

Exam folder 1

Paper 1 Part 1

Multiple-choice cloze

In Part 1 of the Reading and Use of English test, you choose one word from a set of four (A, B, C or D) to fill a gap. The focus is on vocabulary, so you have to think about the meaning of the word and whether it collocates with another in the text. Sometimes, you have to check the word fits the grammatical context of the sentence and the text as a whole.

Below are some examples of the types of words that are tested in this part of the paper.

Collocations

All that was left for breakfast was some bread and tea.

A stale B rotten C sour D rancid

The correct answer is A. We say *stale* bread, *rotten* fruit/vegetables/meat, *sour* milk and *rancid* butter.

Fixed expressions

I sight of an old friend when I went to the bank yesterday.

A saw B caught C set D gained

The correct answer is B. The expression is *to catch sight of someone/something*.

Phrasal verbs

He intends to up a computer business with his brother.

A put B lay C get D set

The correct answer is D – *to set up* means to establish a company/business.

Connecting words

He decided to go, his family begged him not to.

A although B despite C otherwise D if

The correct answer is A. *Despite* would require the construction *despite his family begging him not to* or *despite the fact that his family begged him not to*. *Otherwise* means 'or else' and *if* does not make sense here.

Meaning

Emma fell down and her knee.

A skimmed B grazed C rubbed D scrubbed

The correct answer is B. *Graze* means to break the surface of the skin by rubbing against something rough. *Skim* means to move quickly just above (a surface) without, or only occasionally, touching it. *Rub* means to press or be pressed against (something) with a circular or up-and-down repeated movement. *Scrub* means to rub something hard in order to clean it.

- 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).

Social-networking sites and personality

Social-networking sites are a great way to keep in touch with people and (0) **B** new friends. However, by using them, we also unintentionally (1) a lot about our personalities. These sites are increasingly being studied by psychologists to gain (2) into people's personalities. After years of (3) into how relationships in real life are formed, psychologists are finding that social-networking sites provide a rich (4) of useful data. It's possible to study (5) social-networks and communication patterns in new ways. We no longer have to rely (6) on people reporting how they feel about each other. Messages and images on these sites act as open-ended stimuli that people react to in ways (7) with their personalities. Psychologists have found enough (8) to be able to confirm that extroverts post more messages and photos on social-networking sites than introverts. For example, introverts tend to read messages, but not respond to them.

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|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 | A build | B make | C cause | D design |
| 1 | A reveal | B give | C deliver | D exhibit |
| 2 | A vision | B insight | C intuition | D comprehension |
| 3 | A exploration | B testing | C trial | D research |
| 4 | A origin | B source | C heart | D core |
| 5 | A immense | B excessive | C complex | D incalculable |
| 6 | A solely | B merely | C barely | D uniquely |
| 7 | A constant | B reliable | C consistent | D stable |
| 8 | A assurance | B evidence | C basis | D foundation |

EXAM ADVICE

- Read the title of the text – this will help you predict the main topic.
- Always read the whole text first, to understand the gist.
- Look carefully at the sentence where the gap is. Also, look carefully at the sentences before and after the gap.
- Make sure that the word you choose makes sense in the context of the text as a whole.
- Consider each alternative carefully, dismissing those which do not fit.
- Finally, read through what you have written, and see if it sounds right.