For questions **1–12**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Example:

0 **A** idea **B** view **C** thought **D** decision

0	A	B	C	D

Essential tips

- Read the title and the whole text to get the general meaning.
- Some of the questions will ask you to choose a word from a set of words with similar meanings.
- The word you need may be part of a collocation, an idiom, an expression or fixed phrase. You may need a preposition, which is part of a phrasal verb or a linker.
- If you are not sure which of the options fits best, say the sentence to yourself and use the one that sounds best.
- When you have finished, read the text again to make sure it makes sense.

Question 4: The gapped word is part of a fixed phrase. Which verb best completes the phrase 'when it ... to'?

Question 9: Sisters, brothers, grandparents are all ... of your family.

Question 11: The gapped word is part of a fixed expression. Which verb best completes the phrase '... the best for somebody'?

WORKING *mothers*

Reliable studies have shown that the children of working mothers have no more problems than children whose mothers stay at home. My personal **(0)** ..... is that mothers should work if they wish.

Some women have invested so much in a career that they cannot **(1)** ..... to give it up. Others have to work because of economic **(2)** ..... , and there are also those who are simply not **(3)** ..... out to be full-time parents.

There appear to be several options when it **(4)** ..... to choosing childcare. These range from child minders through to granny or the kind lady **(5)** ..... the street. **(6)** ..... , however, many parents don't have any choice; they have to accept anything they can get.

No **(7)** ..... how good the available childcare may be, some children protest if their parents are not around. This is a(n) **(8)** ..... normal stage in a child's development. Babies over the age of six months become dependent on mum and close family **(9)** ..... , so make sure that you allow **(10)** ..... time to help your child settle in.

And don't forget: if you want to **(11)** ..... the best for your children, it's not the quantity of time you spend with them, it's the **(12)** ..... that matters.

1	**A** bear	**B** decide	**C** hope	**D** expect
2	**A** reason	**B** duty	**C** necessity	**D** task
3	**A** made	**B** cut	**C** brought	**D** born
4	**A** refers	**B** concerns	**C** turns	**D** comes
5	**A** of	**B** opposite	**C** across	**D** next to
6	**A** In addition	**B** In practice	**C** In order	**D** In contrast
7	**A** way	**B** matter	**C** surprise	**D** exception
8	**A** perfectly	**B** extremely	**C** probably	**D** certainly
9	**A** people	**B** adults	**C** members	**D** grown-ups
10	**A** little	**B** no	**C** lots	**D** plenty of
11	**A** make	**B** give	**C** have	**D** do
12	**A** quality	**B** attitude	**C** behaviour	**D** manner

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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For questions **13–24**, 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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 *WITH*

SKATEBOARD DAD

Some activities are associated (**0**) ..... young people, even though (**13**) ..... isn't always clear why. Skateboarders, for instance, are expected to (**14**) ..... teenagers, but come to think of it, there's (**15**) ..... reason why people over the age of 21 shouldn't take (**16**) ..... the sport.

Skateboarding involves a certain amount of falling off the board, (**17**) ..... can be painful, but this also applies to skiing or surfing, and these sports are not restricted (**18**) ..... teenagers. Surely there is (**19**) ..... wrong with a grown-up gliding down the road on his or her board!

(**20**) ..... the same time, I confess I felt a certain sympathy for my niece Emily when her father, my older brother Tom, announced that he was going skateboarding with her. When you are 14, you are very conscious of (**21**) ..... other people think of you. Emily knew her friends would laugh (**22**) ..... her if she was seen skateboarding in the park with her dad. She felt that (**23**) ..... embarrassment would be more than she could bear, so she begged Tom to go skateboarding elsewhere. Fortunately, Tom realised how embarrassed Emily must (**24**) ..... felt and simply laughed.

Essential tips

- Read the whole text to get the general meaning.
- Decide what kind of word is needed (verb, pronoun, article, determiner, quantifier, etc.).
- Remember you can only use one word in each gap.
- You cannot use contracted forms (*I've, he's, they're, mustn't*, etc.) to fill in the gaps.
- Say the phrase or sentence to yourself and see which word sounds right in each gap.
- Read the text when you have finished and check that it makes sense.

Question 16: This gap is part of a phrasal verb that means 'to start, to begin doing' a sport.

Question 19: Look at the context. Does the writer think that skateboarding is not for grown-ups?

Question 23: The missing word is an article. Here we are talking about a feeling that has been described in the previous sentence. Do you need a definite article (*the*) or indefinite article (*a/an*)?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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For questions **25–34**, 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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 *OBSERVATION*

London Eye

The London Eye, the giant (**0**) ..... wheel, is a relatively new landmark for London. It is one of the most popular (**25**) ..... in the world. The wheel is the largest of its kind, at a (**26**) ..... of 135 metres. 1,700 tons of steel were used for its (**27**) ..... . People make special journeys to see the (**28**) ..... giant wheel. 15,000 visitors can ride on the Eye every day. **OBSERVE** **ATTRACT** **HIGH** **CONSTRUCT** **EXCITE**

The architects, Julia Barfield and her husband David Marks, were the winners of the (**29**) ..... to design a Millennium landmark. Their design was the most (**30**) ..... of all the projects. The first (**31**) ..... of the wheel were made on their kitchen table in 1993. David developed the idea for a giant wheel and Julia found the (**32**) ..... site by drawing a circle round London and finding its centre. **COMPETE** **IMAGINE** **DRAW** **IDEA**

Not (**33**) ....., it took about three years to do all the groundwork to get the wheel built. In (**34**) ..... of their work, the couple were awarded the MBE, a special honour that is given in the UK to someone who has achieved something special. **SURPRISE** **RECOGNISE**

Essential tips

- Read the whole text to get the general meaning.
- Decide what type of word (noun, adjective, verb, etc.) you need for each gap.
- Look at the context carefully. The word may be negative or positive.
- You may need to add a prefix or suffix to the prompt word.
- If the word is a noun, check if you need the singular or plural form.
- You may need to make two changes to the word (add a prefix and a suffix, add two suffixes, etc.)
- Check the spelling of each word carefully.

Question 31: In this gap you are looking for a noun. Read the rest of the sentence. Should the noun be singular or plural?

Question 32: This word describes the noun ('site'), so it must be an adjective. How can you form an adjective from 'idea'?

Question 33: In this gap you are looking for an adverb. How many changes do you need to make in order to form an adverb from 'surprise'?

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For questions **35–42**, 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** I'll be very happy when I go on holiday.
FORWARD
I am ..... on holiday.

The gap can be filled by the words 'looking forward to going' so you write:

0	*LOOKING FORWARD TO GOING*

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Essential tips

- You must use between two and five words in the gap. Contractions (*didn't, we're, it's,* etc.) count as two words.
- Check that you have used all the information from the first sentence, and that you haven't added any more information.
- Make sure you don't change the word given in any way.
- Decide on what structure you need to use (passive voice, indirect speech, etc.) by looking at what comes before and after the gap.
- Remember to check your spelling carefully.

Question 38: What verb is used with 'better' to mean 'should'? After it do we use the infinitive with or without 'to' ? Must this be positive or negative?

Question 40: Here you need to use the passive. Your prompt word is 'been'. What tense do you need?

Question 42: 'Unless' means 'if not', so what change do you need to make to one of the verbs in this conditional sentence?

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35 Richard asked me how much I had paid for the theatre tickets.
COST
Richard wanted to ..... the theatre tickets.

36 It wasn't a good idea for you to delete that file.
SHOULD
You ..... that file.

37 The ferry couldn't sail because the weather was bad.
DUE
The ferry couldn't sail ..... weather.

38 The teacher told us not to be late on Friday.
BETTER
'You ..... late on Friday,' the teacher said.

39 You mustn't miss this opportunity to visit Sydney.
ADVANTAGE
You must ..... this opportunity to visit Sydney.

40 There are Spanish and French translations of the book.
BEEN
The book ..... into Spanish and French.

41 That coat is too expensive for me to buy.
AFFORD
I ..... that coat.

42 She will only phone if she gets lost.
UNLESS
She will ..... lost.

LIVEWORKSHEETS