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.

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.

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.

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS