

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