

Word Formation: Use the word in brackets to form a new word that fits in each space.

Many students in Britain take a gap year from full-time **(1)** _____ (**EDUCATE**) between leaving school and going to a university. Some take on jobs in shops, hotels or restaurants for a few months, in order to earn enough for an **(2)** _____ (**EXTEND**) holiday. Backpacking is a very popular and **(3)** _____ (**ADVENTURE**) but also cheap option because many students can only afford to travel on local buses and trains and stay in hostels. Australia and New Zealand, as well as India and Thailand, are **(4)** _____ (**FAVOUR**) backpacking destinations,

Unpaid work on educational or **(5)** _____ (**ENVIRONMENT**) projects is another option. Opportunities range from **(6)** _____ (**HELP**) out in school classrooms to working in hospitals far away from home. There are **(7)** _____ (**NUMBER**) organisations that make **(8)** _____ (**ARRANGE**) for those who are interested , both at home and overseas.

However, while universities view a gap year as an **(9)** _____ (**NECESSARY**) break from study, other people feel that it provides students with **(10)** _____ (**VALUE**) skills. To potential **(11)** _____ (**EMPLOY**) a gap year can look good on a CV. They can see that you have spent time on **(12)** _____ (**BROAD**) your horizon and that your experiences have increased your **(13)** _____ (**CONFIDENT**) in working with people and that you are ready to take on **(14)** _____ (**RESPONSIBLE**).

The **(15)** _____ (**POSSIBLE**) of taking some time off, however, has also become popular with people between 25 and 35 , who decide that they need a break from their career, travel the world, or do further studies in another **(16)** _____ (**PROFESSION**) field.

Read the text about living in a new country. Decide which of the four words best fits each space.

Although living in another country can be an **(1)** _____ adventure, it is sometimes proves **(2)** _____ a difficult experience. Many things are new and different – not only the language and culture but also **(3)** _____ things like where to buy stamps or when banks are open. For a person who is used **(4)** _____ in control of their world these new experiences can make them feel helpless, **(5)** _____ and frustrated.

Many of those who start a life somewhere else often go through certain **(6)** _____ before they feel at home in their new **(7)** _____. The first few weeks after arrival in another country is full of positive feelings and excitement. Then **(8)** _____ sets in and can make you feel angry and impatient. Some people **(9)** _____ their new home for such feelings. Eventually, however, most newcomers settle **(10)** _____ and begin to adapt.

However, when a person returns to their own culture, they may **(11)** _____ the same things in reverse. It takes them **(12)** _____ time to get back to their former life in their home country.

1	excited	exciting	pleasure	thrilled
2	have been	be	of being	to be
3	everyday	daily	average	regular
4	been	to being	to be	being
5	confusing	confused	confuse	confusion
6	steps	times	eras	stages
7	surroundings	settings	atmospheres	situations
8	life	certainty	reality	truth
9	cause	blame	accuse	hold
10	in	off	of	back
11	bear	happen	suffer	experience
12	some	any	every	all