

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE

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 answer on the sheet.

0 A inviting B attracting C involving D appealing

0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	-------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

New words for a dictionary

The editors of a new online dictionary are (0) the public to submit words that they would like to see in the dictionary. People are already sending in words, some of which they have (1) themselves – these will almost certainly not (2) in the dictionary!

When a new word is submitted, editors check newspapers, radio, television and social networks to see how (3) the word is used. They also (4) whether the word is likely to remain in use for more than one or two years. The evidence they collect will help them decide whether or not to put it in the dictionary.

Editors will (5) feedback on any words submitted by the public. Even words not accepted will (6) to be monitored over the following year. Editors need to be (7) of new words which emerge from areas such as popular culture and technology, so that their dictionary is a genuine (8) of the current language.

1	A set out	B made up	C brought out	D come up
2	A include	B show	C consist	D appear
3	A totally	B widely	C fully	D vastly
4	A consider	B regard	C prove	D rate
5	A state	B tell	C provide	D inform
6	A keep	B rest	C last	D continue
7	A familiar	B aware	C alert	D experience
8	A mark	B copy	C reflection	D imitation

TOTAL: 8 / RECEIVED: _____

PART 2: MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE

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.

Example: **0**

I	S																		
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Animal communication

It (0) sometimes said that animals use language. Certainly some animal species have developed amazingly sophisticated ways of communicating with (9) another.

But there are huge differences between the ways animals communicate and the ways human beings do. When animals make a sound, such (10) a bark or a call, it is in reaction to (11) is happening around them. An alarm call means they are frightened. A hunger call means they want food. Animals, though, cannot make a call meaning 'I was scared yesterday' or 'I'll be hungry tomorrow'. Only human beings are capable (12) doing this.

Zoologists have had some success in teaching human language to animals. (13) some famous experiments, chimpanzees have (14) taught to use their hands to give information on a range of things. Some animals have even managed to put signs together in (15) to make simple sentences. However, getting them to do this takes a huge (16) of training.

YOUR ANSWERS:

9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

TOTAL: 8 / RECEIVED: _____

PART 3: WORD FORMATION

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 the answers in capital letters on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 **C Y C L I S T**

Cycling

I have been a keen (0) for about nine years. When I began cycling, I found the flat roads easy but the hills almost (17) Surprisingly, now it's the opposite. A long flat ride can be both dull and (18) as you never experience that fantastic feeling of freedom when speeding downhill. Years ago, going uphill left me (19) Now I have learned to take hills slowly and steadily.

CYCLE

POSSIBLE

EXHAUST

BREATH

When I set off, I'm full of energy and the first hundred metres are (20), the next couple of kilometres a bit tiring, but on the whole the experience is very (21)

MARVEL

ENJOY

Cycling is (22) any other forms of exercise I have tried; it is never a chore but always a (23) The physical benefits are obvious but the mental benefits are (24) important; when you are travelling calmly at a sensible speed, you breathe fresh air, have time to think and can relax.

LIKE

PLEASE

EQUAL

YOUR ANSWERS:

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

TOTAL: 8 / RECEIVED: _____

PART 4: TRANSFORMATIONS

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 to five words, including the word given.

25 Robert had never been to Turkey on business before.

FIRST

It Robert had ever been to Turkey on business.

26 It was impossible for me to know which road to follow.

NOT

I known which road to follow.

27 So far this year the cost of petrol has not increased.

INCREASE

So far this year there in the cost of petrol.

28 I cannot get all my clothes in the suitcase.

BIG

The suitcase take all my clothes.

29 The waiter carried the tray very carefully so that he wouldn't spill any of the drinks.

AVOID

The waiter carried the tray very carefully so any of the drinks.

30 I wasn't able to get to the airport on time because of the bad weather.

PREVENTED

The bad weather to the airport on time.

YOUR ANSWERS:

25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	

TOTAL: 8 / RECEIVED: _____