

## [13.3.25] Practice Test

Full name: \_\_\_\_\_

### 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 known B common C popular D normal

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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### THE MUSTARD SHOP

Norwich, a city in the east of England, is a (0) ..... shopping centre for thousands of people. In particular, visitors love to (1) ..... the small, unusual shops hidden away in Norwich's narrow streets. The Mustard Shop is usually high on everybody's (2) ..... of interesting shops to see.

The (3) ..... between mustard, a type of sauce, and Norwich (4) ..... back to the nineteenth century. Jeremiah Colman began to make mustard in 1814 in a nearby village. The yellow fields, full of mustard flowers whose seeds were required for Colman's factory, soon changed the appearance of the local (5) ..... . The company (6) ..... rapidly and in 1854 it moved to a suburb on the (7) ..... of Norwich. By this time, Colman's mustard was famous in many countries. The company is still in (8) ..... and many people continue to enjoy eating mustard with meat, cheese and other food.

In 1973, the company opened The Mustard Shop. It is a careful reproduction of a typical mustard shop of a hundred years ago and sells a wide (9) ..... of mustards. Upstairs there is a small museum where visitors can (10) ..... a collection of old Colman's posters and an exhibition (11) ..... the history of mustard. It is a shop not to be (12) ..... when visiting Norwich.

- |    |              |              |              |                |
|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1  | A explore    | B enquire    | C research   | D analyse      |
| 2  | A account    | B brochure   | C list       | D guide        |
| 3  | A join       | B tie        | C union      | D link         |
| 4  | A comes      | B goes       | C belongs    | D leads        |
| 5  | A view       | B scenery    | C background | D nature       |
| 6  | A expanded   | B enlarged   | C increased  | D strengthened |
| 7  | A limits     | B frontiers  | C sides      | D outskirts    |
| 8  | A reality    | B fact       | C existence  | D force        |
| 9  | A amount     | B extent     | C range      | D set          |
| 10 | A review     | B watch      | C examine    | D remark       |
| 11 | A explaining | B announcing | C expressing | D discovering  |
| 12 | A unnoticed  | B missed     | C escaped    | D left         |

## Part 2

For questions **13–24**, 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 answer sheet.

Example: 

0	A	M	O	N	G														
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### DICTIONARIES

Dictionaries are **(0)** *among* the most important tools of self-education. **(13)** ..... Samuel Johnson wrote his influential English dictionary in the eighteenth century, the work kept him busy for seven years. At the end of that period he **(14)** ..... written the meanings of over forty thousand words. Most modern dictionaries require a **(15)** ..... deal less time and effort to write because writers often use earlier dictionaries **(16)** ..... a source of reference.

Nowadays, most dictionaries are put together by teams of writers, or lexicographers. Sometimes they need to work together in meetings; at other times they work independently of **(17)** ..... other, on different parts of the dictionary.

**(18)** ..... one time, the starting point for deciding on which words to include used to be the lexicographer's own knowledge. These days, teams **(19)** ..... use of a large collection of examples of **(20)** ..... only writing but also everyday speech, which is known as a *corpus*. Teams also refer **(21)** ..... books and articles about language as **(22)** ..... as asking experts in particular subjects about the more specialised words. Finally, ordinary people are asked to say what they think about the **(23)** ..... the words are defined and **(24)** ..... they find the examples provided helpful or not.

### 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	T	R	O	P	I	C	A	L										
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### ISLAND IN THE SUN

With its **(0)** .....*tropical*..... sunshine, clear, blue water and the warm welcome you will receive, this island is hard to beat as a holiday destination.

**TROPIC**

The island has something for everyone, but the **(25)** ..... west coast is the perfect **(26)** ..... for people who love water sports,

**DELIGHT**  
**CHOOSE**

such as water-skiing and windsurfing. For those who prefer a more relaxing holiday, there are beaches of fine, white sand, facing the calm Caribbean Sea and also an **(27)** ..... selection of restaurants, where the local seafood is **(28)** ..... recommended.

**IMPRESS**  
**HIGH**

Among the many other **(29)** ..... on the island are trips in a submarine – which allow you to explore the island’s fascinating coral reefs – Caribbean dancing and a jazz festival held **(30)** ....., early in January. It is also worth travelling along the wild east coast, where, because it faces the Atlantic Ocean, the weather is often **(31)** ..... . Sadly, this makes the coast rather **(32)** ..... for swimming, in contrast to the calmer beaches on the west coast. Getting round the island is not difficult, as car and bicycle hire is **(33)** ..... arranged, and there is an excellent road system, with a very **(34)** ..... bus service.

**ATTRACT**

**ANNUAL**

**STORM**  
**SUITABLE**

**EASY**  
**RELY**

## 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** A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

#### **DRIVEN**

We ..... a very friendly taxi driver.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were driven into town by', so you write:

Example: 

<b>0</b>	<i>WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY</i>
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Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

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**35** My views on this subject are exactly the same as yours.

#### **DIFFERENCE**

There ..... my views on this subject and yours.

**36** Sara knew that her brother had to leave by 5 o'clock.

#### **NECESSARY**

Sara knew that ..... her brother to leave by 5 o'clock.

**37** 'What's the height of the mountain?' Lee asked his father.

#### **HIGH**

Lee asked his father ..... was.

**38** The secretary said that they had run out of paper for the photocopier.

#### **LEFT**

The secretary said that there wasn't ..... for the photocopier.

39 I wished I'd done more to help.

**HAVING**

I regretted ..... more to help.

40 They will be selling tickets for the concert during the lunch hour.

**SALE**

Tickets for the concert will ..... during the lunch hour.

41 We played tennis despite the cold weather.

**EVEN**

We played tennis ..... cold.

42 The manager had the respect of everyone in the office.

**UP**

Everyone in the office ..... the manager.