

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** settled **B** established **C** installed **D** found

0	A ☐	B ☒	C ☐	D ☐
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A new partnership

In 1884, a small engineering firm was **(0)** in a part of Manchester. Its owner had **(1)** to complete only two years in formal education yet was still successfully **(2)** a business. In 1903, he bought his first car but it did not meet his high **(3)** and, being an engineer, he could not **(4)** having a go at improving it. By the following year he had designed a new car himself, and then started manufacturing this model. One of his cars came to the **(5)** of a wealthy car salesman from an aristocratic background. He was **(6)** impressed by the car and a meeting was **(7)** between the two of them at the Midland Hotel in Manchester. The meeting was a success and the two men decided to go into business together. The name of the manufacturer was Henry Royce and that of the wealthy aristocrat, Charles Rolls – and so the world-famous brand, the luxurious Rolls-Royce, was **(8)**

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|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A passed | B achieved | C managed | D allowed |
| 2 | A arranging | B running | C working | D dealing |
| 3 | A standards | B rates | C levels | D ranks |
| 4 | A obstruct | B resist | C oppose | D refuse |
| 5 | A attention | B view | C interest | D attraction |
| 6 | A widely | B mainly | C greatly | D fully |
| 7 | A put out | B turned up | C taken out | D set up |
| 8 | A brought | B originated | C discovered | D born |

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	F	O	R																
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The importance of reading

Reading is good **(0)** us. In fact, there is plenty of evidence that reading for pleasure is more than just another leisure pursuit – it actually improves our mental and physical health. Reading extended texts **(9)** as novels or biographies, **(10)** requires intense concentration for a considerable period of time, helps to lengthen attention spans in children and improves their ability to think clearly. However, experts say **(11)** is essential to acquire the habit of reading extensively **(12)** a small child, while the brain is still developing.

Reading can undoubtedly **(13)** beneficial to our mental well-being. Reading not **(14)** helps combat feelings of loneliness, it also allows people to relax and forget their problems for **(15)** while. The concentration required during the act of reading seems to ease muscle tension and slow the heart rate. Researchers have found that just six minutes of reading can reduce stress levels by as **(16)** as two-thirds.

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

E	X	P	E	N	S	I	V	E									
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The price of meals

When a meal is **(0)** , do people say they enjoy it simply because it costs a lot of money? There is some **(17)** from an experiment in a New York restaurant which suggests that this might be so.

EXPENSE

EVIDENT

The restaurant served diners a meal but charged some **(18)** as much as others, even though the meals were identical and taken in the same **(19)** with the same level of service. After the meal everyone was asked what they thought of the meal. One might think that the people who had paid least would be the most impressed with the meal. **(20)** though, it was those who had paid most who gave it the highest **(21)**

TWO

SURROUND

SURPRISE

RATE

According to a well-known **(22)** the reason for this finding is that a high price for a meal is very **(23)** in convincing people that a meal is good. One wonders if this might **(24)** restaurant owners to keep their prices high.

PSYCHOLOGY

SIGNIFY

COURAGE

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

- 25 Last Saturday my friend asked me, 'Do you want to see a film tonight?'

WHETHER

Last Saturday my friend asked me a film that night.

- 26 The journey was shorter than I had expected.

LONG

The journey was I had expected.

- 27 'There's been a rise of over ten per cent in the price of the tickets,' said Sue.

GONE

Sue said that the price of the tickets than ten per cent this year.

- 28 He sings in the show and dances in it as well.

ONLY

Not in the show, he also dances in it.

- 29 My mother thought it would be good for me to live abroad for some time.

BENEFIT

My mother thought that I would abroad for some time.

- 30 I am sorry I didn't contact you, but I was very busy.

TOUCH

I apologise for you, but I was very busy.