

**1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (16 points).**

Dear Ann,

I just **1 (to hear)** that my mother **2 (not to be)** very well lately, and I **3 (to like)** to go and see her. The trouble is I can't take my dog Tim with me. You **4 (to think)** you could look after him for a week? You **5 (to have)** him for a week last year, and you **6 (to say)** he **7 (to be)** no trouble, and **8 (to get)** on well with your dog.

If you could have him, I would bring him along any time that **9 (to suit)** you. He **10 (to have)** his own bed and bowl, and I **11 (to bring)** enough tinned dog food to last him a week.

But if it **12 (not to be)** convenient, **13 (not to hesitate)** to say so. There **14 (to be)** quite good kennels near here. He **15 (to be)** there once before and **16 (to seem)** to get on all right.

Love, Sue.

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| <b>1.</b>  | <b>2.</b>  |
| <b>3.</b>  | <b>4.</b>  |
| <b>5.</b>  | <b>6.</b>  |
| <b>7.</b>  | <b>8.</b>  |
| <b>9.</b>  | <b>10.</b> |
| <b>11.</b> | <b>12.</b> |
| <b>13.</b> | <b>14.</b> |
| <b>15.</b> | <b>16.</b> |

**2. Fill in a/an/the/-- (13 points)**

Nowadays **1)**\_\_\_\_\_ scientists are worried about **2)**\_\_\_\_\_ change of **3)**\_\_\_\_\_ world's climate, which is getting warmer. What is causing it and is there **4)**\_\_\_\_\_ solution to **5)**\_\_\_\_\_ problem? In recent years, deserts, like **6)**\_\_\_\_\_ Sahara, have grown larger, **7)**\_\_\_\_\_ Northern Europe has grown wetter, the ice at **8)**\_\_\_\_\_ Poles has begun to melt. **9)**\_\_\_\_\_ S/some small islands in **10)**\_\_\_\_\_ Pacific have disappeared. **11)**\_\_\_\_\_ M/most scientists agree that **12)**\_\_\_\_\_ first of all we must cut down **13)**\_\_\_\_\_ amount of greenhouse gases we produce.

**3. Think of the word that best fits each gap. Use ONE word for each gap (11 points).**

Since April of 2014, anyone 1) \_\_\_\_\_ climbs Mount Everest in Nepal faces a new rule. They 2) \_\_\_\_\_ now required to collect not only their own rubbish, but also 3) \_\_\_\_\_ least eight kilos of litter left on the mountain by previous climbers. The mountain has 4) \_\_\_\_\_ climbed more 5) \_\_\_\_\_ 6,000 times in the past 60 years. This surge in tourism has boosted Nepal's economy but also littered Everest 6) \_\_\_\_\_ cans, bottles, oxygen tanks and other junk. The new rule applies 7) \_\_\_\_\_ anyone who travels beyond the mountain's base camp. The Nepalese tourism ministry is aware 8) \_\_\_\_\_ its earlier efforts have not been very effective. Therefore, it is determined from now on to 9) \_\_\_\_\_ legal action against climbers if they do not bring their rubbish 10) \_\_\_\_\_ with them. The ministry has not yet made it clear 11) \_\_\_\_\_ form such action would take, but a heavy fine seems likely.

**4. Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits in the space (11 points).**

For hundreds of years, the most 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPENSE) and precious pearls in the world were found in the Persian Gulf. In the early 1900s, the land in this area was very dry and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (FARM) was extremely difficult. People of the region used to trade pearls in 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (CHANGE) for food, water and other things. In the mid-1900s, India's economy began to 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (STRONG) and the demand for pearls began to grow. Many Persian families settled permanently in the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (COAST) villages of the Gulf in order to take advantage of the booming pearl market.

Divers often risked their lives. They would dive to 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (DEEP) of 40 meters and remain underwater for up to two minutes – all without the use of special diving 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (EQUIP). When they found an oyster they would open it up with a knife to see if it had a pearl inside. 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (FORTUNE), not all oysters produce pearls. Divers often had to make thirty dives in one day to find enough. When they ran out of 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (BREATHE), they were pulled to the surface by a rope. At the end of a pearl-diving season, some divers would become 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (WEALTH) enough to buy their own boat, thus becoming pearl 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (TRADE).



**5. Read the text and decide which answer best fits each gap (9 points) .**

What can be done with the 1)\_\_\_\_\_ problem of plastic water bottle waste? Three Spanish students think they have 2)\_\_\_\_\_ up with the answer. They have created a 'water bottle' that you can 3)\_\_\_\_\_ eat. They have called their creation 'Ooho'. It is a jelly-like blob that is actually a 'skin' membrane 4)\_\_\_\_\_ water like a balloon. When you're thirsty, just puncture the balloon and drink. Or, if you also have an 5)\_\_\_\_\_, just pop a bite-sized Ooho in your mouth and chew for a burst of liquid and a snack to follow. The gooey membrane, made from brown algae and calcium chloride, is both edible and biodegradable.

The bag-like containers are very cheap to make and are filled with frozen water to 6)\_\_\_\_\_ the water from mixing with the membrane ingredients. One immediate 7)\_\_\_\_\_ for Ooho water containers could be for long-distance running events. Runners often hydrate by 8)\_\_\_\_\_ paper cups from spectators as they run, creating a lot of rubbish waste in the 9)\_\_\_\_\_. Ooho offers a waste-free alternative.

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|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1) A raising     | B growing  | C enlarging | D gaining     |
| 2) A made        | B chased   | C run       | D come        |
| 3) A really      | B actually | C virtually | D practically |
| 4) A surrounding | B fitting  | C holding   | D flowing     |
| 5) A appetite    | B aroma    | C ache      | D allergy     |
| 6) A avoid       | B catch    | C prevent   | D contain     |
| 7) A purpose     | B use      | C position  | D worth       |
| 8) A grabbing    | B handing  | C shaking   | D shoving     |
| 9) A time        | B way      | C process   | D method      |