

Part 1

Part 2

Part 3

Part 4

Part 5

Part 6

Part 7

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which word (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 awaited B waited C expected D predicted

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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Vinyl attraction

Nobody ever really (0) my Uncle Peter to make much money. When he left school, he didn't have any plans for a career, and he got a job in a second-hand record shop. Peter's mother couldn't (1) over it. Her other children had both (2) to get places at university, and she was quite (3) that a young person needed a good education to get on in life. To (4) things worse, this was the time when vinyl records were being phased out. It looked as though my uncle would soon be looking for (5) somewhere else.

Then, all of a (6) Peter's luck changed. He announced he was going to start collecting records and set (7) a mail order business selling rare records. Nobody really (8) him seriously at first. Who would be interested in a technology that's out of date? Vinyl records have since become collectors' items, and my uncle is now a very rich man.

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|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 A come | B take | C get | D pass |
| 2 A achieved | B succeeded | C accomplished | D managed |
| 3 A convinced | B persuaded | C determined | D convicted |
| 4 A get | B make | C bring | D drive |
| 5 A work | B job | C career | D profession |
| 6 A once | B moment | C sudden | D minute |
| 7 A up | B out | C off | D in |
| 8 A took | B believed | C thought | D gave |

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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

W	H	O															
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Agriculture in ancient Britain

Professor Emma Thomas is an archaeologist (0) specialises in the study of Ancient Britain and its people. The professor and her colleagues have been involved (9) the analysis of skeletons to discover more about (10) way Ancient Britons lived. 'Studying bones can tell us (11) great deal about our ancestors,' says Professor Thomas. 'We know for a fact that between 9000 and 5200 BC, people ate a seafood diet, while after that people had a preference (12) plants and animals.

(13) is still a mystery why people gave up eating fish. One explanation might be the influence of migrants to Britain. 'Britons changed (14) diet after people from Europe arrived,' says Professor Thomas. 'It was a time of change. Our ancestors stopped hunting and started growing crops. Farming methods (15) imported from Europe and people no longer relied (16) wild foods; they could control what they ate.' This marked the beginning of agriculture in Britain.

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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 A N N O U N C E M E N T

Sailing away

One Sunday morning our Aunt Emily made an (0)
 She told us (17) she was going to take us on a cruise!
 I was surprised, knowing how expensive holidays like that
 were. We weren't a (18) family, but Aunt Emily said
 she'd put some money aside over the years, and she
 wanted to use some of her (19) for the holiday.

ANNOUNCE

HAPPY

WEALTH

SAVE

When the day of our (20) finally came, we were delighted
 and thrilled to see how huge and (21) the ship looked.
 Our cruise liner sailed elegantly out to sea and our holiday
 began. But it turned out to be such a (22) !

DEPART

LUXURY

DISAPPOINT

There was so little to do on the ship and we were incredibly
 bored. We visited several ports, but we didn't have the (23)
 to do what we wanted. We had to follow a very tight schedule of
 guided tours and visits to museums. It was a (24) holiday!

FREE

DISASTER

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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 I'll be very happy when I go on holiday.

FORWARD

I'm on holiday.

The gap can be filled by the words 'looking forward to going' so you write:

Example: 0 LOOKING FORWARD TO GOING

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

25 'I'm sorry I'm late again,' he said.

APOLOGISED

He again.

26 She looks like my cousin Mary.

REMINDS

She my cousin Mary.

27 Someone is going to redecorate the kitchen for us next month.

HAVE

We are going next month.

28 Could you speak up because I can't hear you properly?

MIND

Would up because I can't hear you properly?

29 We advise customers to buy their tickets in advance.

ADVISED

Customers their tickets in advance.

30 It's such a pity I didn't see that film on television last night.

WISH

I that film on television last night.