

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which word (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 life B living C alive D live

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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Old and active

It is a well-known fact that Japanese people have a longer (0) expectancy than the population of most other countries. They also expect to remain healthier for longer.

Scientists are trying to work (1) what keeps elderly Japanese people so healthy, and whether there is a lesson to be (2) from their lifestyles. Should we (3) any changes to our eating habits, for instance? Is there some secret (4) in the Japanese diet that is particularly (5) for the human body?

Although the (6) of a longer, healthier life is a good thing for the individual, it can (7) create a social problem. The number of people over the age of 65 in the population has doubled in the last 50 years. Japan could soon be (8) an economic problem: there are more elderly people who need to be looked after, and relatively fewer younger people working and paying taxes to support them.

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|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A for | B out | C in | D off |
| 2 A learnt | B gathered | C understood | D gained |
| 3 A do | B make | C set | D give |
| 4 A ingredient | B component | C portion | D helping |
| 5 A caring | B supportive | C positive | D beneficial |
| 6 A view | B outlook | C prospect | D wish |
| 7 A therefore | B actually | C even | D as well |
| 8 A facing | B meeting | C adopting | D obtaining |

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 B Y

Acoustic archaeology

Acoustic archaeology studies the role played (0) sound in the ancient world. It examines the connection (9) acoustics and religious or spiritual sites. The main question is whether the acoustics of a place are relevant to the way (10) was used.

Archaeologists have noticed that a number of ancient sites have echoes at very low frequencies. When sounds are as low as this, you feel them in your body, rather (11) just hearing them, and this creates a feeling of happiness and contentment.

If you stand in (12) of the Maya Temple in Mexico and clap your hands, you can hear an echo that sounds (13) the chirp of the Maya sacred bird. This echo (14) produced because the steps of the long temple staircase are at different distances from the listener. Some archaeologists claim that the Maya deliberately constructed this temple (15) achieve this sound. Similar acoustic phenomena have been observed in sites (16) over the world.

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 C O M P E T I T I V E

The sport of kings

The (0) racing of horses is one of humankind's most ancient sports. Horse racing was an organised sport in all major (17) from Central Asia to the Mediterranean and became an (18) with the public in the Roman Empire. The sport has (19) been associated with royalty and the nobility. It became a professional sport at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is the second most (20) attended spectator sport in the US, after baseball.

COMPETE

CIVILISE

OBSESS

TRADITION

WIDE

In the UK, the Jockey Club, founded in 1750, has complete (21) for horse racing. It is also responsible for the (22) regarding the breeding of racehorses. Although science has been (23) to find a breeding system that guarantees the birth of a champion, it is possible to produce horses that are successful on the racetrack. Commercial breeding is a very (24) business, and racehorses can be worth millions of pounds.

RESPONSIBLE

REGULATE

ABLE

PROFIT

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 I'll be very happy when I go on holiday.

FORWARD

I'm on holiday.

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

Example: 0

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 25 I don't know how wide that river is.

WHAT

I don't know of that river is.

- 26 Her parents didn't let her go to the rock concert.

ALLOWED

She go to the rock concert.

- 27 My father last went abroad in 2010.

BEEN

My father 2001.

- 28 'Did you read the book or not?' the teacher asked me.

WHETHER

The teacher asked me the book or not.

- 29 I find that kind of music really irritating.

GETS

That kind of music really nerves.

- 30 He cycled across Italy in three weeks.

HIM

It cycle across Italy.