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.

1.	**2.**
3.	**4.**
5.	**6.**
7.	**8.**
9.	**10.**
11.	**12.**
13.	**14.**
15.	**16.**

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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)**.

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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.

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

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