

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 1

### SPACE JUNK

The Space Age began (0) WELL over half a century ago, and ever since then the area just (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth's atmosphere has been filling up with all kinds of man-made objects that have become (2) \_\_\_\_\_ as 'space junk'. The items up there (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from old satellites and parts of rockets to hundreds of thousands of pieces smaller than one centimetre, all of them travelling at extremely (4) \_\_\_\_\_ speed. Over the last five years, the number of such objects in space is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to have risen by 50 per cent, and this has (6) \_\_\_\_\_ increased the risk of damage to working satellites or space vehicles with crews on board.

International agreement has therefore now been (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on limiting the amount of new space junk. Scientists have also (8) \_\_\_\_\_ some interesting suggestions for tidying up space. These include using laser beams, giant nets and even an enormous umbrella-like device to collect tiny bits of junk.

0	A well	B much	C lots	D far
---	--------	--------	--------	-------

1	A along	B away	C out	D beyond
2	A referred	B known	C called	D named
3	A include	B enclose	C cover	D range
4	A high	B rapid	C light	D fast
5	A assessed	B supposed	C estimated	D regarded
6	A largely	B greatly	C importantly	D absolutely
7	A arrived	B reached	C finished	D closed
8	A caught up with	B put up with	C come up with	D kept up with

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 2

### CHEWING GUM

We still tend (0) TO think chewing gum is a fairly recent invention, even (9) \_\_\_\_\_ there is evidence it was used 5,000 years ago in Finland. The ancient Greeks also chewed gum, as (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the Aztecs in Mexico during the sixteenth century. As far as we know, however, it wasn't (11) \_\_\_\_\_ 1869 that chewing gum became popular in its present form, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a New York inventor called Thomas Adams first had the idea of adding flavour to it.

Nowadays, of course, it is chewed around the world, (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the fact it continues to be regarded by some (14) \_\_\_\_\_ an unpleasant habit. Unfortunately, far too many people drop used gum onto the pavement, (15) \_\_\_\_\_ it remains for some time because it is extremely difficult to remove once it has stuck to the surface. On the other hand, those (16) \_\_\_\_\_ favour of chewing gum claim it helps them to relax, improves their concentration and helps keep their teeth clean.

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 3

### REMEMBERING PEOPLE'S NAMES

Most of us have suffered the (0) **EMBARRASSMENT** of forgetting someone's name. Often we fail to pay attention when (17) \_\_\_\_\_ are made, but later on in conversation we don't want to appear (18) \_\_\_\_\_ by asking them what they're called.

Fortunately, there are some simple ways you can (19) \_\_\_\_\_ this problem. One is to improve your powers of (20) \_\_\_\_\_. Practice studying faces in public places, making a mental note of physical (21) \_\_\_\_\_ such as high foreheads or narrow eyebrows. You'll be surprised what a wide (22) \_\_\_\_\_ of shapes and sizes people's features have. Then, when you first meet someone, remember them as 'Laura with the small nose', for example.

With surnames, make (23) \_\_\_\_\_ associations. For instance, imagine people called Cook, Ford or King making a meal, driving a car or wearing a crown, respectively. Finally, ending with the person's name, as in 'See you later, Max' is a good way of (24) \_\_\_\_\_ that you don't forget it.

**EMBARRASS**  
**INTRODUCE**

**POLITE**  
**COME**  
**OBSERVE**

**CHARACTER**  
**VARY**

**VISION**

**SURE**

## READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 4

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. Use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given.

- |    |  |                  |
|----|--|------------------|
| 0  | During our holidays, we eat out rather than cook at home.<br>During our holidays, we eat out <b>INSTEAD OF COOKING</b> at home.      | <b>INSTEAD</b>   |
| 25 | Thomas spoke so quickly I had difficulty understanding him.<br>Thomas spoke so quickly I _____ him.                                  | <b>IT</b>        |
| 26 | They've postponed the match and it'll be played next weekend.<br>The match _____ until next week.                                    | <b>PUT</b>       |
| 27 | I'm never going to speak to Louis again.<br>I've got _____ to Louis again.   | <b>INTENTION</b> |
| 28 | It seems certain that lightning started the forest fire.<br>The forest fire _____ by lightning.                                      | <b>HAVE</b>      |
| 29 | It wasn't worth going to the market because it was closing.<br>The market was closing, so _____ going there.                         | <b>POINT</b>     |
| 30 | We phoned the restaurant but they said booking a table wasn't necessary.<br>We phoned the restaurant but they said we _____ a table. | <b>HAVE</b>      |