

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

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.

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|----|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 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 |

Turn over ►

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.

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