

FCE Use of English 1, Test 1

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).

Example:

<b>A</b> over	<b>B</b> in	<b>C</b> on	<b>D</b> at
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## Wolves

Wolves are carnivorous mammals that can be found all **0** \_\_\_\_\_ the globe. They **1** \_\_\_\_\_ in size and colour, but one thing remains the same – they are **2** \_\_\_\_\_ by both people and smaller animals. Wolf is a **3** \_\_\_\_\_ animal, which means that they prefer to live and hunt in packs, or large groups; they are territorial, so they tend to stick to a certain area that usually covers around 40 square miles.

Monogamous by nature, wolves stay with the same **4** \_\_\_\_\_ until they die. Wolves are commonly disliked by humans because they tend to **5** \_\_\_\_\_ on livestock. If population of the animal is at risk of going out of **6** \_\_\_\_\_, local governments might issue a decree to reduce it. This is done to prevent wolves from **7** \_\_\_\_\_ the balance of the local ecosystem.

Some people attempt to domesticate them, although without much **8** \_\_\_\_\_. As the creature matures, its instincts take over and it becomes extremely dangerous.

<b>1</b>	<b>A</b> change	<b>B</b> vary	<b>C</b> shift	<b>D</b> alter
<b>2</b>	<b>A</b> afraid	<b>B</b> scared	<b>C</b> frightened	<b>D</b> feared
<b>3</b>	<b>A</b> public	<b>B</b> collective	<b>C</b> civil	<b>D</b> social
<b>4</b>	<b>A</b> partner	<b>B</b> friend	<b>C</b> companion	<b>D</b> ally
<b>5</b>	<b>A</b> prey	<b>B</b> hunt	<b>C</b> kill	<b>D</b> harass
<b>6</b>	<b>A</b> order	<b>B</b> control	<b>C</b> size	<b>D</b> shape
<b>7</b>	<b>A</b> destroying	<b>B</b> upsetting	<b>C</b> removing	<b>D</b> altering
<b>8</b>	<b>A</b> triumph	<b>B</b> achievement	<b>C</b> result	<b>D</b> success

## Answer Keys

1. **B – vary.** The word 'vary' here means that each specie can be different from one another. 'Change' would mean changing over time, rather than having variety between different animals. 'Shift' is about moving from one state to another. 'Alter' is normally used with an object – 'to alter something'.
2. **D – feared.** 'Scared' and 'frightened' can't be used because that would mean that wolves are scared of these people and animals. It is the opposite – both humans and animals are afraid of them. This can be inferred from the fact that 'small animals' and 'people' are put in the same group and it is clear that wolves can't be afraid of smaller species. 'Afraid' can't be used as it doesn't work with preposition 'by'.
3. **D – social.** 'Social animal' is a common collocation.
4. **A – partner.** The idea of monogamy is about having one mating partner, as opposed to polygamy. Other words in the list do not have the meaning of mating.
5. **A – prey.** This is the only verb that works with the 'on' preposition. Other verbs take no preposition.
6. **B – control.** Another common collocation – 'to go/get out of control'. 'To get out of shape' has the meaning 'to lose shape or form'.
7. **B – upsetting.** 'To upset balance' means to make one of the sides of the system more powerful or prevalent. 'Destroy' shouldn't be used here as it has a different, more dramatic meaning of ruining the system completely, which is not the case.
8. **D – success.** 'Without (much/any) success' is a strong collocation.