

## Practice Test 1

Reading and Use of English 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 (**Q**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

### Example:

**B** greatly **C** widely **D** not mostly

O A B C D

## When Graffiti Becomes Art

Banksy is (0) ..... believed to be one of the most exciting artists of our time. His art is funny, political and thought- (1) ..... . It is often made with cans of spray paint and stencils and can be found on the side of buildings in the streets of London, Bristol and (2) ..... the world.

Banksy's work is about questioning authority, the status quo, consumerism and the way we (3) ..... our planet. Some of it is quite shocking, some looks simply funny and then stays with you, making you question your (4) ..... . In one short film Banksy is seen, his back to the camera, spray painting a message on a blank (5) ..... in London. The message says 'The Joy of Not Being Sold Anything.'

Banksy works quickly, often in (6) ..... daylight, and often disguised as a council worker. He has even managed to smuggle some of his work into London's top museums. Most (7) ..... a piece of 'neolithic art' painted on a stone with a hunter pushing a supermarket shopping trolley. This 'neolithic art' was (8) ..... signed by the artist 'Banksyus Maximus'.

1	A evoking	B producing	C arousing	D provoking
2	A throughout	B through	C everywhere	D over
3	A treat	B deal	C handle	D manage
4	A reasons	B beliefs	C ideas	D dreams
5	A pamphlet	B leaflet	C billboard	D flyer
6	A bright	B broad	C wide	D complete
7	A lately	B early	C shortly	D recently
8	A even	B still	C yet	D ever

**Reading and Use of English 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** **O** **N**

### Into the Dragon's Den

The Dragon's Den is the name of a popular TV show on the BBC which is having an effect **(0)** ..... the wider business world and encouraging a whole new generation of entrepreneurs and inventors to follow their dreams.

The show is hosted by five of the UK's top business people, all of **(9)** ..... are very successful, very rich and very scary. Dragons in human form! In order to get **(10)** ..... the show you have to submit your idea for a new business or your new invention to the BBC. The thousands of applications are then sorted **(11)** ..... and if you are lucky you will be chosen to present your idea on the show. Then comes the really terrifying bit. You have to stand up in front of the Dragons and sell them your idea while you are **(12)** ..... filmed for a national TV show with millions **(13)** ..... viewers. If the Dragons like your idea then they will invest some of **(14)** ..... own money in your business. Often the Dragons give the thumbs **(15)** ..... , but other times they are prepared to invest tens **(16)** ..... thousands of pounds. The Dragon's Den has inspired many people to follow their business dreams.

## Practice Test 1

### Reading and Use of English 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 (**O**).

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

Example: **O** **SPIRITUAL**

#### The Pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela

Every year, two hundred thousand pilgrims walk for hundreds of kilometres to the Sanctuary at Santiago de Compostela. The journey they make is (**O**) ..... , rich in tradition, and passes through (**17**) ..... landscape.

**SPIRIT**  
**PHENOMENON**

The most (**18**) ..... pilgrims' route is the one which starts in France, leaving from Roncevaux (Navarre) and arriving in Santiago. It is 800 kilometres long and crosses the Pyrenees mountains. The oldest path is the northern route which follows the (**19**) ..... coast of Spain with its rias, or drowned river valleys, unique to this part of the world. To show the way, the path is (**20**) ..... with pictures of yellow scallop shells on blue backgrounds which symbolise the pilgrims.

**LEGEND**  
**SPECTACLE**  
**MARK**

In the past, pilgrims (**21**) ..... to Santiago followed a route marked by the Milky Way. These (**22**) ..... pilgrims included Saint Frances of Assisi (1182-1226), the Patron saint of Italy. In 1989, Pope John Paul II went to Santiago to meet a (**23**) ..... of over half a million young people who had gathered there from all over the world. Today, pilgrims who make the journey receive a credencial, a certificate stating that they are making the pilgrimage. Once they reach Santiago they are (**24**) ..... the compostela, a certificate in Latin which declares that they have completed the pilgrimage. Just like passing an exam!

**WALK**  
**EARLY**  
**CONGREGATE**  
**AWARD**

## Reading and Use of English 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 (**O**).

**Example:**

**O** Our neighbour took us into town.

**TAKEN**

We ..... our neighbour.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were taken into town by', so you write

**Example:** **O** **W E R E   T A K E N   I N T O   T O W N   B Y**

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

**25** I'll never go to that restaurant again.

**LAST**

That's ..... I will ever go to that restaurant.

**26** I'm really looking forward to my holidays.

**WAIT**

I ..... my holidays to come.

**27** I regret saying such nasty things.

**WISH**

I ..... such nasty things.

**28** It was a mistake to invest in property that year.

**SHOULD**

John ..... in property that year.

**29** They are collecting money to build a children's hospital.

**BEING**

Money ..... to build a children's hospital.

**30** We repaired the roof to stop it from leaking.

**SO**

We repaired the roof ..... leak.

### Reading and Use of English Part 5

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions **31-36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C**, or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

One morning, about ten days after Mrs Churchill's decease, Emma was called downstairs to Mr Weston, who could not stay five minutes, and wanted particularly to speak with her. He met her at the parlour-door, and hardly asking her how she did, in the natural key of his voice, sunk it immediately, to say, unheard by her father:

'Can you come to Randalls at any time this morning? Do, if it be possible. Mrs Weston wants to see you. She must see you.'

'Is she unwell?'

'No, no, not at all - only a little agitated. She would have ordered the carriage, and come to you, but she must see you alone, and that you know,' nodding towards her father, 'Humph! - Can you come?'

'Certainly. This moment, if you please. It is impossible to refuse what you ask in such a way. But what can be the matter? Is she really not ill?'

'Depend upon me - but ask no more questions. You will know it all in time. The most unaccountable business! But hush, hush!'

To guess what all this meant, was impossible even for Emma. Something really important seemed announced by his looks; but, as her friend was well, she endeavoured not to be uneasy, and settling it with her father, that she would take her walk now, she and Mr Weston were soon out of the house together and on their way at a quick pace for Randalls.

'Now,' said Emma, when they were fairly beyond the sweep gates, 'now Mr Weston, do let me know what has happened.'

'No, no,' he gravely replied. 'Don't ask me. I promised my wife to leave it all to her. She will break it to you better than I can. Do not be impatient, Emma; it will all come out too soon.'

'Break it to me,' cried Emma, standing still with terror. 'Good God! Mr Weston, tell me at once. Something has happened in Brunswick Square. I know it has. Tell me, I charge you tell me this moment what it is.'

'No, indeed you are mistaken.'

'Mr Weston do not trifle with me. Consider how many of my dearest friends are now in Brunswick Square. Which of them is it? I charge you by all that is sacred, not to attempt concealment.'

'Upon my word, Emma.'

'Your word! Why not your honour! Why not say upon your honour, that it has nothing to do with any of them? Good Heavens! What can be to be broke to me, that does not relate to one of that family?'

'Upon my honour,' said he very seriously, 'it does not. It is not in the smallest degree connected with any human being of the name of Knightley.'

Emma's courage returned, and she walked on.

'I was wrong,' he continued, 'in talking of its being broke to you. I should not have used the expression. In fact, it does not concern you - it concerns only myself, that is, we hope. Humph! In short, my dear Emma, there is no occasion to be so uneasy about it. I don't say that it is not a disagreeable business - but things might be much worse. If we walk fast, we shall soon be at Randalls.'

Emma found that she must wait; and now it required little effort. She asked no more questions therefore, merely employed her own fancy, and that soon pointed out to her the probability of its being some money concern, something just come to light, of a disagreeable nature in the circumstances of the family, something which the late event at Richmond had brought forward. Her fancy was very active. Half a dozen natural children, perhaps - and poor Frank cut off! This, though very undesirable, would be no matter of agony to her. It inspired little more than an animating curiosity. 'Who is that gentleman on horseback?' said she, as they proceeded speaking more to assist Mr Weston in keeping his secret, than with any other view.

'I do not know. One of the Otways. Not Frank; it is not Frank, I assure you. You will not see him. He is half way to Windsor by this time.'

'Has your son been with you, then?'

'Oh! yes - did not you know? Well, well, never mind.'

For a moment he was silent; and then added, in a tone much more guarded and demure:

'Yes, Frank came over this morning, just to ask us how we did.'

They hurried on, and were speedily at Randalls. 'Well, my dear,' said he, as they entered the room, 'I have brought her, and now I hope you will soon be better. I shall leave you together. There is no use in delay. I shall not be far off, if you want me.' And Emma distinctly heard him add, in a lower tone, before he quitted the room, 'I have been as good as my word. She has not the least idea.'

*Emma* by Jane Austen (1775-1817)

31 When Mr Western first spoke to Emma

- A he whispered.
- B he coughed.
- C he murmured.
- D he stuttered.

32 Despite Emma's insistence, Mr Western refuses to

- A mind his own business.
- B accompany Emma in the carriage.
- C take Emma's father with them.
- D say what the matter is.

33 When Mr Western says his wife will break the news to her, Emma is

- A annoyed.
- B relieved.
- C alarmed.
- D amused.

34 How does Mr Western manage to calm Emma down?

- A By taking her back to the house in Brunswick Square.
- B By explaining that he isn't directly involved.
- C By giving her his word that no harm has come to anyone.
- D By promising to tell her as soon as they arrive at Randalls.

35 Emma walks on in silence and comes to the conclusion that

- A Mr Western has disinherited his son.
- B Mr Western must have fallen out with someone.
- C Mrs Western is expecting a baby.
- D the family must be having financial problems.

36 Emma enquires after the man on horseback

- A to distract herself.
- B out of curiosity.
- C to take Mr Western's mind off the matter.
- D because she thought she recognised him.

## Reading and Use of English Part 6

You are going to read an article about the discovery of DNA. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-G** the one which fits each gap **(37-42)**. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

### Crick and Watson and the Discovery of DNA

In 1953, Francis Crick walked into a pub in Cambridge, England and told everyone that he and his colleague, Watson, had found 'the secret of life'. **37**

#### The 'Double Helix'

In 1951, Francis Crick was working at the Cavendish Laboratory in the physics department of the University of Cambridge. He was joined there by an American scientist, James Dewey Watson. They had similar scientific interests and started working on the project to uncover the structure of DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid. **38** From this new knowledge they then worked out that DNA was the main way that inherited information was passed from parent to offspring in all animals and plants – this was the true 'secret of life'.

#### The Nobel Prize

It was one of the most significant and important scientific breakthroughs of the last century. The men who first described it, and Maurice Wilkins from the University of London, were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1962. There are many people who say that these three men would not have been able to make their discovery without the work of Rosalind Franklin also of London University. **39** However, she died in 1958 and Nobel Prizes are not given posthumously.

#### What is DNA?

DNA is the chemical substance which chromosomes and genes are made up of. DNA has a structure which looks like a twisting ladder and is made up of pairs of four 'building blocks', called adenine (A), thymine (T), guanine (G) and cytosine (C). **40**

#### What is the importance of this discovery today?

Forensic scientists working on a crime use a process called DNA profiling. They use human samples taken from the place where a crime has happened and look at the pattern of pairs A, T, G and C from the DNA. Each of us has a unique pattern, and this means that it is a very reliable way of proving who the criminal is. **41** This information can be used to match a sample, and hopefully a crime can be solved.

Another important, and sometimes controversial, use of DNA (or rather rDNA which is artificial, or man-made, DNA) is in the areas of biology and biochemistry to produce genetically modified organisms (GMO). **42**

- A She had developed sophisticated X-ray imaging techniques to 'photograph' DNA.
- B In the UK there is a growing national collection of DNA profiles taken from thousands of people.
- C That dramatic statement must have had quite an effect on the pub's customers that day, and what's more, it was true, and it was going to change completely the way we look at life.
- D The forensic scientists were not able to process the scene of the crime.
- E DNA can make copies of itself, a process called self-replication.
- F DNA-based technology can also be used in anthropology to discover your distant ancestors and how population groups are related across the planet.
- G Using a combination of new mathematical theories, the latest X-ray imaging techniques and some blinding inspiration, they uncovered the now-familiar double helix structure of DNA.

## Practice Test 1

### Reading and Use of English Part 7

You are going to read a magazine article about four different celebrities. For questions **43-52**, choose from the people **(A-D)**. The people may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

#### Which person

stumbled upon their career by chance? 43

had a relative who conducted a choir? 44

got their first contract when they were still at school? 45 46

takes their work along with them wherever they may go? 47

had a relative who taught the members of a famous band to play a musical instrument? 48

was chosen for a unique role? 49

didn't follow in their father's footsteps? 50

was asked to perform at a very important occasion? 51

has won many awards but never an Oscar? 52