# Use of English 

# Another ten practice tests for the Cambridge B2 First 

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## Cambridge B2 First

 Use of English
## Test 1

Cambridge B2 First Use of English

## Part 1

For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. In the separate answer sheet, mark the appropriate answer (A, B, C or D).

## Getting the right amount of sleep

Do you ever wake up feeling tired and unrested, (1) $\qquad$ spending hours in bed? Unfortunately, many people struggle with getting the right amount of sleep, which leads to decreased productivity, mood swings and a host of other health problems.

Getting the right amount of sleep goes hand in hand with a happier and healthier life. Therefore, it's crucial to make the (2) $\qquad$ of your time in bed. Establish a bedtime (3) $\qquad$ such as reading or meditating, and create a comfortable sleep environment, including a good mattress and black-out curtains.

Catching up on (4) $\qquad$ sleep on the weekends can also be helpful, but it's best to (5) $\qquad$ oversleeping. Getting too much sleep can (6) $\qquad$
your sleep patterns, making it harder to fall asleep at night and leaving you feeling groggy during the day.

Is it possible to wake up every morning feeling (7) $\qquad$ and ready to take on the day? The answer is yes! A good night's sleep can make you look like a million dollars, improve your mood and energy (8) $\qquad$ , and better equip you to handle stress.

| 1 | A | despite | B | although | C | for | D | however |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | A | greatest | B | most | C | easiest | D | majority |
| 3 | A | procedure | B | schedule | C | hobby | D | routine |
| 4 | A | forgotten | B | heavy | C | lost | D | missing |
| 5 | A | discontinue | B | escape | C | avoid | D | ignore |
| 6 | A | prevent | B | disrupt | C | remove | D | break |
| 7 | A | relieved | B | revised | C | reorganised | D | refreshed |
| 8 | A | levels | B | feelings | C | zones | D | measures |

## Part 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and decide which word best fits each gap. Use only one word for each gap. In the separate answer sheet, write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

## Cloning

Cloning is the process (9) $\qquad$ producing genetically identical copies of an organism, tissue or cell. In short, cloning consists of three main steps: obtaining genetic material, growing it in a lab and finally transferring it into a host organism.

Although cloning may seem like science fiction, its origins date back to the early 1900s (10) $\qquad$ scientists first started experimenting with plant cells. (11) $\qquad$ it wasn't until 1996 that the world was introduced to the first mammal clone, Dolly the sheep.

Scientists have already come up (12) $\qquad$ a way to clone animals, but before we know it cloning could be used to create new organs, tissues and even whole humans.

Think again if you thought cloning was only limited (13) $\qquad$ animals. Scientists are already counting (14) $\qquad$ to revolutionise agriculture by producing crops that are resistant to pests, disease and extreme weather conditions.

In conclusion, cloning is a fascinating field (15) $\qquad$ has only just begun to scratch the surface of its potential. We can only imagine in our wildest dreams what could be just (16) $\qquad$ the corner.

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## Part 3

## For questions 17-24, use the stem word on the right to form the correct word that fills each gap. In the separate answer sheet, write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

## Street lights

Street lights have been a crucial part of our cities for many years. They play a vital role in (17) $\qquad$ safety and security during the night. However, the rise in the use of street lights has led to the phenomenon of light pollution, which is becoming a growing concern.
(18) $\qquad$ street lighting accounts for a significant portion of a city's energy consumption. This is particularly true in developed cities where street lighting is used (19) $\qquad$ For example, London spends more than £30 million on street lighting in a single year. These costs are (20) $\qquad$ and cities must find ways to reduce the amount of energy used by street lighting while still maintaining adequate lighting levels. (21) $\qquad$ there are many ways in which this can be done. For example, replacing old sodium lights with new LEDs that give off a whiter light for improved (22) $\qquad$ LEDs are longer lasting and less likely to fail than traditional street lights, so (23) costs are also expected to be lower.

The goal should be to provide safe and secure lighting for our communities while (24) $\qquad$ its impact on the

## ADD

## EXTEND

## SUBSTANCE

## FORTUNE

## VISIBLE

MAINTAIN

## MINIMUM

 environment.
## Part 4

For questions 25-30, complete the second sentence, using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word provided and use between two and five words in total. In the separate answer sheet, write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

25 I thought of a cheap solution to our computer problems.
CAME
I $\qquad$ an inexpensive way to solve our computer problems.

26 If you promise to be careful l'll lend you my car.

## LONG

I'll lend you my car $\qquad$ promise to be careful.

27 We haven't arranged a date for the decorators to come.

## BEEN

A date $\qquad$ for the decorators to come.

28 We are introducing reduced membership fees that should help those on lower incomes. INTRODUCTION
$\qquad$ new membership fees should help those that earn less.

29 I can help you with the presentation if you want.
MIND
I $\qquad$ you with the presentation.

30 "James, do you know what time the meeting starts?" asked Shazia.
IF
Shazia asked James $\qquad$ what time the meeting would start.

## Answer sheet: Cambridge B2 First Use of English

$\square$

## Name

$\qquad$ Date $\qquad$

## Part 1: Multiple choice

Mark the appropriate answer (A, B, C or D).


| 5 | A | $B$ | $C$ | $D$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Part 2: Open cloze
Write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.


Write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (18) |  | I | $\square$ |  |  |  |
| 19 | - | - | $\square$ | I |  |  |
| 20 | $\square$ | - | $\square$ | 1 |  |  |
| 21 | - | $\square$ | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Part 4: Key word transformation
Write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.


## Test 1

Part 1: Multiple choice

| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ | despite | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | avoid |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | most | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | disrupt |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | routine | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | refreshed |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | lost | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ | levels |

Part 2: Open cloze

| $\mathbf{9}$ | of | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | to |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | when | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | on |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | However | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | which/that |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | with | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | around |


| Part 3: Word formation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 7}$ | ensuring | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | Fortunately |
| $\mathbf{1 8}$ | Additionally | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | visibility |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | extensively | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | maintenance |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ | substantial | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | minimising |


| Part 4: Key word transformation |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | came | up with |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | as | long as you |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | hasn't/has not | been arranged |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | The introduction | of |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | don't/do not mind | helping |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ |  | if he knew |

