Training Test 1  
Reading and Use of English Part 1

**TASK INFORMATION**
- In Part 1, you read a text which has eight gaps (plus one example).
- For each gap, there is a choice of four words or phrases: (A, B, C or D). You need to choose the correct word or phrase to complete each gap.
- The task tests your understanding of the text and your knowledge of vocabulary.
- The gapped word may be part of a collocation (e.g. pay attention), phrasal verb or set phrase.
- Sometimes your choice of a word or words for a gap will depend on the meaning of the whole text or a large section of the text, and not just the words immediately around the gap.
- Sometimes your choice will depend on grammatical words that come immediately before or after the gap, such as prepositions. e.g. He objected to the comments.

**IDENTIFYING COLLOCATIONS**

1. **Circle the four correct collocations in the following sets.**
   1. make a difference / sense / some research / an exception / trouble / damage
   2. do your best / the shopping / some changes / a reservation / someone a favour / harm
   3. have an experience / an effect / patience / a row / harm / place
   4. take word with someone / notice / something for granted / pleasure / a choice / turns
   5. put pressure on someone / something into practice / a mess / foot on something / an end to something / your mind to something
   6. give a talk / your word / something for granted / credit to someone / use of / someone a chance
   7. set an example / a record / an alarm / an excuse / a fuss / fire to something
   8. keep a promise / pity on someone / a diary / a secret / in touch / an impact on something

2. **Choose one of the collocations from Exercise 1 to complete each sentence.**
   1. Last year, Amy ........................................ for the fastest-ever 1500 metres run by a student at her school.
   2. ‘Will you ........................................... that you won’t tell anyone else about this?’ Sarah asked Philip.
   3. After Sachiko moved back to Japan from Los Angeles, she ........................................... with her friend Ana by email.
   4. Last year, I ........................................... with my neighbour because his motorbike was blocking my front gate, and we didn’t speak to each other again for ages.
   5. Maria and Pawel ........................................... to cook the dinner; Maria does it one day and Pawel does it the next.

**TIP**
A collocation is two or more words that often go together. For example: fast food ✓ and NOT quick food X; make a cup of tea ✓ and NOT do a cup of tea X. When words collocate, they sound natural together. If they don't collocate, they sound unnatural together.

**TIP**
If you're not sure whether words collocate, you can look them up in learners' dictionaries and in collocation dictionaries.

**TIP**
When you practise doing Part 1 tasks, keep a record of any collocations that are new to you.

**TIP**
There are several different types of collocations, e.g. verb + noun (make a mistake); noun + verb (dogs bark); adjective + noun (heavy rain); adverb + adjective (fully aware).
6 Whenever Jim really ____________________________ learning something new, he usually succeeds.
7 ‘Robbie, could you ____________________________, please? Could you help me fix my bike?’ asked Michael.
8 Kate ____________________________ to get her students to work hard but some of them didn’t pay much attention to her.

3 Choose the correct adverb (A, B, C or D) to complete each gap.
1 Camille was ___________ disappointed when she only came third in the 800 metre race.
   A sharply     B bitterly     C fiercely     D crossly
2 Cliff was ___________ moved by the sad story that his grandmother told him.
   A soundly     B heavily     C widely     D deeply
3 The decision to build a new bridge across the river was ___________ controversial.
   A solidly     B firmly     C highly     D strongly
4 The local newspaper played a ___________ important role in the campaign against poor air quality.
   A vitally     B chiefly     C completely     D principally
5 House prices in the capital city are ___________ high.
   A vastly     B hugely     C extremely     D greatly
6 Public transport in the region is ___________ subsidised by the government, so fares are low.
   A firmly     B heavily     C thickly     D solidly
7 Advice on how to invest your savings is much more ___________ available than it used to be.
   A thoroughly     B largely     C widely     D highly
8 Research suggests that regular exercise and a feeling of being happy are ___________ linked.
   A nearly     B finely     C exactly     D closely

UNDERSTANDING THE PRECISE MEANING OF WORDS

Choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) to complete each gap.
1 Young people in my region used to feel cut off from other young people, but this changed with the ___________ of social media.
   A design     B issue     C arrival     D result
2 Environmental research shows that much more should be done to ___________ certain species in the local area which are regarded as endangered.
   A overcome     B protect     C expose     D control
3 It’s ___________ what the key is to achieving success in this type of business. No one seems to know.
   A unbelievable     B unfair     C unclear     D undeniable
4 I took part in a very interesting psychological experiment. I was one of about 100 ___________ of various ages and backgrounds.
   A members     B participants     C players     D entrants
5 My brother was on the ___________ of joining the police force, but then he changed his mind.
   A edge     B border     C line     D point
Would you rather win a silver or bronze medal?

Try to (0) _______ yourself as an athlete in an Olympic event. We can (1) _______ assume you’d want to win, and, if that wasn’t possible, you’d prefer to (2) _______ up second rather than third. However, research (3) _______ that the reality may be different.

In one study, volunteers assessed athletes’ faces as they waited for their medals. In particular, they looked out for athletes with a ‘Duchenne smile’, which is thought to show happiness and is (4) _______ by a raising of the mouth and a crinkling round the eyes. Gold medal winners were rated as happiest, but those in second place seemed less happy than bronze medallists. Researchers also found that the (5) _______ by which a medal was won or lost appeared important: silver medallists who (6) _______ lost out on gold were significantly less happy than those who only just beat the third-placed athlete.

Do silver medallists (7) _______ on how they might have won gold, whereas bronze medallists just feel lucky to win something? We can’t be sure, but researchers think comparative performance may greatly affect the (8) _______ of happiness.
1. A soundly  
2. A take  
3. A exposes  
4. A characterised  
5. A distance  
6. A tightly  
7. A wonder  
8. A impact

**Advice**

1. Only one of these adverbs collocates with 'assume'. It might help to think of the adjectives that these adverbs are formed from – then see which one seems to fit best in this phrase: 'It is __________ to assume that ...': 
2. One of these phrasal verbs means 'eventually finish'. 
3. Only one of these verbs is a normal collocation with 'research'. 
4. Think about the meaning here. The correct word with 'by' means 'has the following typical qualities'. 
5. One of these words is often used in connection with races. 
6. Only one of these adverbs collocates with 'lose'. 
7. Only one of these verbs fits with the preposition 'on'. 
8. Think about the meaning here. Which of these nouns would you normally think of in connection with the words that come after the gap?

**Follow-up**

Is there anything that you would add to or change in the Action plan?
Training Test 1  Reading and Use of English Part 2

TASK INFORMATION

- In Part 2, you read a text which has eight gaps (plus one example).
- You have to complete each gap correctly, using one word only.
- The main focus of the task is on grammar and common words and expressions used to structure a text.
- Sometimes more than one answer to a question is possible (for example, both if and whether may fit). In this case, either response will be marked as correct.
- You must spell each word correctly, but both UK and US spellings are allowed.
- The answer will always be a single word. Remember not to use contractions, as these count as two words.
  
  e.g. doesn’t = two words.

USEFUL LANGUAGE: RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Complete each gap in the sentences with an appropriate relative pronoun.

1. Pete forgot ____________ he had left his keys and he took ages to find them.

2. We can’t understand ____________ the authorities are so unwilling to change their position.

3. The most memorable part of Jackie’s holiday was ____________ she and her family went on a whale-watching boat trip.

4. Ahmed had problems with the internet connection, at ____________ point he decided to stop working for the day.

5. The staff in the finance department are eager to find out ____________ is to be appointed as their new manager.

6. No one expected Terry to win a race this year, but that is exactly ____________ happened last weekend.

7. As a child, Alison collected sea shells, many of ____________ she still has at home.

8. I’m not sure ____________ car that is, but it’s been parked in the same place for over a week.

USEFUL LANGUAGE: ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION

Complete the gaps in the sentences with the correct preposition.

1. Helen has always been very good ____________ solving problems.

2. Historically, the region has always been associated ____________ rice-growing.

3. Portugal is renowned ____________ the quality and beauty of its tiles.

4. Eliana’s experiences are very typical ____________ young people doing internships these days.

5. Local businesses were strongly opposed ____________ the introduction of a new property tax.

6. My father will soon be eligible ____________ a pension.

7. The band have received some negative reviews, so they’re rather wary ____________ journalists now.

8. We’re very grateful ____________ all the support we’ve been given.

9. Faiza was exposed ____________ lots of different types of music as she was growing up.

10. Gavin has doubts about the project and wasn’t convinced ____________ the latest reports.
USEFUL LANGUAGE: VERB + NOUN + PREPOSITION

Circle the correct preposition in the following sentences.

1. It was very hard to make sense in / at / of what the caller to the radio programme was saying.
2. Fortunately, Suresh made a speedy recovery from / of / with his illness.
3. The coaches took great pride at / in / for the progress that the team made last year.
4. I have to keep an eye to / for / on my sister's flat while she's away.
5. We feel that the company has lost sight about / from / of its original objectives.
6. The security staff had to take the blame for / about / on the robbery at the shopping mall yesterday.
7. Latecomers aren’t usually allowed in, but the staff made an exception from / for / about several people today because of the traffic problems.
8. Olaf has been put in charge of / for / to the new advertising campaign.

USEFUL LANGUAGE: CONNECTING WORDS

1. Put the connecting words from the box into suitable groups in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concession</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>although / though despite</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unless</td>
<td>even if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>before</td>
<td>so as not to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>so as to</td>
<td>in case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neither ... nor ...</td>
<td>in spite of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in case</td>
<td>as ... as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Use words from the table in Exercise 1 to complete the gaps in the sentences.

1. It would be nice to go out for a walk but let’s wait ...................... it stops raining.
2. ...................... was the software quite original, but it was also very useful.
3. ...................... resubmit his application for a scholarship, Duncan decided to write a completely new application.
4. The football match will start at 8 p.m. ...................... the weather is so bad that it has to be delayed.
5. ...................... having a Scottish name, Sonny's mother lived her whole life in India.
6. Matteo found it hard to tell ...................... or not the lawyer was genuinely interested in helping him.
7. ...................... the lake looks beautiful from a distance, once you get close up, you can see it's polluted.
Blue diamonds are the world’s most expensive diamonds, with some valued over 350 million US dollars. However, no one knew precisely where these rare stones came from. Most diamonds are formed from pure carbon under extreme heat 150 to 200 kilometres underground, and is thought that volcanic eruptions bring them to the earth's surface. Research by scientists has revealed, however, that blue diamonds were probably formed somewhere 600 and 800 kilometres down, in a part of the earth’s interior known the lower mantle.

These researchers analysed 46 blue diamonds, all contained minerals only found in the lower mantle. only were these stones formed four times nearer the earth’s core normal diamonds, but they also contain an element called boron that is mostly found on the earth’s surface. What seems to have happened, to the researchers, is that billions of years ago, rocks containing boron were carried down into the lower mantle by movements of the earth’s tectonic plates, and were eventually returned to the surface by volcanic action.

**FOLLOW-UP**

Did you follow all the steps in the Action plan?
Reading and Use of English Part 3 Training  Test 1

**TASK INFORMATION**
- In Part 3, you read a text which has eight gaps (plus one example).
- You have to complete each gap correctly, using one word only. This word must be formed from a root word, which you will see in capital letters at the end of the line with the gap (e.g. **ENJOY** → enjoyment).
- Part 3 tests your ability to form words using prefixes (e.g. **LIKE** → dislike), suffixes (e.g. **FRIEND** → friendship), and combinations of words to make compound words (e.g. **FEED** → feedback).
- When you read the text, you need to decide what type of word is needed in each gap. It could be a verb, noun, adjective or adverb (e.g. enjoy, enjoyment, enjoyable, enjoyably).
- You might also need to decide if the word is positive or negative (e.g. active or inactive; agreement or disagreement).
- If the missing word is a noun, you need to decide if it should be singular or plural (e.g. scientist or scientists).
- You should also decide on the form of a verb (e.g. replacing or replaced).
- The spelling must be correct. Both UK and US spellings are allowed.

**USEFUL LANGUAGE: IDENTIFYING TYPES OF WORDS**

1. Read the following text and decide what type of word is needed in each gap – a verb, noun, adjective or adverb. How do you know?

   My uncle was a (1) __________ footbal[l]er when he was younger. (2) __________, he had to retire from the game when he was only 28 years old because of a serious knee injury. He says he can see many (3) __________ between his life as a player nearly 30 years ago and the lives of players today. For one thing, the players’ (4) __________ levels today are much higher than they were when he was playing. That, together with a good diet and expert medical care, (5) __________ modern footballers to have longer careers. My uncle says he’s quite (6) __________ of modern players in this respect, as he is of the money they earn. However, he is glad he never had to deal with social media, which he thinks is one of the (7) __________ of being a well-known player today.

2. Use the words from the box below and form new words to fill the gaps in Exercise 1.
   *Remember that you can add prefixes, suffixes or compound words.*

   able  fit  envy  fortunate  profession  draw  different
**USEFUL LANGUAGE: USING PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES**

Complete this table. The first row has been completed as an example. Sometimes more than one word is possible, and sometimes a particular form of the word does not exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>create</td>
<td>creation</td>
<td>creative</td>
<td>creatively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>creator</td>
<td>uncreative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intend</td>
<td>origin</td>
<td></td>
<td>popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increase</td>
<td>please</td>
<td></td>
<td>kind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USEFUL LANGUAGE: UNDERSTANDING SUFFIXES**

1. Here are a few suffixes in English. Complete the table where there are dotted lines (...........................).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| -er, -or | to make a noun from a verb | • person who does something  
• object that does something | thinker, boxer, operator  
ruler, projector, |
| -ist    | to make a noun, often from another noun | • people in certain professions  
• people with certain beliefs  
• some musicians | anarchists, theorist  
................................. |
| -tion, -sion | to make a noun from a verb | for many different things | .................................  
................................. |
| .......... | to make a noun from an adjective | often for feelings, qualities and states of mind | sadness, kindness, readiness |
| -ise / -ize | to make a verb from an adjective | cause to have a quality | modernise  
................................. |
| -ment   | to make a noun from a verb | process or result of doing something | enjoyment  
................................. |
| .......... | to make a noun from an adjective | quality or state of something | modernity, sensitivity  
................................. |
| -ship   | to make a noun, often from another noun | status | friendship  
................................. |
| -ify    | to make a verb from an adjective or noun | cause to have a quality | notify  
................................. |
| -ive    | to make an adjective from a verb or noun | for many different things | active  
................................. |
2 Complete the sentences by using the suffixes from the table in Exercise 1 to change the words in capital letters.

1 Craig briefly .......................... the discussion that had taken place. SUMMARY
2 Helen says she learnt Turkish through total ................................ in the language. IMMERSE
3 I was surprised at how reasonable the ................................ fees at the sports club were. DETERMINE
4 The team’s success last year was all down to their ........................................... MEMBER
5 Yolanda was trained as a classical ........................................... VIOLIN
6 One thing that attracts Rosie to physics is the ........................................... of the subject. COMPLEX
7 The economy is good and ........................................... prospects for young adults are improving. EMPLOY
8 The police are still trying to ........................................... the suspect. IDENTITY

USEFUL LANGUAGE: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

1 Look at the two examples and then complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tradition</td>
<td>traditional</td>
<td>traditionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>energy</td>
<td>energetic</td>
<td>energetically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>function</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>drama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>politician</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>essence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarcasm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athlete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emotion</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>controversy</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>irony</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nutrition</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>enthusiasm</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anecdote</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Use the word in capital letters to form either an adjective or an adverb to complete the sentence. Look at the table in Exercise 1 to help you.

1 I always get .............................................. when I think about my grandmother. EMOTION
2 Grace spoke .............................................. about her experience of travelling in Asia. ENTHUSIASM
3 In .............................................. terms, this isn’t the best thing to eat, but it’s very tasty. NUTRITION
4 The information in the study was mostly .............................................. ANECDOTE
5 .............................................., Jenkins was not selected for the national team. CONTROVERSY
6 Sven has a tendency to sound rather .............................................. when he speaks. SARCASM