

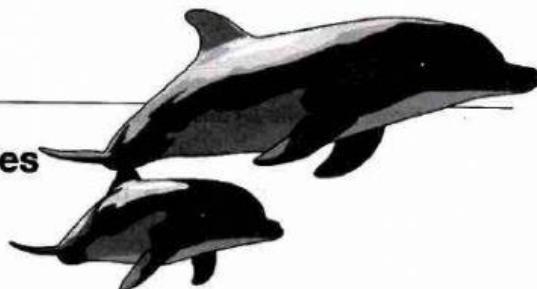
For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A made B done C had D found

0 A B C D



Dolphins have their own names

Scientists studying a species of dolphin called bottlenose dolphins have (0) an interesting discovery. Individual dolphins in the group the scientists studied each have their own name, (1) of a series of whistles. (2) many animals can copy and learn complicated sequences of sounds, few species are (3) of associating particular sounds with specific individuals or things. Dolphins use sounds to communicate with one another for a variety of reasons, including (4) other dolphins to places where food is available and showing how friendly or aggressive they are feeling.

Dolphins mainly use their names (known as 'signature whistles') when they are travelling, to (5) other dolphins in their group know where they are. And when a group of dolphins (6) across another group while out at sea, they appear to use them as a (7) of greeting each other, exchanging information about who is present before the groups join. Mothers and their young also use the whistles if they get (8)

1 A containing	B including	C consisting	D involving
2 A However	B Although	C Despite	D Even
3 A competent	B talented	C skilled	D capable
4 A indicating	B leading	C signalling	D heading
5 A allow	B permit	C let	D cause
6 A goes	B puts	C gets	D comes
7 A manner	B form	C means	D process
8 A split	B divided	C separated	D detached

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** **Y****O****U****R**

International pillow fight day

Do you think that pillows are just things you rest (0) head on at night? It may or may not come (9) a surprise to you to hear that for several years now, in parks and squares around the world, large groups of people (10) been meeting on the same day to take part (11) a massive pillow fight. To make sure everyone stays safe, the rules are that people should use soft pillows and never hit anyone too hard, (12) should they swing their pillows at anyone with a camera, or anyone not carrying a pillow themselves.



At some pillow-fighting events the organisers ask participants not (13) use any pillows stuffed (14) feathers, because they make too much mess. Groups of volunteers usually help clear up after the fight, and the pillows (15) often donated to charities that help homeless people. And why (16) so many people take part? Well, it really is just for fun!

Test 4

Reading and Use of English • 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 H E A L T H Y

What happens to the body in space?

Human beings will only be able to explore space if astronauts remain (0) while they travel and work there. Scientists are therefore very (17) in gathering (18) about what happens to the human body in space. The body is a complex system that (19) detects changes in its (20) and responds to them. When astronauts become weightless, the (21) of them suffer from space motion sickness. The body soon adapts, however and, although some astronauts can feel very (22) at first, the effects do not usually last long.

**HEALTH
INTEREST
EVIDENT
AUTOMATIC
SURROUND
MAJOR**

COMFORT

In zero gravity, liquids in the body move towards the head, so astronauts have thinner legs while in space, and slightly swollen faces. The heart has to work less hard to pump blood, and astronauts do not need the full (23) of their skeleton and muscles to support them. (24), astronauts need to do plenty of exercise in space in order to maintain body tone and bone density.

STRONG CONSEQUENCE

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 Karen didn't really want to go to the party.

FORWARD

Karen wasn't really to the party.

The gap can be filled by the words 'looking forward to going', so you write:

Example:**0****LOOKING FORWARD TO GOING**

25 Daisy regretted eating so much cake.

WISH

'I so much cake,' said Daisy.

26 Luis managed to fix the bicycle on his own.

SUCCEEDED

Luis the bicycle on his own.

27 Bring your swimming things because it might be warm enough to go swimming.

CASE

Bring your swimming things warm enough to go swimming.

28 Our teacher said we should use the information available on the Internet.

ADVANTAGE

Our teacher advised us the information available on the Internet.

29 When Anne got back from holiday, I called her immediately.

SOON

I called Anne back from holiday.

30 My brother's trainers cost a lot less than mine.

FAR

My brother's trainers expensive than mine.