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GUIDANCE: READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

PARTS
1-4

READING AND USE
OF ENGLISH

About the paper

The Reading and Use of English paper lasts for one hour and 30 minutes. There are eight parts to the paper, and a total of 56 questions. You have to read texts of different types and different lengths, for example, extracts from newspapers, magazines, websites and novels, as well as other short texts.

Part 1

You read a short text and answer eight multiple-choice questions. There are eight gaps in the text and you have to choose the word or phrase from a choice of four which fits best in each gap.

Part 2

You read a short text and answer open-cloze questions. There are eight gaps in the text. You have to fill each gap with the missing word.

Part 3

You read a short text and answer eight word-formation questions. There are eight gaps in the text and you're given the base form of the missing word. You have to change each word into the form in which it makes sense in the gap.

Part 4

You read six pairs of sentences and answer key word transformation questions. The pairs of sentences have the same meaning, but are expressed in different ways. There's a gap in the second sentence, which you have to fill with between three and six words. You're given one of these words. The key word must not change in any way.

How to do the paper

Part 1

- Read the text, ignoring the gaps, to get a general understanding.
- Only one of the options (A–D) fits the gap.
- Check the words before and after the gap. For example, some words can only be followed by one preposition, or may form part of a common collocation.
- Some questions focus on linking words, and you may need to understand the meaning of the whole text to know which word is correct in the context.
- If you're not sure which word to choose, go through the options and eliminate the answers you know are wrong.
- When you've finished, read the whole text again and check that it makes full sense with your answers in the gaps.

Part 2

- Read the text, ignoring the gaps, to get a general understanding.
- Think about the missing words. You only need to put one word in each gap and it's usually a grammatical word, e.g. a pronoun, linker or preposition.
- Before you fill each gap, read the sentence carefully and think about the type of word that's missing. For example, it may be linking two ideas, or part of a fixed phrase.
- When you've finished, read the whole text again and check that it makes full sense with your answers in the gaps.

Part 3

- Read the text, ignoring the gaps, to get a general understanding.
- Think about the missing words. You only need to put one word in each gap, and the base form of that word is written in capital letters at the end of the line.
- Before you fill each gap, read the sentence carefully and think about the type of word that's missing. For example, is it a noun, an adjective, an adverb?
- Change the word you've been given so that it fits the gap. You may need to add a prefix and a suffix or make other changes.
- Check whether nouns need to be singular or plural.
- Check that you've spelled the new word correctly.

Part 4

- Read the first sentence carefully to make sure you understand exactly what it means.
- Look at the key word. What type of word is it? What usually follows it. For example, is it an infinitive, a preposition, or could it be part of a fixed phrase or phrasal verb?
- The second sentence has the same information as the first sentence, expressed in a different order. Think about how the words need to change in the new order. For example, an adjective may become a noun or vice versa.
- You can include words and phrases in your answer that aren't used in the first sentence, as long as the meaning is the same.
- Check that your answer has between three and six words. Remember that contracted words count as two words, e.g. *won't* = *will not*.
- Check that the two sentences have exactly the same meaning with your answer in the gap.

About the paper

Part 5

You read a long text and answer six multiple-choice questions. There are four options in each question and the questions follow the order of information in the text.

Part 6

You read four short texts on the same topic. There are four questions which report the views and opinions of the different writers of the four texts. You have to match each question to the correct text or the correct writer.

Part 7

You read one long text from which six paragraphs have been removed. These paragraphs are placed in a jumbled order after the text, together with a seventh paragraph that doesn't fit in any of the gaps. You have to use your knowledge of grammar, vocabulary and referencing to work out which paragraph goes in each gap.

Part 8

You read either a long text divided into sections, or a series of short texts on the same topic. There are ten questions which report information and ideas from the text(s). You have to match each question to the correct section in the text.

How to do the paper

Part 5

- Read the text quickly to get a general understanding of what it's about and how it's organised.
- Read through the questions or question stems without looking at the options (A–D) and underline key words.
- Find the section of text where the question is answered and read it carefully, underlining key words and phrases.
- Try to answer the question in your own mind. Then look at options A–D and choose the one that's closest to your own answer. Look for the same ideas expressed in different ways.
- Check that the other options are definitely wrong. If you're still not completely sure, go through and work out why the other options are wrong.

Part 6

- Read the questions (37–40) first, underlining key words and ideas. There are two main types of question. In most questions you're told which section of text to read and which ideas you're looking for. Do these questions first and follow this process.
 - Read the section of text mentioned in the question and find the relevant topic or idea. Read this carefully to make sure you understand what the writer thinks about it.
 - The question then asks you to compare the writer's ideas on the topic with those of the other three writers. You may have to decide who has the same ideas and opinions, or who expresses different ones.
 - Now read the other texts carefully to find references to the topic or idea. Then read these sections carefully to make sure you've found the writer who has the same or different ideas.
- In the other type of question, you're told the topic or idea and asked to find the writer who has a different opinion to the others on that topic first and follow this process.
 - Read all the texts to find references to the topic or idea mentioned in the question.
 - Read the sections carefully to see which writer has different ideas to the other three on this topic.

Part 7

- Read the base text first, ignoring the gaps, to get a general idea of what it's about and how it's organised.
- Next, read the text around each gap carefully and think about the type of information which might be in the missing paragraph.
- Read paragraphs A–G. Check for topic and language links with the base text. Highlight words that relate to people, places and events, plus any time references. This will help you to follow the development of the argument or narrative.
- Choose the best option to fit each gap. Make sure that all the pronoun and vocabulary references are clear.
- Once you've finished, re-read the complete text to be sure that it makes sense with your answers in the gaps.

Part 8

- You don't need to read the whole text or set of texts first. That's why the questions are written before the text.
- Begin by reading questions 47–56 first, underlining the key words and ideas.
- Then read through the text(s) quickly and find information or ideas that are relevant to each question.
- For each question, when you find the relevant piece of text, read it very carefully to make sure that it completely matches the meaning of the question.
- You'll probably find references to the ideas in the question in more than one section of the text, but only one section exactly matches the idea in the question. You need to read all these sections carefully to find the exact match.

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).

In the exam, you mark your answers on a separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A allows B makes C lets D means

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

The Wave Hub

The Wave Hub is a giant electrical terminal located on the seabed ten miles off the coast of Cornwall in southwest England. It (0) a number of different wave-energy devices operating in the area to transmit the energy they generate along a high-voltage undersea cable, back to the shore.

When it first (1) into operation, the Wave Hub marked an enormous (2) forward in the development of wave power, which had tended to (3) behind its cousins in the other main (4) of renewable energy technology: wind power and solar power.

But surfers in the southwest (5) concerns about the project. Cornwall is Britain's principal surfing region (6) of the size of the Atlantic rollers hitting the beaches there, and surfers were concerned that the energy taken from the waves would (7) in a reduction of as much as 11 per cent in the height of those waves when they (8) the shore. But an independent study, which sought to reassure surfers that any effect on wave height would be more limited, has so far proved the project to be correct.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A came | B begun | C arrived | D started |
| 2 | A tread | B strike | C pace | D step |
| 3 | A lag | B leave | C drag | D delay |
| 4 | A limbs | B branches | C wings | D prongs |
| 5 | A explained | B spoke | C expressed | D commented |
| 6 | A because | B account | C reason | D thanks |
| 7 | A upshot | B result | C conclude | D arise |
| 8 | A succeeded | B realised | C reached | D achieved |

TIP STRIP

Question 1: Only one of these words can be followed by the preposition *into*.

Question 5: Which of the words collocates with *concerns*?

Question 8: Which of the words means 'arrived at'?

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)**.

In the exam, you write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on a separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	E	X	C	A	V	A	T	I	O	N								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

The world's oldest perfume

The archaeologists working at an **(0)** on the island of Cyprus discovered the remnants of 14 different perfumes in a number of bottles and other **(17)** at the site of an ancient perfumery. The building was destroyed by an earthquake nearly 4,000 years ago, at a time when Cyprus was already enjoying a **(18)** as a centre of perfume-making.

EXCAVATE

CONTAIN

REPUTED

After undergoing scientific **(19)**, the perfumes were found to contain a range of ingredients which would have been **(20)** available in the immediate locality, including anise, pine, coriander, lemon, bergamot and almond.

ANALYSE

READY

Having **(21)** what each perfume contained, the scientists then set about remaking them using traditional techniques to find out what they would actually have smelt like. They first **(22)** up the extracts, then mixed them with olive oil in clay jugs before distilling them. This method is the one recorded by writers in Ancient Roman times. Although rather **(23)** by today's standards, the resulting aromas provide us with an olfactory window onto the ancient world, and are evidence of the **(24)** skill employed by their creators.

IDENTITY

GRIND

SOPHISTICATED

CONSIDER

TIP STRIP

Question 17: You need to add a suffix to this word to create a plural noun.

Question 20: You need to add two letters to make this adjective into an adverb.

Question 23: Add a negative prefix to this word.