

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 informed B told C shown D said

0	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D
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School lunch

Research has (0) that over half the children in Britain who take their own lunches to school do not eat properly in the middle of the day. In Britain schools have to provide meals at lunchtime. Children can (1) to bring their own food or have lunch in the school canteen.

One surprising (2) of this research is that school meals are much healthier than lunches brought in from home. There are strict standards for the preparation of school meals, which have to include fruit, vegetables, meat and a dairy item. Lunchboxes (3) by researchers contained sweet drinks, crisps and chocolate bars, so the children (4) an unhealthy amount of sugar at lunchtime.

The research will provide a better (5) of why the percentage of overweight students in Britain has (6) in the last decade. Children can easily develop bad eating (7) at this age, and it's important to try and do something to (8) it.

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|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 A prefer | B manage | C want | D choose |
| 2 A finding | B number | C figure | D factor |
| 3 A examined | B found | C taken | D looked |
| 4 A take | B contain | C consume | D consist |
| 5 A view | B knowledge | C understanding | D opinion |
| 6 A expanded | B increased | C extended | D added |
| 7 A customs | B styles | C attitudes | D habits |
| 8 A prevent | B define | C decide | D delay |

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	D	A	N	G	E	R	O	U	S								
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Diving deeper

Free-diving is an extremely **(0)** sport, which is perhaps why its **(17)** has grown so fast. Free-divers are attached to a line, and then they have to take a deep breath, dive as deep as they can and come up **(18)**

DANGER
POPULAR

IMMEDIATE

The British free-diver, Tanya Streeter, trains very **(19)** before each dive to build up her physical **(20)** She never dives until she's completely confident that she's ready.

CARE
FIT

'The danger is caused by the great **(21)** at those depths. I think that safety procedures have to be very strict if we want to avoid accidents,' Tanya says. Tanya feels that mental strength is also very important. She has an emotional response to water and feels very calm when she's underwater. Perhaps Tanya's greatest asset is her **(22)** to focus. 'In free-diving there are no **(23)** around you and there are no cheering spectators to **(24)** you. It's a lonely sport,' says Tanya.

PRESS

ABLE
COMPETE
COURAGE

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 T H E R E

History and storytelling

Over the last few years (0) has been more interest in the subject of history, perhaps because historical documentaries on television have (9) attracting large audiences. According to a recent survey, more people are applying (10) places at university, and the number of those wanting to study history (11) increased. However, professors of history are (12) particularly happy about this and have expressed concern about the quality of their students. They claim that most of their first-year students have never read a history book and don't have the skills (13) study the subject in depth. TV programmes make students think that studying history is as simple as storytelling. Documentaries oversimplify the subject and concentrate (14) personalities in an attempt to attract audiences.

On the other hand, traditional historians could learn (15) to tell a story from the makers of such documentaries. Many historians don't have good narrative skills, which is (16) so many history books are not popular with readers.

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 The basketball coach will make me train very hard.

MADE

I very hard by the basketball coach.

- 26 'You can watch if you keep quiet,' said the actor.

PROVIDED

The actor said that I could watch quiet.

- 27 I regret not telling you the whole truth.

TOLD

I wish the whole truth.

- 28 After hours of negotiation, they managed to get the new contract.

SUCCEEDED

After hours of negotiation, they the new contract.

- 29 She tried to stay cheerful although she felt sick.

SPITE

She tried to stay cheerful sick.

- 30 Mike probably won't come to the party.

UNLIKELY

Mike to the party.