

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

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 mutter B speak C praise D threaten

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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Why we don't like the sound of our own voice

'That doesn't sound like me ...' This is what many of us (0) when we hear our recorded voices. Well, yes, it does – and it's what everyone else hears, too.

When someone speaks to us, or we hear a recording of our voice, the sound is air-conducted. Sounds (1) on the air are transmitted through our eardrums, making the small bones in our inner ears (2) In turn, these vibrations are (3) by our brains.

When we speak, the sound doesn't all enter our ears from the outside, and what we hear is (4) different. The vibrations are sent directly to our inner ear, and as they travel, their frequency is lowered.

The reason our recorded voice doesn't (5) us is that we've grown up hearing ourselves in a (6) way, so it's difficult to (7) that isn't how we sound to the outside world. We've (8) got used to what we sound like inside.

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|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 A carried | B travelled | C fetched | D reached |
| 2 A wave | B beat | C bounce | D tremble |
| 3 A decided | B interpreted | C explained | D settled |
| 4 A likely | B hardly | C slightly | D little |
| 5 A please | B cheer | C invite | D tempt |
| 6 A thorough | B right | C particular | D real |
| 7 A approve | B agree | C allow | D accept |
| 8 A well | B simply | C quite | D mostly |