Use of English PART 1

TASK INFORMATION

- In Part 1, you read a text which has eight gaps (plus one example).
- For each gap, there is a choice of four words or phrases: (A, B, C or D). You need to choose the correct word or phrase to complete each gap.
- The task tests your understanding of the text and your knowledge of vocabulary.
- The gapped word may be part of a collocation (e.g. pay attention), phrasal verb or set phrase.
- Sometimes your choice of a word or words for a gap Will depend on the meaning of the whole text or a large section of the text, and not just the words immediately around the gap.
- Sometimes your choice Will depend on grammatical words that come immediately before or after the gap, such as prepositions. e.g. He objected to the comments.

IDENTIFYING COLLOCATIONS

1. Choose the four correct collocations in the following sets.

1. **make** a difference / sense / some research / an exception / trouble / damage
2. **do** your best / the shopping / some changes / a reservation /someone a favour / harm
3. **have** an experience / an effect / patience / a row / harm / place
4. **take** word with someone / notice / something for granted / pleasure / a choice /turns
5. **put** pressure on someone / something into practice / a mess / foot on something / an end to something / your mind to something
6. **give** a talk / your word / something for granted / credit to someone / use of / someone a chance
7. **set** an example / a record / an alarm / an excuse / a fuss / fire to something
8. **keep** a promise / pity on someone / a diary / a secret/ in touch / an impact on something

2. Choose one of the collocations from Exercise 1 to complete each sentence.

1. Last year, Amy _____ for the fastest-ever 1500 metres run by a student at her school.
2. 'Will you _____ that you won't tell anyone else about this?' Sarah asked Philip.
3. After Sachiko moved back to Japan from Los Angeles, she _____ with her friend Ana by email.

Tip
A collocation is two or more words that often go together. For example: fast food and NOT quick food X; make a cup of tea and NOT do a cup of tea X. When words collocate, they sound natural together.
If they don't collocate, they sound unnatural together.

Tip
If you're not sure whether words collocate, you can look them up in learners' dictionaries and in collocation dictionaries.

Tip
When you practise doing Part 1 tasks, keep a record of any collocations that are new to you

Tip
There are several different types of collocations, e.g. verb + noun (make a mistake);
noun verb (dogs bark);
adjective + noun (heavy rain);

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4. Last year, I _____ with my neighbour because his motorbike was blocking my front gate, and we didn't speak to each other again for ages.
5. Maria and Pawel _____ to cook the dinner; Maria does it one day and Pawel does it the next.
6. Whenever Jim really _____ learning something new, he usually succeeds.
7. 'Robbie, could you _____, please? Could you help me fix my bike?' asked Michael.
8. Kate _____ to get her students to work hard but some of them didn't pay much attention to her.

adverb + adjective (fully aware).

3. Choose the correct adverb (A, B, C or D) to complete each gap.

1. Camille was ... disappointed when she only came third in the 800 metre race.
A sharply B bitterly C fiercely D crossly

2. Cliff was ... moved by the sad story that his grandmother told him.
A soundly B heavily C widely D deeply

3. The decision to build a new bridge across the river was ... controversial.
A solidly B firmly C highly D strongly

4. The local newspaper played a ... important role in the campaign against poor air quality.
A vitally B chiefly C completely D principally

5. House prices in the capital City are ... high.
A vastly B hugely C extremely D greatly

6. Public transport in the region is ... subsidised by the government, so fares are low.
A firmly B heavily C thickly D solidly

7. Advice on how to invest your savings is much more ... available than it used to be.
A thoroughly B largely C widely D highly

8. Research suggests that regular exercise and a feeling of being happy are ... linked.
A nearly B finely C exactly D closely

UNDERSTANDING THE PRECISE MEANING OF WORDS

Choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) to complete each gap.

1. Young people in my region used to feel cut off from other young people, but this changed with the ... of social media.
A design B issue C arrival D result

2. Environmental research shows that much more should be done to ... certain species in the local area which are regarded as endangered.
A overcome B protect C expose D control

3. It's ... what the key is to achieving success in this type of business. No one seems to know.
A unbelievable B unfair C unclear D undeniable

4. I took part in a very interesting psychological experiment. I was one of about 100 ... of various ages and backgrounds.
A members B participants C players D entrants

Tip
Part 1 questions often test understanding of the exact meanings of words rather than knowledge of collocations.
e.g. The shop manager is concerned about the way her staff are noticed / impressed/ treated by certain customers, many of whom can be very rude. Staff can be noticed, impressed and treated by customers, so all three words are acceptable collocations. However, many of whom can

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5. My brother was on the... of joining the police force, but then he changed his mind.

A edge B border C line D point

be very rude indicates that the sentence is about the customers' behaviour, so treated is the correct option in this sentence.

ACTION PLAN

1. Look at the title and think about what the subject of the text will be.
2. Read the whole text quickly to get a general idea of the topic.
3. Look carefully at the words before and after each gap. Is there a word you can think of that would fit the gap?
4. Look carefully at the options for each question and eliminate those you know are incorrect.
5. The options have similar meanings, so you need to choose the word that combines with the words on either side of the gap.
6. Sometimes only one option is correct grammatically, so look closely at words such as prepositions before or after the gap.
7. If you get stuck on one question, move on to the next one. You may have a better idea if you go back to it after you have completed the whole text.
8. When you have chosen an answer for every gap, read through the text again and make sure that each word makes sense in the context of the text as a whole.

Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

A. 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 suppose **B** picture **C** conceive **D** presume

Would you rather win a silver or bronze medal?

Try to **(0) .....** yourself as an athlete in an Olympic event. We can **(1) .....** assume you'd want to win, and, if that wasn't possible, you'd prefer to **(2) .....** up second rather than third. However, research **(3) .....** that the reality may be different.

In one study, volunteers assessed athletes' faces as they waited for their medals. In particular, they looked out for athletes with a 'Duchenne smile', which is thought to show happiness and is **(4) .....** by a raising of the mouth and a crinkling round the eyes. Gold medal winners were rated as happiest, but those in second place seemed less happy than bronze medallists. Researchers also found that the **(5) .....** by which a medal was won or lost appeared important: silver medallists who **(6) .....** lost out on gold were significantly less happy than those who only just beat the third-placed athlete.
Do Silver medallists **(7) .....** on how they might have won gold, whereas bronze medallists just feel lucky to win something? We can't be sure, but researchers think comparative performance may greatly affect the **(8) .....**of happiness.

1. A soundly	**B** steadily	**C** safely	**D** strongly
2. A take	**B** come	**C** make	**D** end
3. A exposes	**B** suggests	**C** notifies	**D** admits
4. A characterised	**B** featured	**C** constituted	**D** specified

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5. A distance	**B** area	**C** size	**D** limit
6. A tightly	**B** finely	**C** closely	**D** narrowly
7. A wonder	**B** reflect	**C** consider	**D** evaluate
8. A impact	**B** conclusion	**C** feeling	**D** search

ADVICE

1. Only one of these adverbs collocates with 'assume'. It might help to think of the adjectives that these adverbs are formed from - then see which one seems to fit best in this phrase: 'It is ... to assume that ...'.
2. One of these phrasal verbs means eventually finish'.
3. Only one of these verbs is o normal collocation with 'research'.
4. Think about the meaning here. The correct word with 'by means 'has the following typical qualities'.
5. One of these words is often used in connection with races.
6. Only one of these adverbs collocates with 'lose'.
7. Only one of these verbs fits with the preposition 'on'.
8. Think about the meaning here. Which of these nouns would you normally think of in connection with the words that come after the gap?

Use of English PART 1

REVIEW

Answer the questions about Reading and Use of English Part 1. If you need help, read the Task information on page 50.

1. Is it a good idea to read the whole text before starting to complete the gaps?
2. Do questions have more than one possible answer?
3. Is the task a test of vocabulary?
4. Is it possible to answer some questions by elimination?
5. Will any of the questions test knowledge of phrasal verbs?
6. Will any of the questions test knowledge of key phrases and idioms?

USEFUL LANGUAGE: USING THE CORRECT PHRASAL VERBS

Complete the sentences below with phrasal verbs from the box. Put the verbs in the correct forms. There are two verbs in the box that you don't need to use.

turn out - take on - brush up - cut down - take off - put forward - pass by - cater for - get over -come across

1. When I was looking for a book in the library, I _____ a fascinating study of population changes.
2. Sales of the new car have _____ in the last two months.
3. Green's are the latest supermarket chain to announce that they're _____ on plastic packaging.
4. Carole decided to _____ on her Spanish before she went to Mexico for her holiday.
5. It took me ages to _____ my cold and I was off work all week.
6. Ling Mee wants to _____ a suggestion about improving the sports facilities in the college.
7. One good thing about the art school is that it has courses which _____ all ages.
8. Jane _____ a lot of extra work last year, and she ended up working most weekends.

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Tip
In this part, you often need to choose the correct phrasal verb to fill a gap. You might need to choose a whole phrasal verb or just part of one.

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USEFUL LANGUAGE: CHOOSING THE RIGHT WORDS IN FIXED PHRASES

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

> **Tip**
> In this part, you are often tested on your knowledge of phrases. To fill a gap, you might need to choose the whole phrase or part of one.

1. I thought Maisie did really well in the diving competition, bearing in *mind/view/ thought* how young she is.
2. I'm not going to tell you how much I earn - it's none of your *affair/ business/ concern* really.
3. When it *goes/comes* to doing jobs around the house, Terry is really helpful.
4. I would give you a lift, but I don't have a car at my *disposal/benefit/availability* at the moment.
5. Javier always went to great *extents/ heights/ lengths* to make sure that Anna was included in all the family activities.
6. The construction of the new bridge was completed ahead of *programme/ schedule/ calendar*, which, for a project that size, was unusual.

Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

B. 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 stand **B** experience **C** support **D** bear

When audience members save the day

At a recent performance of the opera La Bohême, the singer playing the main male role began to **(0) .....** problems with his voice and was unable to carry on. Fortunately, an audience member, Charles Castronovo, offered to stand in, and the evening's performance was **(1) .....** .

In fact, 'audience member' doesn't quite **(2) .....** justice to Castronovo. He is a tenor of some **(3) .....** . Castronovo sang from the side of the stage, while the normal Singer acted. After the final act, Castronovo joined the cast on stage and received loud **(4) .....** from the audience. In fact, the occasion was so emotional that many tears were **(5) .....** in the audience.

Such a turn of **(6) .....** is rare, but in 2004, the baritone Ian Vayne attended a production of the opera *Carmen* and ended up **(7) .....** the role of Escamillo after the original singer suddenly fell ill in Act 1. More recently, a concert in London was saved by the last-minute substitution of Milly Forrest, the venue's cloakroom attendant. Milly was also, as it **(8) .....**, a trained soprano singer.

9. A preserved	**B** rescued	**C** maintained	**D** secured
10. A give	**B** put	**C** do	**D** make
11. A renown	**B** position	**C** mark	**D** reputation
12. A consent	**B** regard	**C** honour	**D** applause
13. A dropped	**B** shed	**C** cast	**D** spilt
14. A events	**B** matters	**C** incidents	**D** affairs
15. A filling out	**B** bringing about	**C** taking over	**D** covering up
16. A goes	**B** occurs	**C** appears	**D** happens

ADVICE

1. Read paragraphs 1 and 2 carefully and ask yourself what Castronovo did at this performance of the opera. This may help you decide what the correct answer is here.
2. The correct verb is port of a fixed phrase: 'to ...justice to someone'.
3. The word needed here has a similar meaning to 'fame'.
4. Think about how the audience would have felt about Castronovo at the end of the performance and how they would have shown their feelings.
5. Only one of these verbs collocates with 'tears'.
6. The sentence containing gap 6 refers to the unexpected things that happened at the performance of the opera. Also, the missing word is part of a fixed phrase: 'a turn of...'
7. If you read the text carefully, you find out that Ian Vayne played the part of Escamillo instead of the original Singer.
8. Which of the phrasal verbs means 'replacing someone (in a job or role)?
9. The missing word is part of a fixed phrase.

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C. 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 praised **B** honoured **C** credited **D** admired

Violins and the human voice

The sixteenth-century instrument-maker Andrea Amati is **(0) .....** with inventing the modern violin. Over a hundred years later, another Italian, Antonio Stradivari, introduced adjustments to Amati's designs, creating violins that are now **(1) .....** considered to be the finest ever made. But why do these violins sound so beautiful? Where does the secret to their brilliance **(2) .....** ?

Recent research suggests that it **(3) .....**from the way their sounds **(4) .....** to the human voice. Scientists recorded antique violins and compared them with the sounds of male and female vocalists. Their **(5) .....** focus was on 'formants', harmonic tones characteristic of human voices, and they found that Amati violins produced 'formants' similar to those of bass and baritone singers, while those of Stradivari violins were similar to tenors and altos. 'Stradivari violins clearly possess female singing qualities,' said one researcher, cand this may well **(6) .....** to their perceived sweetness. '

The **(7) .....** between the violins and human voices is not accidental. 'Early violins accompanied songs and dances,' said the researcher. 'It's conceivable that Amati and Stradivari wanted instruments that could **(8) .....** into the music by imitating human voices.'

1.	**A** highly	**B** widely	**C** greatly	**D** strongly
2.	**A** stand	**B** rest	**C** sit	**D** lie
3.	**A** stems	**B** flows	**C** runs	**D** grows
4.	**A** approach	**B** comply	**C** correspond	**D** accord
5.	**A** specific	**B** prevalent	**C** eminent	**D** accurate
6.	**A** deliver	**B** generate	**C** assist	**D** contribute
7.	**A** sympathy	**B** resemblance	**C** coherence	**D** sameness
8.	**A** suit	**B** match	**C** blend	**D** mingle

D. 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 hand **B** favour **C** support **D** benefit

Saying 'Thank you'

If you do someone a **(0) .....**, you might assume they would normally say 'Thank you'. However, recordings of more than a thousand casual conversations between friends and family around the world **(1) .....** that this is not necessarily the **(2) ..... .**

A study of how often people **(3) .....** gratitude for a relatively trivial act found that 'Thank you', or words with the same meaning, occurred only once in every 20 interactions. There were some differences between the eight languages recorded, but even in the language which featured 'Thank you' most, it was only observed in 14% of exchanges. The researchers say 'Thank you' is **(4) .....** for unusual requests, and they also point to its standard use in more formal **(5) ..... .**

Experts believe the global reluctance to **(6) .....** helpful acts does not indicate rudeness. Rather, it demonstrates that close-knit groups take co-operation for **(7) ..... .** 'Social life **(8) .....** because it is in our nature to ask for help and pay back in kind, rather than just words,' said a researcher. 'There is an unspoken agreement that people will co-operate.'

1.	**A** display	**B** uncover	**C** expose	**D** reveal
2.	**A** point	**B** matter	**C** case	**D** event
3.	**A** assert	**B** express	**C** utter	**D** announce
4.	**A** reserved	**B** devoted	**C** engaged	**D** maintained
5.	**A** backgrounds	**B** settings	**C** sites	**D** frames
6.	**A** admit	**B** realise	**C** perceive	**D** acknowledge
7.	**A** given	**B** agreed	**C** granted	**D** established
8.	**A** thrives	**B** grows	**C** booms	**D** shines

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E. 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 feature **B** matter **C** point **D** character

Goals

An obsession with achieving goals is a common **(0)** ..... of life in many parts of the world today. From childhood, people are encouraged to **(1)** ..... goals, and then strive to achieve them. This means people accomplish things they wouldn't otherwise have managed, but such a narrow focus can **(2)** ..... to problems.

One problem is that after reaching a goal, the **(3)** ..... of achievement is often brief, and you're left unsure where to direct the energy you've been using to **(4)** ..... your goals. Another issue is that you're so used to pushing, often well beyond your **(5)** ..... , that you don't recognise the need for recovery time. Also, while you're so focused on one thing, other demands in life inevitably **(6)** ..... up, and it's easy to lose **(7)** ..... of those aspects of life which replenish you - relationships, exercise and hobbies.

What can be done? Besides allowing time to recover and **(8)** ..... neglected needs, it helps if you divide the process of achieving a goal into small steps and reward yourself each time you reach one. It's the process that brings happiness, not the endpoint.

1.	**A** lay	**B** fit	**C** set	**D** mark
2.	**A** result	**B** lead	**C** trigger	**D** cause
3.	**A** flavour	**B** mood	**C** taste	**D** sense
4.	**A** pursuing	**B** searching	**C** persisting	**D** aspiring
5.	**A** margins	**B** limits	**C** borders	**D** restrictions
6.	**A** pile	**B** climb	**C** grow	**D** rise
7.	**A** touch	**B** vision	**C** sight	**D** mind
8.	**A** respond	**B** attend	**C** engage	**D** address

F. 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 informed **B** announced **C** reported **D** notified

A lost Amazonian civilisation

In the early years of the 16th century, the first Europeans to travel to the Amazon region **(0)** ..... seeing widespread settlements, including cities and roads. These accounts were subsequently **(1)** ..... as fantasies, however, and for centuries the region was considered a largely untouched wilderness.
In recent decades, however, deforestation has helped reveal evidence, mainly in the **(2)** ..... of large earthworks, of extensive ancient settlements. In one recent study of a **(3)** ..... remote part of the Amazon, researchers **(4)** ..... satellite images and identified 81 ancient sites, **(5)** ..... from single hamlets to large fortified villages. The team also visited many sites and came **(6)** ..... fragments of ceramics and other traces of human presence.

These discoveries have added **(7)** ..... to the idea that populations in the Amazon were much greater than once thought, and it is now estimated that as many as 10 million people lived there. What happened to them all? According to one expert, 'Diseases travelled faster than people, and populations were weakened by European diseases, like smallpox, even before Europeans ever **(8)** ..... foot in the area.'

1.	**A** declined	**B** dismissed	**C** denied	**D** dispelled
2.	**A** form	**B** model	**C** pattern	**D** feature
3.	**A** virtually	**B** roughly	**C** practically	**D** relatively
4.	**A** sought	**B** probed	**C** scoured	**D** peered
5.	**A** ranging	**B** lining	**C** covering	**D** grading
6.	**A** over	**B** about	**C** across	**D** through
7.	**A** size	**B** force	**C** charge	**D** weight
8.	**A** left	**B** set	**C** put	**D** stepped

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