Exam task

3 **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).**

Example: (0) *EXISTENCE*

An interesting new planet

Until recently, the **(0)** ..... of planets outside our own solar system was difficult to prove. Now, thanks to increasingly **(1)** ..... equipment, hundreds have been discovered orbiting distant stars. Recent **(2)** ..... of the nearest star to Earth, Proxima Centauri, have led to a **(3)** ..... discovery: a rocky planet similar in size to the Earth which may have liquid water on its surface.	**EXIST** **SENSE** **INVESTIGATE** **SIGNIFY**
Although the new planet is **(4)** ..... closer to Proxima Centauri than the Earth is to the Sun, there is still a **(5)** ..... of life there. This is because the star is much smaller and cooler than our sun, so conditions on the planet may be **(6)** ..... enough to support life. Temperatures on the planet will be **(7)** ..... on whether there is an atmosphere surrounding it.	**CONSIDER** **POSSIBLE** **COMFORT** **DEPEND**
Travelling to Proxima Centauri and exploring its planet is totally **(8)** ..... at the moment. Despite it being one of the nearest stars to the sun, it would take thousands of years to get there using current technology.	**REAL**

4 **In pairs, talk about the following statements. Do you agree or disagree with them? Give reasons for your opinions.**

1. Humans will be able to visit other planets one day.
2. Life will be discovered on other planets during my lifetime.
3. Space tourism will be very popular in the future.
4. Too much money is spent on space exploration.

Exam facts

- In this part, you read a text with eight gaps in it.
- For each gap, there is a word in capital letters at the end of the line.
- You have to use the word in capital letters to form a word that fits the gap.

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Food and drink

1 **Complete the sentences with a noun formed from a word in the first box and a suffix from the second box.**

feel	govern	know	perform	prefer	react	similar	tired

-ance	-ence	-ing	-ion	-ity	-ledge	-ment	-ness

1. People with nut allergies have to be very careful. Even if they only eat a small amount they can have a very serious allergic .....
2. A ..... between the diet in Spain and Portugal is that people in both countries eat a lot of fish and seafood.
3. My ..... is that the microwave oven is the most useful invention of the twentieth century. It has made preparing food so much more convenient.
4. My sister lived in Osaka for a year, so her ..... of Japanese food is really excellent.
5. I think the ..... should do more to improve young people's diets and encourage them to do more exercise.
6. I have a strong ..... for sweet food over savoury.
7. After drinking a cup of coffee, my ..... almost completely disappeared.
8. Doctors say that a healthy diet can improve your ..... in exams.

Exam task

2 **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).**

Example: (0) *HISTORICAL*

The first coffee shops

There is some **(0)** ..... evidence to suggest that coffee was cultivated	**HISTORY**
in Africa in the tenth century, but drinking coffee didn't become **(1)**	**FASHION**
in Europe until the mid-seventeenth century, with many visitors to London claiming that	
going to a coffee shop was one of the great **(2)** ..... of life. People	**PLEASE**
paid an **(3)** ..... charge of one penny to enter a coffee shop, to enjoy	**ADMIT**
the supposedly **(4)** ..... effects of the drink. Doctors at the time	**BENEFIT**
believed it could cure several diseases, and many drinkers reported that coffee made	
them more **(5)** ..... and improved their mood.	**ENERGY**
(6) ....., a visit to a coffee shop had a serious purpose too, as people started	**INCREASE**
to meet there to discuss politics and new ideas. Good behaviour was essential and	
if you were **(7)** ....., you could be thrown out of a shop. However, coffee	**POLITE**
shops in Europe declined in popularity in the late eighteenth century due to the	
greater **(8)** ..... of tea, a drink that was easier to make than coffee.	**CONSUME**

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3a **Complete the sentences with the noun form of the verb in brackets. Think carefully about the spelling, as the final letter or letters of the verb will change when forming a noun.**

1. We had an _____ about the best way to cook the food. (argue)
2. Cooking well requires a lot of _____. (imagine)
3. I have no _____ of giving up chocolate. I love it too much! (intend)
4. A global _____ of people's diets shows that many people eat too much sugar. (analyse)
5. The _____ of an important new book about healthy diets is good news. (publish)
6. In _____ with the cuisine of my country, Indian food is very spicy. (compare)
7. When I listened to a _____ of the dinner, I started to feel really hungry. (describe)
8. I have a strong _____ for Chinese tea over European tea, which I find a bit strong. (prefer)

3b **The nouns in the table have been formed from verbs. Write the verb next to each noun.**

Verb	Noun
(1) _____	consideration
(2) _____	appearance
(3) _____	timing
(4) _____	confusion
(5) _____	arrangement
(6) _____	behaviour
(7) _____	survival
(8) _____	response

Exam tips

- Look at the words before and after each gap and decide what kind of word you need to write – for example a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc.
- You may only have to make one change to the word in capital letters, or you may have to make two or more changes.
- If you need to write an adjective or adverb, does it need to be positive or negative? To make an adjective or adverb negative, you usually need to add a prefix.



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The natural world

1 **Complete the second sentence in each pair with a negative form of the word in bold in the first sentence.**

1. We don't have much **accurate** information about the habits of this rare animal.
   Unfortunately, our information about this rare animal is probably _____.
2. Most local residents **approve** of the decision to open a new park.
   Most local residents _____ of the decision to close the local park.
3. The measures taken to protect the wildlife in the area are **adequate**.
   The measures taken to protect the wildlife in the area are _____.
4. Few areas of the country were **affected** by the floods.
   Few areas of the country were _____ by the floods.
5. The **appearance** of a very rare bird in the park caused great excitement.
   The _____ of the very rare bird from the region was very disappointing.
6. Your plans to ban cars from the national park aren't very **practical**.
   Your plans to ban cars from the national park are _____.
7. The children **behaved** very well when they visited the aquarium.
   Unfortunately, the children _____ when they visited the aquarium.
8. The results of the survey on butterfly numbers have **encouraged** conservationists.
   The results of the survey on butterfly numbers have _____ conservationists.

2 **Complete the sentences with the negative form of the adjectives in brackets. Each adjective is formed using a prefix (e.g. *un-*, *im-*).**

1. Hunting is _____ in the national park and those who disobey the law will be punished. (legal)
2. Many people are _____ with the air quality in the town and think it should be improved. (satisfy)
3. Some scientists fear that the environmental damage caused by global warming is _____. (reverse)
4. The _____ birds look very different from the adults of the same species. (mature)
5. It would be highly _____ for people today to do nothing about the threats to natural habitats such as rainforests. (responsible)
6. The scientists studied two insects and found they were completely _____ in terms of behaviour, size and habitat. (similar)
7. The loss of _____ forests in the north of the country is very sad. (replace)
8. I couldn't read my friend's biology lecture notes because they were completely _____! (legible)

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Exam task

3 **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).**

Example: (0) *EXCEPTION*

Lake Titicaca

Lake Titicaca is the largest lake in South America with the **(0)** _____ of Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela, which unlike Titicaca is connected directly to the sea. It is 190 kilometres long and reaches a maximum **(1)** _____ of 284 metres. Approximately 60 per cent of the lake lies in Peru and the rest in Bolivia. The lake is famous for a variety of **(2)** _____ wildlife, including a giant frog that can weigh up to three kilogrammes.
Some animals in the lake are **(3)** _____ species, which led to the **(4)** _____ of Titicaca National Reserve in 1978. The protection of the wildlife is guaranteed, and so is the beautiful scenery that makes a visit to the lake so **(5)** _____.
There are numerous islands on the lake, although not all are **(6)** _____ to tourists. The **(7)** _____ of some of the islands are known as the Uros people, who still maintain their traditional way of life, but at the same time welcome visitors. **(8)** _____, this beautiful lake is often ignored by tourists.

EXCEPT
DEEP
USUAL
DANGER
ESTABLISH
FORGET
ACCESS
INHABIT
SURPRISE



4 **Write the adjectives and verbs with negative prefixes from exercises 1, 2 and 3 in the table.**

dis-	il-	im-	in-	ir-	mis-	un-

Get it right!

Look at the sentence below. Then try to correct the mistake.

Nowadays, zoos are considered by many people to be unuseful and cruel.

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Travel and holidays

1 **Match the uses of the present simple and present continuous with the example sentences.**

1. To describe a temporary situation	a Unless you work harder, you won't be successful.
2. To describe a daily routine	b I'm seeing my best friend Jessica at the weekend.
3. To describe a current activity	c My husband's always losing his car keys.
4. To describe a possible consequence in a conditional sentence	d The coach to Liverpool leaves at 7.10 in the morning.
5. To describe a timetable for travel	e I'm working on an important project at the moment.
6. To describe a habit or repeated action	f I usually take a long walk in the morning.
7. To state scientific rules or principles	g I'm living in my brother's flat until I find my own place.
8. To describe plans and arrangements	h Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

2 **Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first. Use one or two words.**



1. This resort isn't as cheap as the one we stayed in last year.
   The resort is ..... expensive ..... the one we stayed in last year.
2. Melanie paid less than she expected for the package holiday.
   Melanie didn't pay ..... as she expected for the package holiday.
3. There aren't as many tourists here as there were in August.
   There are ..... tourists here than there were in August.
4. There is more time to appreciate a country's culture if you go on a guided tour there.
   There is ..... time to appreciate a country's culture if you don't go on a guided tour there.
5. Bianca isn't as fluent in Chinese as her friend.
   Bianca doesn't speak Chinese ..... as her friend.
6. Emma didn't look at the pictures in the museum as carefully as her friend did.
   Emma looked ..... at the pictures in the museum than her friend did.
7. There are fewer historic buildings in this town than in other places we've visited.
   There aren't ..... historic buildings in this town as in other places we've visited.
8. Compared to other places in the region, this isn't a very beautiful village.
   In ..... with other places in the region, this isn't a very beautiful village.

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Exam task

3 **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. Here is an example (0).**

Example:

0 On holiday I prefer going sightseeing to relaxing on the beach.

RATHER

On holiday I *would rather go sightseeing than* relax on the beach.

1. Nobody explained why the flight had been delayed.

REASON

Nobody gave ..... to the flight.

2. Last year's skiing holiday was more exciting than this year's holiday by the sea.

AS

This year's holiday by the sea ..... last year's skiing holiday.

3. Maria doesn't think we should visit the museum because it's not very interesting.

POINT

Maria says ..... the museum because it's not very interesting.

4. All of us are excited about our trip to China next month.

LOOKING

Everyone ..... our trip to China next month.

5. When I was in Sweden, I managed to learn some Swedish.

PICK

When I was in Sweden, I was ..... some Swedish.

6. The architecture here makes me think of the buildings in Amsterdam.

REMINDS

The architecture here ..... of the buildings in Amsterdam.

Exam facts

- In this part, there are six pairs of sentences with a word in capital letters.
- Part of the second sentence of each pair is missing.
- You have to complete the second sentence using the word in capital letters so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

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Daily life

1 **Change the statements in the first sentences into reported speech.**



1. 'I'll meet you at seven,' John promised his sister.
   John promised his sister ..... at seven.
2. 'You've arrived late to work twice this week,' the manager said to Lucas.
   The manager said to Lucas that ..... late to work twice that week.
3. 'I'm going on a business trip to Japan,' Rachel told her friend.
   Rachel told her friend that ..... on a business trip to Japan.
4. 'If we leave now, we won't be late,' George told Jessica.
   George told Jessica that if ..... late.
5. 'We'll have to tidy up the house,' Micah said to his brother.
   Micah told his brother that ..... tidy up the house.
6. 'I have a lot of work experience,' the man said at the job interview.
   At the job interview, the man said ..... a lot of work experience.

Exam task

2 **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. Here is an example (0).**

Example:

0 It's not a problem for Tom if he has to take the train to work.

MIND

Tom ..... *doesn't mind taking* ..... the train to work.

1. Going to bed early has a big effect on how Leila feels the next morning.

DIFFERENCE

If Leila goes to bed early, it ..... how she feels the next morning.

2. Even though Max took the early bus, he was still late for work.

FACT

Max was still late for work in ..... he took the early bus.

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3. Last year I decided I wouldn't eat fast food for lunch any more.

GIVE

Last year I decided _____ fast food for lunch.

4. Melanie goes jogging and answers her important emails before breakfast.

WELL

Melanie goes jogging _____ her important emails before breakfast.

5. My television needs fixing as soon as possible.

GET

I must _____ as soon as possible

6. Clara says she doesn't usually go out at the weekend.

UNUSUAL

Clara says it _____ go out at the weekend.

3a **Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Pay particular attention to the word order.**

1. 'Do you know where my car keys are?' Tom asked his wife.
Tom asked his wife if she knew _____.

2. 'Are you going to the party?' Melissa asked Paola.
Melissa asked Paola whether _____.

3. 'Have you been to the new department store?' Peter's friend asked him.
Peter's friend asked him whether _____.

4. 'Will you be late home on Tuesday?' Alex's father asked him.
Alex's father asked him whether _____.

3b **Read the reported questions and write the direct questions.**

1. Lee's boss asked him if he was willing to work on Saturday.

_____

2. Lee's wife asked him if he could do the shopping on his way home.

_____

3. Lee asked his son if he wanted to play football in the garden.

_____

4. Lee asked his friend how long he had been off work.

_____

Exam tips

- This part often tests your knowledge of phrasal verbs and set phrases.
- Underline the part of the first sentence that corresponds to the gap in the second sentence.
- You mustn't change the word in capital letters.

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