

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 (**0**).

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

Example:

0 A swapped **B** varied **C** replaced **D** differed

0	A	B	C	D
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Ballet dancer by chance

After five years of karate lessons, Hans Jensen, 13, (**0**) his black belt for ballet shoes. Hans (**1**) his first public performance only a year ago when he danced in 'The Nutcracker' with the local dance school. Hans's mother said 'He was actually helping (**2**) his little sister. She was very shy on stage until her brother was given a small part as a soldier. Hans enjoyed it so much that he (**3**) himself in ballet classes.'

Hans has already (**4**) attention in the ballet world and recently won a scholarship to join the Royal Ballet School. He loves it there and is working hard to increase his (**5**) of dance steps. 'I want to become stronger, (**6**) experience and learn as much as I can,' he said.

His teacher, Yevgen Gregorevic, who has danced professionally in a variety of lead (**7**) , said, 'Hans has natural ability and always works hard.' Hans has (**8**) himself the goal of one day dancing for the Bolshoi Ballet.

1	A	gave	B	showed	C	put	D	passed
2	A	with	B	out	C	off	D	on
3	A	enrolled	B	admitted	C	entered	D	introduced
4	A	paid	B	achieved	C	taken	D	attracted
5	A	range	B	volume	C	total	D	scale
6	A	collect	B	raise	C	add	D	gain
7	A	posts	B	jobs	C	roles	D	places
8	A	set	B	thought	C	decided	D	put

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**

I	T	S												
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Camels

The most distinctive feature of a camel is the hump, or humps, on **(0)** back. In these humps camels store fat **(9)** is used as energy when they don't have access to food. They can put **(10)** with very difficult conditions, drinking only a little **(11)** no water for up to seven days. When they reach a place where they can drink, they soak up water **(12)** a sponge – they can drink 135 litres in 13 minutes! And their mouths are **(13)** tough that they can eat most types of plant.

Camels **(14)** thought by many to have poor hearing. But although their ears are small, their hearing is actually very sharp. Camels can be almost any shade of brown, from pale cream to almost black and they have long necks to allow them to reach high branches. Despite the **(15)** that camels can be trained as useful working animals, they don't always do **(16)** is expected!

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 (**0**).

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

Example: 0 SKILFUL

Playing chess

Have you ever played chess? Some say you need to be very **(0)** to play it well but it is quite easy to learn. I started learning when I was only six years old and it helped me develop my powers of **(17)** If you want to achieve **(18)** as a chess player, the main requirement is an ability to analyse a situation **(19)** Chess even helped me find various **(20)** to the mathematical problems I was given for homework.

SKILL

At first, one of my big problems was not having enough **(21)** Learning chess at school taught me the importance of waiting to make the right move! My teacher was critical of my tendency not to think **(22)** before making a move. I discovered that every single error in chess gets instant **(23)** , enabling your opponent to take control and putting you at a great **(24)** in the game.

PATIENT

CARE

PUNISH

ADVANTAGE

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 (**0**).

Example:

0 Prizes are given out when the school year finishes.

PLACE

Prize giving end of each school year.

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

Example: **0** TAKES PLACE AT THE

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

25 It's been over six months since I last saw Dan.

SEEN

I over six months.

26 The match went ahead despite the wet weather.

EVEN

The match went ahead raining.

27 'You took the last piece of chocolate!' Hannah said to Paul.

ACCUSED

Hannah the last piece of chocolate.

28 Marian only arrived at the party at 9 o'clock, so her friends were a bit annoyed.

TURN

Marian at the party until 9 o'clock, so her friends were a bit annoyed.

29 I only went to see that film because you told me how good it was.

HAVE

I to see that film if you hadn't told me how good it was.

30 Advance payment isn't necessary for attendance at school clubs.

IN

You don't need..... to attend school clubs.