

## Use of English

Time: 45 minutes

### Task 1

**For items 1-10**, solve the crossword using the definitions of the required word given in brackets. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

**Example: 0. pastime**

### COLLECTING THINGS

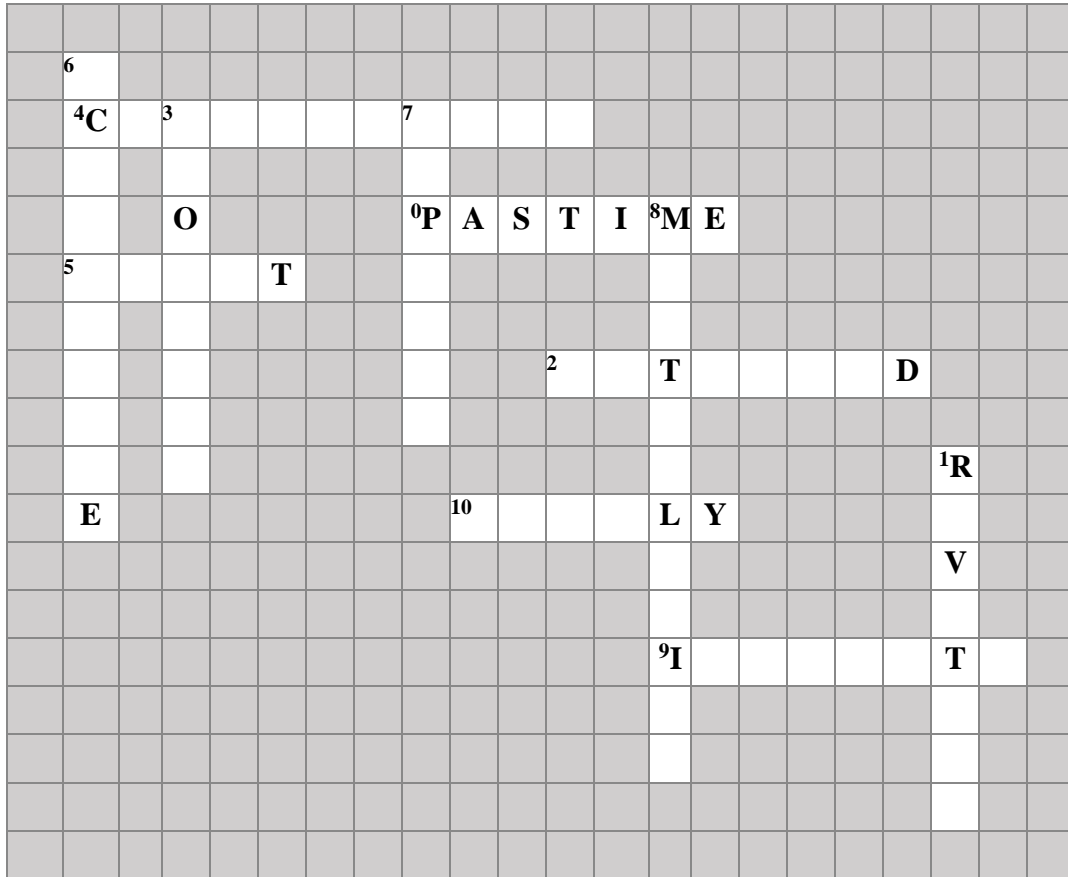
The urge to collect things as a (0) ... (*something that you enjoy doing when you are not working*) is thought to be as old as human leisure itself. This is the theme of a (1) ... (*so interesting or exciting that it holds your attention completely*) new book by Philipp Blom (2) ... (*designated*) *To Have and to Hold*, which combines a (3) ... (*carried through to completion, exhaustive*) investigation of the historical background to collecting with an overview of the various psychological explanations which have been advanced for why collecting exists at all. After all, there is a sense in which we could all be (4) ... (*classified*) as collectors.

We set aside space in our homes for items we feel are of decorative or artistic (5) ... (*a praiseworthy quality, virtue*), and we (6) ... (*gather or pile up especially little by little, amass*) objects which have associations with happy memories such as holidays.

The chief (7) ... (*a sudden spontaneous inclination or incitement to do something to some usually unpremeditated action*) to collecting, psychologists suggest, is the desire to bring order into the chaotic (8) ... (*the quality or state of being various*) of things we see around us. But after reading Blom's book, one is left with the impression that there is more to it than that, for historically there is evidence that collecting arose out of sheer curiosity about the extraordinary world we live in.

This is a beautifully written book which provides many (9) ... (*the power or act of seeing into a situation, penetration*) into issues far deeper than just the history of collecting; (10) ... (*used to introduce more exact and detailed information about*

*something that you have just mentioned*), the strangeness of the human mind, and the wonder of the world itself.



### Task 2

**For items 11-15**, match the nicknames of American presidents (11-15) with their names (A-J). There are some extra names, which you do not have to choose. Write the correct letter on your answer sheet. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

**Example: 0. D**

<b>0</b>	<b>Teddy</b>	<b>A</b>	John Adams
<b>11</b>	The Great Communicator	<b>B</b>	Ulysses S. Grant
<b>12</b>	The Great Emancipator	<b>C</b>	George Washington
<b>13</b>	The Sage of Monticello	<b>D</b>	<b>Theodore Roosevelt</b>
<b>14</b>	Unconditional Surrender	<b>E</b>	Ronald Reagan
<b>15</b>	His Fraudulency	<b>F</b>	Jimmy Carter
		<b>G</b>	Abraham Lincoln
		<b>H</b>	Rutherford Hayes
		<b>I</b>	Thomas Jefferson
		<b>J</b>	Bill Clinton

### Task 3

**For items 16-20**, match the names of Britain's regions (16-20) with their descriptions (A-J). Some descriptions are not needed. Write the correct letter on your answer sheet. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

**Example: 0. B**

<p><b>0. London</b></p> <p><b>16.</b> The North of England</p> <p><b>17.</b> The West Midlands, the western part of Central England</p> <p><b>18.</b> The South East of England</p> <p><b>19.</b> The South West of England</p> <p><b>20.</b> The Isle of Wight</p>	<p><b>A.</b> It is the most heavily populated region. It has more businesses, including international HQs, than anywhere else in the UK and is the most prosperous and cosmopolitan region outside London. Throughout the region, you will find chocolate-box villages with their churches and pubs round the village green. Oxfordshire has Blenheim Palace; Berkshire has Windsor Castle; Hampshire has Highclere (aka Downton Abbey). Hever, Bodiam, Dover and Leeds are just four of the many castles worth a visit. There's also maritime heritage at Portsmouth.</p> <p><b>B.</b> It is one of the world's top tourist destinations, receiving about 30 million visitors each year. Its population (about 8 million) is 7 times greater than that of Britain's second largest city, Birmingham. The City is the UK's main financial district. The City rubs shoulders with the City of Westminster. Beyond the centre are the remains of rural villages, such as Blackheath, Chelsea and Wimbledon, now all part of the conurbation that has swallowed large chunks of the old surrounding counties of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent and Surrey. And it is blessed with some wonderful open areas – not just those in the centre, like St James's Park, but further afield too – like Greenwich, Hampstead Heath and Richmond.</p> <p><b>C.</b> In the early middle ages, this was the heart of Danish territory and Scandinavian place-names predominate. There are seven cities – Bradford, the port of Kingston upon Hull, Leeds (the largest city in the region), Ripon, Sheffield and Wakefield. On the coast, resorts such as Whitby and Scarborough attract thousands of visitors. This is the land of Captain Cook, the Brontes, brass bands and puddings.</p> <p><b>D.</b> The region includes the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire and the Isles of Scilly. This is a place of myth and magic. Who hasn't heard</p>
---	--

of Glastonbury? This is one of the places associated with the legendary King Arthur. The Mendip Hills – a range of limestone famous for ancient caves and Cheddar Cheese – roll south of Bristol and Bath to the Somerset Levels. The region boasts Salisbury Cathedral, the enigma of Stonehenge and the wonderful Jurassic Coast.

**E.** It is a nation within a state, one of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom. It retains its own unique identity, has its own parliament and its own laws. Myths and legends abound. Guidebooks often divide the region into the Lowlands and the Highlands. The Lowlands, closer to the border, are more accessible and populous. The central belt between the Firth of Clyde in the west and the Firth of Forth in the east, is where most of the main towns and cities are located.

**F.** The region extends from the attractive market towns of Cheshire through the vast urban areas to the wilds of Cumbria in the north. For many, the region means the Lake District. Britain's industrial heritage is represented by the cotton mills of Lancashire. Manchester boasts world-class galleries, museums, concert venues and theatres. Liverpool was once one of Britain's busiest ports, birthplace of the Beatles and scores of other world-famous musicians and performers. Liverpoolians are also renowned for their sense of humour.

**G.** Home to colourful political murals, soaring mountains, gorgeous coastlines, the Titanic's birthplace, *Game of Thrones* filming locations and the world's oldest whiskey distillery – the region is a magnificent corner of the whole island. Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Derry/Londonderry and Tyrone make up the six counties of the region. The most populous of these is Antrim. Antrim contains coastal treasures such as Portrush and the Giant's Causeway.

**H.** It lies off the south coast of England, in the English Channel. It is the largest county in England. Queen Victoria spent her holidays there and became fond of it. She made Osborne House her winter home. In the Victorian era, the place was a royal holiday resort. The Victorians built several

fortifications including the Palmerston Forts, The Needles Batteries and Fort Victoria. The area has a warm, mild climate and is one of the sunniest areas in the British Isles.

**I.** This is the birthplace of Shakespeare and Cadbury's chocolate. The urban centres of the region were at the forefront of Britain's industrial revolution; Birmingham – manufacturing; Wolverhampton – brass; Stoke on Trent – home of English industrial pottery. Ironbridge in largely rural Shropshire is known as 'the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution'. To the south, there's Coventry – a medieval wool and cloth centre – famous for its modern cathedral.

**J.** Though joined with England since 1535, it is a country in its own right and it maintains a distinct identity. Its place names are largely Celtic in origin. This was the land that the Saxons never conquered and, unlike the majority of Britain, it has retained place names rooted in an ancient British past. So, here you are entering *Cymru* – the land of the *Cymry*. It is officially bilingual. There are only three towns with a population greater than 100,000 here, all in the south – Swansea, Newport and its capital.

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**