

FCE Reading and Use of English Practice - Test 7

- * For questions 1 – 8, 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).

Example:

A. well

B. much

C. lots

D. far

Space junk

The Space Age began (0) well over half a century ago, and ever since then the area just (1)_____ the Earth's atmosphere has been filling up with all kinds of man-made objects that have become (2)_____ as "space junk". The items up there (3)_____ from old satellites and parts of rockets to hundreds of thousands of pieces smaller than one centimetre, all of them travelling at extremely (4)_____ speed. Over the last five years, the number of such objects in space is (5)_____ to have risen by 50 per cent, and this has (6)_____ increased the risk of damage to working satellites or space vehicles with crews on board.

International agreement has therefore now been (7)_____ on limiting the amount of new space junk. Scientists have also (8)_____ some interesting suggestions for tidying up space. These include using laser beams, giant nets and even an enormous umbrella-like device to collect tiny bits of junk.

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|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. along | B. away | C. out | D. beyond |
| 2. A. referred | B. known | C. called | D. named |
| 3. A. include | B. enclose | C. cover | D. range |
| 4. A. high | B. rapid | C. light | D. fast |
| 5. A. assessed | B. supposed | C. estimated | D. regarded |
| 6. A. largely | B. greatly | C. importantly | D. absolutely |
| 7. A. arrived | B. reached | C. finished | D. closed |
| 8. A. caught up with | B. put up with | C. come up with | D. kept up with |

* For questions 1 – 8, 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). **EMBARRASS**

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

Remembering people's names

Most of us have suffered the (0) **embarrassment** of forgetting someone's name. Often we fail to pay attention when (1)_____ (**INTRODUCE**) are made, but later on in the conversation we don't want to appear (2)_____ (**POLITE**) by asking them what their name is.

Fortunately, there are some simple ways you can (3)_____ (**COME**) this problem. One is to improve your powers of (4)_____ (**OBSERVE**). Practise studying faces in public places, making a mental note of physical (5)_____ (**CHARACTER**) such as high foreheads or narrow eyebrows. You'll be surprised what a wide (6)_____ (**VARY**) of shapes and sizes people's features have. Then, when you first meet someone, remember them as "Laura with the small nose", for example.

With surnames, make (7)_____ (**VISION**) associations. For instance, imagine people called Cook, Ford or King making a meal, driving a car or wearing a crown, respectively. Finally, ending with the person's name, as in "See you later, Max" is a good way of (8)_____ (**SURE**) that you don't forget it.

1. INTRODUCE

2. POLITE

3. COME

4. OBSERVE

5. CHARACTER

6. VARY

7. VISION

8. SURE