

# Preparation • Reading and Use of English

## Part 1

This part of the Reading and Use of English paper focuses on vocabulary such as collocations. If words collocate, it means they are frequently used together.

Here are some examples:

- Noun + noun: a bank *statement* (not *record*) / a lawn *mower* (not *cutter*)  
Verb + noun: *take* a photo (not *make*) / *clean* your teeth (not *wash*)  
Adjective + noun: a *close* friend (not *near*) / a *blank* sheet of paper (not *empty*)  
Verb + adverb: speak *quietly* (not *silently*) / sleep *deeply* (not *thoroughly*)  
Adverb + adjective: *hugely* enjoyable (not *greatly*) / *highly* unlikely (not *strongly*)

- 1 Make common collocations by combining a word from list A with a word or phrase from list B. There are four each of the five types of collocation listed above.

- A act (verb) bitterly (adverb) computer (noun) draw (verb) drive (verb)  
eat (verb) fully (adverb) heart (noun) heavy (adjective) mutual (adjective)  
picture (noun) seat (noun) seriously (adverb) shake (verb) soft (adjective)  
strong (adjective) tell (verb) virtually (adverb) walk (verb) watch (verb)

- B attack aware belt briskly coffee cold the curtains dangerously drink  
frame friend hands healthily impossible injured screen suspiciously  
television traffic the truth

- 2 Use collocations from exercise 1 to complete the gaps in these sentences.

- a I arrived at work an hour late because of the \_\_\_\_\_ on the motorway.  
b I wore my thick coat because it was \_\_\_\_\_ when I left home.  
c It can damage your eyes if you spend too long staring at your \_\_\_\_\_.  
d I try to \_\_\_\_\_ by avoiding sugar and fatty foods.  
e In many countries it's normal to \_\_\_\_\_ when you meet someone.  
f If you're very tired, \_\_\_\_\_ can help you stay awake.  
g Road accidents are usually caused by people who \_\_\_\_\_.  
h He spoke so quickly that it was \_\_\_\_\_ to understand what he was saying.  
i In a court of law, all witnesses should \_\_\_\_\_.  
j You should always wear a \_\_\_\_\_ when you're travelling in a car.

**TIP**

In Reading and Use of English, a correct answer may be dependent on a preposition which follows a gap. Look at this example:

Some people find it harder than others to \_\_\_\_\_ with exams.

- A manage      B cope      C handle      D survive

Only the verb *cope* is followed by the preposition *with* + noun. When you learn a new verb, it is important to check and learn the prepositions which usually follow it.

- 3 Which prepositions normally follow these a) verbs b) nouns c) adjectives? Choose from this list:

about for from in of on to with

**a verbs**

- accuse someone \_\_\_\_\_ something  
 congratulate someone \_\_\_\_\_ something  
 lend something \_\_\_\_\_ someone  
 rely \_\_\_\_\_ someone to do something  
 share something \_\_\_\_\_ someone

**b nouns**

- feel anger \_\_\_\_\_ something  
 show curiosity \_\_\_\_\_ something  
 show enthusiasm \_\_\_\_\_ something  
 express an interest \_\_\_\_\_ something  
 show kindness \_\_\_\_\_ someone

**c adjectives**

- be afraid \_\_\_\_\_ something  
 be famous \_\_\_\_\_ something  
 be jealous \_\_\_\_\_ someone  
 be keen \_\_\_\_\_ something  
 be sorry \_\_\_\_\_ someone \_\_\_\_\_ something

- 4 Complete these sentences with the correct verbs, nouns or adjectives from exercise 3.
- I've always got on well with my sister. We've never been \_\_\_\_\_ of each other.
  - You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ someone of something if you have no proof.
  - Children who sleep with the light on are often \_\_\_\_\_ of the dark.
  - My brother expressed an \_\_\_\_\_ in football at a very early age.
  - The manager \_\_\_\_\_ the team on winning the cup for the second year running.

# Practice Test 1 • Reading and Use of English

## Part 1

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.

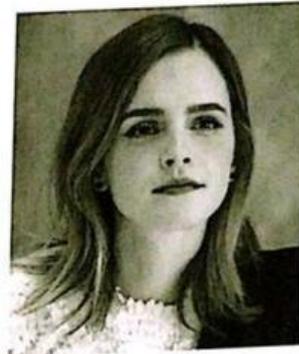
Example:

0 A knowledgeable B familiar C aware D conscious

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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## Emma Watson

If you have seen any of the Harry Potter films, you will be 0 \_\_\_\_\_ with the name Emma Watson as the actor who 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the part of Hermione Granger. Emma was born in Paris in April 1990 and was 2 \_\_\_\_\_ in acting from a very early age. She regularly took part in school plays, but her first professional 3 \_\_\_\_\_ was in the first *Harry Potter* film. This made her a superstar all 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the world.



In spite of spending much of her time acting, Emma did not give 5 \_\_\_\_\_ her education and, after 6 \_\_\_\_\_ school, she studied at Brown University in the USA and at Oxford University in the UK.

She has 7 \_\_\_\_\_ to star in films, but now also works as a fashion model for famous brands such as Burberry. In addition to all this, she has been appointed as a United Nations ambassador and is 8 \_\_\_\_\_ in a campaign which calls for equality between men and women.

- |                |               |             |                |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 A performed  | B represented | C played    | D appeared     |
| 2 A interested | B inspired    | C attracted | D enthusiastic |
| 3 A task       | B career      | C character | D role         |
| 4 A throughout | B over        | C about     | D through      |
| 5 A in         | B into        | C up        | D off          |
| 6 A leaving    | B abandoning  | C departing | D ending       |
| 7 A kept       | B maintained  | C remained  | D continued    |
| 8 A included   | B implicated  | C involved  | D related      |