# READING AND USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 15 minutes)

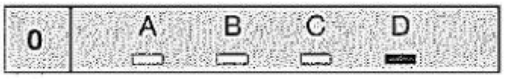
## Part 1

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** gather **B** produce **C** find **D** gain




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### Alfred Wainwright

Alfred Wainwright came from a relatively poor family but managed to **(0)** ..... qualifications in accountancy. However it is not for his skill in accountancy that he is **(1)** ..... but for his pictorial guidebooks to the English Lake District.

The Lake District is in the north-west of England and **(2)** ..... an area of some 2,292 square kilometres. As its name **(3)** ....., it is an area of lakes and mountains. Alfred first went there on a walking holiday in 1930 and immediately fell in love with the area.

He **(4)** ..... the Lake District into seven parts and wrote a guide for each of them. The guides **(5)** ..... entirely of copies of his hand-written manuscripts. All have descriptions of walks with hand-drawn maps and sketches of views from the summits of the different mountains. He intended the books to be just for his own personal **(6)** ..... but was eventually **(7)** ..... to publish them. They are beautiful books which **(8)** ..... as popular as ever.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **A** | reminded | **B** | recollected | **C** | referred | **D** | remembered |
| 2 | **A** | reaches | **B** | extends | **C** | ranges | **D** | covers |
| 3 | **A** | implies | **B** | represents | **C** | proves | **D** | means |
| 4 | **A** | distributed | **B** | assigned | **C** | divided | **D** | allocated |
| 5 | **A** | involve | **B** | consist | **C** | include | **D** | contain |
| 6 | **A** | application | **B** | use | **C** | employment | **D** | practice |
| 7 | **A** | persuaded | **B** | impressed | **C** | caused | **D** | influenced |
| 8 | **A** | stay | **B** | keep | **C** | continue | **D** | remain |

## Part 2

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 | T | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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### The origin of coins

According **(0)** ..... the Greek historian Herodotus (484–425 BC), the Lydian people were the first to use metallic coins. In fact, these earliest coins were made out **(9)** ..... electrum, a naturally-occurring mixture of gold and silver. The coins were first produced in the seventh century BC with a design on **(10)** ..... side only; the other was marked with simple punches. Each coin was assigned a value in units. Some coins were inscribed with names in Lydian script, but it is unclear **(11)** ..... these are names of kings or just of rich men who produced the coins. **(12)** ..... of the irregular size and shape of the coins, it must **(13)** ..... been difficult to tell one **(14)** ..... another, especially some of the smaller ones. Thus, many costs were expressed **(15)** ..... terms of the total weight of the coins required and transactions were completed by weighing the coins used together, **(16)** ..... than counting individual ones.

## Part 3

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 | A | C | T | I | V | I | T | Y |

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### Play

Play is an **(0)** ..... that all children take part in, whether alone or with others. In fact, play offers a wide **(17)** ..... of benefits for children and is vital for a child's learning and **(18)** ..... development. It is central to the formation of a child's personality and can help to increase the knowledge children need to cope with the challenges they encounter in school and at home. Play enables children to realise their potential and to find solutions to problems, thus allowing them to experience the **(19)** ..... that success brings.

**ACTIVE**
**VARY**
**EMOTION**
**SATISFY**

Experts tell us that it is **(20)** ..... to overestimate the **(21)** ..... of play as it is probably the most effective way that children have of trying out and mastering new skills. By opening children's minds to **(22)** ..... and imagination, play is indeed a good **(23)** ..... for life.

**POSSIBLE**
**IMPORTANT**
**CREATE**
**PREPARE**

However, as far as children themselves are concerned, the only value of play is quite simply in the fun and **(24)** ..... that it gives them.

**PLEASE**

## Part 4

For questions **25–30**, 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:** | **0** | *WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY* |
|---|---|---|

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

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**25** Martin never goes to bed without having a shower first.

**HAS**

Martin always ..... to bed.

**26** Tina was too frightened to stay in the house on her own.

**BEEN**

Tina would have stayed in the house on her own ..... so frightened.

**27** It will not be possible to buy tickets for the match until next Monday.

**SALE**

Tickets for the match will ..... until next Monday.

**28** The only vegetable that Helen dislikes is cabbage.

**VEGETABLES**

Helen ..... from cabbages.

**29** When Alex has finished his essay, a friend is going to check the spelling for him.

**CHECKED**

When Alex has finished his essay, he is going to ..... a friend.

**30** 'I'm sorry to disturb you when you're so busy,' said Tom.

**EXCUSE**

'Please ..... you when you're so busy,' said Tom.