

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 long B wide C far D high

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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Mushrooms

In order to maintain a healthy diet, we are encouraged to eat a (0) range of fruit, vegetables and other natural foodstuffs. The nutritional (1) of such things as carrots, fish and beans are often praised, but mushrooms tend to be (2) Research, however, suggests that they may well be qualified to join the (3) of so-called superfoods like broccoli and blueberries.

'They may seem plain,' says dietician Dr Sarah Schenker, but studies have (4) that they help reduce the risk of serious illnesses. They contain (5) no fat, sugar or salt, and they're a valuable (6) of dietary fibre. They also contain many essential vitamins and minerals, and they're good, too, for people wanting to (7) down on their calorie intake – adding them to dishes like stews can make you feel fuller, but they're 90% water.

More than 2,500 (8) of mushrooms grow in the wild, but, so far, most research has focused on a few types like *shitake*, *maitake* and white button mushrooms. There is clearly much more to discover about this intriguing food.

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|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 A profits | B aids | C favours | D benefits |
| 2 A overdrawn | B overlooked | C overgrown | D overseen |
| 3 A ranks | B grades | C rows | D files |
| 4 A presented | B displayed | C revealed | D exposed |
| 5 A virtually | B fairly | C closely | D utterly |
| 6 A outset | B base | C root | D source |
| 7 A break | B cut | C pull | D let |
| 8 A breeds | B classes | C varieties | D bands |

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English	Part 1
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Part 1
Part 2
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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

A	L	L																	
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Independent television

People going to the UK for the first time are often surprised that there are no advertisements at (0) on the BBC television channels. Their absence is (9) to the fact that the constitution of the BBC forbids it to accept advertising. So, (10) does the BBC get the money it needs to keep it going? The answer is that, (11) selling BBC programmes to other broadcasters around the world, the BBC is financed from revenue raised by the sale of television licences. The fee for the licences is set by the government, but (12) this, the BBC is not state run, and it retains an independence of (13) it is very proud. It can be said that the viewers themselves pay for the BBC, since (14) single household that owns a television in Britain has to purchase a licence. Some viewers prefer other channels, but a valid licence is obligatory, (15) or not you watch the BBC. Failure to buy one is (16) the law.

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

- Part 1
- Part 2
- Part 3**
- Part 4
- Part 5
- Part 6
- Part 7
- Part 8

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 H E I G H T

From coin to paper

In 9th-century China, at the (0) of the Tang dynasty, the government became concerned about the serious (17) of carrying around large amounts of coins in order to conduct business (18) Consequently, they devised a method of paying merchants with money certificates, which could be exchanged for coin money on demand at the capital. These certificates had an unfortunate (19) to blow away if there was any wind, but they were (20), so merchants began exchanging them with each other instead of using coins.

It was not until the Song dynasty that actual paper money was created. Initially introduced by a group of merchants and (21), each banknote had images of houses, trees and people printed on it. These were (22) by various intricate markings, the identification of which could be made only by the issuing banks. Then, in 1023, the government decided to (23) the banknotes and issue government notes in their place. These could be exchanged for government-issued coins, and so could be used to buy simple groceries. As a result, the use of paper money soon became (24)

- HIGH
- CONVENIENT
- TRANSACTION
- TEND
- TRANSFER
- FINANCE
- COMPANY
- DRAW
- SPREAD

PAPER 1 Reading and Use of English

- Part 1
- Part 2
- Part 3
- Part 4**
- Part 5
- Part 6
- Part 7
- Part 8

PAPER 2 Writing

PAPER 3 Listening

PAPER 4 Speaking

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 **three** and **six** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 Jane regretted speaking so rudely to the old lady.

MORE

Jane politely to the old lady.

Example: 0 WISHED SHE HAD SPOKEN MORE

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

25 Fatima’s warm welcome surprised me.

ABACK

I of Fatima’s welcome.

26 Tom hates parties, so don’t try to persuade him to go.

WORTH

It Tom into going to parties because he hates them.

27 ‘You will have to travel a lot in this job,’ the manager told Sofia.

INVOLVE

The manager informed Sofia a lot.

28 We would have arrived here late if Ravi’s father hadn’t taken us to the bus stop.

FOR

Had Ravi’s father taking us to the bus stop, we would have arrived here late.

29 It is possible that Theresa took your car keys this morning by mistake.

ACCIDENTALLY

Theresa your car keys this morning.

30 I didn’t recognise Sara until she took off her sunglasses.

ONLY

It her sunglasses that I recognised her.