TEST 1
READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

Tip Strip

Question 2: Which of these adjectives gives the idea for 'underground'?

Question 3: Which of these phrases is used to introduce an example?

Question 7: Look at the word after the gap – only one of these words can be followed by 'as'.

Question 8: Look at the words after the gap. Only one of these words can be followed by an object and then a verb in the infinitive.

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**).

In the exam, mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** bright **B** fair **C** keen **D** sharp

0	A	B	C	D

Messages from the Stone Age

The incredible pre-historic Chauvet cave art in France is painted in **(0)** ..... colours and dates back to a period around thirty thousand years ago when early humans first started to create rock art. Although various **(1)** ..... of this art have been found in caves in Western Europe, very few people have seen the art at Chauvet because it is located **(2)** ..... inside an inaccessible underground cave system. Those who have seen it say that it is very impressive, showing animals **(3)** ..... horses, rhinos and cows, and that the artwork is good enough to **(4)** ..... modern compositions.

The first scientists to **(5)** ..... the Chauvet paintings missed some other important **(6)** ..... however. The walls of the cave are also marked with a series of lines and symbols, that were initially **(7)** ..... as insignificant. But recent research has suggested that these marks may represent humankind's first steps towards the development of writing, which is **(8)** ..... people to rethink their ideas about when written communication first started.

1	**A**	illustrations	**B**	models	**C**	cases	**D** examples
2	**A**	deep	**B**	thick	**C**	long	**D** dense
3	**A**	by means of	**B**	apart from	**C**	as well as	**D** such as
4	**A**	rival	**B**	compare	**C**	compete	**D** oppose
5	**A**	arrive	**B**	reach	**C**	meet	**D** know
6	**A**	instances	**B**	matters	**C**	details	**D** issues
7	**A**	believed	**B**	regarded	**C**	thought	**D** agreed
8	**A**	resulting	**B**	having	**C**	making	**D** causing

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tip Strip

Question 9: A relative pronoun is needed here – it links the idea to the place.

Question 10: Which preposition is used after the phrase 'to get close'?

Question 12: Which preposition will create a phrasal verb meaning 'to understand'?

Question 15: Which verb combines with 'used to' to form a phrase meaning 'become accustomed to'?

Question 16: You are looking for a verb that is used with 'contact'.

Part 2

For questions **9–16**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0 A R E

Swimming with seals

The UK is home to half the world's population of grey seals and there **(0)** ..... many local boat trips offering sightseeing tours out to the islands and sandbanks **(9)** ..... the animals are most regularly found.

But if you really want to get close **(10)** ..... the seals and understand something about their way of life, then you need to go on an underwater seal-watching trip. On these trips, you have the chance to go over the side of the boat and, equipped **(11)** ..... a wetsuit, mask and snorkel, spend time in the water alongside the animals.

Seals are extremely inquisitive creatures and, once you're in the water, they will swim past you trying to work **(12)** ..... who you are and **(13)** ..... you're doing there. **(14)** ..... they can appear shy at first, seals soon **(15)** ..... used to you being in the water, and will come and play around you. Young pups especially like to **(16)** ..... contact with divers, and often use their teeth, gently biting masks, fins and cameras out of curiosity. It can be a thrilling experience.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tip Strip

Question 17: You need to add a suffix to this word to create a noun.

Question 19: Add a prefix to make a word that means 'find out'.

Question 22: The word you need means 'the people who do science'.

Question 24: Add a prefix to make this word negative.

Part 3

For questions **17–24**, read the text below. 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**. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 HEALTHY

Brain games

According to experts, doing puzzles keeps our brains fit and **(0)** ..... . **HEALTH**

As well as gaining **(17)** ..... from finding the correct answer **SATISFY**
to a difficult problem, we give our brains a good workout in the process. To help us do this, all sorts of handheld 'brain games' are now available in the shops, and the most **(18)** ..... games **SUCCESS**
have sold in their millions.

What's more, people **(19)** ..... that the more they play the **COVER**
games, the easier it is to find a **(20)** ..... to the problems **SOLVE**
posed. They see this as proof that there has been an **(21)** ..... **IMPROVE**
in the power of their brains. Unfortunately, however, this may be a false impression.

Some **(22)** ..... argue that the brain gets better at any task **SCIENCE**
the more often it is repeated. In other words, the improvement in the **(23)** ..... of the brain is something that happens naturally. **PERFORM**

So although these brain games are obviously fun to play, it remains **(24)** ..... whether they are actually helping to boost **CERTAIN**
brainpower or not.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Tip Strip

Question 25: You need a phrase that creates a negative comparison with 'as'.

Question 26: 'Supposed' is followed by the infinitive with 'to'.

Question 27: Use a preposition and a gerund after 'apologised'.

Question 29: You need to turn 'disappointed' into a noun.

Part 4

For questions **25–30**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 What type of music do you like best?

FAVOURITE

What ..... type of music?

The gap can be filled with the words 'is your favourite', so you write:

Example: | 0 | IS YOUR FAVOURITE |

In the exam, write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

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25 Brad speaks English better than his parents do.

AS

Brad's parents don't ..... he does.

26 Cycling is not allowed in the park.

SUPPOSED

You ..... in the park.

27 'I'm sorry I didn't let you know I was going to be late, Ann,' said Jamie.

APOLOGISED

Jamie ..... Ann know that he was going to be late.

28 A heavy fall of snow prevented them from getting home that night.

ABLE

They ..... home that night because of a heavy fall of snow.

29 Ursula was disappointed not to win the competition.

CAME

Not winning the competition ..... to Ursula.

30 I paid far more money for my new computer than I expected to.

SO

I didn't expect ..... money for my new computer.

LIVEWORKSHEETS