

Test 1

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 30 minutes)

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).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 A esteemed B viewed C regarded D believed

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	☐	☒

The camera never lies

Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of the Sherlock Holmes stories, (0) himself to be a rational man, a scientist even. But in 1920, when he saw photographs of fairies taken in a garden (1) , he thought he was seeing scientific proof that these tiny creatures really existed. He published the photographs alongside an article he wrote, (2) fairies as supernatural wonders. It was not until 1939 that the two ladies who took the photos admitted these were (3) They simply cut out pictures of fairies from a book and (4) them among flowers. The results are (5) beautiful. But the simplicity of the trick (6) a basic principle of photography, that the camera cannot lie.

But it can, and always could. Today, we are used to computer software (7) us to rework our digital images and it is a (8) that photography ever had a true age of innocence. From the moment cameras began capturing reality, that reality was being altered.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A venue | B setting | C background | D surrounding |
| 2 | A calling | B naming | C attributing | D acknowledging |
| 3 | A false | B faulty | C fake | D fictional |
| 4 | A arranged | B spaced | C settled | D distributed |
| 5 | A categorically | B unavoidably | C substantially | D undeniably |
| 6 | A weakens | B undermines | C demolishes | D dismantles |
| 7 | A letting | B supporting | C enabling | D empowering |
| 8 | A fantasy | B legend | C dream | D myth |

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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	I	T															
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Online passwords – what everyone should know

When (0) comes to online security, we all know what we ought to do: choose a different, random set of letters and numbers for every email account, shopping site or bank account. But hardly (9) does this, because memorising them all is impossible. So we use the same familiar words for every site, (10) a pet's name or, even worse, the word 'password', occasionally remembering to replace the letter O with a zero, or choosing to (11) use of a capital letter.

Even if we opt (12) a random group of letters such as 'fpqzy', there is now software available which can make a thousand guesses per second, enabling a hacker to get to your password in just under four hours.

Interestingly, (13) increasing your password to twenty random letters, you increase a hacker's guessing time to 6.5 thousand trillion centuries. The problem is that you would (14) no chance of ever remembering those 20 letters. The solution, apparently, is to come (15) with three or four short, unrelated words and work (16) a way to remember them. Easy!

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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 I N C R E A S I N G L Y

Too many climbers on Mount Everest

Mount Everest in Nepal is becoming (0) popular as a destination for adventure tourism. During the month of May, (17) weather presents a number of safe opportunities to make the climb. As a result, the sheer number of climbers has brought an (18) problem, potentially even more dangerous than low temperatures and changeable weather – overcrowded conditions. The fact that there are so many climbers, many of them complete (19) , means that at times people are queuing for hours to reach the summit.

INCREASE

FAVOUR

EXPECT

BEGIN

This hazard has led to calls for stricter assessments of new learner climbers, as in their (20) to reach the mountain's summit such inexperienced climbers are sometimes ignoring the advice of their Nepalese guides, which may (21) everyone's lives.

DESPERATE

DANGER

Perhaps one (22) would be to make the charges for climbing the mountain so high that only a few people could afford the climb. Or (23) , one could ban the use of artificial oxygen and local guides, leaving Everest to the very best (24) Extreme, maybe, but it may just prove necessary.

SOLVE

ALTERNATE

MOUNTAIN