

Use of English **PART 1**

A. For questions 1—12, 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 you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A struggle

B combat

C threaten

D contest

Why people laugh?

Sunday May 4th will be World Laughter Day. Dr Madan Kataria, who introduced this annual event, says we need more laughter in our lives to (0) the global rise of stress and loneliness. But surely that strange sound that we make periodically can't be the (1) to such problems.

If an alien were to land on our planet and (2) a stroll among a crowd of earthlings, it would hear a lot of 'ha-ha' noises. It might wonder what (3) this strange habit served. If we ask ourselves what (4) a good laugh, the obvious answer is that it is a response to something funny. But one scientist, Robert Provine, says humour has surprisingly little to (5) with that. Instead, it lies at the (6) of such issues as the perception of self and the evolution of language and social behaviour.

Provine realised that you cannot capture (7) laughter in the lab because as soon as you (8) it under scrutiny, it vanishes. So, instead, he gathered data by hanging around groups of people, noting when they laughed.

He collected 1,200 laugh episodes — an episode being (9) as the comment immediately preceding the laughter and the laughter itself. His analysis of this data (10) some important facts about laughter. "It's a message we send to other people — it (11) disappears when we're by ourselves," he says. "And it's not a choice. Ask someone to laugh and they'll either try to (12) a laugh or say they can't do it on command."

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A way | B answer | C end | D response |
| 2. A make | B get | C walk | D take |
| 3. A reason | B purpose | C idea | D meaning |
| 4. A results | B leads | C prompts | D concludes |
| 5. A go | B bring | C do | D set |
| 6. A root | B stem | C head | D back |
| 7. A complete | B authentic | C contemporary | D current |
| 8. A place | B lay | C stand | D keep |
| 9. A defended | B decided | C defined | D depicted |
| 10. A revealed | B investigated | C displayed | D declared |
| 11. A absolutely | B constantly | C undoubtedly | D virtually |
| 12. A offer | B pretend | C fake | D imagine |

- B. For questions 1—12, 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 you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A path B room C way D space

Staying in a hotel made of ice

A draught was finding its (0) into my sleeping bag. I wriggled down and pulled the neck cord tight. Inside, I was encased in thermal underwear, a woollen polo neck and winter pyjamas. I needed the (1) because it was — 50C in my room, an icy cave in Austria's highest hotel, an igloo at 2,700 m in the Alps.

The Schneedorf ('snow village') is one of a (2) of igloo hotels built each year in the Alps, along similar (3) to the well-known Icehotel in Lapland. Last season, a UK tour operator started (4) customers a night in the Schneedorf.

We arrived on skis, with a rucksack of extra (5) to put on, having completed our last ski run at 3:30pm. You can take a bus from the village, but (6) the Schneedorf's allure is skiing to its door and starting the next day high on the slopes.

Inside, it is magical, with candlelight (7) on the domed ceiling of the 'lounge' and beautiful sculptures carved on the walls. Furniture is (8) to stools of upturned tree trunks and ice-benches, both covered with sheepskin, plus an ice-bar and wooden tables. A candlelit corridor (9) to the bedrooms. Beds are built of packed snow, with sheepskin-covered air mattresses, and decoration (10) of ice-encased roses.

Our hosts welcomed their guests with warm drinks. They had fired up the sauna and soon we had all piled in. How the mood (11) as we warmed up. Supper was meat stew, which (12) faster than we could eat it.

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|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A all | B whole | C amount | D lot |
| 2. A handful | B set | C pack | D band |
| 3. A styles | B lines | C models | D ideas |
| 4. A providing | B advertising | C suggesting | D offering |
| 5. A covers | B layers | C levels | D wrappings |
| 6. A half | B part | C most | D much |
| 7. A running | B splashing | C dancing | D hopping |
| 8. A controlled | B rationed | C restrained | D limited |
| 9. A takes | B directs | C leads | D passes |
| 10. A involves | B consists | C includes | D contains |
| 11. A lifted | B rose | C increased | D climbed |
| 12. A melted | B cooled | C thawed | D chilled |

- C. For questions 1–12, 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 you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A involved

B shaped

C modelled

D painted

Ireland

A damp island on the fringes of the North Atlantic, Ireland has always been (0) by the elements. How its wild inhabitants got there is the subject of (1) debate. Why, for example, does the island have species, such as spotted slugs, that are (2) from Britain but found in northern Spain and Portugal?

The (3) that the island's wildlife is not merely a subset of that of the British Isles is intriguing, and, when added to the cultural landscape and weather-beaten coasts, makes it a uniquely attractive (4) Memorable experiences are at the visitor's (5) For instance, commuters on Dublin's urban rail system regularly catch a (6) of seals, porpoises and bottlenose dolphins.

While Ireland is small, there are endless nooks and crannies waiting to be explored, and many surprises (7) in wait. Here, for example, is my (8) of the top wildlife hotspots. Vast (9) of uninhabited bog define the Donegal uplands. Remote and forbidding, this is a landscape of resilience in the (10) of isolation. At its heart is Glenveagh National Park, where nearly ten years ago the skies began to resound once again to the (11) of golden eagles. The species was (12) to the Park from Scotland after not having been seen in the area for more than a century.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A living | B alive | C lively | D live |
| 2. A vacant | B absent | C removed | D away |
| 3. A fact | B issue | C thing | D topic |
| 4. A objective | B destination | C target | D venue |
| 5. A kneecaps | B eyebrows | C toenails | D fingertips |
| 6. A glance | B sight | C glimpse | D view |
| 7. A lie | B stay | C get | D stand |
| 8. A lot | B pick | C turn | D take |
| 9. A extensions | B grounds | C expanses | D exteriors |
| 10. A wake | B face | C field | D case |
| 11. A cries | B cheers | C clucks | D chatter |
| 12. A revitalised | B revived | C rediscovered | D reintroduced |

D. For questions 1—12, 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 you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A bring B work C run D keep

The value of walking

New research reveals that walking just 9.5 kilometres (six miles) a week may (0) your brain sharper as you get older. Research published in the October 13 online issue of *Neurology* (1) that walking may protect aging brains from growing smaller and, in (2), preserve memory in old age.

'Brain size shrinks in late adulthood, which can (3) memory problems,' study author Kirk Erickson of the University of Pittsburgh said in a news release. 'Our findings should encourage further well-designed scientific (4) of physical exercise in older adults as a very (5) approach for preventing dementia and Alzheimer's disease.' For the study, the team asked 299 dementia-free seniors to record the (6) they walked each week.

Four years later, the participants were tested to see if they had developed (7) of dementia. Then after nine years had passed, scientists (8) the participants' brains to measure size. At the four-year test, researchers discovered subjects who walked the most had (9) their risk of developing memory problems by 50 per cent. At the nine-year checkpoint, those who walked at least 9.5 kilometres a week, had brains with a larger (10) than those who didn't walk as much.

This is not the first study to (11) the benefits of walking in seniors. For example, last spring, Harvard University found that women who walked regularly at a (12) pace had an almost 40 cent lower risk of stroke.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A informs | B provides | C suggests | D notifies |
| 2. A result | B turn | C sequence | D case |
| 3. A account | B lead | C set | D cause |
| 4. A trials | B attempts | C searches | D courses |
| 5. A indicative | B promising | C fortunate | D ideal |
| 6. A distance | B length | C duration | D extent |
| 7. A signals | B factors | C signs | D features |
| 8. A skimmed | B scanned | C screened | D sounded |
| 9. A depressed | B declined | C reduced | D dropped |
| 10. A volume | B amount | C dimension | D quantity |
| 11. A advertise | B promote | C respect | D admire |
| 12. A brisk | B hard | C crisp | D brief |

- E. For questions 1—12, 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 you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A comparison B combination C association D agreement

| Photography competition | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| <p>Now in its sixth year, the Insight Guides Travel Photography Competition, run in (0) with the <i>Independent</i> newspaper, is going from strength to strength. 'Places were hotly (1) this year', says Insight Guides picture editor, Steven Lawrence.</p> <p>'We (2) liked winner Steve McDonald's use of light, and the way in which he took a very well-known subject from an interesting and unusual (3)</p> <p>This year's entrants worked to the theme of 'Earth', (4) three images photographed within the past year, either digitally or as prints. Steve McDonald, 54, a British Airways steward, won first prize, a professional (5) worth \$3,000 for one of Insight Guides' (6) books. Second prize went to geologist Robin Andrews, 22, who will use the Canon camera he has won to photograph his (7): volcanoes. Peter Cain, 33, a civil servant, in third (8) , also wins a Canon camera for his images, taken at Everest base camp. For the first time, the competition was (9) to under-18s. The winner in this category, Aiden Heeley-Hill. 17, was delighted to receive first prize for his image taken on a family holiday in Norway. He wins the (10) to spend some time working with a professional photographer.</p> <p>The (11) were presented last week at Stanford's bookshop. Winners were (12) to a night at a smart hotel and a celebratory meal with their partners and the judges.</p> | | | |
| 1. A competed | B contested | C fought | D debated |
| 2. A absolutely | B remarkably | C particularly | D utterly |
| 3. A fashion | B state | C pose | D angle |
| 4. A submitting | B admitting | C committing | D permitting |
| 5. A proposal | B commission | C assignation | D portfolio |
| 6. A oncoming | B incoming | C overcoming | D upcoming |
| 7. A excitement | B joy | C happiness | D passion |
| 8. A place | B part | C degree | D rate |
| 9. A possible | B available | C open | D clear |
| 10. A promise | B fortune | C prospect | D chance |
| 11. A rewards | B winnings | C awards | D offerings |
| 12. A valued | B treated | C delighted | D entertained |

F. For questions 1—12, 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 you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A set B put C done D made

In just 30 days, you too can write a masterpiece

Or maybe not. National Novel Writing Month is (0) to start very soon. Hundreds of thousands of (1) novelists around the world will put pen to paper - or fingers to (2) - hoping to turn out a 50,000-word book in only 30 days.

The first such competition was (3) 11 years ago when 21 friends in America decided they had to take drastic action if

they were ever to (4) their literary ambitions. Now up to 200,000 books are (5) to be uploaded on the writing month website this year. And (6) there are plenty of tales of great novelists spending years crafting their masterpieces, many of the literary world's most popular works were actually (7) out in a few weeks.

Lindsey Grant, who helps (8) the writing month website, said that 55 novels written under the scheme have reached publication. "The idea is to get the (9) drafts of the novels down," Ms Grant said. "But many people then (10) on to rewrite." Some time ago, author Sebastian Faulks wrote a James Bond thriller, Devil May Care, in only six weeks — using the same work pattern as Bond's creator, Ian Fleming. "I enjoyed the rush," he said. "There was a way in which my own (11) to the finish line mirrored the chase of the plot. Novels that have been written quickly can retain a slightly torn-off, uneven (12), like life."

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A hoping | B wishing | C intending | D aspiring |
| 2. A software | B program | C keyboard | D monitor |
| 3. A kept | B held | C spent | D passed |
| 4. A gain | B achieve | C fill | D complete |
| 5. A expected | B supposed | C considered | D thought |
| 6. A provided | B however | C although | D because |
| 7. A knocked | B kicked | C splashed | D pulled |
| 8. A handle | B control | C run | D work |
| 9. A crude | B plain | C odd | D rough |
| 10. A ago | B bring | C lead | D catch |
| 11. A search | B pursuit | C race | D hunt |
| 12. A factor | B quality | C feature | D value |