For questions 1- 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Tourism

Tourism is one of the world's largest industries, and it is the fastest growing. It contributes over £50 billion to the economy annually, over £12 billion of it from overseas visitors. About 25 million overseas visitors (1) ..... Britain each year. Tourism is one of the biggest employment (2) ..... in the UK, too – it employs over 1.7 million people, which is more than in the construction or health service industries.

Around 20% of all new (3) ..... are in this industry. These figures are very impressive, but how do they translate (4) ..... job possibilities for you? There is room in this industry for all sorts of people, with different educational (5) ..... , personal attributes, interests and career aims. A tourist is really a traveller – someone who (6) ..... a journey, usually for recreation, (7) ..... a holiday or sightseeing. (8) ..... , tourism at its very simplest refers to the industry that provides travel and entertainment facilities for people away from their own homes.

1. A) come from	B) come to	C) come away with	D) come down to
2. A) zones	B) sections	C) districts	D) sectors
3. A) works	B) jobs	C) employments	D) vocations
4. A) into	B) from	C) for	D) at
5. A) surroundings	B) traditions	C) backgrounds	D) settings
6. A) makes	B) does	C) performs	D) breaks
7. A) as	B) such	C) so	D) like
8. A) Although	B) Despite	C) Therefore	D) Because

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

Holidays

Whatever you do in tourism, you are likely to have a (1) ..... of contact (2) ..... other people. This can be both enjoyable (3) ..... difficult. You will soon find (4) ..... how often people behave unlike their usual selves while on holiday, or trying to arrange a holiday. (5) ..... they stay in their own country or go abroad, they want to get away from it all, they (6) ..... paying hard-earned money to relax from work, and they want value (7) ..... money.

They will also be in unfamiliar surroundings and unsure of themselves. When things go well their happiness is infectious - it is very rewarding helping (8) ..... and contributing to the enjoyment of their holiday. When things go badly, clients blame the hotel staff or tour operator's representative, even if it isn't their fault. You've just got to keep calm and keep smiling when people are shouting at you.

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.

Cruising Through History

To understand how cruising developed into a (1) ... industry, you have to take a brief look at the past. Today's cruise industry (2) ... has its roots dated to the early 1840s. Among the earliest cruise passengers was author Charles Dickens, who booked passage in 1842, along with 86 fellow (3) ... , on a mail ship called Britannia (operated by Canadian Samuel Cunard, (4) ... of the Cunard Line). Writing in American Notes about his journey from Liverpool to Halifax, Nova Scotia and Boston, Dickens describes the cramped quarters, coffinlike cabins, and passengers, (5) ... himself, getting (6) ... (although he claims that he just felt woozy). Conditions had somewhat improved by the time Mark Twain took a transatlantic voyage on the steamship Quaker City in 1867. Twain described his cabin as having "room to turn around in, but not to swing a cat in, at least with entire (7) ... to the cat. " Well, at least he didn't get sick. In The Innocents Abroad, Twain wrote, "If there is one thing in the world that will make a man (8) ... and insufferably self-conceited, it is to have his stomach behave himself, the first day at sea, when nearly all his comrades are seasick.

1) SUCCESS

2) ACTUAL

3) TRAVEL

4) FOUND

5) INCLUDE

6) SEA

7) SECURE

8) PECULIAR

Key Word Transformations

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.

1) Somebody is coming to repair the computer the day after tomorrow. REPAIRED

I _____the day after tomorrow.

2) Mary studied a lot. She wanted to pass the exam. VIEW

Mary studied a lot with _____ the exam.

3) That's the most stupid excuse I've ever heard. SUCH

I've never _____ excuse.

4) Please don't go to that conference next week. RATHER

I'd _____ to that conference next week.

5) Even though he tried hard, he couldn't do anything about it. MATTER

No _____ tried, he couldn't do anything about it.

6) 'What's the depth of the lake?' Martha asked her mother. HOW

Martha asked her mother _____ was.