Open Cloze

For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use **only** one word in each gap.

Cats

Cats of all kinds are present in the legends, religion, mythology, and history
of (1) different cultures. Cave paintings created by early humans display
different types of wild cats (2) are now extinct, or no longer around. Many of
these great beasts saw humans as food, but were hunted by humans in return. Cats
similar (3) the ones kept as pets today started showing up in artwork
thousands of years ago. For example, the ancient Egyptians believed cats (4)
the sacred, or special, animal of a goddess named Bast. They believed that Bast often
appeared as a cat, so many ancient Egyptians respected and honored cats and
kittens. However, other cultures feared cats or thought that they brought illnesses and
bad luck. Today, with millions kept as pets in homes around the world, cats have become
important members of many families. No one knows for sure when or
(5) cats became very popular household pets. It's possible that people
noticed how cats hunted mice and rats, (6) they set food and milk out to keep
the cats near their homes. This helped to prevent too many (7) these
rodents (8) coming into homes and eating people's food or spreading
sickness.



Word formation

You are going to read a text about shopaholics. Some words are missing. Use the words in brackets to form a word that fits into each gap.

When shopping gets too expensive

Shopping is one of the m	ost popular spare time _	(ACT	IVE). Magazines are full of	
pictures of celebrities _	(LEAVE)	(LEAVE) exclusive boutiques, with armfuls of bags bearing		
distinctive designer logos	s. Millions of us head off a	at the weekend to shopp	ing malls near city centres.	
For the	_ (MAJOR) of shoppers, t	he biggest problems are	finding somewhere to park	
or getting information fr	om	(HELP) shop assistants.		
But for some, the love of	shopping can lead to mo	re serious problems. An	estimated one in every five	
people is	(ABLE) to keep their s	pending habits under co	ontrol. Teenagers are twice	
as likely as adults to become compulsive shoppers.				
Experts who specialize	in peoples' shopping ha	bits view it as an	(ADDICT).	
However, they point out two important differences between shopaholism and other types of				
addictive	(BEHAVE). Firstly, it is r	not taken	(SERIOUS) by society,	
even though it can happen to anyone from any social background. Increasing numbers of men are				
seen going on uncontrollable shopping sprees, although, when asked, they refer to themselves as				
"collectors" rather than	shopaholics. The second	is that, unlike drugs, alco	ohol or gambling, shopping	
is socially	_ (ACCEPT) and therefo	re easily available. We	are constantly bombarded	
with advertisements	(PERSUAI	DE) us to buy items we r	eally don't need.	
Doctors in the United S	States have prescribed a	inti-depressants to sho	paholics who cannot stop	
themselves spending, d	espite already having ε	normous debts. In the	e UK	
(MEDICINE) experts pr	efer to send such peo	ople to places where	they are taught money	
(M	ANAGE).			

