

Example:

A keep out of	B <u>put up with</u>	C miss out on	D stand up for
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## Planes can make it rain

Living next to an airport has always meant having to 0 \_\_\_\_\_ the noise of planes landing and taking off. Now it seems that 1 \_\_\_\_\_ residents also have bad weather, according to a 2 \_\_\_\_\_ published study.

The scientists looked at satellite 3 \_\_\_\_\_ of clouds above airports, and also studied computer models of the way clouds behave. What they found was that as a plane flies through a very cold cloud, the air behind it expands and then cools 4 \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly. This sudden drop in temperature, 5 \_\_\_\_\_ with the hole formed in the cloud where the plane has passed through, can increase the 6 \_\_\_\_\_ of rain or snow on the ground.

In the case of major airports, with hundreds of flights every day, this can have a significant 7 \_\_\_\_\_ on weather patterns up to 100 kilometres away. The researchers point out, however, that aircraft passing through clouds are 8 \_\_\_\_\_ to affect the global climate.

1	A neighbouring	B close	C local	D surrounded
2	A lately	B recently	C lastly	D freshly
3	A images	B figures	C aspects	D portraits
4	A totally	B extremely	C entirely	D perfectly
5	A joined	B attached	C composed	D combined
6	A forecasts	B certainties	C chances	D opportunities
7	A result	B influence	C consequence	D impression
8	A doubtful	B unsure	C unlikely	D improbable

## Part 2

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). In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: OF

### Cycling makes financial sense

These days, most people are aware 0 \_\_\_\_\_ the environmental impact of motor vehicles, and they realise that cars are responsible 9 \_\_\_\_\_ many of the problems facing their cities. Not 10 \_\_\_\_\_ people, however, ever stop 11 \_\_\_\_\_ think about how much money they would save by switching from driving to cycling.

Cars cost a lot to buy, and 12 \_\_\_\_\_ other major investments such as houses, they quickly lose their value. On 13 \_\_\_\_\_ of that, there are running costs such as repair bills, tax and insurance, all of 14 \_\_\_\_\_ seem to go up every year.

Bicycles, by contrast, are far 15 \_\_\_\_\_ expensive to purchase and maintain, do not require petrol and are easy to park. And if a lot more people took up cycling, the government could spend less of the nation's resources on roads, which at present their taxes help pay for 16 \_\_\_\_\_ they drive on them or not.

## Part 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: PREDICTIONS

### Too many emails

Some years ago, there were 0 \_\_\_\_\_ that email would soon be replaced as the most common means of online communication by social 17 \_\_\_\_\_ sites. Since then, however, the number of emails sent has increased 18 \_\_\_\_\_, to the point that the volume received on a daily basis has become 19 \_\_\_\_\_ for many people.

For some users, the situation has become so 20 \_\_\_\_\_ that they regularly delete all the emails they receive without even bothering to read them, which is rather 21 \_\_\_\_\_, to say the least. A less extreme measure is to install software that sorts incoming mail into different categories. By doing this, promotions from 22 \_\_\_\_\_ organisations, for instance, go into a separate folder from messages arriving from friends or employers, 23 \_\_\_\_\_ us to see which emails are more important than others. Not all of us, though, may be so keen to let software make such 24 \_\_\_\_\_ for us.

0.PREDICT  
17.WORK  
18.STEADY  
19.STRESS  
20.BEAR  
21.RISK  
22.COMMERCE  
23.ABLE  
24.DECIDE

## Part 4

For questions 25-30, 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. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0. Everyone expects that the Olympic champion will win the next race, too.

**EXPECTED**

The Olympic champion \_\_\_\_\_ win the next race, too.

Example: 0. IS EXPECTED TO

25. 'I'll take you to the station if you're ready,' my brother said.

**LONG**

My brother said he'd take me to the station \_\_\_\_\_ ready.

26. My bike needs repairing again.

**GET**

I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ again.

27. The firm said profits had fallen on account of the recession.

**FALL**

The firm blamed \_\_\_\_\_ the recession.

28. Sigourney regretted spending so much in the shops.

**WISHED**

Sigourney \_\_\_\_\_ less in the shops.

29. People believe that poem was written about these beautiful hills.

**HAVE**

That poem \_\_\_\_\_ written about these beautiful hills.

30. Without your help, I wouldn't have finished the job.

**BEEN**

I wouldn't have finished the job if \_\_\_\_\_ your help.