TEST 2 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

Part 1

For questions **1-12**, 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** save **B** keep **C** store **D** guard

0	A	B	C	D
	■			

Cheaper holidays

We can **(0)** ..... money on all aspects of our holiday, from where and when to go to how to get to and from the airport; here are some **(1)** ..... on how to get the most for your money when **(2)** ..... a holiday.

For the best deals **(3)** ..... your holiday between the high and low seasons; you could save up to 70% on some holiday **(4)** ..... while still enjoying good weather and other high season **(5)** ..... and there will be fewer crowds.

You can also save money by going somewhere where living costs are **(6)** ..... . It might cost more to get there but once you are there you will **(7)** ..... less on eating out and getting around as food and transport will be **(8)** ..... cheaper.

And start saving before you even leave the country by choosing the most cost effective way to the airport. There are many bus services from **(9)** ..... cities to airports which are cheaper than trains. If you go by train book well in **(10)** ..... to get cheaper tickets and if you do decide to go by car, book your carparking as soon as possible; some airports offer up to 50% **(11)** ..... for early bookings.

Finally, make sure you research all the available options on-line. Signing up to email **(12)** ..... can be a good idea as then you will be the first to know about cheap offers. The earlier you book the better the bargains are likely to be.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 2 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 1 (questions 1-12)

1	A	information	B	advice	C	tips	D	clues
2	A	deciding	B	choosing	C	agreeing	D	electing
3	A	book	B	ask for	C	order	D	buy
4	A	places	B	sites	C	situations	D	resorts
5	A	pros	B	advantages	C	favours	D	drawbacks
6	A	lower	B	smaller	C	poorer	D	greater
7	A	pay	B	cost	C	spend	D	waste
8	A	largely	B	obviously	C	quite	D	significantly
9	A	main	B	important	C	great	D	major
10	A	ahead	B	before	C	advance	D	early
11	A	under	B	below	C	off	D	over
12	A	alarms	B	warnings	C	news	D	alerts

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 2 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 2 (questions 13-24)

Part 2

For questions **13-24** read the text below and think of the word that 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** OF

A shorter presentation

Do you find the idea **(0)** ..... sitting through yet another slide show presentation fills you with dread? Do you find **(13)** ..... hard to stay awake when confronted with slide after slide and **(14)** ..... hour-long talk? Well, don't worry, **(15)** ..... is a solution. Presentations don't have to **(16)** ..... long and boring; they can be short, attention grabbing and even a competitive sport.

In Japan in 2003 Astrid Klein and Mark Dytham **(17)** ..... looking for a better way for ambitious young architects to show **(18)** ..... work easily, efficiently and informally. They wanted to increase the numbers of presenters talking **(19)** ..... events and raise audience attention and realised they needed to limit the length of presentations and make them **(20)** ..... concise. They came up with something called Pecha Kucha: a presentation format **(21)** ..... permits only 20 slides and only 20 seconds to talk about **(22)** ..... one. This means the whole presentation lasts exactly 6 minutes and 40 seconds. **(23)** ..... you start with the first slide there is no stopping and no going back.

Pecha Kucha events now take place throughout the world and are immensely popular. The Pecha Kucha format is now being used in **(24)** ..... types of settings including business and academia in cities as far apart as Auckland and Vancouver. So why not try it next time you have to give a presentation?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 2 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 3 (questions 25-34)

Part 3

For questions **25-34**, 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 FROZEN

Smoothies

Smoothies are cold drinks made from blended fruit and vegetables to which crushed ice, milk, honey or **(0)** ..... yoghurt is also often added. This gives them a thicker milkshake-like consistency. They have long been a popular **(25)** ..... to fizzy drinks and are marketed as a healthy option. For many years now they have been **(26)** ..... available in high street coffee shops and supermarkets. They are packed with fruit and vegetables, but are smoothies really good for us?

FREEZE
ALTERNATE
WIDE

One popular brand **(27)** ..... that their drinks contained two of the suggested five portions of fresh fruit or vegetables which we should consume every day. This claim resulted in an investigation into just how healthy these drinks really are. The results were good news for all smoothie **(28)** ..... . The research found that the brand's 250ml non-dairy drinks did in fact contain sufficient pulped fruit and fruit juice to count for two of the recommended **(29)** ..... portions of fruit and vegetables. As a result health **(30)** ..... have agreed that smoothies are good for us. However, not all smoothies are the same. There is a great diversity of ingredients and **(31)** ..... are advised to check the contents **(32)** ..... . Some may contain as much as a quarter of your recommended daily **(33)** ..... of saturated fat and up to 40g of sugar.

ADVERT
LOVE
DAY
OFFICIAL
CONSUME
CARE
ALLOW

In conclusion, it seems that although smoothies are a good source of the vitamins and minerals found in fruit and vegetables there are also a lot of **(34)** ..... variations.

HEALTH

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 2 PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH Part 4 (questions 35-42)

Part 4

For questions **35-42**, 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 I haven't seen him for at least 2 years.
TIME
The ..... was more than 2 years ago.

The gap can be filled by the words 'last time I saw him', so you write:

Example: **0** LAST TIME I SAW HIM

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

---

35 I'm sorry, but I disagree with everything you just said.
NOT
I'm sorry, but I ..... you just said.

36 I think I'd rather stay at home than go to the party.
TO
I think ..... at home tonight.

37 Do I really need to have the operation?
FOR
Is it really ..... to have the operation?

38 It was very careless of you to lose my helmet.
MORE
You should ..... my helmet.

39 When we went to stay with my grandparents we always used to have an enormous Sunday lunch.
WOULD
When we went to stay with my grandparents ..... an enormous Sunday lunch.

40 Neil's always forgetting where he has left his keys.
NEVER
Neil can ..... he has left his keys.

41 The weather was better than I'd expected.
BAD
The weather was ..... I'd expected.

42 At school we are never allowed to have our mobile phones switched on.
US
At school the teachers ..... our mobile phones switched on.

LIVEWORKSHEETS