

## Reading and Use of English Part 2

### Action plan

- 1 Look at the title and the example.
- 2 Without trying to fill in any answers, quickly read the text to see what it's about.
- 3 For each gap, look at the context and decide what kind of word (e.g. *relative pronoun*) is needed.
- 4 Study the words either side of the gap for more clues.
- 5 Think of words that might fit and try each one.
- 6 When you have filled in all the gaps, read your text to check it makes sense.

- 1 Quickly read the text. Which paragraph is about attitudes to chewing gum? Which is about the history of chewing gum?
- 2 Follow the exam instructions, using the advice to help you.

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).

Example: **0**

T	O											
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Chewing gum

We still tend (0) ..... 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 that 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 relax, improves their concentration, and helps keep their teeth clean.

**Tip!** Gaps may have more than one possible answer, but you must only write one.

**Tip!** If you can't answer a particular question, go on to the others and come back to it later when you have completed more of the text.

### Advice

- 9 You need a word that completes a contrast link.
- 10 Find a way to avoid repeating the verb.
- 11 Think of a suitable time link.
- 12 Which relative pronoun is used for time?
- 13 Think of a word that completes a contrast link.
- 14 Which preposition often follows 'regarded'?
- 15 Which relative pronoun is used for a place?
- 16 Think of a preposition that goes with 'favour of'.

**Tip!** Never write contracted forms like *she's* or *wouldn't* as they count as **two** words.