



Read the text below. For questions (1-15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Big Day

Since candidates may think about examiners, they are not in fact (1) monsters, dripping red ink instead of blood, but ordinary people who will do their best to pass candidates as (2) as candidates follow certain basic rules of the game. Many candidates are (3) in the First Certificate not because their English is (4) but because they are (5) about the requirements of the examination. Before you (6) for the examination, make sure you know what is expected of you; you are (7) to do well unless you answer all the questions set, and don't include (8) material. Don't start writing as (9) as you get the paper – think first, write (10)! If part of an answer is incorrect, you (11) cross it out and write the preferred answer neatly above it. If your handwriting (12) illegible, it will be difficult for the examiner to give you credit for it, (13) it is right or (14) You will also lose marks if your essay is written in an (15) style for the type of writing and intended audience.

1	A insensible	B unsensible	C unsensitive	D insensitive
2	A much	B far	C long	D soon
3	A unhappy	B inaccurate	C incorrect	D unsuccessful
4	A inadequate	B misguided	C illegible	D misunderstood
5	A ill-informed	B informed	C dissinformed	D mal-informed
6	A will sit	B would sit	C have sat	D sit
7	A improbably	B impossible	C unlikely	D unlucky
8	A irrelevant	B illiterate	C indirect	D illogical
9	A quickly	B immediately	C fast	D soon
10	A after	B afterwards	C later	D slower
11	A will	B would	C should	D have
12	A was	B were	C be	D is
13	A however	B whenever	C whether	D if
14	A no	B none	C false	D not
15	A inappropriate	B misappropriate	C inappropriate	D disappropriate



Read the text below. For questions (1-8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Science of Shopping

Have you ever wondered why most supermarkets basically look the same? It's not because supermarket companies 1) imagination; the fact is most supermarkets are designed with the same theories in 2) Environmental psychologists study how people react to their surroundings, and in recent years, retail companies have used this science to increase sales in their shops. Take a closer look 3) the common supermarket. In most supermarkets the first section customers arrive at when they go through the entrance is fruit and vegetables. At first glance, it doesn't 4) sense; these items can easily get damaged and would be more suitably displayed at the end of the shopping trip. But environmental psychologists have discovered that after customers buy healthy products, they feel 5) guilty about buying unhealthy products. Think about where the milk and bread are kept in your supermarket. These products are examples of 'destination items'; items that 6) people buy when they visit a shop. Companies place destination items at the back to force customers to walk through the shop and see more products. What can customers do to 7) being the victims of these techniques? The best idea is to write a list of the items you need before you go shopping, whether it is for groceries or clothes, and stick 8) it as strictly as you can.

1	A lack	B lose	C miss	D deny
2	A brain	B thought	C mind	D head
3	A at	B for	C of	D to
4	A be	B do	C make	D seem
5	A fewer	B little	C least	D less
6	A main	B every	C most	D whole
7	A avoid	B refuse	C omit	D deny
8	A at	B on	C in	D to



Read the text below. For questions (1-8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The Ig Nobel Prize

Most scientists dream of winning a Nobel Prize. It is the greatest award a scientist can be honoured 1) and often comes after decades of careful research. Most often, winners are scientists who have answered important questions about existence or made discoveries that have helped advance 2) human race. But not every scientist works on research projects that, for instance, try to cure diseases or discover life on other planets. There are also scientists who spend their time on the simpler, more mundane questions of science. Take, for example, the group of scientists from Newcastle, UK, who worked 3) the fact that cows with pet names produce more milk than cows without pet names; or the team of Australian mathematicians who studied how many times you have to take a group photograph to make sure 4) has their eyes open. Both of 5) research projects were awarded not Nobel Prizes but Ig Nobel Prizes. The Ig Nobel Prizes began in 1991 to honour scientists who first make people laugh and then make them think. They are organised by a magazine called Improbable Research and, since 1995, the awards have been presented at a ceremony in Harvard University, USA. The committee that chooses the winners often includes former Nobel Prize winners as well as university lecturers and sci-fi writers. And 6) the fact that the ceremony often involves 7) of fun and laughter (including the tradition of throwing paper aeroplanes onto the stage), the organisers always emphasise that the prizes are not meant to 8) fun of the winners. In fact most winners thoroughly enjoy the occasion and fly across the world just to collect their awards.

1	A by	B with	C to	D at
2	A at	B an	C the	D -
3	A out	B off	C around	D towards
4	A all	B either	C everyone	D each
5	A them	B theirs	C this	D these
6	A although	B even	C despite	D though
7	A lots	B much	C many	D lot
8	A play	B make	C show	D do