

Test 1 Training

Reading and Use of English (1 hour 30 minutes) Part 1

Task information

- In this task, there is a text with eight gaps (plus one example).
- For each gap, there is a choice of four words or phrases: A, B, C and D. You have to choose the correct one to fill the gap.
- You need to read the text carefully and think about its meaning in order to fill the gaps correctly.
- The gaps focus on vocabulary items rather than grammar words.
- To fill some of the gaps correctly, you will need to know how words often combine in collocations and set phrases.

Useful language: putting words in context

 Explain why the underlined words do not fit in these sentences. Then suggest a word which could replace it without making any other changes to the sentence.

- 1 Jackie has got a good work as PA to a successful novelist.
- 2 You can count George to be willing to help you out if you encounter any problems.
- 3 Don't worry to ask if you need any help with your project.
- 4 The hotel receptionist will explain you how to get to the conference centre.
- 5 The train travel from Moscow to Beijing takes several days.
- 6 A police is questioning the person who they suspect of stealing my bike.

Tip! Sometimes a word will not fit because of something in the grammar around it.

Useful language: identifying collocations

1  Three of the words in each set collocate with the given verb. One does not. Which are the three correct collocations?

- 1 give permission / someone a favour / a presentation / someone a hand
- 2 lay claim to / the blame on / the table / an excuse
- 3 make a mistake / plans / a noise / your best
- 4 pay attention / a ticket / tribute to / a compliment
- 5 run an exercise / a business / a race / a campaign
- 6 shoot a film / past someone / an arrow / a camera
- 7 stand a possibility / a chance / trial / for parliament
- 8 take care / measurements / a promise / the train

Tip! Sometimes choosing the right word is a matter of identifying the right collocation.

2 Now choose one of the collocations from Exercise 1 to complete each sentence.

- 1 It isn't fair that they you for other people's mistakes.
- 2 It says in the papers that four men are to next month for that robbery at our local bank.
- 3 Paul crept in at about 2 am trying his best not to and wake his parents.
- 4 I've got to about my research at a seminar next week.
- 5 The engineer very careful before he cut the metal panel.
- 6 We've chosen a new advertising agency to for our latest range of products.
- 7 The Minister made a speech to the soldiers who had fought for their country.
- 8 I was winning the race until the very end when Jo me.

- 3**  Choose the correct option to complete each sentence. In each case, the answer will depend on a collocation.
- The sales team a very successful time at the exhibition.
 A spent B passed C had D made
 - When she was transferred to the New York office, Sarah joined an evening class in order to friends.
 A have B find C meet D make
 - The proud father was very excited when his son his first steps.
 A made B took C gave D did
 - The lecturer the class's attention to an error in the calculations.
 A drew B attracted C put D showed
 - My parents contributed a amount of money to the fund.
 A big B large C grand D high
 - There was a time when the person could not afford a mobile phone.
 A usual B normal C regular D ordinary
 - The CEO will a meeting with her management team this morning.
 A visit B join C attend D follow
 - All the students on the course are required to sport every afternoon.
 A go B do C train D practise

Thinking about meaning

-  Choose the correct option to complete each gap.
- The graduation ball promises to be the social of the year.
 A event B activity C programme D festival
 - People often find it difficult when someone in their own family tries to them how to drive.
 A learn B practise C teach D qualify
 - Computer programming is certainly not my of expertise.
 A part B section C system D area
 - The college offers a range of evening courses.
 A wide B distinct C changeable D various
 - At the moment, the country has a number of economic problems.
 A tricky B serious C difficult D hard
 - The students would find the flat more if it were closer to the university.
 A reasonable B adequate C convenient D helpful

Tip! To find the correct option, you need to think carefully about the meaning of all the different options.

Test 1 Exam practice

Reading and Use of English Part 1

Action plan

- 1 Read the title and, if there is one, look at the picture – these tell you the topic of the text.
- 2 Read the whole text before you start answering the questions.
- 3 When you answer each question, look at both what comes before and what comes after the gap.
- 4 Think of a word you might expect to fill the gap before looking at the options.
- 5 Consider each of the options, eliminating those you know are incorrect.
- 6 Check that the word you choose for each gap makes sense.
- 7 Check that the answer you choose fits the sentence grammatically.
- 8 When you have finished, read through the whole text to make sure it makes sense.

Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

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).

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A chief B vital C principal D focal

0	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>
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Three theories about sleep

People spend about one-third of their lives asleep. It seems certain, therefore, that sleep has a (0) function. However, what that function might be is still in (1) Scientists are far from being in agreement about (2) why so much of our precious time is given over to sleep.

There seem to be three main theories. The most popular states that the functions and (3) of sleep are primarily physiological. It claims that we sleep in order to (4) the health of our body. In other words, biological processes work hard as we sleep to repair any damage done during the day and to restore ourselves to (5) efficiency. However, a second theory places more emphasis on the learning benefits of sleep. This theory holds that sleep allows us to process the information that we (6) during the day, and asserts that, without sleep, learning would not take place. A third popular theory is (7) on ideas about energy, saying that we need (8) of sleep in order to, in a sense, recharge our batteries and so have an adequate supply of energy for the coming day.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | A discussion | B dispute | C argument | D debate |
| 2 | A correctly | B absolutely | C actually | D precisely |
| 3 | A purposes | B targets | C intentions | D points |
| 4 | A take | B maintain | C stay | D keep |
| 5 | A strong | B utter | C full | D entire |
| 6 | A achieve | B complete | C reach | D acquire |
| 7 | A rooted | B supported | C based | D developed |
| 8 | A periods | B eras | C moments | D episodes |

Advice

1 Only one of these collocates with 'is still in ...' and fits in terms of meaning.

2 One of these adverbs collocates strongly with 'why'.

3 Only one of these words is appropriate when discussing a physical function of the body rather than conscious behaviour.

4 You need to think about both meaning and collocation here to get the correct answer.

5 Only one of the options collocates with 'efficiency' to give the idea of 'total'.

6 Only one of these verbs collocates with 'information'.

7 Only one of these words fits with the preposition 'on'.

8 All these words fit the grammar of the sentence and collocate reasonably well, so think about the meaning here.

Follow-up

What procedure did you follow when you did this task?

Test 1 Training Reading and Use of English Part 2

Task information

- In this task, there is a text with eight gaps (plus one example).
- You have to suggest an appropriate word to fill each gap.
- You need to read the text carefully and think about its meaning in order to fill the gaps correctly.
- The missing words are grammar words rather than vocabulary items.
- The answer will always be a single word. Remember that contractions (*I'll*, *don't*, etc.) count as two words.
- Sometimes there may be more than one possible answer and, if this is the case, the mark scheme allows for it.
- You must spell each word correctly – US and UK spellings are both accepted.

Tip! The words that you will need to write in Part 2 are usually one of these types: prepositions; connectors; auxiliary, modal or other basic verbs; determiners or articles; pronouns, basic adverbs such as *too*, *enough*, *more* or *not*.

Useful language: using prepositions

1 Correct the errors made by exam candidates with prepositions.

- 1 A number of customers complained for the after-sales service.
- 2 All the work will be done from volunteers.
- 3 Delegates experienced a number of problems related at the broadband connection at the conference centre.
- 4 Alexandra was able to make good use of her knowledge in foreign languages.
- 5 Many people took part to the anniversary festivities.
- 6 I must congratulate you for your excellent work.
- 7 I hope my letter will be taken in consideration.
- 8 The inspector drew the management's attention in some problems in the workshop.
- 9 There is an urgent need of fresh water supplies in the region.
- 10 Have you seen the new advertisement of Lotus shampoo?

2 Sometimes the preposition that is missing is part of a phrasal verb.

Find the correct preposition to fill the gap in these sentences.

- 1 The company always takes new staff for the summer period.
- 2 Negotiations broke because of a disagreement about trading arrangements.
- 3 The lecturer talks so fast – I just can't keep with her train of thought.
- 4 It was so noisy in the room that I couldn't make what Jill was saying.
- 5 The new management team plans to bring a number of changes in the company.
- 6 No one expected that the new fashion would catch as quickly as it has.
- 7 The robbers made with a large amount of money.
- 8 Wanda asked the bank for a loan in order to set a consultancy business.
- 9 However hard things may seem, it is important not to give and stop trying.
- 10 Mark thinks there are problems in the contract and he is dead set our signing it.
- 11 The noise in the library immediately put me the idea of studying there.
- 12 Many people don't have much money, just enough to get

Tip! Whenever you note down a phrasal verb in your vocabulary notebook, write it down in its full context, as this will help you remember what it means and how it is used.

Useful language: using connectors

1 Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence in a logical way.

although because provided unless
 until whatever whenever whereas

Tip! Thinking about the meaning of the surrounding text will help you to choose the right connector.

- 1 Nina is good at maths, her twin brother is better at languages.
- 2 Dan will go to university next year he passes all his exams.
- 3 I'll do you want me to do.
- 4 You'll never be able to afford a car like that – you win the lottery.
- 5 Sally enjoys her work, she doesn't get very much free time.
- 6 It was not I got on the train that I realised I'd left my laptop at home.
- 7 I'm really lucky – I can take a coffee break I want one.
- 8 I like my desk I have a very good view of the sea while I'm working.

2 Some connectors are made up of more than one word. Choose the correct phrase from the box to complete each sentence.

as if as long as as soon as despite the fact that even though
 in accordance with in case in order to no sooner so as not to

- 1 You must fill in the form the instructions on the opposite page.
- 2 Ursula has taken on extra work earn enough money for a holiday.
- 3 My father said I could go to the party I'm home by midnight.
- 4 I managed to complete the essay on time I was suffering from a heavy cold.
- 5 We closed the door very quietly wake the baby.
- 6 You'd better take a notebook with you you want to write something down.
- 7 Simon looks he didn't sleep a wink last night.
- 8 Please call me you get this message.
- 9 I feel I know him quite well we've only met a few times.
- 10 had we left the house than the rain started.

Useful language: using pronouns

Fill each gap with the necessary pronoun.

Tip! Make a note of any grammar errors that your teacher corrects in your homework and do some extra practice using this language correctly.

- 1 I met a footballer from our national team, I found very exciting as I'd never met anyone famous before.
- 2 Final-year students told the freshers about everything would help them settle into life at the college.
- 3 the psychologist focuses on in his book is the way people from different countries behave in trains.
- 4 Do you know mobile phone this is?
- 5 being an unexpectedly pleasant day, the students decided to read their books outdoors.
- 6 The professor was satisfied with the way in the students had decided to deal with their project.
- 7 That's the car owner I was just telling you about.
- 8 was suggested that the problem could be tackled in a number of different ways.

Test 1 Exam practice

Reading and Use of English Part 2

Action plan

- 1 Read the title and, if there is one, look at the picture – these tell you the topic of the text.
- 2 Read through the text and think about what it means before answering the questions.
- 3 Look at the words before and after each gap.
- 4 Think about what part of speech is needed (e.g. a preposition or pronoun) to complete the gap.
- 5 Do the questions you can answer easily first.
- 6 Write your answers in capital letters. The answer will always be a single word. Remember that contractions (*I’ll, don’t, etc.*) count as two words.
- 7 Go back to the more difficult gaps at the end.
- 8 Always write something, even if you are not totally sure that it is the correct answer.
- 9 Check you have spelt all the words correctly. Remember that US and UK spellings are both accepted.
- 10 Read through the whole text to check it makes sense before transferring your answers to the answer sheet.

Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

Tip! Even if you are sure two answers are possible, only write one of them.

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

B	Y																		
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Hedgehogs

A hedgehog is a small mammal characterised (0) the sharp spines which cover its body. (9) hedgehogs are found in many different parts of the world, none is native to either America or Australia.

All species of hedgehog share the ability (10) roll into a tight ball when attacked, (11) that their spines point outwards. The effectiveness of this as a defence mechanism, depends, of course, (12) the number of spines the hedgehog has. Some desert hedgehogs have evolved to carry (13) weight, and consequently, they have fewer spines and are thus more likely to attempt to run into their attacker, using their ball rolling ability (14) a last resort.

Hedgehogs are primarily nocturnal and sleep for much of the day, either under cover of bushes (15) in a hole in the ground. Despite the (16) that all hedgehogs can hibernate, not all choose to do so; in suitable conditions, some will stay awake all year round.

Follow-up

Did you remember to read through the text at the end to make sure it all made sense?

Advice

- 9 Read the whole sentence before deciding what is needed to fill this gap.
- 10 Which word is most likely to follow ‘have the ability ...’?
- 11 The word you need combines with ‘that’ to explain the purpose for an action.
- 12 If you ignore the phrase in parenthesis (‘of course’), you may find it easier to fill this gap.
- 13 This gap could be filled with either ‘less’ or ‘more’, but which matches the meaning in this context?
- 14 This is part of a fixed expression.
- 15 The word you need here often follows on from a phrase beginning with ‘either’.
- 16 The word you need is part of a fixed phrase.

Test 1 Training Reading and Use of English Part 3

Task information

- In this task, there is a text with eight gaps (plus one example).
- At the end of each line with a gap, you will see a word in capital letters, e.g. *USE*.
- You have to form a new word based on the word in capitals to fill the gap. So from *USE*, you might form *useful*, *usefully*, *usefulness*, *useless*, *user*, *usage*, etc.
- You need to decide what kind of word goes in the gap – an adjective (e.g. *strong*), a verb (e.g. *strengthen*), a noun (e.g. *strength*) or an adverb (e.g. *strongly*).
- You must spell each word correctly to get the mark – US and UK spellings are both accepted.
- You need to know how prefixes and suffixes are used in forming words – you might add the prefix *im-* to *PERFECT* to make *imperfect*, for example, or the suffix *-ion*, to make *perfection*, or even both, to make *imperfection*.
- You need to know about compound words in English – *kind-hearted*, *cold-hearted* and *hard-hearted*, for example, are compound adjectives (formed by combining two words).
- You also need to think about the meaning of the text – if the gap needs an adjective, should it be positive (e.g. *comfortable*, *useful*) or negative (e.g. *uncomfortable*, *useless*), for example?

Useful language: identifying parts of speech

- 1** What part of speech is needed to complete each gap – an adjective, an adverb, a verb or a noun? How do you know? Suggest a word that could fill each gap.

Camco is one of the most **(1)** companies in the country. A few years ago, it hit the **(2)** because of its controversial research programme. Since then, scarcely a month has gone by when it has not **(3)** in the news for some **(4)** or another. But if you visit company headquarters, there is every likelihood that you will be **(5)** impressed by what you see.

- 2** Complete this table. The first row has been completed as an example.

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
comparison	compare	comparative (in)comparable	comparatively (in)comparably
(in)stability stabiliser			
		high	
power			
	observe		
	develop		
doubt doubter			

Tip! When you learn a new word, use a good dictionary to find out what other words are in the same word family (e.g. *broad*, *broaden*, *breadth*, *broadly*, *broadminded*, etc. = a word family).

Tip! Learning about prefixes and suffixes will also sometimes help you work out the meanings of words you do not know, which can be useful for the Reading and Use of English and Listening papers.

Useful language: understanding suffixes

1 Here are just a few of the suffixes used in English. Complete the table with some examples.

suffix	effect	meaning	examples
-er, -or	makes a noun from a verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • person who does something • object that does something 	computer, hairdryer, fighter, commuter, sailor, infiltrator, processor, compressor
-dom	makes a noun from another noun or an adjective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • state or condition • realm or territory 	
-ee	makes a person noun from a verb	person affected by the verb	
-en	makes a verb from an adjective	cause to have a quality	
-hood	makes an abstract noun from a person noun	the state of being a particular type of person	
-less	makes an adjective from a noun	being without something	
-ment	makes a noun from a verb	process or result of making or doing something	
-proof	combines with a noun to form an adjective	cannot be harmed by	

2 Make new words from the words in CAPITALS at the end of each line to complete the sentences. The words all use a suffix from Exercise 1.

- The writer spent his in a quiet seaside village. **BOY**
- We were so busy at work that there was no time to suffer from **BORE**
- Can you lend me your penknife? I just need to my pencil. **SHARP**
- We had four good applicants for the job, so it was hard to decide who would make the best **APPOINT**
- It was very of you not to give Sue a call on her birthday. **THINK**
- The presidential car will, of course, be completely **BULLET**
- The morning trains to the city are always packed with **COMMUTE**
- We are looking for staff who will offer total to the company. **COMMIT**

Useful language: understanding prefixes

- 1** Match the underlined prefixes in these sentences to the meanings of the prefixes in the box. Then explain the meanings of the words with the underlined prefixes.

again not against not below not enough not too much

- 1 Luke's very late – I guess he must have overslept again.
 - 2 The teacher asked us to rewrite the exercise correcting all our mistakes.
 - 3 We underestimated the amount of money we would spend on holiday.
 - 4 There have been a number of anti-government demonstrations in the last year.
 - 5 The little boy excitedly unwrapped the parcel.
 - 6 It's very irresponsible to go climbing without telling anyone your plans.
 - 7 Unfortunately, this work is sub-standard.
 - 8 Fletcher thought he had scored, but the goal was disallowed by the referee.
- 2** Suggest three more examples of words for each of the prefixes in Exercise 1.
- 3** Make new words from the words in CAPITALS at the end of each line to complete the sentences. The words all use a prefix from Exercise 1. You may need to add a suffix as well.
- 1 We had an unusually cold winter, with temperatures for two months. **ZERO**
 - 2 Everyone his story – it just didn't seem at all plausible. **BELIEVE**
 - 3 Teachers sometimes complain of being and overworked. **PAY**
 - 4 Students often tend to be a bit, but they usually become less radical with age. **ESTABLISH**
 - 5 I'm sorry to be so – I'd like to think things over for another day or two. **DECIDE**
 - 6 George means well, but his contributions to our meetings are often rather **HELP**