**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:**

1. A deposits B piles C stores D ***stocks***

***Questions 1 – 8 carry 2 marks***

**New uses for salt mines**

Geological **(0)** …**stocks**….. of salt were formed millions of years ago, when what is now land, lay under the sea. It is hard to believe that salt is now such a cheap **(1)** ………..….. , because centuries ago it was the commercial **(2)** ……………….. of today’s oil. The men who mined salt became wealthy and, although the work was **(3)** ……….….. and frequently dangerous, a job in a salt mine was highly **(4)** ……….….. .

Nowadays, the specific microclimates in disused mines have been **(5)** …………….….. for the treatment of respiratory illnesses such as asthma, and the silent, dark surroundings in a mine are considered **(6)** ………………….. in encouraging patients to relax.

In addition, some disused mines have been **(7)** ………….….. to different commercial enterprises, although keeping up-to-date with the technology of mining is essential to **(8)** …………….... visitors’ safety. Some of the largest underground chambers even host concerts, conferences and business meetings.

**1 A** provision **B** utility **C** material **D** commodity

**2 A** match **B** similarity **C** parallel **D** equivalent

**3 A** critical **B** demanding **C** extreme **D** straining

**4 A** regarded **B** admired **C** approved **D** honoured

**5 A** exploited **B** extracted **C** exposed **D** extended

**6 A** profitable **B** agreeable **C** beneficial **D** popular

**7 A** put down **B** turned over **C** made out **D** set about

**8 A** enable **B** retain **C** ensure **D** support

**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) *to***

 ***Questions 9 – 16 carry 2 marks***

**Managing change**

Most people find change unsettling and difficult to adapt **(0)** …to….. . Many societies have experienced **(9)** ……..….. rapid change in the early years of the 21st century that life can feel very daunting **(10)** …….. times. Various commentators have **(11)** …………. forward suggestions for coping with change on a personal level.

One suggestion involves thinking of three solutions to a problem, rather **(12)** ………….. two. Apparently, many people faced **(13)** ……..….. change respond by considering two possible courses of action, but invariably tend to reject both of these. However, thinking instead of three potential solutions is a strategy which, according to research, provides a reliable way of finding a solution to the initial problem.

Another strategy advocates learning to avoid set patterns of routine behaviour. Something simple, **(14)** ………….. taking another route to work at **(15)** ……….... once a week, is seen as encouraging confidence in the face of uncertainty. **(16)** ………... the simplicity of these ideas, they nevertheless help prepare people mentally to manage major change if necessary.

**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 – ***dissimilar***

***Questions 17– 24 carry 2 marks***

**Fashion and Science**

At first glance science and fashion could not be more **(0)** …….. . Science is **SIMILAR**

generally considered to be a **(17)** ….. that is slow-paced, serious and worthy, **PURSUE**

whereas fashion is frivolous, impulsive and often **(18)** …….. . **PREDICT**

But fashion owes more to science than some **(19)** …….. might like to admit. **ENTHUSE**

Fashion houses adopt new materials in order to **(20)** …….. themselves from **DISTINCT**

their various **(21)** …….. . One designer recently showed off a liquid that can be **COMPETE**

used to produce clothes that are seamless.

As cotton is **(22)** …….. having to compete with other crops for land, and oil- **INCREASE**

based fabrics become less acceptable, scientists are working to develop

**(23)** …….. for these products. Sportswear, for example, has been transformed **REPLACE**

thanks to the use of **(24)** …….. materials and scientific designs, greatly **INNOVATE**

improving the performance of athletes.

**Part 4**

**You are going to read an extract from a story. For questions 25-39, circle the answer (A, B, C, D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

***Questions 25– 39 carry 2 marks***

**The Vacuum Cleaner**

Until about 250 years ago, households did not take dirt as **(25)**………... as they do now - it was a fact of life, and that was that. Cleaning often consisted of an annual **(26)**………... called 'spring cleaning' when the furniture was moved aside, and all the linen products in the house were cleaned. Carpets and rugs were taken outside, hung on ropes and had the dust **(27)**…………. out of them - an exhausting and messy process.

The industrial revolution brought about a major change - as new **(28)……..**.. became available to make homes cleaner, a corresponding interest in ' **(29)………**.. hygiene' appeared in households. This in turn led to the **(30)……**.. of further products, one of which was the vacuum cleaner.

**(31)……**.. has it that when one of the first vacuum cleaners was demonstrated, a kindly scientist took the proud inventor **(32)……..**.. , and offered a bit of advice that was to become **(33)……**.. to the future evolution of the product - 'make it suck, not blow'.

The first vacuum cleaners appeared in the 1860s in the United States. They were operated by hand pumps and were almost as **(34)……**.. as spring cleaning. It was only when electric motors had become sufficiently **(35)…..**... to become portable that vacuum cleaners became common household items. Most of today's major **(36)**…….. - including Electrolux and Hoover - were born in the 1920s.

The household **(37)…….**.. that vacuum cleaners suck up is mostly dead skin cells - humans ..**(38)**.. millions of cells every day. A much smaller proportion comes from dust and soil carried into the house from **(39)**………... .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **25.**  | **a** importantly | **b** crucially |
|   | **c** considerately | **d** seriously |
| **26.** | **a** ritual | **b** result |
|   | **c** resolution | **d** scrub |
| **27.** | **a** cleaned | **b** taken |
|   | **c** beaten | **d** sucked |
| **28.** | **a** products | **b** concepts |
|   | **c** ideals | **d** developments |
| **29.** | **a** house | **b** domestic |
|   | **c** homely | **d** internal |
| **30.** | **a** fabrication | **b** appearing |
|   | **c** recreation | **d** development |
| **31.** | **a** Story | **b** Epic |
|   | **c** Legend | **d** Tale |
| **32.** | **a** away | **b** aside |
|   | **c** aback | **d** along |
| **33.** | **a** standard | **b** crucial |
|   | **c** regular | **d** esteemed |
| **34.** | **a** laborious | **b** hard |
|   | **c** nefarious | **d** straining |
| **35.** | **a** scientific | **b** forward |
|   | **c** technological | **d** advanced |
| **36.** | **a** brands | **b** marks |
|   | **c** makes | **d** trademarks |
| **37.** | **a** grit | **b** rubbish |
|   | **c** refuse | **d** dirt |
| **38.** | **a** lose | **b** outgrow |
|   | **c** omit | **d** shed |
| **39.** | **a** external | **b** outside |
|   | **c** beyond | **d** indoors |

**Part 5**

**Choose any topic below and write.**

**(In each variant content carries 11 marks & Language carries 11 marks; Total 22 marks)**

1. There are plans to demolish an old and unused building in the town where you are a student. You feel that the building should be saved. You decide to write a proposal for the town council explaining why you think the building should be preserved, suggesting what could be done to modernise it and saying how the building could benefit the local people.

Write your **proposal**.

1. You have just finished a three-week study and work programme in an English-speaking country. You studied English language in the mornings and worked for a local company in the afternoons. The programme organiser has asked you to write a report about your experience. In your report, you should evaluate the programme, explaining which part of the programme was more useful, and suggest changes you would recommend for next year’s programme.

Write your **report**.

Total \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ points

Out of - 100 points