



❑ USE OF ENGLISH - 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).

Example:

0 A vast B wide C far D high

Why you should read fiction

At school, the (0).....**A**..... majority of what we learn is factual. In history lessons we memorise names and dates; in science we have to cope (1)..... chemical formulas and complex equations; in maths it's all numbers and signs. It's only in language lessons where we may (2)..... fiction. Some people would argue that there's (3)..... point in reading something which is 'made up'. If this is the (4)....., why do language teachers encourage their students to look at anything (5)..... from dictionaries and reference materials?

It is because they are (6)..... of the benefits that reading brings. It isn't simply because reading fiction helps us (7)..... reality for a while and switch off from our everyday routines. Reading fiction also teaches us to see the world through other people's eyes. It (8)..... us to understand the feelings of others, making us more empathetic. Fiction, in other words, helps us be better friends.



- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 A for | B on | C by | D with |
| 2 A come up | B come across | C come about | D come over |
| 3 A little | B slight | C minimal | D hardly |
| 4 A issue | B matter | C case | D point |
| 5 A except | B apart | C other | D beside |
| 6 A aware | B wise | C familiar | D sensitive |
| 7 A depart | B miss | C escape | D break |
| 8 A lets | B authorises | C makes | D enables |

❑ USE OF ENGLISH - 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).

Example:

0		A	R	E									
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Join the young green group!

If you take an interest in the environment and (0)..... keen to learn more about how you can (9)..... a real difference, the Young Green Group is for you. We are a club (10)..... meets in towns and cities around the country and is open to anyone (11)..... the ages of 11 and 16, who wants to (12)..... involved in raising awareness of 'green' issues.

We know you've heard it all before: turn taps off (13)..... you're cleaning your teeth; take the bus instead of asking for a lift; recycle, recycle, recycle! That is why this group offers (14)..... a little different at our weekly meetings. You'll learn about the direct impact our lifestyles have (15)..... our wildlife and environment through a series of fun yet challenging activities. We'll also put you in touch with other young people around the globe (16)..... that you can find out what's happening where they live. You may even be able to visit them!



❑ USE OF ENGLISH - 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).

Example:

0		U	N	L	I	M	I	T	E	D
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Tetris: the most popular video game ever

There is an almost (0) number of video games on the market today and you could be forgiven for being under the (17) that the best ones are those packed with special effects, requiring great technique. Nothing could be further from the (18) The favourite game of all time is also one of the oldest and most basic: Tetris. The player has to fit a (19) of shapes together on the screen. When a whole row is made without gaps between the blocks, the line vanishes. Should a line remain (20), however, new blocks will build up on top of it. Once the screen's full, the game's over.

Part of the (21) is that anyone can play Tetris. Scientists also believe that the game's (22) is due to the fact that it makes our brains work with greater (23) The more we play, the easier it becomes, so we carry on, (24) trying to beat our last high score.

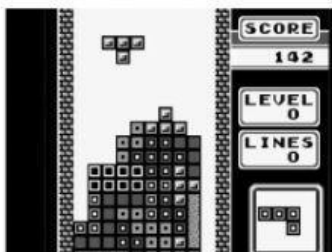
LIMITED
IMPRESS

TRUE

VARY

COMPLETE

APPEALING
POPULAR
EFFICIENT
CONTINUE



❑ USE OF ENGLISH - 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.

Example:

0 I haven't see you for ages

TIME

It has I saw you!

The gap can be filled by the words 'been a long time since', so you write:

0	BEEN A LONG TIME SINCE
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25) We are sorry to say that all trains have been cancelled due to the bad weather.

APOLOGISE

We would like the cancellation of all trains due to the bad weather.

26) I'm sure it wasn't Julie you saw at the cinema because she's on holiday.

HAVE

It Julie you saw at the cinema because she's on holiday.

27) I should reduce the amount of junk food I'm eating.

CUT

I needthe amount of junk food I'm eating.

28) 'It was me that ate the last piece of cake,' Sam said.

ADMITTED

Sam the last piece of cake.

29) I only went to Dan's party because you were going.

NOT

I to Dan's party if you hadn't been going.

30) We decided to go for a walk on the beach despite it being really cold.

EVEN

We decided to go for a walk on the beach really cold.