

Use of English **PART 1**

A. For questions 1—12, 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). In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

Tip Strip • Read the text for general understanding first. • Only one of the options • A B, C or D fits the gap. • The option you choose must fit in the sentence and also fit the context of the text as a whole. • Check the words before and after the gap. For example, some words can only be used with certain prepositions, some words are part of set phrases or phrasal verbs. • When you have finished the task, read through the text again and make sure that the text makes complete sense with your answers in place. Question 3: This is a fixed phrase. Which of the options makes a phrase that means 'in working order'? Question 6: This is a phrasal verb. Use the preposition to help you choose the answer. Question 8: This is a verb + noun collocation. Which verb collocates with 'concerns'? Question 9: Which of these words is followed by the preposition 'of'? Question 12: These words all have a similar meaning, but only one fits in the sentence. Think about transitive and intransitive verbs.	EXAMPLE: 0 A <u>going</u> B getting C making D setting			
	Whose wave power is it?			
	Construction of the world's biggest wave-energy installation is (0) ahead off the coast of Cornwall in southwest England. More than twenty-one million pounds' of funding has been agreed for What is (2) as Wave Hub, a giant electrical terminal on the seabed ten miles off the coast. Wave Hub will allow a number of different wave-energy devices operating in the area to transmit the energy they generate along a high-voltage undersea cable, back to the shore.			
	Once it is in (3) operation, Wave Hub is (4) to support the largest concentration of wave-energy machines anywhere in the world. It will also mark an enormous (5) forward in the development of wave power, which has tended to (6) behind its cousins in the other main (7) of renewable energy technology: wind power and solar power.			
	But surfers in the southwest have (8) concerns about the project. Cornwall is Britain's principal surfing region (9) of the size of the Atlantic rollers hitting the beaches there, and surfers are concerned that the energy taken from the waves may (10) in a reduction of as much as eleven percent in the height of those waves when they (11) the shore. But an independent study reported this week that any effect on wave height will probably be much less than the surfers had (12)			
	0. A going	B getting	C making	D setting
	1. A amount	B value	C worth	D quantity
	2. A referred	B called	C entitled	D known
	3. A whole	B full	C entire	D thorough
	4. A likely	B probable	C plausible	D surely
	5. A tread	B strike	C pace	D step
	6. A lag	B leave	C drag	D delay
	7. A limbs	B branches	C wings	D prongs
	8. A explained	B spoken	C expressed	D commented
	9. A because	B account	C reason	D thanks
	10. A upshot	B result	C conclude	D arise
	11. A arrive	B realise	C reach	D achieve
	12. A scared	B worried	C frightened	D feared

B. For questions 1—12, 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). In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

Tip Strip Question 3: These are all linking words. Make sure you look at the punctuation. Question 6: This is a collocation. Which word is used to talk about What 'sensors' do? Question 9: All the words have a similar meaning, but only one is the correct word for the context. Question 10: Read beyond the gap. Only one of these linking words is followed by the preposition 'from'. Question 12: Only one of these verbs is followed by the preposition 'with'.	EXAMPLE: 0 A <u>recognises</u> B believes C agrees D approves			
	The texting pigeons			
	Not everybody (0) the benefits of new developments in communications technology. Indeed, some people fear that text messaging may actually be having a negative (1) on young people's communication and language skills, especially when we hear that primary school children may be at (2) of becoming addicted to the habit So widespread has texting become, however, that even pigeons have started doing it. (3) , in this case, it's difficult to View the results as anything but positive.			
	Twenty of the birds are about to (4) to the skies with the task of measuring air pollution, each (5) with sensor equipment and a mobile phone. The (6) made by the sensors Will be automatically (7) into text messages and beamed to the Internet — where they Will (8) on a dedicated 'pigeon blog'.			
	The birds Will also each have a GPS receiver and a camera to capture aerial photos, and researchers are building a tiny 'pigeon kit' containing all these (9) Each bird Will carry these in a miniature backpack, (10) , that is, from the camera, which Will hang around its neck.			
	The data the pigeons text Will be displayed in the (11) of an interactive map, which will (12) local residents with up-to-the-minute information on their local air quality.			
	0. A recognises	B believes	C agrees	D approves
	1. A result	B outcome	C effect	D conclusion
	2. A danger	B threat	C risk	D peril
	3. A Therefore	B What's more	C Whereas	D That is
	4. A make	B launch	C reach	D take
	5. A armed	B loaded	C granted	D stocked
	6. A studies	B readings	C revised	D inquiries
	7. A adapted	B converted	C issue	D applied
	8. A attend	B present	C appliances	D appear
	9. A gadgets	B utensils	C apart	D implements
	10. A instead	B except	C form	D besides
	11. A shape	B way	C donate	D size
	12. A offer	B produce	C agrees	D provide

- C. For questions 1—12, 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). In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A remind

B memorise

C remember

D commemorate

What makes a good souvenir?

On my desk at home, I have a collection of souvenirs; objects that (0) me of places I've visited and important events in my life. These objects include a model boat that I saw being (1) from a piece of wood on a Caribbean Island, a piece of lava that (2) hot from a volcano in the year I was born, and a shell (3) on my favourite childhood beach.

(4) everything else, from which memory and detail fades, it is as if the longer you hold on to certain objects, the (5) their associations with the past become, and the sharper the recollections that gather around them. They are, (6), real souvenirs, encapsulations not only of the place, but of your time in the place. But these days, the term 'real souvenirs' sounds like a contradiction in (7), and this is because the objects sold to tourists as souvenirs are often cheap mass-produced imports that have nothing to (8) with the place at all.

It's often the (9) that the best souvenirs, like my Shell, are found rather than purchased, but (10) for souvenirs can also be a fun holiday activity. But if you are buying souvenirs on holiday this summer, make sure they (11) the reality test. A good souvenir is not just made in the area where it is bought, it also says something about the culture of that area. It is something made by local people using sustainable local materials, and because you are effectively supporting the local economy, it shouldn't (12) too cheap, either.

0. A remind	B memorise	C remember	D commemorate
1. A sketched	B carved	C thrown	D scratched
2. A developed	B appeared	C emerged	D arrived
3. A found out	B bumped into	C come across	D picked up
4. A Opposite	B Dissimilar	C Unlike	D Different
5. A wider	B greater	C larger	D harder
6. A albeit	B otherwise	C whereas	D therefore
7. A terms	B meanings	C words	D names
8. A gain	B do	C make	D get
9. A point	B fact	C case	D truth
10. A browsing	B seeking	C surfing	D pursuing
11. A win	B take	C beat	D pass
12. A come	B charge	C go	D cost

- D. For questions 1—12, 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). In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A set

B planned

C worked

D put

Football as an art form

When filmmakers Douglas Gordon and Phillipe Parreno (0) out to make an art house movie about the legendary French footballer Zinedine Zidane, they chose to film just one match between Real Madrid, the club for which he was playing at the (1), and their great rivals Villarreal. But (2) of following the progress of the match, the ninety-minute film would show something that had not been seen before; the precise detailed movements of one man during an entire top-level football match.

They hoped that the audience would disengage from the match itself, and focus on this portrait of greatness. Every (3) gesture would be captured and they would see all of the player's grace, athleticism and competitiveness in (4) detail.

The (5) film is a fascinating work. Those who are not regular watchers of football will be astonished at how (6) Zidane becomes actively (7) in the game. For much of the ninety minutes he moves around the field relatively slowly; saying nothing, expressing even less, and only occasionally (8) into a lethargic jog.

And then the ball arrives at his feet, and there is a flurry of bewildering activity. The cameras (and there are seventeen of them (9) on him) struggle to (10) up. The defenders don't (11) a chance. In a few touches, a couple of checks and feints, Zidane has (12) them all behind. He crosses from the tightest of angles and his team-mate is left with the simplest of headers to score a goal.

0. A set	B planned	C worked	D put
1. A point	B moment	C time	D occasion
2. A alternative	B instead	C rather	D preference
3. A one	B single	C lone	D sole
4. A giant	B big	C huge	D great
5. A following	B resulting	C concluding	D arising
6. A partly	B scarcely	C rarely	D hardly
7. A concerned	B involved	C associated	D regarded
8. A breaking	B changing	C opening	D starting
9. A trained	B looking	C pointed	D staring
10. A take	B speed	C make	D keep
11. A gain	B hold	C stand	D earn
12. A missed	B left	C lost	D dropped

- E. For questions 1—12, 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). In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A lay

B prove

C place

D submit

A shirt of two sports

As nomadic peoples in Asia are known to have been playing the game over two thousand years ago, polo can (0) claim to being the world's oldest team sport, (1) the modern rules were only set down in the 1850s when British cavalrymen stationed in India (2) up the game.

By the 1930s, polo had become an Olympic sport, popular in South America as well as in Europe, and big matches could (3) crowds of up to 30,000. It was at this time that the company La Martina, an official supplier of polo kit and attire to the Argentine national team amongst others, was established and with it came the growth of the polo shirt as a fashion (4)

It was, however, the French tennis star René Lacoste who invented the shirt as we know it today; although he did (5) his design on existing polo shirts. In 1933, he joined (6)with André Gillier, then owner of France's largest knitwear company, to manufacture the shirt, which was smart enough to (7) with the dress regulations that tennis players had to follow, (8) remaining cool and flexible enough to provide an attractive (9) to the long-sleeved, starched-collar shirts that many players were still (10) to wear. Indeed, (11) its name, it is now the world of tennis with which the polo shirt is most commonly (12)

0. A lay	B prove	C place	D submit
1. A even if	B apart from	C given that	D except for
2. A took	B made	C put	D tried
3. A appeal	B conjure	C attract	D gather
4. A issue	B matter	C object	D item
5. A depend	B found	C source	D base
6. A aims	B forces	C teams	D links
7. A adhere	B conform	C comply	D abide
8. A albeit	B whilst	C whereas	D thereby
9. A alternative	B choice	C option	D preference
10. A obeying	B insisting	C accepting	D tending
11. A despite	B nonetheless	C otherwise	D although
12. A concerned	B regarded	C associated	D respected

- F. For questions 1—12, 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). In the exam you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

EXAMPLE: A amount

B quantity

C volume

D extent

A question of safety

Life involves a certain **(0)** of risk, or at least it did. These days, however, governments seem to have become **(1)**with the idea of protecting us from it. As a result, what we actually risk most is not being allowed to live at all.

(2), take a recent edict which emerged from the British government's health and safety department. It would be amusing if it wasn't so serious. Circus artistes performing on tightropes or the flying trapeze are being **(3)** to wear the type of hard hats more usually **(4)** with the construction industry. Under a relatively new law **(5)** as the 'temporary work at heights directive', such a hat must be worn for any working activity taking **(6)** above the height of an 'average stepladder'. Now you might think that sounds **(7)** reasonable, but the absurd thing is that the rule is being **(8)** to circus performers as well.

The first to be hit by this rule were baffled members of the Moscow State Circus, who were touring England at the time. Used to flying through the air without even the **(9)** of a safety net, they **(10)** that trapeze artistes often break arms and legs, but **(11)** heads. This simple fact was apparently **(12)** on the bureaucrats at the government department, however, who insisted that the rule be followed.

0. A amount	B quantity	C volume	D extent
1. A prone	B obsessed	C addicted	D devoted
2. A In other words	B Such as	C What's more	D For example
3. A proposed	B challenged	C required	D demanded
4. A regarded	B associated	C recognised	D concerned
5. A referred	B called	C entitled	D known
6. A place	B forth	C part	D ahead
7. A fairly	B duly	C widely	D closely
8. A presided	B enforced	C directed	D applied
9. A profit	B benefit	C remedy	D welfare
10. A pointed out	B came forward	C put across	D cleared up
11. A barely	B merely	C rarely	D unusually
12. A passed	B lost	C missed	D left