

PART 2 - For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Gutenberg

Before Gutenberg (1394 – 1468), all books had to be copied (1) _____ hand. The so-called 'manuscripts' of medieval times were laboriously hand-written, usually by monks (2) _____ devoted years (3) _____ the work. Earlier attempts had been made to produce printing 'blocks'. The designs on playing cards, (4) _____ example, were carved from wooden blocks which were inked and then printed onto cards. There are even examples of whole pages in books being hand carved and printed.

Gutenberg however came up with the idea of printing using, not whole page blocks, but letter blocks. (5) _____ he was a goldsmith by trade, he knew how to mould metal into whatever shape was needed. He made thousands of tiny blocks of 'type', (6) _____ with a letter raised on it, which could be lined up and clamped into position in a 'forme' (page block). The type could be linked, paper laid on top, and the whole thing compressed by turning a handle. When released, the paper had the page printed on it. Years of work went into this invention. Gutenberg (7) _____ to make the letters, develop an ink which would cling to metal -most didn't-, build the 'forme', and above (8) _____ find the money to do all this while not working as a goldsmith.

PART 3 - Word Formation. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

Luxembourg

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a constitutional monarchy headed by Grand Duke Henri of the House of Nassau. Economically, the (1) _____ **STRONG FINANCE** of its banking and (2) _____ institutions has attracted more than 200 foreign banks, including the headquarters of the European Investment Bank. The 480,000 (3) _____ have among the highest income levels per capita of any country in the world. Agriculture is still (4) _____ **RESIDE IMPORT**. Around half of the total land area is farmed, though less than 5% of Luxembourgers now live and work on farms.

Despite problems caused by overproduction of European wines in general, the vineyards are still (5) _____. And the enchanting Luxembourg countryside, (6) _____ its northern reaches in the Ardennes, is a popular holiday destination for Luxembourgers and (7) _____ from _____ **COMPETE PARTICULAR VISIT** neighbouring countries.

Having played a key role in establishing the institutions that evolved into the European Union, Luxembourg today hosts the secretariat of the European Parliament. In such a small country, with bigger neighbours on its doorstep, Luxembourgers have a distinctive individuality that even extends to the (8) _____ language, Letzebuergesch, which is vaguely _____ **NATION** related to both French and German, yet quite different from both.