

Part 1

For questions **1 – 12**, 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** expressed **B** directed **C** indicated **D** guided

0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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What we know about music and the brain

Work on the human brain has **(0)** how different parts are centres of activity for different skills, feelings, perceptions and so on. It has also been shown that the left and right halves, or hemispheres, of the brain are **(1)** for different functions. While language is processed in the left, or analytical hemisphere, music is processed in the right, or emotional hemisphere. **(2)** of music like tone, pitch and melody are all probably processed in different parts of the brain. Some features of musical experience are processed not just in the auditory parts of the brain, but in the visual ones. We don't yet fully understand the **(3)** of this.

The tempo of music seems to be **(4)** related to its emotional impact, with fast music often **(5)** as happier and slower music as sadder. It is the same with the major biological rhythm of the body: our heart **(6)** quickens when we're happy, but slows when we're sad. Military music may have **(7)** from attempts to get us ready for **(8)** by using fast drumming to **(9)** our hearts into beating faster. Music is perhaps one of the most complex experiences the brain **(10)** with and it has become an absolutely **(11)** part of our rituals and ceremonies. It has power beyond language to **(12)** mood and co-ordinate our emotional states.

- 1 **A** amenable **B** dependable **C** responsible **D** reliable
- 2 **A** Views **B** Aspects **C** Factors **D** Pieces
- 3 **A** expectations **B** implications **C** assumptions **D** propositions
- 4 **A** surely **B** plainly **C** evidently **D** directly
- 5 **A** felt **B** endured **C** encountered **D** touched
- 6 **A** pulse **B** speed **C** pace **D** rate
- 7 **A** evolved **B** extended **C** advanced **D** elevated
- 8 **A** battle **B** fight **C** quarrel **D** struggle
- 9 **A** activate **B** motivate **C** stimulate **D** animate
- 10 **A** manages **B** copes **C** bears **D** holds
- 11 **A** vital **B** important **C** compulsory **D** dominant
- 12 **A** notify **B** report **C** associate **D** communicate

Part 2

For questions **13 – 27**, 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																	
---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Mosquitoes

According to the World Health Organisation, malaria, a disease spread **(0)** mosquitoes, affects millions of people every year. Everyone knows how irritating the noise made by a mosquito, **(13)** by a painful reaction to its bite, can be. It is astonishing that so **(14)** is known about why mosquitoes are drawn to or driven away from people, given **(15)** level of distress and disease caused by these insects. We know that the most effective chemical **(16)** protecting people against mosquitoes is *diethyltoluamide*, commonly shortened **(17)** *deet*. **(18)** *deet* works well, it has some serious drawbacks: it can damage clothes and some people are allergic to it.

Scientists know that mosquitoes find some people more attractive than others, but they do not know **(19)** this should be. They also know that people vary in **(20)** reactions to mosquito bites. One person has a painful swelling while **(21)** who is bitten by the same mosquito **(22)** hardly notice. Scientists have **(23)** discovered the reason for this, but they have carried **(24)** experiments to show that mosquitoes are attracted to, or put **(25)** by, certain smells. In the future, scientists hope to develop a smell that mosquitoes cannot resist. This could be used in a trap **(26)** that, instead of attacking people, mosquitoes would fly into the trap and be destroyed. For the time **(27)** however, we have to continue spraying ourselves with unpleasant liquids if we want to avoid getting bitten.

Part 3

For questions **28 – 37**, 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	C	O	M	P	A	R	I	S	O	N								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



An ancient tree

In Totteridge, in north London, there is a yew tree estimated to be between 1,000 and 2,000 years old. This tree, however, is a mere youngster in **(0)** with others of the species. The record in the UK is held by a yew in Scotland that is thought to be between 4,000 and 5,000 years old. However, such trees are becoming **(28)** rare and the Totteridge specimen was considered of **(29)** importance to be named in 1999 as one of the 41 ‘great trees’ in London. Like many yews, the Totteridge tree **(30)** predates the buildings around it and its exact age is unknown.

COMPARE

INCREASE

SUFFICE

DOUBT

MAINTAIN

STABLE

INTEND

READY

DIVERSE

REMOVE

ATTRACT

The Totteridge tree needs little **(31)** Some of its outer branches hang down so low that they have taken root. But this is part of the tree’s natural architecture and contributes to its **(32)** in high winds. With the best of **(33)** , ancient yew sites are often tidied up with no benefit to the tree. Dead branches are not **(34)** shed by the tree and their wood harbours a multitude of insects, an inseparable part of the old tree’s natural **(35)** Something of the tree’s history is lost with the **(36)** of dead wood. After all, the decaying, twisted and **(37)** parts give the tree character.

Part 4

For questions **38 – 42**, think of **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 They say the new minister is a lovely person and very to talk to.

My neighbours have not had a very life, but they always seem cheerful.

It's enough to see why the town is popular with tourists.

Example: **0**

E	A	S	Y															
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

38 I can't see the of all this paperwork, can you?

I was so frustrated that I was on the of giving up, but my piano teacher persuaded me to keep on practising.

Now, let's move on to the final for discussion at this meeting.

39 I think it's to say that not everyone in the boardroom agreed with the decision about the site of the new factory.

Rita complained that it was not that she had a smaller company car than her colleagues.

My husband looks nothing like his brothers and sisters because he is so

40 The workers at the car factory are at present in negotiations to improve their position.

As the business expanded and more staff were required, the company the services of a recruitment agency.

When my brother and his new girlfriend announced that they were it took the whole family by surprise.

41 The instructions were written in such a complicated way that Joe had to spend a long time out how to set up the printer.

First results indicated that the new drug was and had no side effects.

John was annoyed to find the drinks machine was not yet again.

42 Lisa is in while I'm away from the office, OK?

They've introduced a small for parking outside the station.

The protestors moved back quickly in reaction to a sudden by the police.

Part 5

For questions **43 – 50**, 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 James would only speak to the head of department alone.

ON

James to the head of department alone.

The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on speaking', so you write:

Example:

0	INSISTED ON SPEAKING
----------	----------------------

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

43 There were a lot of things that we had to think about before we could accept their offer.

OBLIGED

There were several things that we consideration before we could accept their offer.

44 Do you think you could help me to fill in this application form?

WONDERING

I me a hand filling in this application form.

45 I know that it was wrong of me to shout in front of the customers.

RAISED

I know that I should in front of the customers.

46 If you need any help, you can always call me.

HESITATE

If you need any help, me.

47 It hasn't rained quite as much this year as in previous years.

SLIGHTLY

This year, it has rained did in previous years.

48 Unless the weather improves, they will have to stop the tennis match.

MEAN

If the weather doesn't get stopping the tennis match.

49 I don't mind whether we stay in or go out this evening, but John wants to go to the cinema.

DIFFERENCE

It doesn't whether we stay in or go out this evening, but John wants to go to the cinema.

50 It's possible that the thieves entered the building by forcing a window at the back.

BROKEN

The thieves may the building through a window at the back.

PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH

Answer keys

Test 1

PART ONE	PART TWO	PART THREE	PART FOUR	PART FIVE
1 C	13 followed	28 increasingly	38 point	43 were obliged to][take into
2 B	14 little	29 sufficient	39 fair	44 was wondering if/whether][you could/would/might lend/give
3 B	15 the	30 undoubtedly/ doubtlessly	40 engaged	45 not have raised][my voice
4 D	16 for	31 maintenance	41 working	46 don't/do not hesitate][to call
5 A	17 to	32 stability	42 charge	47 slightly less][than it
6 D	18 Though/Although/ While/Whilst	33 intentions		48 (any) better][it will mean
7 A	19 why	34 readily		49 make any/much difference][to me
8 A	20 their	35 diversity		50 have broken][into
9 C	21 another	36 removal][shows where the answer is split into two parts for marking purposes.
10 B	22 may/might/will	37 unattractive		
11 A	23 not/never			
12 D	24 out			
	25 off			
	26 so			
	27 being			

Part 1

For questions **1 – 12**, 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** climate **B** weather **C** season **D** condition

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

Music in the great outdoors

Outdoor entertainment has a long history in countries with a warm **(0)** In ancient Greece, for example, plays were **(1)** in large open arenas. Today, audiences enjoy concerts of classical, opera, pop and rock music in outdoor **(2)** These are usually less formal and restrictive for the listeners than a stuffy concert hall, and a warm, starry night **(3)** a unique atmosphere.

Music heard inside a building is **(4)** to different acoustics. Sound vibrations are **(5)** from a musical instrument or voice to the eardrum and the building's structure can **(6)** these vibrations, which we then experience as an echo. Obstructions such as pillars can **(7)** vibrations, and hard surfaces resonate or vibrate, **(8)** the sound, while carpets and curtains may **(9)** and deaden voices and music.

The music at open-air concerts, on the other hand, must often compete with the noise of traffic, bird song or wind and thunder. A **(10)** wind can carry the sound away and a sudden summer storm can drown out the music altogether. In addition, if there is any risk of rain, all instruments and sound equipment must be housed under **(11)** to avoid the danger of electrocution. Once these problems are **(12)** , outdoor concerts allow people the opportunity to enjoy a wide range of live music in the fresh air.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | A performed | B shown | C executed | D held |
| 2 | A localities | B circumstances | C surroundings | D backgrounds |
| 3 | A builds | B forms | C composes | D creates |
| 4 | A liable | B subject | C related | D adapted |
| 5 | A transmitted | B played | C directed | D broadcast |
| 6 | A reflect | B exhibit | C produce | D register |
| 7 | A harm | B halt | C impede | D prevent |
| 8 | A twisting | B bending | C distorting | D adjusting |
| 9 | A absorb | B attract | C withdraw | D detain |
| 10 | A firm | B strong | C forceful | D rough |
| 11 | A enclosure | B shade | C wrapper | D cover |
| 12 | A defeated | B overcome | C cleared | D handled |

Part 2

For questions **13 – 27**, 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	O	U	R																
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

The best books

Are there one thousand books that all of us should read sometime in **(0)** lives?

Throughout this year, we will be recommending a collection of books that, when taken **(13)** a whole, will form a library of 1,000 titles that will inspire and satisfy **(14)** kind of reader you could possibly imagine. Book lists appear from time to time, often arousing controversy **(15)** being too elitist or too populist. But our list is the result of consultations with bookbuyers and booksellers, people **(16)** know and love books.

Currently, there are well **(17)** a million books in print. Add **(18)** these yet another 100,000 books published each year and the choice for readers becomes bewildering, **(19)** certain books, both classics and contemporary works, stand out. While our list doesn't identify classics **(20)** the traditional sense, many of the works included **(21)** considered to be classic books. The list aims to make the reader aware of **(22)** is available that is stimulating, rewarding and inspiring. **(23)** else does one learn about a good read other **(24)** by enthusiastic recommendation?

This month we are highlighting fifty books from the area of business and reference. These fifty titles represent the perfect business and reference library for your needs, **(25)** personal or professional. Our selection will help you to expand and enhance **(26)** understanding of today's fast-changing world of business.

Look out for next month's fifty choices, **(27)** will take you a step nearer completion of your 1,000-book library.

Part 3

For questions **28 – 37**, 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	A	P	P	L	I	C	A	T	I	O	N	S							
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Aerial photography

Photography has many forms and **(0)** Of all of them, the practice of taking pictures of earth from the air has had the most value for geographers **(28)**

APPLY

WORLD

Photography was still in its **(29)** when, in 1858, French artist Felix Tournachon took the first aerial photograph from a hot-air balloon. From these crude **(30)** , aerial photographs have been taken from **(31)** higher vantage points and now cameras on satellites can capture images of earth from space. This would have been **(32)** in 1858. Today, such images provide a wealth of detailed information and **(33)** they have made an enormous contribution to our understanding of the Earth's atmosphere and weather patterns. They are also invaluable to **(34)** and those monitoring urban **(35)**

INFANT

BEGIN

INCREASE

IMAGINE

CONSEQUENCE

ARCHAEOLOGY

EXPAND

Although aerial photographs and maps both present a bird's eye view of the Earth's surface, they are valuable in different ways. In terms of **(36)** , maps will always provide a more reliable representation of the surface of the Earth. However, aerial photography has become the more **(37)** as a means of documenting the world's changing landscape and ecosystems.

ACCURATE

INFLUENCE

Part 4

For questions **38 – 42**, think of **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 They say the new minister is a lovely person and very to talk to.

My neighbours have not had a very life, but they always seem cheerful.

It's enough to see why the town is popular with tourists.

Example:

0	E	A	S	Y															
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

38 The two nations have a shared culture and a language.

You are lucky to see this bird today because they are not at this time of year.

It's sense for drivers to slow down when it's raining.

39 My cousin isn't doing all that well academically but he's a genius on the football

This company has gained a reputation for being one of the most innovative in its

This year, I'm growing sunflowers in this and next year it will be maize.

40 At the start of his career, James was between taking a job in television and becoming an accountant.

The main suspect in the case told the police that his jacket had been when he fell off his bicycle.

In some urban areas, tower blocks are being down to be replaced by rows of houses.

41 The use of wind power is still controversial but, in its , we can say that it's a renewable source of energy.

It soon became clear that what my neighbour really wanted was to ask me a..... .

Because of their effect on the environment, large cars have fallen out of in some parts of the world.

42 The teacher up the books that were on the desk and put them away in the cupboard.

The train slowly speed as it pulled out of the station.

Leaders of the main trade unions have in Dublin for an emergency meeting today.

Part 5

For questions **43 – 50**, 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 James would only speak to the head of department alone.

ON

James to the head of department alone.

The gap can be filled with the words 'insisted on speaking', so you write:

Example: **0** INSISTED ON SPEAKING

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

43 This is the number to call to book theatre tickets for tonight.

RESERVED

Theatre tickets for tonight this number.

44 Once Noriko had performed her solo, there was no reason for us to stay for the rest of the concert.

POINT

There was for the rest of the concert once Noriko had performed her solo.

45 I'm not sure how Mark grows such impressive tomatoes.

METHOD

I don't know grow such impressive tomatoes.

46 Harry wished he had asked a mechanic to check the car before he bought it.

WITHOUT

Harry regretted it checked by a mechanic.

47 No-one can believe how successful the composer's first musical has been.

TAKEN

The success of the composer's first musical
surprise.

48 Tom is so tall he can only just get through that door without stooping.

ANY

If Tom was be able to get through that door
without stooping

49 Despite arriving at work late on several occasions, my brother was still promoted.

TURNED

Even late for work on several occasions, my
brother was still promoted.

50 We ought to discuss the date for the annual art exhibition.

HAVE

We ought to we are going to hold the annual art
exhibition.



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Bildung ist Vertrauenssache.

PAPER 3: USE OF ENGLISH

Answer keys

Test 2

PART ONE

- 1 A
- 2 C
- 3 D
- 4 B
- 5 A
- 6 A
- 7 C
- 8 C
- 9 A
- 10 B
- 11 D
- 12 B

PART TWO

- 13 as
- 14 every/any
- 15 for/by/from/through
- 16 who/that
- 17 over
- 18 to
- 19 yet/but/although/
though
- 20 in
- 21 are
- 22 what
- 23 How/how
- 24 than
- 25 whether/either
- 26 your/an
- 27 which

PART THREE

- 28 worldwide/
world-wide
- 29 infancy
- 30 beginnings
- 31 increasingly
- 32 unimaginable
- 33 consequently
- 34 archaeologists/
archeologists
- 35 expansion
- 36 accuracy
- 37 influential

PART FOUR

- 38 common
- 39 field
- 40 torn
- 41 favour/favor
- 42 gathered

PART FIVE

- 43 can be **reserved**][by calling/
if you call
- 44 little/not any/no **point** (in)][
(our/us) staying
- 45 what/which **method**][Mark
adopts to/follows to/employs
to/uses to
- 46 buying/having bought
the/a/his car][**without**
getting/having
- 47 has **taken** everyone/
everybody/us (all)/people][
by
- 48 **any** taller][he would
not/wouldn't
- 49 though he + (had)][**turned**
up
- 50 **have** a discussion][about
when

][shows where the answer is split into two parts for marking purposes.