

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 takes B fetches C carries D brings

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
---	----------	----------	----------	----------

Caving

Caving is an adventure sport that, quite literally, (0) you to another world. But it's also quite a well (1) secret, enjoyed by a relatively small group of devoted enthusiasts. Caving (2) for a range of skills because it involves climbing, squeezing and squirming your way into openings in the Earth's rocks to discover the many fascinating, sometimes very large and beautiful, caverns that (3) under the surface.

(4) its rather dangerous image, largely (5) thanks to rather sensationalist television programmes, the sport has an excellent safety (6), so long as you go with a qualified instructor or caving club. Wearing a helmet and waterproof clothing, you're privy to a hidden world of stalagmites and stalactites, although you may have to (7) through torrential underground rivers and negotiate thunderous waterfalls in order to (8) the most impressive spots. The challenge of entering the unknown in the pitch dark can be terrifying, however, so it's as well to choose your location carefully.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 A cared | B held | C kept | D minded |
| 2 A demands | B calls | C asks | D requires |
| 3 A stay | B sit | C rest | D lie |
| 4 A Despite | B Moreover | C Nonetheless | D Albeit |
| 5 A accepted | B acquired | C assumed | D admitted |
| 6 A report | B history | C standard | D record |
| 7 A amble | B wade | C stroll | D hike |
| 8 A manage | B arrive | C achieve | D reach |

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	W	I	T	H													
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Why are Sunglasses Cool?

Sunglasses are heavily associated (0) images of celebrity. Sunglasses are cool, and it is a cool that seems set to endure. Have you ever wondered why this should be?

The roots of sunglasses are anything (9) glamorous, however. Amber-tinted spectacles first appeared in the nineteenth century and were a medical remedy for people (10) eyes were oversensitive to light. The first mass-produced versions, made by Sam Foster (11) Foster Grant fame, were sold in the 1920s in US seaside resorts. (12) this point, however, they remained functional objects, and were yet to acquire the cool image they now enjoy.

This (13) about thanks to the US air force. In the 1930s, airmen started to wear anti-glare glasses called 'aviators'. In the early days of flight, these men were regarded (14) heroes. Down on the ground, actors keen to cash (15) on a little of that glory realised that sunglasses created an intriguing image. So it (16) that the link between the fascination of celebrity and a pair of sunglasses was forged.

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	P	U	B	L	I	C	A	T	I	O	N							
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Customer Reviews

The (0) in paperback of Matthew Quick's debut novel represented something of a milestone. The promotional material that (17) the launch featured glowing, five-star reviews such as 'charming and well-written, (18) the best book I've read this year'. Nothing so unusual in that, you might think. Except that these notices came not from the pens of (19) critics on national newspapers, but from actual readers who had bought the book on the internet, and enjoyed it enough to post a positive review on the site and whose opinions appear in an (20) form, as can be seen from the various spelling and grammatical mistakes they often contain.	PUBLISH
It could be argued, of course, that the (21) of an informed literary critic may well be more (22) than the thoughts of one casual reader. But the site also records the cumulative star rating awarded to each title by all readers providing (23)	COMPANY ARGUE
The more people like the book, the higher the star rating. Maybe that kind of (24) speaks for itself.	PROFESSION EDIT ANALYSE RELY FEED RECOMMEND

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 **three** and **six** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 Chloe would only eat a pizza if she could have a mushroom topping.

ON

Chloe a mushroom topping when she ate a pizza.

The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on having', so you write:

Example: 0 INSISTED ON HAVING

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

- 25 A lack of work in his home area forced Frank to move to the capital.

CHOICE

Frank move to the capital because of the lack of work in his home area.

- 26 'The race is going to start in a minute,' said Rod.

ABOUT

Rod said that start.

- 27 Thanks to the success of the concert, the singer was offered a recording contract.

LED

The success of the concert offered a recording contract.

- 28 As soon as Alex finished his homework, he went out on his bike.

HAD

No than he went out on his bike.

- 29 I find it boring to watch television every evening.

SPEND

I get every evening watching television.

- 30 Sarah's father thinks she should come home earlier in the evening.

APPROVE

Sarah's father staying out so late in the evening.