

Test 2

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 30 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 crammed B crushed C massed D piled

0	A	B	C	D
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Reading the slow way

It's 7 pm and I'm sitting in a café I've never been in before. It's (0) with people, but nobody's talking. Nothing (1) about this in a big city, but we're not just sitting there ignoring each other. (2) the opposite; we're all reading together, silently, in a 'Slow Reading Club', an idea from New Zealand. (3) our lives, clearing some mental (4) where our attention is not constantly divided between ten different things is the trend of the moment, but it's not easy to (5)

The Slow Reading Club aims to meet that challenge by encouraging people to apply the same discipline to reading as to going to the gym or completing a task at work. The rules are (6) straightforward: bring a book and (7) yourself in it the way you did as a child. I've brought a thriller which has lain (8) on my bookshelves for years. At the end of our hour, we're told it's time to stop reading and it feels like emerging from a deep sleep. I'm off home to carry on reading.

1	A contrary	B abnormal	C variable	D disparate
2	A Fully	B Thoroughly	C Wholly	D Quite
3	A Simplifying	B Relieving	C Moderating	D Relaxing
4	A place	B span	C space	D area
5	A deliver	B attain	C perform	D acquire
6	A exactly	B rather	C thereby	D somewhat
7	A lose	B place	C concentrate	D free
8	A negated	B deserted	C declined	D neglected

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** **T** **O**

Discovering new material

Vulcanised rubber, celluloid and plastic – these materials were, (0) a certain degree, invented by accident. In fact, the history of materials can be described (9) a history of accidents, but this is not as catastrophic as it sounds. (10) the beginning of scientific investigation, scientists have stumbled across new and wonderful materials in (11) course of exploring something completely different. But this chance discovery of useful materials (12) undergoing a change.

Scientists sitting at their desks, now turn to computers to design materials and to work out their properties long (13) they need to go anywhere near a laboratory. But the element of chance is still present as the ultimate application of these new materials remains tentative. (14) scientists are confident about is that each has the potential to be revolutionary. The race is now on to make these materials reality. (15) the history of materials is any guide, how we eventually use them will, (16) part, be discovered accidentally.

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 APPRENTICESHIP**

"Mouseman"

The furniture maker, Robert Thompson, was born in 1876. As a young man he started an engineering (0) He described this time as like a prison sentence with harsh, (17) conditions. This experience resulted in him taking the decision to work (18) his father, who was making handcrafted oak furniture following traditional methods. Following his father's death in 1895, Robert was left with full (19) for the family business.

The company decided to include a (20) of a mouse on all its items of furniture as a sort of logo. This gave Thompson the nickname, "Mouseman", which remains the (21) trademark of his company's furniture.

Time-honoured methods are still used for the (22) of the furniture and any upholstery is always made of the highest quality leather, (23) to water and other stains. The company is still run by the Mouseman's (24) , and now enjoys worldwide distribution of its products.

APPRENTICE**TOLERATE****ALONG****RESPONSE****CARVE****DISTINCT****ASSEMBLE****RESIST****DESCEND**

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 three and six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 James would only speak to the head of department alone.

ON

James to the head of department alone.

The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on speaking', so you write:

Example: 0 **INSISTED ON SPEAKING**

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

25 The tutors said we can't use the computers in the library for anything except assignments.

MEANT

The tutors said we use the computers in the library for anything except assignments.

26 No other students apart from Martha were selected for the trip overseas.

BE

Martha was selected for the trip overseas.

27 She loved the book, but she wondered whether the events were historically accurate.

ACCURACY

She loved the book, but she wasn't the events.

28 Most people these days would be completely lost without their mobile phones.

IDEA

Most people these days would manage without their mobile phones.

29 Pat realised that trying to sleep before the neighbours' party ended was a waste of time.

POINT

Pat realised that trying to sleep before the neighbours' party ended.

30 If you hadn't taken me to the station, I wouldn't have caught my train.

GIVING

But to the station, I wouldn't have caught my train.