

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** basically **B** naturally **C** regularly **D** necessarily

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

Why do we dream?

Dreams are **(0)** stories and pictures that our brains create when we're asleep. It is **(1)** knowledge that the majority of dreams take place while we're in deep sleep, and our eyes begin to move quickly under our eyelids. This is called Rapid Eye Movement, or REM. Although dreams can **(2)** at any point during the night, REM dreams are typically the most memorable and realistic.

Some experts believe that dreams are a way to **(3)** all the events of the day helping us to make **(4)** of what has happened. Others suggest that dreams are the result of our brains trying to solve **(5)** problems. Dreams may also be our brain's attempt to interpret what is going on around us while we sleep. For example, the sound of the radio may be included in the content of our dreams. **(6)**, dreaming could be a sort of clean-up operation, refreshing our minds in preparation for the next day. However, there are also experts who **(7)** that dreams have no real **(8)** at all.

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | A typical | B routine | C ordinary | D common |
| 2 | A exist | B result | C occur | D reveal |
| 3 | A deal | B process | C cope | D arrange |
| 4 | A reason | B logic | C point | D sense |
| 5 | A definite | B specific | C absolute | D determined |
| 6 | A Particularly | B Especially | C Alternatively | D Consequently |
| 7 | A claim | B realise | C wonder | D expect |
| 8 | A aim | B purpose | C intention | D design |

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 answer sheet.

Example: 0 OUT

Bed making made easy

Do you help (0) with jobs that need doing around the house? If you are anything (9) me, you do, but you hate making your bed! Well, there's good news, thanks (10) a Spanish company which has designed a bed that makes (11) You can press a button, which automatically makes the bed after you get out of it. Your bed will be made in just 50 seconds, leaving you time to do other things. As the inventor explained: 'Many people hate leaving home without (12) made their bed, but they are often in too (13) of a hurry to bother. For others, the job is simply (14) boring that they keep (15) it off until later. An unmade bed can be the cause of arguments between parents and their children.' The design of the bed making machine (16) being finalised now and the bed should be available for sale in the near future. Good news for lazy people!

For questions 17–24, 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 HISTORICAL

Young People and History

Most famous (0) figures are adults, and yet our world has also been shaped by children and teenagers.

HISTORY

The German (17) , Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855), made the first of several important (18) while he was still in elementary school. One day, his teacher asked him to add up all the numbers from 1 to 100. To the teacher's great surprise, Carl (19) the answer in seconds. The formula he devised to do this is still used by scientists worldwide to (20) them to come up with (21) to other maths problems.

MATHEMATICS

DISCOVER

Young people have also contributed to cultural history. In 1816, horror writing was changed forever when, at eighteen, Mary Shelley, the English (22) , began work on *Frankenstein*. US teenage fiction was changed (23) when 15-year-old S. E. Hinton wrote *The Outsiders* in 1965. Both these books gained long-lasting popularity, but the writers' ages are rarely mentioned. Now, however, there is far more interest in celebrating the many (24) of young people throughout history.

NOVEL

DRAMA