

## USE OF ENGLISH

Read the texts below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



### RODNEY AND RODNEY

Today, two brothers, Rodney Lake and Rodney Ealing, are together (1) \_\_\_\_\_ almost forty years. Born at the same time, to the same mother, they look exactly (2) \_\_\_\_\_ each other. They both have red hair, green eyes and freckles. When the two Rodneys were two years old, they were separated and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ up in different cities. They didn't see each other again until today, their fortieth birthday.

The fact that they both wear glasses and a beard is also not that strange.

What is very unusual is that they were both married to a woman called Harriet, then they both got (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and married a second time. Both of their second wives are called Sandra and, unlike Harriet and Harriet, the Sandras have a good (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of humour. Equally strange is the fact that they share the same interests, have the same occupation and drive the same make of car.

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|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. after | 3. A. grew      | 5. A. feeling    |
| B. since    | B. raised       | B. emotion       |
| C. from     | C. came         | C. sense         |
| D. to       | D. lived        | D. understanding |
| 2. A. alike | 4. A. separated |                  |
| B. similar  | B. single       |                  |
| C. like     | C. divided      |                  |
| D. likely   | D. divorced     |                  |



### The Worried Shop Owner

To his neighbours, Mr Stewart is a reserved man in his fifties who (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to them very much. They (7) \_\_\_\_\_ him get in his car to go to work without saying a word to them. They (8) \_\_\_\_\_ how busy he is! He is an antique dealer and he has got a shop in the centre of town with very expensive pieces. Mr Stewart is very tired lately because he doesn't (9) \_\_\_\_\_ well. He is worried about someone stealing from his shop. That's why he (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a new sophisticated alarm system this weekend. The new system can connect to Mr Stewart's mobile and it will inform him immediately if anyone tries to break into his shop. Just thinking about it helps him feel more relaxed!

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|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. not talking    | B. aren't talking | C. don't talk       | D. doesn't talk |
| 7. A. often see      | B. often sees     | C. are often seeing | D. see often    |
| 8. A. doesn't know   | B. aren't knowing | C. don't know       | D. not know     |
| 9. A. sleep          | B. sleeping       | C. sleeps           | D. to sleep     |
| 10. A. is putting in | B. put in         | C. putting in       | D. puts in      |

With the extensive use of social media, searching profiles of people we share (1) \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics with has become a popular way of making new acquaintances. The first thing we notice is the user's profile picture. Just as in a face-to-face encounter, looks are what lead us to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ an interest in someone and proceed with a virtual friendship. Once a person accepts our request for online friendship, we can begin sharing feelings, likes and dislikes and opinions. Emoticons are regularly used to show our virtual friends whether we are jumping for (3) \_\_\_\_\_ or feeling blue and whether we're fond (4) \_\_\_\_\_ something or we can't stand it, but we can never be sure those are actually the feelings the other person is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ at that moment, since we cannot see their body language. So, one has to wonder: how real can a friendship based on looks and emoticons be?

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|--------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. same         | B. usual     | C. common  | D. ordinary |
| 2. A. get          | B. take      | C. look    | D. drive    |
| 3. A. temper       | B. love      | C. mood    | D. joy      |
| 4. A. in           | B. for       | C. of      | D. on       |
| 5. A. experiencing | B. expecting | C. showing | D. sharing  |

### Exam tip

- Skim-read the text to get an idea of what it is about.
- Read the text again, one sentence at a time. Read the whole sentence, not just the words before and after the gap, as there may be clues that could help you.
- Try to guess what part of speech is missing and what the meaning of the missing word is.
- Do not look at the four choices or guess the answer until you've tried to understand what the sentence means.
- Do not always think of words as single isolated items, but as parts of a context.
- Read the options carefully and decide which one best fits the context, considering syntax and structure.
- If you aren't sure about the right answer, try to eliminate three of the four alternatives starting with the words that don't make sense.
- Check if the word you have selected forms an acceptable expression with the words before