

Use of English PART 2

TASK INFORMATION

- In Part 2, you read a text which has eight gaps (plus one example).
- You have to complete each gap correctly, using one word only.
- The main focus of the task is on grammar and common words and expressions used to structure a text.
- Sometimes more than one answer to a question is possible (for example, both it and whether may fit). In this case, either response Will be marked as correct.
- You must spell each word correctly, but both UK and US spellings are allowed.
- The answer Will always be a single word. Remember not to use contractions, as these count as two words. e.g. doesn't = two words.

USEFUL LANGUAGE: RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Complete each gap in the sentences with an appropriate relative pronoun.

1. Pete forgot _____ he had left his keys and he took ages to find them.
2. We can't understand _____ the authorities are so unwilling to change their position.
3. The most memorable part of Jackie's holiday was she and _____ she and her family went on a whale-watching boat trip.
4. Ahmed had problems with the internet connection, at _____ point he decided to stop working for the day.
5. The staff in the finance department are eager to find out _____ is to be appointed as their new manager.
6. No one expected Terry to win a race this year, but that is exactly _____ happened last weekend.
7. As a child, Alison collected sea Shells, many of _____ she still has at home.
8. I'm not sure _____ car that is, but it's been parked in the same place for over a week.

TIP

The missing grammatical words could include: prepositions (e.g. in, with), articles (a, an, the), pronouns (e.g. she, them), determiners (e.g. this, those), relative pronouns (e.g. which, who), parts of verbs (e.g. be, been), modal verbs (e.g. could, Will), particles of phrasal verbs (e.g. set up/down), conjunctions (e.g. and, although) and parts of phrases (e.g. in order to).

USEFUL LANGUAGE: ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION

Complete the gaps in the sentences with the correct preposition.

1. Helen has always been very good _____ solving problems.
2. Historically, the region has always been associated _____ rice-growing.
3. Portugal is renowned _____ the quality and beauty of its tiles.
4. Eliana's experiences are very typical _____ young people doing internships these days.
5. Local businesses were strongly opposed _____ the introduction of a new property tax.
6. My father will soon be eligible _____ a pension.
7. The band have received some negative reviews, so they're rather wary _____ journalists now.
8. We're very grateful _____ all the support we've been given.
9. Faiza was exposed _____ lots of different types of music as she was growing up.
10. Gavin has doubts about the project and wasn't convinced _____ the latest reports.

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USEFUL LANGUAGE: VERB + NOUN + PREPOSITION

Circle the correct preposition in the following sentences.

1. It was very hard to make sense in / at / of what the caller to the radio programme was saying.
2. Fortunately, Suresh made a speedy recovery from / of / with his illness.
3. The coaches took great pride at / in / for the progress that the team made last year.
4. I have to keep an eye to / for / on my sister's flat while she's away.
5. We feel that the company has lost sight about / from / of its original objectives.
6. The security staff had to take the blame for / about / on the robbery at the shopping mall yesterday.
7. Latecomers aren't usually allowed in, but the staff made an exception from / for / about several people today because of the traffic problems.
8. Olaf has been put in charge of / for / to the new advertising campaign.

TIP

In Part 2, gaps often require words that connect different parts of a sentence. e.g. There were three people helping but it still took several hours to clean the house.

TIP

After you put a connecting word into a sentence, read the whole sentence again carefully to check that it makes sense.

USEFUL LANGUAGE: CONNECTING WORDS

Put the connecting words from the box into suitable groups in the table below.

when	whether... or not	whereas	either... or	because	unless	before	so as to
even though	neither... nor ...	so as not to	in spite of	in case	whether	as ... as	

Concession	Time	Condition
although / though despite	after until when	if even if
Comparison	Reason	Correlation
than rather than	so that in order to/that	both ... and not only ... but (also) ...

Use words from the table in Exercise I to complete the gaps in the sentences.

1. It would be nice to go out for a walk but let's wait _____ it stops raining.
2. _____ was the software quite original, but it was also very useful.
3. _____ resubmit his application for a scholarship, Duncan decided to write a completely new application.
4. The football match will start at 8 p.m. _____ the weather is so bad that it has to be delayed.
5. _____ having a Scottish name, Sonny's mother lived her whole life in India.
6. Matteo found it hard to tell _____ or not the lawyer was genuinely interested in helping him.
7. _____ the lake looks beautiful from a distance, once you get close up, you can see it's polluted.

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ACTION PLAN

1. Look at the title and read the whole text quickly to
2. get a general idea of the topic.
3. Look carefully at the words before and after each gap and decide what type of word each gap needs.
4. Write one word only in each gap. Don't write contractions, as these count as two words.
5. Read the sentences before and after the gapped phrase to check your answer makes sense.
6. Sometimes more than one answer is possible (e.g. although, though).
7. Make sure you spell the words correctly.
8. 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 when you have completed the whole text.
9. When you have chosen an answer for every gap, read the text again and check that each word makes sense in the context of the whole text.

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

A. For questions 9 - 16, 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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answersheet.

EXAMPLE:

0	A	T								
Blue diamonds										
<p>Blue diamonds are the world's most expensive diamonds, with some valued (0) over 350 million US dollars. However, no one knew (9) recently precisely where these rare stones came from. Most diamonds are formed from pure carbon under extreme heat 150 to 200 kilometres underground, and (10) is thought that volcanic eruptions bring them to the earth's surface. Research by scientists has revealed, however, that blue diamonds were probably formed somewhere (11) 600 and 800 kilometres down, in a part of the earth's interior known (12) the lower mantle. These researchers analysed 46 blue diamonds, all of (13) contained minerals only found in the lower mantle. (14) only were these stones formed four times nearer the earth's core (15) normal diamonds, but they also contain an element called boron that is mostly found on the earth's surface. What seems to have happened, (16) to the researchers, is that billions of years ago, rocks containing boron were carried down into the lower mantle by movements of the earth's tectonic plates, and were eventually returned to the surface by volcanic action.</p>										
ADVICE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Read the whole sentence and think about what word can collocate with 'recently'. 10. This is part of a passive structure. There's no mention of who thinks this about diamonds. 11. The word you need combines with 'and' two words later. 12. Here you need a preposition to go with 'known'. 13. The word here refers back to '46 blue diamonds'. 14. Read the whole of the sentence. The word needed here is part of a structure which holds together the two parts of the sentence. 15. Look at the first half of this sentence, from (14) to 'diamonds'. 16. The word you need here is part of a fixed phrase. You may not think of it as grammar. 										

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REVIEW

Answer the questions about Reading and Use of English Part 2. If you need help, read the Task information on page 58.

1. Is Part 2 mainly a test of vocabulary?
2. Will any of the gaps be parts of phrasal verbs or fixed phrases?
3. Can you write more than one word in a gap?
4. Is there more than one possible answer for some gaps?
5. Are contractions such as we're or won't acceptable answers?
6. Is it necessary to spell the words correctly?

USEFUL LANGUAGE: USING THE CORRECT VERB FORMS

Use the correct words from the box to complete the sentences below. There are more words in the box than you need, and you can use each word more than once. In some sentences, more than one answer is possible.

have – having – will – doing – had – might – could – was – would – being

1. The first time Elias heard the song, he knew it _____ be a big hit.
2. The markets in ancient Aztec cities are thought to _____ been large and sophisticated.
3. I'm not sure where Jeff is, but he _____ well be at the gym.
4. After _____ his teeth fixed and whitened, Barry looked quite different.
5. The meeting discussed the prospect of Hiri Sako _____ given an award for his contribution to physics.
6. After Sofia met Andre nothing _____ ever be the same for them again.
7. _____ been a teacher for almost 20 years, Fatima was used to dealing with adolescents.
8. The Monarch butterfly migrates from Canada to Mexico and, in _____ so, it travels thousands of kilometres.

TIP

If you think the gap requires a verb, it is likely to be a common auxiliary verb (be, has, did, etc.) or a modal verb (can, would, etc.) The only time when you might need a 'content' verb is for a fixed phrase or a very strong collocation (e.g. give birth, I couldn't believe my eyes).

USEFUL LANGUAGE: USING FIXED PHRASES

Complete the gaps in the sentences with the correct word.

1. They arrived at the lecture theatre early in _____ to get seats near the front.
2. _____ to Dr Akbar, some new medication for epilepsy is likely to be available quite soon.
3. The two men seemed to communicate _____ means of gestures and facial expressions.
4. As _____ as Schwartz was concerned, the issue had been dealt with in a satisfactory way.
5. Every _____ often, a new young athlete emerges who is far better than any of their peers.
6. Opportunities to travel like this are _____ and far between.

TIP

Some gaps in Part 2 require a word to complete a fixed phrase. Different parts of a phrase could be tested.
e.g. ... common with; OR in ... with.

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B. For questions 9 - 16, 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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answersheet.

EXAMPLE:

0	B	E	E	N							
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A nurse on the night shift

I've (0) a nurse for almost 30 years and I've pretty much seen everything. (9) you may be part of the happiest time of someone's life on one day, the next day you're helping patients through very tough experiences. Ups and downs are normal, (10) is shift work. In a unit (11) ours, we alternate between day and night shifts. There tend to (12) fewer managers and office staff around at night, but my job stays the same.

The secret to making it through the night is sleeping well between shifts. There's (13) worse than being exhausted, but needing to be awake and alert at three in the morning. You can't falter, because you're responsible (14) the lives of women and their babies. I'm generally a good sleeper, (15) it be at night or during the day, but if something goes wrong at work, it can be difficult. (16) long you've done the job, certain things can upset you. The good thing is that babies are generally very robust.

ADVICE

9. If you look at the whole of the second sentence, you will see that the writer is making a contrast. Which word can be used at the start of a sentence to link two contrasting ideas? There is more than one possible answer.
10. The idea expressed in this sentence is that 'ups and downs are normal and shift work is (normal) too'. Can you think of a word to put before 'is' which gives the idea of 'too' here?
11. You need a word that means 'similar to' here.
12. Which verb often follows 'There'?
13. Is the writer talking about something that's really difficult or something's that's not so bad?
14. You're looking for a preposition here.
15. You need a word that introduces two possible times: 'at night or during the day'.
16. The word you need here means 'no matter how (long)'.

C. For questions 9 - 16, 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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answersheet.

EXAMPLE:

0	I	F						
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Effective learning

At one time, many experts believed that students would become more effective learners (0) they were made aware of learning styles that suited them. (9) the 1980s onwards, theorists identified a number of learning styles, some of (10) were visual, verbal, auditory and kinaesthetic learning. A kinaesthetic learner, for example, would benefit from using their body and sense of touch when learning.

Over time, however, these concepts have fallen out of favour. 'They're (11) longer up to date,' says educational psychologist Dr Lorna Mulhall. 'Taking a flexible approach (12) than sticking to one particular learning style makes better sense. In my experience, (13) an active learner is usually the key to success.'

Research shows that (14) of the best ways to learn something is to imagine teaching it. 'Think about (15) you will explain it to someone in a classroom,' says Dr Mulhall. 'To teach something, you need to understand it.' Dr Mulhall also recommends some basic principles. These include 'finding the right environment, efficient note-taking and taking breaks. (16) comes a point where you can't absorb any more information and you need to do something different.'

D. For questions 9 - 16, 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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answersheet.

EXAMPLE:

0	A	F	T	E	R				
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Manuka honey

Manuka honey, produced in New Zealand by bees that pollinate the manuka tree, has become highly sought (0) as an alternative medicine. It is claimed to be effective in treating allergies, colds, flu, sore throats, infections and wounds. With a jar of genuine, undiluted manuka costing (9) to £100 in the UK, for example, it's (10) wonder that the food industry calls it 'liquid gold'.

But (11) beneficial is manuka in reality? The evidence is limited on (12) or not it helps with high cholesterol, diabetes and gastrointestinal problems - all conditions for (13) it has been marketed as an answer. But reputable studies have concluded that it can protect (14) damage caused by bacteria.

However, scientists are generally sceptical. '(15) benefits it may have in theory, or may be shown in laboratory trials, you need to think about volume,' says one. 'To obtain a significant antibacterial effect, you would need to consume huge quantities of high-grade manuka. And it's not as (16) the health benefits of manuka aren't available in other much cheaper foods and supplements.' to do something different.'

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E. For questions 9 - 16, 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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answersheet.

EXAMPLE:

0	O	N	E						
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The 'walk' button at pedestrian crossings

Waiting for the green signal to cross the road can be (0) of the most frustrating experiences of urban life. (9) pedestrian crossing buttons are installed at most traffic lights, many people ignore them, believing that pressing them (10) no difference. Are they right?

Traffic lights are controlled by computerised systems and vary considerably. (11) a rule, however, at a stand-alone pedestrian crossing away from a junction, pressing the button will turn the traffic lights red. How long you wait is a function of how long (12) the crossing light was last activated and the volume of traffic. On the Other hand, at most junctions and intersections, the system is set so the 'walk' button only functions between midnight and 7 a.m. In (13) words, for most of the day, the timing of the lights is fixed.

At all crossings, however, (14) the time of day or night, the button (15) ever needs to be pressed once. Pressing it multiple times will not cause the 'walk' signal to appear any sooner — (16) if you think it might.

F. For questions 9 - 16, 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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answersheet.

EXAMPLE:

0	W	H	I	L	E				
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Birds as 'language' learners

Birds gain life skills in various ways. (0) some of what they know is innate, some is acquired by direct experience. Scientists in Australia have been exploring a third way: a type of social learning, in (9) individual birds learn from others (10) than through direct experience.

Like many wild animals, birds listen to the alarm calls of other species, (11) it possible for them to take advantage of many eyes looking out (12) danger. The Australian scientists have found that the fairy wren, a small songbird, can learn those unfamiliar calls, (13) the bird that made the call even being visible.

The researchers trained fairy wrens, (14) the absence of any predator, by broadcasting unfamiliar sounds together with the alarm calls of other fairy wrens and other bird species. Initially, the fairy wrens didn't flee from the unfamiliar sounds. But after training, they usually (15) so. The results show the rapid way learning can occur. One researcher says: 'It's something that can come in handy, given (16) hard it can be to see predators and callers in many environments.'