28. Although not a religious man, Beckham has been influenced by
- 29. Before joining Tottenham Hotspur he went to a in Manchester.
- 30. He played hundreds of games for Manchester United between and 2003.
- 31. An Argentinian player that he had tried to get Beckham sent off.
- 32. The media Beckham for England's elimination from the World Cup.
- 33. Beckham is renowned for his in the way he passes the football.
- 34. Sir Alex Ferguson admired Beckham's in practising his skills.
- 35. Victoria was at a fashion show when was ill.
- 36. Sir Alex Ferguson believed that David should have been able to with the team.
- 37. When he signed for Los Angeles Galaxy he intended to play there for the duration of his
- 38. Whatever he wears, Beckham is always immaculately
- 39. David has the hairstyles of men all over the world.
- 40. Victoria has her own clothing line.

(Total 15 marks)

Section C

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TOTAL FOR READING: 40 MARKS



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Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Section D

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(Total 20 marks)



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Section E

(Total 20 marks)



SECTION F

You are doing a biology project on the habitat and diet of peregrines. Read the following information about this bird and write a summary for your teacher.

In your summary you should:

- state where peregrines can be found in the UK
- state where peregrines build their nests
- state what peregrines eat.

Use your own words where possible.

PEREGRINES

The peregrine is a species of bird, found on all continents across the world. It has had a long association with people as it has been prized by falconers since the Middle Ages. It is the fastest moving bird in the world, reaching speeds of around 180 kilometres per hour when swooping after prey.

The peregrine is a powerfully built, neatly compact, medium-sized falcon and is the largest of the British falcons. The grey-blue upper parts of the adult contrast with white under parts while the dark head, upper cheeks and moustache stand out against the white cheeks and throat. The under wing and under tail are barred. The juveniles are distinguishable by their browner upper parts and streaked buff under parts. The female is almost a third larger than the male. The peregrine's flight is powerful, swift and agile. It glides with its wings level and fully extended, and is adept at hanging in strong wind.

Peregrines require open land for hunting; however, the precise type of surface habitat is less important than the amount of suitable prey available. Peregrines are territorial with each territory containing one or more nests. These territories are well spaced, and their size is determined by the abundance of food. Suitable nesting sites restrict peregrines to areas where cliff-ledges, quarry faces, crags or sea-cliffs are available. They have started to use man-made constructions, especially tall buildings. Tree nesting occurs only rarely in the UK.

The peregrine feeds primarily on birds which it catches in flight. It has special nostrils, which enable the bird to breathe at high speed. Sometimes, if a surprise attack is possible at lower speeds, it snatches prey from a perch or the ground. Pigeons are favourite prey wherever they are freely available, though a wide range of birds, both large and small, are taken. The larger females take larger prey than males. The peregrine's wide diet allows it to exist wherever there are good mixed bird populations. They sometimes take mammals as well as amphibians, lizards and large insects.

Peregrines are widespread in the UK through the western part of England, and in Wales, Scotland and Ireland. In southeast and east England, they are found on a small number of isolated sites, though their range is slowly spreading. They are present in higher numbers in the hilly areas of Wales, southern Scotland and northwest England. The UK population was estimated at 1,400 pairs in 2002.

In the British Isles peregrines do not migrate, and most live within 100 km of their birthplace, although some birds which live in hilly areas move to lower ground or the coast in winter. While the British and Irish populations mix, there is practically no exchange with continental birds. Some of the migratory Scandinavian birds winter in Britain.



Leave
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Section F

(Total 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR WRITING: 60 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 100 MARKS

END

