

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

Part 8

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 ORDER

Finding the right word

Essential tips

Remember: the gapped words will probably not be complex or specialised words. Most of them will be structural items like articles, pronouns or prepositions. A few may form a part of common expressions, etc.

Look at the whole sentence, or even bigger sections of the text, to see if the word you need is part of a longer or parallel structure. For example, you might need the word *other* in the expression *on the other hand*, which will be clear if you find *on one hand* in the previous sentence.

Question 12: The structure *as... as* is often used with adjectives to compare two things that are the same. Can you think of an expression with *as... as* that has the more abstract meaning of 'to the extent that'?

Question 14: This gap follows the word *insight*, which means 'understanding'. The preposition *of* usually follows *understanding*, but *insight* takes a different preposition.

Question 16: Read the whole sentence. The first part of the sentence must mean something like 'it seems that the Pirahã...'

Do people need words in (0) to think? A study of a tribe living in the Amazon basin could provide the answer to this age-old question. The Pirahã tribe (9) be small – there are only about 200 members all told – (10) they exhibit a fascinating cultural peculiarity. These people have no words for numbers, (11) from *one*, *two* and *many*. What is more, their words for *one* and *two* are very similar. As (12) as anyone can tell, this tribe has never had (13) sort of vocabulary for numbers, but they appear to survive quite well without it.

Could these people perhaps supply an insight (14) the way our minds work? When asked to count some objects, they could not get beyond two or three before starting to make mistakes. This applies even to adults who appear intelligent in (15) other way.

So it looks (16) though the Pirahã are not very good at counting simply because they lack a vocabulary for numbers. This would suggest that human beings cannot think if they have no words to do so.