Test 4

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 15 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** barely **B** only **C** nearly **D** simply

0	A	B	C	D
	●	o	o	o

What do birds 'say' to each other?

You're undoubtedly so used to hearing birds singing and calling out to each other that you **(0)** ..... pause to think about what the sounds they're making really mean. You may be **(1)** ..... that calls are used for different purposes, perhaps to signal a predator is close by, provide information to other birds about the location of a food **(2)** ..... or to defend territory. But how can you **(3)** ..... what message is being conveyed?

Birds don't use words in the way humans do, but like us, they **(4)** ..... emotionally to different situations by using these different calls to communicate with each other. **(5)** ..... you're in a place where you don't speak the local language and someone screams or shouts out. You would understand whether that person was scared or excited simply from the tone of their voice.

Bird calls seem to function in a very similar **(6)** ..... . For example, bird calls are soft when birds are calm or feeding, and loud and aggressive when they're under **(7)** ..... . Listen carefully, and these differences will help you **(8)** ..... out what the bird is saying!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	**A**	alert	**B**	familiar	**C**	aware	**D** sensitive
2	**A**	origin	**B**	source	**C**	point	**D** base
3	**A**	notice	**B**	catch	**C**	realise	**D** tell
4	**A**	reply	**B**	behave	**C**	respond	**D** act
5	**A**	Believe	**B**	Presume	**C**	Consider	**D** Imagine
6	**A**	method	**B**	nature	**C**	manner	**D** process
7	**A**	threat	**B**	risk	**C**	danger	**D** fear
8	**A**	look	**B**	figure	**C**	watch	**D** carry

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LIVEWORKSHEETS