

For questions 9–16, 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** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 I N

Antarctica in danger

The last 20 years have seen a dramatic increase (0) the numbers of visitors to Antarctica. These (9) only include scientists who are researching (10) crucial issues as climate change and its impact on the polar regions, but also more and more tourists. Some tourists simply want to see the last unspoiled continent. Some, on the (11) hand, seek more active pursuits like adventure sports. However, environmentalists are concerned that the growing tourist industry may (12) endangering the Antarctic environment and sowing the seeds of its destruction.

(13) of the problems facing the area is pollution resulting from tourism. Careless visitors throw rubbish into the sea, without realising (14) harmful this can be to wildlife. Just (15) damaging, perhaps more so, is oil spilt from ships insufficiently reinforced to withstand collisions (16) icebergs. Oil from even a small spill can remain an environmental hazard for many years, and there are increasing numbers of icebergs breaking off the continental ice sheet due to global warming.

Essential tips

- ▶ Read through the whole text to get a general idea of what it is about.
- ▶ Decide what word(s) in the sentence are grammatically related to the gapped word. This will help you decide what part of speech is needed (auxiliary verb, pronoun, article, preposition, etc.).
- ▶ Read the whole sentence to see if the word you need is part of a longer phrase, such as *either ... or ...*.
- ▶ It may be that two (or even three) words could fit in the gap, so do not assume the word you are thinking of is wrong if you can also think of one or two alternatives.

Question 9: Read the whole sentence carefully. Notice *but also* in the last part of the sentence. Think of the structure ... *only ... but also*.

Question 10: Look carefully at the words either side of the gap. Climate change is an example of a crucial issue. Can you think of a word to go with *as* to indicate an example?

Question 11: The gapped word is part of a phrase: *on the ... hand*. Read the previous sentence before deciding on the word for the gap.

Question 12: Which verb usually comes before a continuous (*-ing*) verb form? Which verb form comes after *may* and other modal verbs?