

Use of English **PART 2**

A. For questions 13–27, 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). In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

<p>Tip Strip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read the text for general understanding. • Most of the gaps can be filled by grammatical words, not topic vocabulary. • Decide which type of word each gap needs. e.g. preposition, relative pronoun, conjunction, verb, adverb, etc. • Look out for fixed expressions, dependent prepositions after certain words, linking words and phrases. • The word you choose must make sense in the context of the text as a whole. So when you've finished the task, read through and check that the text makes complete sense with your answers in place. <p>Question 14: Which relative pronoun is needed here?</p> <p>Question 17: Which word completes the phrase that introduces an example?</p> <p>Question 18: What is the correct preposition to complete the expression?</p> <p>Question 20: Which possessive pronoun is needed here?</p> <p>Question 21: Which preposition completes the fixed phrase that means the same as 'etc'?</p> <p>Question 23: Which verb completes the phrasal verb '... hold of'?</p>	<p>EXAMPLE:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>S</td> <td>E</td> <td>T</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	0	S	E	T						
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Spacemen's autographs</p> <p>Only twelve astronauts actually (0) foot on the moon during the US Apollo space programme between 1969 and 1972. Some have since (13) household names — like Neil Armstrong, (14) made the original 'giant leap for mankind' and Buzz Aldrin, his co-pilot on that mission. The Other ten are less well-known, even (15) each made his own contribution to the programme.</p> <p>But to Paul Prendergast, a postal worker from London, they are all pioneers, worthy to be mentioned in the (16) breath as the great explorers of earlier eras, (17) as Christopher Columbus. Paul's fascination (18) the subject began in 2000 (19) he attended a convention for people (20) hobby is collecting autographs. There he met Alan Bean (fourth man on the moon) and Ed Mitchell (Sixth). As he remembers: 'There were television stars there, people from Bond movies, and so (21) but these men had walked on the moon. I headed straight (22) to meet them and ask for their autographs.' For a collector, the challenge of (23) hold of the remaining ten proved irresistible.</p> <p>Yet Paul's quest was never going to be entirely straightforward. After (24) at that time, only nine of the astronauts were still alive and two (25) given up signing autographs years before. Paul eventually (26) to achieve his goals, (27) by establishing contacts with other collectors, by buying from reputable dealers and by attending specialist auctions.</p>										

"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way."

B. For questions 13–27, 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). In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE:

0	C	A	M	E							
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A computer bag with Style

It (0) as something as a surprise in the fashion industry when Julien MacDonald, the well-known dress designer, teamed (13) with the company Intel to produce a computer bag. MacDonald made (14) name creating the type of dresses that major celebrities like to be seen wearing at high-profile events such as film premieres and awards ceremonies.

The computer bag, however, was not designed with such occasions (15) mind. Rather, it was created for the modern woman (16) relies on technology but hopes to look more chic than geek. MacDonald first got inspiration for the bag (17) he caught sight of female friends and colleagues at fashion shows, furiously typing away on their laptops. He couldn't (18) noticing, however, that the rather unstylish carrying cases needed to transport the machines tended to get pushed (19) of sight under their chairs. It was as (20) the women were somehow ashamed of them. MacDonald (21) out to change all that.

The challenge facing the designer was (22) to combine a 'must-have' handbag from the stylistic point (23) view, with the functionality required to protect expensive computer equipment. In shocking fuchsia Pink, (24) resulting multi-pocketed 'Nappa' bag certainly lacked (25) of MacDonald's signature Style. It was stylish enough to grace the front row of any fashion show. And even those finding such (26) particular shade of Pink a little scary were catered (27) ; MacDonald also produced versions in Plain black and minimalist white.

C. For questions 13—27, 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). In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE:

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Sushi chef

Kazutoshi Endo (0) been making the Japanese fish and rice delicacy known as sushi for thirteen years. Yet he wants to (13) it clear that he is still (14) much a beginner. In fact, he is quite adamant about it, (15) being head sushi chef at one of London's leading Japanese restaurants.

Endo comes from a hard-working family in the port City of Yokohama and is a third generation sushi chef. Although as a child he was (16) encouraged to follow (17) his father's footsteps, and actually trained to be a PE teacher instead, it was always Endo's ambition to (18) so. Yet he was never taught (19) to do. The (20) you learn in Japan is to watch. Some chefs spend three years washing sushi rice, whilst (21) the same time watching their masters at work.

It takes some concentration to (22) an eye on Endo's hands as he makes sushi, however. All it takes is just a (23) quick cuts with his knife and a neat pile of perfectly sliced octopus sits on the counter. A sushi roll may look (24) a piece of rice, but apparently it takes years to get the touch, to be (25) to roll rice (26) exactly the right amount of pressure. As Endo says: 'Sushi (27) to be mastered. I can't explain the process in words.'

"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way."

D. For questions 13—27, 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). In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE:

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Introduction to a novel

Some years ago, I received a letter (0) a stranger, Joanna King. It seemed at first to be (13) of those pleasant fan letters that authors are occasionally cheered (14), but which then (15) out to be something else. Joanna had an aunt, aged ninety-eight, (16) had kept a diary from the age of thirteen until she was ninety-four. (17) Joanna nor her husband had ever been allowed to read any of these diaries, but because their relative was a woman (18) strong opinions, they thought they would be interesting.'

The point of writing to me (19) to ask my advice. Joanna had read a memoir I'd written about my own mother and grandmother, two ordinary women with (20) claim to fame, and it had made her wonder (21) there was some value in the diaries (22) a social document. Could I suggest (23) might be done with them?

I suggested that a university might be interested and enclosed various names and addresses. I said the thought of someone keeping a diary over such (24) length of time, so neatly covering most of a century, was (25) itself extraordinary, and I would love to read them myself. Joanna replied saying that this was what she had hoped. (26) is, that I myself might be intrigued enough to want to (27) something of them. I hadn't, in fact, meant that, but once it had been suggested I began to toy with the prospect.

E. For questions 13–27, 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). In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE:

0	W	H	E	N					
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The blood moon

A lunar eclipse occurs (0) the Earth's shadow falls directly onto the moon. (13) happens as a result is that the moon stops (14) a silvery white colour and turns coppery red instead; the sort of colour usually only seen in the sky (15) dawn or sunset. An astronaut on the moon, looking towards Earth (16) a lunar eclipse, would see a black disc, surrounded (17) a bright red ring. It's the light from this red ring (18) is reflected back to the dark Earth from the moon's surface. In ancient times, long (19) any of this was understood, the lunar eclipse was known (20) a blood moon and was thought to be an omen of disaster.

Total eclipses can only occur when there is a full moon, and then only if it is lined (21) with the Earth in a particular way. (22) easily obscured by cloud cover, blood moons are fairly common, and it is relatively easy to calculate where and when you might be (23) to see one.

For example, in 1504 Christopher Columbus was stranded in Jamaica and (24) dire need of provisions, but the local inhabitants were reluctant to help. Columbus knew that a lunar eclipse (25) occur on 29 February, however. So, the day before, he warned local leaders that the moon would disappear (26) they helped him. They remained sceptical. But when the moon slowly started to change colour, they became (27) frightened that they started to bring food.

F. For questions 13—27, 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). In the exam you write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE:

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The hamster's body clock

Hamsters have (0) need for alarm clocks. In the strange world of circadian rhythms - the twenty-four-hour cycle (13) governs almost every biological process in every living thing, (14) body temperature to digestion to sleeping and waking — the hamster is (15) equivalent of the Swiss watch. (16) to Professor Michael Antle from the University of Calgary's Department of Psychology, you can predict to within a minute (17) a hamster is going to wake up. Humans, however, are more (18) a cheap supermarket wall-clock, since their sleeping patterns are less reliable.

Professor Antle is studying the group of 20,000 cells in the brain that (19) up the circadian clock. He's hoping to explain something astonishing that's happening to his hamsters. (20) turning on their light for fifteen minutes in the middle of the night, he can make them wake up an hour earlier the next day- But if instead he gives them a new drug that he's experimenting (21) , they're, (22) and about eight hours early. They Will Still need their usual fourteen hours' sleep, but their biological clocks appear to (23) been set back. When he saw the effect initially in his laboratory, Antle was shocked at (24) big it was. An eight-hour adjustment is something useful — it means that a hamster could be transported from its home in Canada (25) the way to London without suffering from jetlag. If it could do (26) for people, Antle really would be (27) to something.