

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

For questions 1- 8, 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.

### Cruising Through History

To understand how cruising developed into a (1) ... industry, you have to take a brief look at the past. Today's cruise industry (2) ... has its roots dated to the early 1840s. Among the earliest cruise passengers was author Charles Dickens, who booked passage in 1842, along with 86 fellow (3) ... , on a mail ship called *Britannia* (operated by Canadian Samuel Cunard, (4) ... of the Cunard Line). Writing in *American Notes* about his journey from Liverpool to Halifax, Nova Scotia and Boston, Dickens describes the cramped quarters, coffinlike cabins, and passengers, (5) ... himself, getting (6) ... (although he claims that he just felt woozy). Conditions had somewhat improved by the time Mark Twain took a transatlantic voyage on the steamship *Quaker City* in 1867. Twain described his cabin as having "room to turn around in, but not to swing a cat in, at least with entire (7) ... to the cat. " Well, at least he didn't get sick. In *The Innocents Abroad*, Twain wrote, "If there is one thing in the world that will make a man (8) ... and insufferably self-conceited, it is to have his stomach behave himself, the first day at sea, when nearly all his comrades are seasick.

1) SUCCESS	OK	2) ACTUAL	OK	3) TRAVEL	OK
4) FOUND	OK	5) INCLUDE	OK	6) SEA	OK
7) SECURE	OK	8) PECULIAR	OK		

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

For questions 1-6, 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. [EXAM DESCRIPTION](#)

1) Somebody is coming to repair the computer the day after tomorrow.

**REPAIRED**

I   the day after tomorrow.

2) Mary studied a lot. She wanted to pass the exam.

**VIEW**

Mary studied a lot with   the exam.

3) That's the most stupid excuse I've ever heard.

**SUCH**

I've never   excuse.

4) Please don't go to that conference next week.

**RATHER**

I'd   to that conference next week.

5) Even though he tried hard, he couldn't do anything about it.

**MATTER**

No   tried, he couldn't do anything about it.

6) 'What's the depth of the lake?' Martha asked her mother.

**HOW**

Martha asked her mother   was.