

Action plan

- 1 Look at the title and the example.
- 2 Without filling in any gaps, quickly read the text to get an idea of what it's about.
- 3 For each gap, decide what kind of word (e.g. *nouns, adverbs*) the four options are.
- 4 Study the words either side of the gap, underlining any possible collocations.
- 5 Try each answer in the gap, checking whether it fits grammatically.
- 6 Check that the word you choose fits the overall meaning of the sentence.
- 7 Read through the completed sentence, checking that everything makes sense.

Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

For questions 1–8, read the text opposite and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0 A well B much C lots D far

0	A	B	C	D
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Tip! Write the example answer into gap (0). It will help you understand the beginning of the text.

Tip! If you're not sure of an answer, cross out any you know are wrong and choose from those remaining.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 A along | B away | C out | D beyond |
| 2 A referred | B known | C called | D named |
| 3 A include | B enclose | C cover | D range |
| 4 A high | B rapid | C light | D fast |
| 5 A assessed | B supposed | C estimated | D regarded |
| 6 A largely | B greatly | C importantly | D absolutely |
| 7 A arrived | B reached | C finished | D closed |
| 8 A caught up with | B put up with | C come up with | D kept up with |

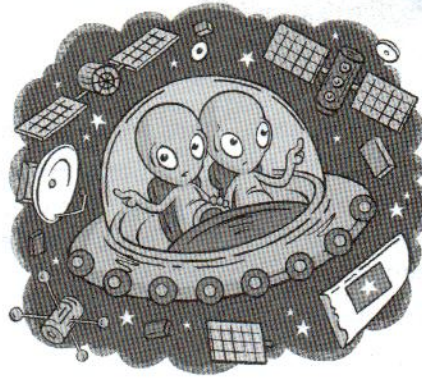
Advice

- 1 Which means 'outside'?
- 2 Which completes a fixed phrase with 'as'?
- 3 Look at the two prepositions in this part of the sentence.
- 4 Only one of these goes with 'speed'.
- 5 Which has the correct meaning and fits the verb form?
- 6 Which adverb can go with 'increased'?
- 7 Which goes with 'agreement' and the preposition 'on'?
- 8 Which three-part verb means 'think of'?

Space junk

The Space Age began (0) over half a century ago, and ever since then the area just (1) the Earth's atmosphere has been filling up with all kinds of man-made objects that have become (2) as 'space junk'. The items up there (3) from old satellites and parts of rockets to hundreds of thousands of pieces smaller than one centimetre, all of them travelling at extremely (4) speed. Over the last five years, the number of such objects in space is (5) to have risen by 50 per cent, and this has (6) increased the risk of damage to working satellites or space vehicles with crews on board.

International agreement has therefore now been (7) on limiting the amount of new space junk. Scientists have also (8) some interesting suggestions for tidying up space. These include using laser beams, giant nets and even an enormous umbrella-like device to collect tiny bits of junk.



Tip! Fill in your answers on the question paper in pencil. This will help you check the completed text when you finish.

Action plan

- 1 Quickly read the title and the text. What's it about?
- 2 Look at each word in CAPITALS and the words before and after the gap. Is the missing word likely to be a noun, a verb, or another part of speech?
- 3 If it's a noun, is it countable or uncountable?
- 4 If it's an adjective, is it positive or negative?
- 5 Does the word in CAPITALS need more than one change?
- 6 Check the word you have chosen fits the context and is spelt correctly.

- 1 Look at the example (0). What kind of word comes after *the*? What suffix must you add to *embarrass* to form this kind of word?
- 2 Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

For questions 17–24, 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 on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	E	M	B	A	R	R	A	S	S	M	E	N	T				
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

Remembering people's names

Most of us have suffered the (0) of forgetting someone's name. Often we fail to pay attention when (17) are made, but later on in the conversation we don't want to appear (18) by asking them what they're called.

Fortunately, there are some simple ways you can (19) this problem. One is to improve your powers of (20) Practise studying faces in public places, making a mental note of physical (21) such as high foreheads or narrow eyebrows. You'll be surprised what a wide (22) of shapes and sizes people's features have. Then, when you first meet someone, remember them as 'Laura with the small nose', for example.

With surnames, make (23) associations. For instance, imagine people called Cook, Ford or King making a meal, driving a car or wearing a crown, respectively. Finally, ending with the person's name, as in 'See you later, Max.' is a good way of (24) that you don't forget it.

**EMBARRASS
INTRODUCE**

POLITE

**COME
OBSERVE**

**CHARACTER
VARY**

VISION

SURE

Advice

- 17 Be careful with the 'e'.
- 18 Does the missing word have a positive or negative meaning?
- 19 Think of a compound word that means 'solve' here.
- 20 Take care with the final 'e'.
- 21 Is a singular or plural word needed?
- 22 What needs to happen to the 'y'?
- 23 You need to change three letters.
- 24 Which verb form is needed after 'of'?

Tip! Remember you always have to change the word given, and that sometimes you will need a prefix *and* a suffix.

- 3 For each of the words in capitals in the exam task, find other words from it and keep a record, with example sentences.

0 During our holidays, we eat out rather than cook at home.

You have to change the underlined words.

INSTEAD

During our holidays, we eat out at home.

Change of verb form needed.

The gap can be filled by the words 'instead of cooking' so you write:

1 mark for 'instead of', 1 mark for 'cooking'.

Example:

0 INSTEAD OF COOKING

Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

25 Thomas spoke so quickly I had difficulty understanding him.

IT

Thomas spoke so quickly I him.

26 They've postponed the match and it'll be played next weekend.

PUT

The match until next weekend.

27 I'm never going to speak to Louis again.

INTENTION

I've got to Louis again.

28 It seems certain that lightning started the forest fire.

HAVE

The forest fire by lightning.

29 It wasn't worth going to the market because it was closing.

POINT

The market was closing, so going there.

30 We phoned the restaurant, but they said booking a table wasn't necessary.

HAVE

We phoned the restaurant, but they said we a table.

Advice

25 What verb often goes before 'it' and an adjective?

26 Phrasal verb needed.

27 Be careful with the form of the second verb.

28 Passive verb form needed.

29 Remember that 'point' is a noun here.

30 Use the negative form of a modal verb.

Tip! Check that your spelling is correct. You will lose marks for spelling mistakes.