Future with Will: Reading and Use of English Test 5

Part 1: Multiple Choice Cloze

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).

Feathered Problem Solvers

For many years, humans (0) _____ that higher intelligence was something only found in monkeys and apes. However, recent scientific studies have shown that certain types of birds, especially crows, are highly (1) _____ of complex problem-solving. Far from acting just on instinct, these birds (2) _____ a clear understanding of cause and effect.

When researchers (3) _____ experiments in controlled environments, they watched crows bending pieces of wire to hook food out of glass tubes. This level of cleverness is amazing because it shows they can guess the (4) _____ of their actions.

The fact that adult crows (5) _____ this knowledge down to younger birds shows a type of shared learning. Such findings firmly (6) _____ the idea that brain size alone decides mental ability. It is now entirely (7) _____ to scientists that crows have a level of intellect that deserves our (8) _____ respect.

Example:

1. A) considered	B) **assumed**	C) regarded	D. supposed

1. A) competent	B) capable	C) qualified	D) adept
2. A) expose	B) give	C) exhibit	D) reveal
3. A) demonstrate	B) achieve	C) operate	D) conduct
4. A) outcome	B) conclusion	C) resolution	D) closure
5. A) transfer	B) pass	C) teach	D) supply
6. A) oppose	B) challenge	C) resist	D) argue
7. A) apparent	B) visible	C) transparent	D) noticeable
8. A) utmost	B) absolute	C) extreme	D) strict

Part 2: Open Cloze

For questions 1–8, 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.

A Timeless Writing Instrument

Example: (0) quite

The pencil is a very common object, yet its history is (0) _____ fascinating. The story begins in England during the 16th century, when a large amount of pure graphite (1) _____ discovered in Cumbria. Local farmers quickly realised that this dark, solid material was excellent for marking their sheep. Initially, people incorrectly thought the material was a form of lead, (2) _____ explains why we still use the confusing term "pencil lead" today.

Because raw graphite is extremely delicate, (3) _____ had to be covered in something to prevent it from breaking. At first, sticks of graphite were tightly wrapped in string. Later, makers figured (4) _____ how to insert the graphite into hollowed-out wooden sticks, creating the familiar design we know today.

Over the centuries, the making process has (5) _____ improved a lot. Today, modern pencils are produced (6) _____ mixing graphite powder with clay and baking it in an oven. (7) _____ more clay is added to the mixture, the pencil becomes harder. As a result, shoppers can choose from (8) _____ a wide variety of pencil types that everyone can find what they are looking for.

Part 3: Word Formation

For questions 1–8, 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.

Delaying the Work

Example: (0) **TENDENCY**

Almost everyone has a (0) _____ to delay tasks at some point, but always **TEND** putting things off can negatively affect your success.

Psychologists often say this behaviour comes from a fear of (1) _____, **JUDGE** rather than just being lazy. When faced with a difficult academic or work project, individuals might feel a sense of (2) _____, leading them to avoid the task **HELP** completely. Another reason for this problem is simple (3) _____ when **BORE** faced with uninteresting tasks.

People who set very high standards for themselves often struggle to start an assignment because they worry the final result will be (4) _____. **ADEQUATE** Furthermore, modern technology provides many digital distractions, making it incredibly easy to lose focus. The constant stream of messages from smartphones creates an environment where (5) _____ is easily broken. **CONCENTRATE** To fix this, experts recommend breaking large assignments into smaller, more (6) _____ steps. **MANAGE**

Creating a steady daily routine can lead to greater mental (7) _____ and a **CLEAR** big drop in overall stress levels. Ultimately, using these strategies results in a greater sense of (8) _____ when the work is finally done. **FULFIL**

Part 4: Key Word Transformation

For questions 1–6, 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 two and five words, including the word given. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. The research team did not publish the findings because they lacked funding.

   WOULD

   If the research team had secured funding, they ..... the findings.

2. I still haven't found the time to reply to those emails.

   ROUND

   I still haven't ..... to those emails.

3. The university arranged for an external contractor to upgrade the laboratory equipment.

   HAD

   The university.....by an external contractor.

4. I didn’t realise that the bus stop was so far from your house.

   SUCH

   I didn’t realise that ..... long way from the bus stop to your house.

5. I don’t think I can tolerate him anymore.

   LONGER

   I don’t think I can put.....

6. Despite the heavy rain, the archaeological excavation continued.

   THOUGH

   The archaeological excavation continued .....heavily.

Part 5: Multiple Choice

You are going to read an article written by a language researcher about the connection between language and the environment. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Ecology of Language

Saving the environment today faces a unique problem: we are trying to protect a natural world that we hardly notice anymore. As a language researcher, I often think about the idea that we cannot protect what we do not love, and we cannot love what we do not see. My work suggests that our daily speech is actually a hidden landscape. If we can uncover the natural world hidden inside our everyday vocabulary, we might begin to truly 'see' our environment again, closing the gap between modern society and the outdoors.

Take, for example, how we talk about making choices. When we think deeply about a problem, we often use the verb "consider". Originally, this had nothing to do with thoughts inside our head; it literally meant to look at the night sky. Ancient people would stare at the stars, looking for guidance before taking major action. Over centuries, the physical act of looking upwards for direction turned into a way of describing careful thought and planning.

This connection also applies to how we view our own bodies. A common word used by athletes to describe physical strength, “muscle”, actually comes from the Latin word for a small mouse. People in ancient Rome noticed that the movement under the skin of a bent arm looked very much like a tiny mouse running up and down. It is an amusing link that proves early humans saw themselves as a part of the animal kingdom, rather than separate from it.

The physical landscape also influenced human relationships, especially when it came to survival. The noun "rival", which we now use for a fierce competitor, originally described people who shared the sides of a stream. Because clean water was necessary for farming and daily life, those living on opposite sides sometimes argued over who could use it. The physical environment directly shaped social conflict, turning neighbours into enemies over natural resources.

Even our hopes for the future were based on the local environment. When we describe a situation as "auspicious" or promising, we are repeating an old practice of predicting the future by watching the flight paths of birds. Early societies believed that the movement patterns of birds in the sky held vital clues about upcoming successes or failures. It was important for ancient people to have as much information as they could. Knowing changes in the weather for example would influence choices related to farming. Nature was not just a quiet background; it was viewed as an active communicator.

Discovering these hidden language histories is much more than an academic hobby kept in university libraries. And sadly, it is an area that lacks modern study as many mainstream universities don't incorporate it in many courses. But by revealing the rivers, animals, and stars hidden inside our sentences, my research aims to repair the mental gap between humanity and the wild. Recognising these ancient connections changes our perspective, building the emotional attachment that is absolutely necessary if we are to take environmental protection seriously.

Questions

1. What is the writer's main belief about environmental protection?

   A. It is becoming harder because people are too distracted by modern life.
   B. It requires us to become more aware of our surroundings.
   C. It would be more successful if we stopped using modern words.
   D. It is difficult because we have lost the ability to speak about nature.

2. What does the writer suggest about how our ancestors approached major decisions?

   A. They felt that making choices at night usually brought the best results.
   B. They believed problem-solving must be a physical action.
   C. They thought their choices were completely controlled by the stars.
   D. They looked to the sky for direction and clarity.

3. When discussing human bodies, the writer highlights that ancient people...

   A. said a person who was physically strong in ancient Rome was called a small mouse.
   B. watched animals move to learn about muscles.
   C. used familiar wildlife to visualise their own physical form.
   D. lacked the necessary medical words to describe human movement.

4. The reference to shared natural resources is used to illustrate...

   A. how ancient water supplies often caused conflicts
   B. the ways in which geography influenced social tensions.
   C. why humans preferred to build their homes near rivers.
   D. the importance of sharing resources peacefully with neighbours.

5. How did early societies perceive the behaviour of local wildlife?

   A. As a reliable indicator of upcoming events.
   B. As a sign of changes happening in the weather.
   C. As something that directly influenced their farming decisions.
   D. As a mystery that could not be explained by ancient science.

6. What goal does the researcher hope to achieve through their current work?

   A. To persuade more people to study how languages were formed.
   B. To prove that our modern vocabulary is forgetting its roots.
   C. To encourage people to spend more of their daily lives outdoors.
   D. To inspire a deeper emotional commitment to nature conservation.

Part 6: Gapped Text

You are going to read an article written by someone who gave up their smartphone for a week. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Unplugged: Seven Days Off the Grid

It began as a personal challenge. I locked my smartphone away to see if I could survive a week completely separated from the internet. 1 _____ Without the regular ping of notifications, my flat felt unnervingly quiet. I spent the first few hours checking my empty pocket out of pure habit.

By the second afternoon, the initial shock had disappeared, replaced by an overwhelming sense of having absolutely nothing to do. 2 _____ It forced me to look at my physical surroundings and find fresh ways to fill the empty hours. I picked up an old novel I had owned for years but never read.

3 _____ Usually, the morning commute is a blur of listening to podcasts and scrolling through news feeds. This time, however, I actually looked out of the window and even started chatting with the person sitting next to me. We ended up discussing our favourite walking routes until we reached the station.

As the days went by, I noticed a huge improvement in my attention span. When I sat down at my desk, I could focus on one task for hours without the sudden urge to reach for a screen. 4 _____ My mind felt clearer.

Naturally, the experiment brought up some practical issues. 5 _____ I had to ask a shop owner to help me find a specific street, which felt very awkward at first, but proved that strangers are usually happy to help.

When Sunday finally arrived, I didn't really want to take my device out of the drawer. While I cannot forget about the digital world forever, I have decided to set clear limits on my screen time. 6 _____

Options:

A. Without that constant flow of information interrupting my thoughts, my anxiety seemed to go away.
B. Strangely enough, this lack of structure eventually worked to my advantage.
C. Taking a break has shown me that meaningful connection often happens offline.
D. A small change in how I started my day provided the first unexpected reward.
E. I soon realised how much I relied on instant technology to guide me.
F. Consequently, I found it nearly impossible to organise my social life without access to group chats.
G. The sudden change in my home environment was impossible to ignore.

Part 7: Multiple Matching

Instructions: You are going to read an article in which four people talk about how they behave on social media. For questions **1–10**, choose from the people (**A–D**). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person...

1. admits that their genuine posts are carefully constructed? **[__]**
2. experiences feeling free when they don't post for a while? **[__]**
3. noticed that it was better for their profile to not express real feelings? **[__]**
4. misses the time when they did activities purely for their own satisfaction? **[__]**
5. feels stuck expressing a personality that is untrue? **[__]**
6. uses the platform for consuming information? **[__]**
7. can't enjoy activities because they are constantly worrying about looks? **[__]**
8. highlights their flaws to connect with their audience? **[__]**
9. became overwhelmed by the demand to maintain a positive image? **[__]**
10. started a profile to post about their personal interest? **[__]**

The Digital Mask: Who Are We Online?

A: Toby- I initially created my profile just to share my passion for baking with a few friends. It was meant to be a bit of fun. However, things escalated quickly once I gained a larger following. Now, before I even crack an egg, I am arranging the lighting and ensuring the kitchen counter looks flawless. The actual process of baking, which used to be my favourite way to unwind, has become incredibly stressful. I constantly worry about camera angles and aesthetics. Sometimes, I wish for the days when I could just bake a messy chocolate cake and eat it, without having to document every single stage for the internet. Some weekends I don't post anything and the feeling of liberation is real.

B: Elena -If you met me in real life, you would probably describe me as quiet and polite. But my online persona is entirely different. A while ago, I discovered that leaving slightly aggressive or highly opinionated comments on articles attracted a lot of attention and 'likes'. People love a bit of drama. I started exaggerating my views just to get a reaction. The problem is that my followers now expect this loud, combative character all the time. I feel completely trapped by the monster I have created. Even now when I'm having a genuine conversation with someone I have to remember not to be fake. I would love to tone it down, but I know that if I suddenly become reasonable, I will lose my audience.

C: Marcus- There is a massive trend right now for being 'raw' and 'relatable' online. Influencers are moving away from perfect holiday snaps and instead posting

pictures of their messy bedrooms or burnt dinners. I jumped on this bandwagon because it helps build a strong connection with your followers. I frequently upload videos talking about my failures or minor disasters. However, I must confess that even these supposedly spontaneous moments are highly manufactured. I tidy the background just enough before taking the photo, and I rewrite my 'honest' captions multiple times. It is still a performance that I enjoy even if I worry a bit, just a different type of one.

D: Sophie- For years, I spent hours every day curating a picture-perfect lifestyle on my feed. The pressure to constantly look happy, successful, and well-travelled became exhausting. One weekend, I reached breaking point and simply deleted all my past photos. It felt incredibly liberating. Now, I still have an account, but my profile picture is blank and I never post anything about myself. I exclusively use the app to follow journalists, read the news, and discover new music. Stepping back from the pressure to perform for an invisible audience has given me such a profound sense of peace. Now it’s incredibly satisfying to do things just because I want to.

Answer Key Test 5

Part 1

1. **B (capable)** - Needs the preposition "of" after it to describe having the ability to do something.
2. **C (exhibit)** - A formal verb that means to clearly show a quality, behaviour, or feeling.
3. **D (conduct)** - A standard collocation; scientists "conduct experiments" to test their ideas.
4. **A (outcome)** - Refers to the final result or consequence of an action.
5. **B (pass)** - Part of the phrasal verb "pass down," which means to give knowledge or skills to younger generations.
6. **B (challenge)** - Means to question if a concept or idea is true or correct.
7. **A (apparent)** - An adjective meaning that something is clear or obvious to see.
8. **A (utmost)** - A strong adjective that naturally groups with words like "respect" or "care" to mean the highest possible level.

Part 2

1. **WAS** - The past simple passive auxiliary verb needed for the singular subject "a large amount."
2. **WHICH** - A relative pronoun used to refer back to the entire situation described in the previous phrase.
3. **IT** - A pronoun that replaces the singular noun "raw graphite."
4. **OUT** - The necessary particle to finish the phrasal verb "figure out," meaning to solve a problem or find a solution.
5. **BEEN** - The auxiliary verb required to complete the present perfect passive structure.
6. **BY** - A preposition used to show how or in what way a specific action is done.
7. **AS** - A conjunction used to show that two things change at the exact same time.
8. **SUCH** – ‘’such’’ is used here as part of the correlative structure "such + a/an + adjective + noun + that" to express cause and result.

Part 3

1. **JUDGEMENT** - (Noun): The act of evaluating or forming an opinion about someone.
2. **HELPLESSNESS** - (Noun): The feeling of being unable to manage or control a difficult situation.
3. **BOREDOM** - (Noun): The state of feeling tired and annoyed because something is not interesting.
4. **INADEQUATE** - (Negative Adjective): Meaning not good enough or lacking in quality.
5. **CONCENTRATION** - (Noun): The ability to focus all your attention on a single task.
6. **MANAGEABLE** - (Adjective): Meaning something is easy enough to do or deal with.
7. **CLARITY** - (Noun): The state of having a clear and focused mind.
8. **FULFILMENT** - (Noun): A feeling of happiness and satisfaction when you achieve a goal (using the correct British English spelling).

Part 4

1. **WOULD HAVE | PUBLISHED** (3 words) - (Conditionals): Uses the third conditional to talk about an imaginary past result.
2. **GOT ROUND TO | REPLYING** (4 words) - (Phrasal Verbs + Gerund): The three-part phrasal verb "get round to" means to finally find the time to do a task, and because "to" functions as a preposition here, it must be followed by a gerund.

3. **HAD THE LABORATORY EQUIPMENT | UPGRADED** (5 words) - (Causative Passive): Uses the structure "have + object + past participle" to show that someone arranged for a professional to do a job.
4. **IT WAS | SUCH A** (4 words) - **Grammar Structure / Quantifiers:** Uses the dummy pronoun **it** as the subject of the clause, followed by the verb **was** to match the past tense, and combines it with **such a** to emphasise the distance modifier "long way".
5. **UP WITH HIM | ANY LONGER** (5 words) - **Phrasal Verbs / Time Expressions:** Uses the multi-word phrasal verb **put up with** (to tolerate) combined with the comparative adverb phrase **any longer** to replace "anymore" at the end of a negative sentence.
6. **EVEN THOUGH | IT RAINED** / **EVEN THOUGH | IT WAS RAINING** (4/5 words)- (Concessive Clauses): Replaces "despite" with a linking phrase that must be followed by a full subject and verb.

Part 5

1. **B** - The writer states that we cannot love or protect what we do not "see", meaning we need to become more aware of the natural world.
2. **D** - The text explains that ancient people would "stare at the stars, looking for guidance before taking major action."
3. **C** - The writer notes that Romans thought the movement in a bent arm looked like a mouse, showing they used animal imagery to understand human bodies.
4. **B** - The text mentions that those living on opposite sides of a stream argued over water, demonstrating how the physical environment shaped social conflict.
5. **A** - The text explains that people believed the flight paths of birds held "vital clues about upcoming successes or failures."
6. **D** - The researcher concludes that recognising these connections aims to build the "emotional attachment that is absolutely necessary" to protect the environment.

Part 6

Gap 1: G

Context/Arrows: This requires linking the concept of the "home environment" to the "flat feeling unnervingly quiet." The phrase "sudden change" acts as an arrow pointing back to the action of being "separated from the internet."

Gap 2: B

Context/Arrows: The phrase "this lack of structure" is a paraphrase of "having absolutely nothing to do." The option changes the tone from a negative state to a positive outcome ("worked to my advantage"), connection to the next sentence where the writer finds "fresh ways to fill the empty hours."

Gap 3: D

Context/Arrows: Option D uses "how I started my day" to introduce the "morning commute." The phrase "first unexpected reward" is resolved at the end of the paragraph when the writer enjoys a pleasant conversation about "walking routes."

Gap 4: A

Context/Arrows: Option A expands on the idea of not reaching for a screen. "Constant flow of information" is a paraphrase for the digital distractions mentioned earlier. The result—anxiety going away—flows perfectly into the next sentence, which describes the mind feeling "clearer".

Gap 5: E

Context/Arrows: Option E acts as a specific example of the "practical issues" mentioned before the gap. Instead of explicitly saying "map," it uses the broader phrase "guide me," which connects to the consequence of having to "ask a shop owner to help me find a specific street."

Gap 6: C

Context/Arrows: "Taking a break" refers to the entire seven-day experiment. The realisation that "meaningful connection often happens offline" provides the justification for the writer's decision to "set clear limits on my screen time."

Part 7

1. C *(even these supposedly spontaneous moments are highly manufactured)*

2. A. (*Some weekends I don't post anything and the feeling of liberation is real.)*

3. B *(leaving slightly aggressive or highly opinionated comments... attracted a lot of attention)*

4. A *(wish for the days when I could just bake a messy chocolate cake and eat it, without having to document every single stage)*

5. B *(feel completely trapped by the monster I have created / expect this loud, combative character)*

6. D *(exclusively use the app to follow journalists, read the news, and discover new music)*

7. A *(actual process of baking... has become incredibly stressful. I constantly worry about camera angles)*

8. C *(frequently upload videos talking about my failures... helps build a strong connection)*

9. D *(pressure to constantly look happy, successful, and well-travelled became exhausting)*

10. A *(created my profile just to share my passion for baking)*