

## TIP STRIP

The question will tell you what information to look for. In Question 1, you must find the biggest cause of pollution. Note the key phrases used to rank the importance of problems, e.g. *partly caused, most to blame*.

## Multiple-choice, choose single answer



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you read the text on the left of the screen and look at the options on the right of the screen. You click the button next to the answer you think is correct. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 30 for help.

Read the text and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting the correct response. *Only one response is correct.*

1 Levels of air pollution in the Indian city of Delhi are now reaching potentially lethal levels. This contamination is partly caused by farmers burning agricultural waste and the fumes from vehicles stuck in the city's congested traffic system. However, one of the government's own policies is most to blame for the worsening problem. Hundreds of Delhi's small industries use petroleum coke, an extremely sulphur-rich and dirty fuel, as a source of energy. A new tax discourages their use of natural gas, a relatively clean fuel and one that contains no sulphur, by taxing it at a higher rate than petroleum coke.

What does the writer argue is the biggest cause of pollution in Delhi?

- A There is too much traffic on the city's roads.
- B There has been a 30% increase in the use of natural gas.
- C The government is encouraging the use of a dangerous fuel.
- D Farmers are using petroleum coke to burn unwanted waste.

2 The solar system was formed over four billion years ago from a cloud of gas and dust. At some unknown point, a powerful explosion deep in space sent out energy waves that began to compress the cloud, creating a force at the centre which drew the gas and dust particles closer together. As it was further compressed, the centre grew hotter and denser until the particles coalesced into larger units of mass—planets and moons. Gradually, the centre became so superheated that it formed a new star that we now call the Sun.

What does the writer say about the formation of the solar system?

- A It was formed when a star came together.
- B Waves of energy became compressed into matter.
- C Gases were compressed to form solid particles.
- D The planets on the periphery of the system were composed of solid rock.

## Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers

### TIP STRIP

Words in the options may not be exactly the same as the ones in the text. Remember, you do not need to know all these words; you will usually be able to guess the meaning if you know some of them. For example, in Text 1, if you know what *worship* means you can guess that *christenings, marriages and funeral services* are religious rites or practices.



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you read the text on the left of the screen and look at the options on the right of the screen. You click the buttons next to all of the answers you think are correct. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 32 for help.

- 1 Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. *You will need to select more than one response.*

Stonehenge is an enormous stone monument located in the county of Wiltshire in the United Kingdom. It was constructed about 5,000 years ago from stones transported to the site over a distance of approximately 225 kilometres. While a great deal is known about its construction, doubts remain over the monument's intended purpose or function.

One theory suggests it was built as a symbol of the unification of the country. The building of Stonehenge was a massive task: thousands of people were needed to move the stones across the countryside and to carve them into shape before erecting them. To cooperate in such an effort would have meant that people would be forced to put aside tribal differences and to see themselves as a unified group.

Another possible explanation is that the monument was a place of religious worship and was used as a burial site by the Druids, an ancient religious sect living at the time of the monument's construction. Excavations have discovered human bones and the ashes from cremations.

Some archaeologists claim there is evidence that Stonehenge had been highly regarded for its healing powers. They say small pieces were chipped away from the large stones, possibly by ancient people who believed that the monument was magical and could make them well again. Just as people today travel to spa towns to drink the water, historic visitors to Stonehenge may have wanted to hold a piece of the stone in their hands.

Then, there are a few people who believe in the far-fetched idea that Stonehenge was built by aliens as a landing site for their spacecraft, but that theory, understandably, is not widely held.

What does the writer consider to be possible functions of the Stonehenge monument?

- A A type of airport for the vehicles of extra-terrestrial life forms.
- B A place where people came together to pray and carry out funeral services.
- C A factory where stones were shaped and then transported to other sites.
- D A place where christenings and marriages were celebrated.
- E A place of entertainment where magic shows were performed.
- F A place where sick people went to be cured.
- G A monument to celebrate the coming together of groups of people.

TEST  
2

READING

- 2 Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. You will need to select more than one response.

Doctors have noticed a rise in cases where antibiotics that were once used successfully to treat patients with bacterial infections now have little or no effect. The reason for this increased resistance is the abuse of antibiotics in the healthcare and farming industries. Antibiotics have been overprescribed by doctors, but they are also frequently added to animal feed in order to prevent disease but also to speed up animals' growth rate. Both practices have encouraged the harmless but naturally-resistant bacteria that survive in the human or animal to grow stronger and more numerous. This is not problematic until the harmless bacteria encounters a harmful, disease-causing bacteria. At that point, however, it passes on its drug-resistant capabilities to produce a potentially very dangerous type of bacteria.

The Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria, or MRSA, is a particularly serious example because it is highly contagious and can even be transmitted from animals to humans. Medical staff are taking measures to limit the harm it can cause by isolating patients carrying the bacteria in special wards to prevent its spread and further resistance development. Many hospitals have also instituted strict hand-washing and glove-wearing policies to minimize the risk of employees accidentally infecting patients as they move from room to room. The antibiotics that remain effective against MRSA are few in number; they are also much more expensive than simpler varieties and can produce unpleasant side effects. For all of these reasons, doctors want to reduce cases of the disease by any other means to avoid using the now-precious antibiotics wherever possible.

What are the reasons the writer gives for bacteria becoming resistant to antibiotics?

- A An increasing number of patients are being kept in isolation.
- B Expensive antibiotics cause side effects which make the bacteria resistant.
- C Antibiotics are fed to animals and this causes the animals to become resistant.
- D Naturally resistant bacteria pass information to non-resistant bacteria.
- E Doctors are using antibiotics too frequently.
- F Some antibiotics only work on specific types of bacteria.
- G Farm animals are growing faster and therefore carry more bacteria.

## Re-order paragraphs

### TIP STRIP

Reference words, e.g. *He, him* refer to someone who has been mentioned before. Use this to help you order the text.

In Question 1, Sentence D gives details about the work of Esperanto's inventor; Sentence C refers to him by name, so it must come somewhere before Sentence D.



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you drag paragraphs from the left and drop them into the correct order on the right.

The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 35 for help.

The text boxes in the left panel have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order by dragging the text boxes from the left panel to the right panel.

1

- A Esperanto had some early success, but the intervention of two world wars did not help its wider adoption. In the Second World War, some leaders thought it was a secret language that could be used by spies.
- B There's hope that the Internet will further assist the spread of the language. Wikipedia already has 215,000 pages in Esperanto, and there are several translation and social media apps on the market.
- C The artificial language of Esperanto was invented in 1887 by the Polish doctor Ludwik Zamenhof, who hoped that a language designed to be spoken by everyone, would contribute to world peace.
- D He made it as easy to learn as possible, with no irregular verbs, a vocabulary adapted from the Latin languages, and a simple grammar without gender or case.
- E However, Esperanto survived the twentieth century and spread by word of mouth and via books, newspaper articles, and four feature-length movies.

TEST  
2

READING

2

- A Also, prolonged periods in space trapped in a tiny capsule could have serious psychological consequences for the crew. Having more room to move about, exercise and enjoy entertainment facilities would help to offset these problems.
- B Sending astronauts to the planet Mars poses far greater problems than sending them to the moon, not least because a journey to the red planet will take nine months to complete.
- C Scientists are working on a way to overcome this problem. They are devising a system which will employ rockets to slow the craft down sufficiently for it to land on the surface of Mars.
- D This means the spacecraft will have to be very large because it will need to carry vast amounts of fuel and food, not just to get to Mars but to return as well.
- E While giant spaceships might help to reduce astronauts' stress, they themselves create a problem. Their enormous weight makes it impossible to use the standard lunar landing procedure.

## TIP STRIP

Read the text for overall meaning, e.g. Text 1 is about cryptocurrency. Then look for clues in words that collocate, e.g. *lose touch with reality*.

## Reading: Fill in the blanks



In the test, there are 4–5 tasks. For each task, you drag the words at the bottom of the text and drop them into the correct space in the text. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 37 for help.

In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.

- 1 The cryptocurrency Bitcoin has been making headlines recently. Financial experts fear it is a bubble which is could be near to bursting <sup>1</sup> . The currency has risen in value by an incredible 400 per cent this year alone, and many fear it has lost <sup>2</sup>  with reality. Compared to other investments such as shares, which pay a percentage of the profits to shareholders, or buying and renting out property, Bitcoin is not <sup>3</sup>  on anything of measurable value in the real world.

based spot deviated touch sense point

- 2 Advertising companies present their clients' products as low in sugar in an <sup>1</sup>  to appeal to the health-conscious public. This is especially <sup>2</sup>  in the soft-drinks market. However, this <sup>3</sup>  is worrying the authorities whose job it is to look after the nation's well-being. They say that while a low-sugar drink may have health benefits, because it is marketed as a brand, it <sup>4</sup>  the buying of all drinks—even super-sugary ones—which bear the same brand name.

persuades attempt wish trend noticeable fashion encourages

In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.

3 Published in 1925, *The Great Gatsby* is a novel by the American writer F. Scott Fitzgerald. It is the story of a man who has a single <sup>1</sup> in life—to be reunited with a woman he had met sometime in his past. His early life was one of <sup>2</sup> poverty but he manages to <sup>3</sup> enormous wealth through various means, and eventually finds the woman of his dreams. Tragedy soon follows, however, because he is found dead shortly after his re-encounter in his own swimming pool.

direction aim extreme highest increase acquire

4 During the twentieth century, Spain tackled its water problems by building numerous dams and reservoirs <sup>1</sup> the country. In some cases, small towns had to be relocated to <sup>2</sup> the artificial flooding of valleys to take place. Officials thought little at the time about the historical significance of some of the older buildings <sup>3</sup> behind, including ruins dating to Roman times. The current <sup>4</sup>, however, has caused a 25 per cent drop in reservoir water levels, revealing secrets of the past which haven't been seen for decades.

allow throughout drought left along give seen

5 The University of Granada is <sup>1</sup> a thirty-hour course in business English with special emphasis on the language used in marketing and advertising. Students will study authentic campaigns and there will be simulated case studies in which they will <sup>2</sup> their own strategies for new product development. Guest speakers from local businesses will be invited to give talks, and students will have an <sup>3</sup> to experience a working day in a company's offices.

emphasis opportunity occasion offering devise discover

## TIP STRIP

Think about the grammar and vocabulary as well as the meaning for each gap. Look at Text 1, Question 1: Which linking word is used to signal a contrast? In Question 2, how do you form the superlative of short adjectives? For Question 3, which relative pronoun is used after a non-defining relative clause (after a comma)? For Question 4, which verb collocates with *danger*? and for Question 5, which noun collocates with *mortality*?

## Reading &amp; writing: Fill in the blanks



In the test, there are 5–6 tasks. For each task, you have a text with several gaps. You select the correct answer for each gap from the drop-down list on the screen. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 40 for help.

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate choice for each blank.

1 The Black Mamba, a snake native to East Africa, is not in fact black <sup>1</sup> [ ] a grey to olive-brown colour. Its name derives from the black colouring on the inside of its mouth. It is one of the <sup>2</sup> [ ] snakes in the world, able to attain speeds of up to 20 kilometers an hour. It is also one of the most poisonous reptiles in the world. The venom of a Black Mamba, <sup>3</sup> [ ] is injected through two hollow teeth or fangs at the front of the mouth, contains fast-acting toxins that <sup>4</sup> [ ] damage to the victim's nervous system and heart. One bite from this snake contains enough venom to kill ten people. Without medical assistance, the mortality <sup>5</sup> [ ] of this poison is 100 per cent and a person bitten by a Black Mamba will die within five hours.

- |   |           |        |             |             |
|---|-----------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A and     | B or   | C almost    | D but       |
| 2 | A fastest | B fast | C most fast | D more fast |
| 3 | A when    | B who  | C which     | D that      |
| 4 | A cause   | B make | C avoid     | D force     |
| 5 | A rating  | B rate | C rated     | D rates     |

2 Vinegar has been used for hundreds of years as a food <sup>1</sup> [ ] and as a sterilizing agent. <sup>2</sup> [ ], vinegar is now known to produce a number of health benefits. It contains antioxidants that help prevent the aging process in body tissue and may also make it effective <sup>3</sup> [ ] fighting cancer. In particular, one Japanese rice vinegar <sup>4</sup> [ ] to inhibit the growth of cancer cells in the colon and bladder. Vinegar may also help to suppress the appetite, which could combat obesity. In one experiment, volunteers who consumed two tablespoons of vinegar daily for four weeks lost weight, while those who consumed the same amount of cranberry juice <sup>5</sup> [ ] weight. Finally, vinegar might be beneficial for your mind as well as your body. Studies have demonstrated that vinegar consumption improves the brain's reasoning and memory <sup>6</sup> [ ].

- |   |                 |                   |                |                  |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | A preserving    | B preserve        | C preservative | D preserved      |
| 2 | A Although      | B In addition     | C Firstly      | D Another        |
| 3 | A on            | B of              | C about        | D in             |
| 4 | A has been show | B have been shown | C has be show  | D has been shown |
| 5 | A put on        | B carried off     | C got on       | D put off        |
| 6 | A influences    | B powers          | C thoughts     | D dreams         |

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer for each blank.

3 Sinkholes are holes in the ground of <sup>1</sup> widths and depths. The widest, measuring 80 kilometres, is the Qattara Depression in Egypt; the deepest one is in China, descending 662 metres. Sinkholes occur in areas where the underlying rock <sup>2</sup> or eroded by water containing a high concentration of acid. Water becomes acidic <sup>3</sup> it absorbs carbon dioxide from soil and dead plants. This water creates a cavity or hole in the rock which gets bigger over time. The earth covering the cavity <sup>4</sup> into the hole beneath when it can no longer support <sup>5</sup> own weight, and in some cases, the weight of buildings and roads that have been constructed on top of it.

- |   |                 |             |                     |                      |
|---|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A varying       | B moving    | C sinking           | D changing           |
| 2 | A is dissolving | B dissolves | C will be dissolved | D has been dissolved |
| 3 | A why           | B then      | C when              | D before             |
| 4 | A collapses     | B reduces   | C climbs            | D breaks             |
| 5 | A her           | B his       | C its               | D their              |

4 For many years, agricultural unions have been protesting about the retail price of milk, believing that it is too low to cover the cost of production and that it will force many dairy farmers <sup>1</sup> of business. Indeed, today there are fewer than 10,000 dairy farmers in the UK as compared to 36,000 in 1995. This downward trend <sup>2</sup> with the deregulation of milk prices in 1984, when the traditional small-business milkman, who delivered door to door, could no <sup>3</sup> compete with local shops where milk could be purchased at a much lower price. Competition became even fiercer with the expansion of supermarket chains, and now a litre of milk is at its lowest price <sup>4</sup>.

There are fears that this problem will be compounded further if the European Union abolishes its quota system, which <sup>5</sup> the amount of milk a farmer can produce. It would mean that, in the future, some large dairy companies could dramatically increase their production and sale of milk in order to offset falling profits—a change that would completely destroy the UK dairy industry.

- |   |             |               |                 |                  |
|---|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | A away      | B out         | C down          | D across         |
| 2 | A has begun | B beginning   | C began         | D to begin       |
| 3 | A better    | B further     | C much          | D longer         |
| 4 | A ever      | B never       | C soon          | D then           |
| 5 | A restricts | B restricting | C be restricted | D be restricting |

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer for each blank.

5 As a young man the artist, Francisco Goya, was <sup>1</sup> the works of Rembrandt and Velázquez and he copied their styles. <sup>2</sup> the 1770's he was commissioned to paint portraits of the Spanish Royal family, often portraying them as comical figures, but Goya lost his sense of humour in 1792 when he became deaf as the result of a serious illness. His painting style <sup>3</sup> darker to match his increasingly pessimistic attitude towards life. After the Franco-Spanish war in 1814, he painted the masterpiece 'The Third of May', which depicts the true horror of war. Of all the periods in Goya's career, however, it is the work he completed shortly before his death that attracts <sup>4</sup> critical attention. In particular, *The Black Paintings*, a collection of fourteen disturbing and sometimes grotesque images, are difficult to categorize. Many experts think that they express Goya's declining mental state, his <sup>5</sup> of faith in humanity, and his fear of death.

- |   |               |               |                 |                  |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | A inspired of | B inspired by | C inspired for  | D inspired about |
| 2 | A During      | B For         | C While         | D Along          |
| 3 | A to becoming | B become      | C became        | D to become      |
| 4 | A the many    | B the much    | C the more      | D the most       |
| 5 | A gain        | B possession  | C disappearance | D loss           |