

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 mysterious B secret C hidden D confidential

0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
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The bobcat

Native to North America, the bobcat, sometimes called 'wildcat', is a (0) and nocturnal animal and is (1) seen by people. Bobcats are (2) twice the size of the average domestic cat. Most have a grey to brown coat and a short, black-tipped tail, which seems to be cut off or 'bobbed', hence its name. They have long legs, large paws, and tufted ears (3) to those of their larger relative, the Canada lynx.

Bobcats roam (4) much of North America and are able to adapt to such (5) habitats as deserts, forests, swamps, and have even been seen in suburban areas. On the rare occasion that these solitary animals are spotted, they are usually (6) Females tend to find quiet, undisturbed dens to (7) a litter of one to six kittens, which will stay with their mother for between nine months and a year, when they will learn to hunt before finally (8) out on their own.

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|-------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 A almost | B rarely | C little | D slightly |
| 2 A greatly | B considerably | C roughly | D relatively |
| 3 A same | B similar | C like | D as |
| 4 A throughout | B during | C near | D among |
| 5 A many | B mixed | C various | D diverse |
| 6 A individual | B lonely | C separate | D alone |
| 7 A rise | B grow | C raise | D provide |
| 8 A setting | B being | C leaving | D entering |

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 O N E

The origin of our language

Sir William Jones, born in 1746, was undoubtedly (0) of the greatest linguists who ever lived. He had an amazing talent (9) languages and learnt several at a young age. (10) the time of his death, he had a thorough knowledge of 13 languages and knowledge of a further 28.

Apart (11) studying languages, he also studied law and became a judge in India. He was fascinated by this vast subcontinent and wrote about Indian life. He also translated important works of Indian literature.

Jones noticed (12) Sanskrit, a classical Indian language, was similar to Greek and Latin in a number of ways. The resemblance (13) not be a coincidence. Several other people (14) also noted similarities, but Jones was (15) first to suggest that these three languages had a common origin. He also suggested that they could be grouped together with other European and Asian languages into one family, known (16) Indo-European languages, which included English.

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 POPULATION

Left-handedness

Ten per cent of the (0) is left-handed. Traditionally, there has been a lot of social (17) against left-handed people. How hard is it for them to live in a right-handed world?

POPULATE
DISCRIMINATE

A number of (18) items such as scissors have been (19) for right-handed people. It can be very (20) for 'lefties' to be sitting next to 'righties' during dinner. Commonly-used computer keys are on the right of the keyboard. Lefties have to use their own sports (21) Less frequently-used car controls such as headlight switches are also on the right.

PRACTICE
DESIGN
CONVENIENT

Forcing children to use their right hand can cause (22) at school, which may then have an impact on left-handed students' academic (23) It can also result in learning problems like dyslexia. Trying to make lefties use their right hand can explain potentially rebellious (24) at school, as well as causing clumsiness and frustration.

EQUIP

DIFFICULT
DEVELOP

BEHAVE

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 village is the same as it was in the 1950s.

CHANGED

The village the 1950s.

26 Our cat was sleeping on the sofa all afternoon.

SPENT

Our cat on the sofa.

27 It was so hot that she fainted.

IF

She it hadn't been so hot.

28 I enjoy watching football more than motor racing.

RATHER

I motor racing.

29 Please reply immediately on receipt of this notification.

SOON

Please reply this notification.

30 The coffee machine in our office hasn't worked for three months.

OUT

The coffee machine in our office for three months.