

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 describes B suggests C explains D shows

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☒	☐	☐

Chocolate teapots really are useful

A chocolate teapot is not as useless as the old British saying (0) Scientists have shown it's possible to use one to make tea. They've created a chocolate teapot that can be filled with boiling water and left to (1) for two minutes, after which the tea is ready to be served.

After (2) a range of experiments, the scientists (3) to the conclusion that the (4) to making a teapot that wouldn't melt was to use dark chocolate with 65% chocolate solids and build up a series of layers to strengthen it. This whole process took around two-and-a-half hours.

At first the scientists wondered whether they might (5) end up with chocolate tea. They discovered some of the chocolate on the inside of the pot would melt, but (6) that the water was poured in carefully, the (7) majority of it wouldn't be affected. When they tried the tea, the team agreed it was lovely with a (8) taste of chocolate.

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|---|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | A hold | B keep | C stand | D wait |
| 2 | A investigating | B conducting | C researching | D exploring |
| 3 | A arrived | B reached | C drew | D came |
| 4 | A secret | B clue | C method | D formula |
| 5 | A again | B still | C clearly | D simply |
| 6 | A allowed | B considered | C provided | D assumed |
| 7 | A huge | B broad | C high | D vast |
| 8 | A modest | B slight | C soft | D gentle |

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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0

H	A	V	E															
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Making mistakes helps you to succeed

(0) you ever tried a new sport or learnt to play a musical instrument? (9) so, you'll know that once you figure (10) how to do it and get good at it, you won't lose your skills, even when you haven't practised for a long time. Most experts put this down to 'muscle memory', which means the brain remembers an action and can recall it when needed. Now some researchers believe there's another important factor: errors that occur while learning a task.

(11) surprised the researchers is that getting things wrong not only trains the brain to perform better at a specific task, but also helps it to learn faster. This is true even when mistakes are (12) while learning a completely new task. The researchers believe that the brain keeps a record (13) errors and draws on them whenever a new skill (14) being learnt. This ensures that mistakes aren't repeated, and probably explains why people (15) master one sport or instrument can pick (16) others with relative ease.

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 A M A Z I N G

Have a go at kayaking

I've discovered an (0) sport: kayaking. It looks very
(17) when you see it on TV, and apparently it's been increasing in
(18) over the past few years. I'm not actually a very sporty
person but when my sister, a keen kayaker herself, bought me a lesson
for my birthday that was my opportunity to have a go.

It was a (19) to discover I wasn't the only beginner – everyone
else was also very (20) like me. At first we were all pretty
(21) and some of us even fell in the water, but we learnt quickly
and our confidence began to grow.

I loved being on the river. The (22) were so beautiful and
relaxing that I was really reluctant to get out of the kayak when
the lesson finished! It was a truly (23) day. I signed up for a
one-week course without a moment's hesitation. Now I'm just as
(24) about kayaking as my sister.

AMAZE

IMPRESS

POPULAR

RELIEVE

EXPERIENCE

HOPE

SURROUND

MEMORY

PASSION

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

Example:

- 0 Prizes are given out when the school year finishes.

PLACE

Prize-giving end of the school year.

The gap can be filled by the words 'takes place at the', so you write:

Example:

0	TAKES PLACE AT THE
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Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 25 Seeing Pete sitting in the café was a real surprise.

EXPECTED

I really Pete sitting in the café.

- 26 My aunt said we could stay at her house for a few nights during the holidays.

PUT

My aunt said she could at her house for a few nights during the holidays.

- 27 Anne says she doesn't want to make the effort to tidy her room, even though it's a mess!

BOTHERED

Anne says she to tidy her room, even though it's a mess!

- 28 Could you look after my little brother for a minute, please?

EYE

Could you my little brother for a minute, please?

- 29 Jo's mother told her that it wasn't a good idea to eat so many biscuits before lunch!

DISCOURAGE

Jo's mother tried so many biscuits before lunch!

- 30 The teacher didn't think about the fact that it might rain when she planned the school trip.

ACCOUNT

The teacher failed the fact that it might rain when she planned the school trip.