

## Word formation

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).



### Freegans

The term 'freegan' is a (0) COMBINATION of the words 'free' and 'vegan' and describes a person who looks through rubbish bins to find food which others have thrown away. Some live (1) \_\_\_\_\_ off the contents of supermarket bins, eating nothing but food which has been thrown out because its sell-by or best-before date has passed. The food is often in very good condition and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ such as food poisoning are the exception rather than the rule amongst freegans.

For many, freeganism is a lifestyle (3) \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a necessity. They are not homeless or living in (4) \_\_\_\_\_; they are simply adopting an alternative way to meet their daily food needs. Their movement represents a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to add to the huge amounts of consumer waste in a world in which (6) \_\_\_\_\_ food prices are causing millions to go hungry. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for freegans, however, many of the major supermarkets now lock their bins away. Some are even known to have made food inedible before discarding it, in order to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ freegans.

COMBINE

WHOLE

ILL

CHOOSE  
POOR

REFUSE  
RISE  
FORTUNATE

COURAGE

## Transformations

- 1 Match each sentence **1–6** with a sentence **a–f** which expresses the same idea. The first one has been done for you.

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ① She isn't thinking of going out. | a She'll probably go out.          |
| 2 She's likely to go out.          | b She might stay at home.          |
| 3 She's about to go out.           | c She isn't planning to go out.    |
| 4 She may not go out.              | d She won't be at home.            |
| 5 She's unlikely to go out.        | e She probably won't go out.       |
| 6 She'll have gone out.            | f She's on the point of going out. |

- 2 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.

Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

- 1 Where are you thinking of spending your summer holiday this year?

**PLANNING**

Where \_\_\_\_\_ your summer holiday this year?

- 2 He was about to say something when the phone rang.

**POINT**

He was \_\_\_\_\_ something when the phone rang.

- 3 The employment situation will probably improve in the next few months.

**LIKELY**

The employment situation is \_\_\_\_\_ better in the next few months.

- 4 I may fall asleep during the film.

**ABLE**

I might \_\_\_\_\_ awake during the film.

- 5 The plants will probably be dead when we eventually get home.

**HAVE**

The plants \_\_\_\_\_ the time we get home.

- 6 Let me know the moment you think of a solution to this problem.

**COME**

Let me know as \_\_\_\_\_ with LIVEWORKSHEETS