

Test 1 Exam practice

Reading and Use of English • Part 1

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 A support B assist C co-operate D benefit

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	☒	☐

Tip! Remember to read the example and title before you read through the task.

Look carefully at the words that come before and after each of the gaps.

Tip! If you don't know which option is correct, cross out any you know are wrong. This gives you fewer options to concentrate on.

Dolphins

There have been countless stories of dolphins appearing to (0) with humans. But a recent incident has convinced a group of lifeguards that some dolphins were (1) attempting to help them – by protecting them from a shark!

The lifeguards were on a training exercise in the sea when the dolphins swam towards them at considerable (2), then circled them repeatedly, hitting the surface of the water with their fins. At first, the swimmers were puzzled by the dolphins' (3), but then began to fear they'd swum too close to some baby dolphins by (4), and disturbed them.

Suddenly, one of the lifeguards spotted a small shark some way off. He realised that the dolphins had been (5) a lot of noise and causing general chaos in order to (6) off the shark. And to his relief, they (7) in doing so, because the shark soon disappeared. However, the dolphins insisted on staying until a colleague's boat safely (8) the swimmers. What an experience!



- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A surely | B absolutely | C totally | D definitely |
| 2 | A distance | B pace | C time | D speed |
| 3 | A occupation | B behaviour | C situation | D attitude |
| 4 | A accident | B confusion | C error | D fault |
| 5 | A doing | B making | C having | D trying |
| 6 | A call | B set | C put | D take |
| 7 | A managed | B succeeded | C achieved | D resulted |
| 8 | A picked up | B came over | C got away | D caught up |

Advice

0 Only **co-operate** can be followed by **with** in this context.

4 Which of these nouns can follow **by**? Look at the training exercises if you are unsure.

5 This is part of a collocation. Which verb can go with **noise**?

7 Only two of these verbs can be used with **in**. You need to think about the meaning to choose between them.

Test 1 Training

Reading and Use of English • Part 2

In this part you:

- read a text with eight gaps
- think of a word that fills each gap correctly

Useful language Relative clauses

- 1 In relative clauses, which of the words in the box are used to describe the things below?

why which whose where who when

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a time | 4 a reason |
| 2 a person | 5 a thing |
| 3 a place | 6 a possession |

- 2 Complete the text with relative pronouns from Exercise 1. One of the gaps can be left blank. Can you see which one?

Anais Marin is a teenager (1) lives on the coast in the south of France, (2) the climate is quite mild and the views spectacular. Yet (3) she and her family go on holiday, they always go to a resort (4) they can find snow!

Anais finds it difficult to explain (5) she and her family choose somewhere that's so different from their home town. 'I know there are lots of tourists (6) absolutely love coming to this town. But it's not the same if you live here – you need a change from time to time!' says Anais.

Anais loves going skiing, and her three brothers, (7) hobbies range from snowboarding to ice skating, start looking forward to their holiday as soon as the summer's over. 'We know (8) the temperature starts to drop slightly here that it's time to prepare our winter sports equipment!' she says. 'And the amount of stuff (9) we take away with us could probably equip the entire resort!'

Which of the gaps could also be filled by the word 'that'?

Tip! This part will test how well you understand the text and your knowledge of grammar, such as tenses, pronouns and prepositions. You may also have to answer questions that test fixed phrases, phrasal verbs and linking expressions.

Tip! When you have finished, read through the text again to check it makes sense.

Remember!

We use *who* / *which* / *that* when we are referring to the **subject** of a sentence: *The lesson which / that is after the break is ...*

If we are using *who* / *which* / *that* to refer to the **object** of a sentence, it can be left out, e.g. *The lesson I most enjoy is ...*

