

1. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. if a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by it. if it has a word which should not be there, write the word at the end of the line. There are two examples, (0) and (00).

**Modelling**

0 Many **of** young people dream about a career in modelling.  
 00 However, few of them realise exactly what it is like  
 1 to be a professional model. It is not **so** all glamour and  
 2 riches. For a start, only a few hopeful youngsters **are**  
 3 actually make it as professionals. It can be very hurtful  
 4 to be told that you do not have **had** what it takes. Those  
 5 who do get regular work **they** are often surprised at  
 6 how hard it can be. Getting up early in the morning  
 7 and standing around for **the** hours in all kinds of  
 8 weather is exhausting. The money may be quite **as**  
 9 good, but it cannot go on forever. What do you do  
 10 when you are too **much** old, and the model agency does  
 11 not want you any more? Unless **that** you have made  
 12 enough money to retire on by the time **when** you are  
 13 thirty, then you might find yourself in financial  
 14 trouble. To return **up** to the job market at that age,  
 15 with no skills or experience to offer, could be a nightmare.

of  
 ✓  
 \_\_\_SO\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_ARE\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_✓\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_HAD\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_THEY\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_✓\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_THE\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_AS\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_✓\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_MUCH\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_THAT\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_WHEN\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_✓\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_UP\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_✓\_\_\_

2 Use the words below to complete the sentences with (not) *be/get used to* in the correct tense.

spicy food	the noise	horses	obeying orders	cycling
the heat	flying	queuing	expensive restaurants	word processors

1. Weren't you exhausted after such a long bicycle ride? Not really. I'm used to cycling.
2. You can't just push in front of people at bus-stops, Mario! You'll have to get used to queuing.
3. Did you enjoy your Indian meal last night? No, I didn't. I am not used to (eating) spicy food.
4. Brenda has used typewriters all her life. She is having trouble getting used to (using) word processors.
5. I am terrified of aeroplane journeys. I have never got used to flying.
6. Living in such a hot climate was hard for the first year. But now we ve got used to/are used to the heat.
7. Since we moved to the city I haven't been able to sleep because of the traffic.  
 Don't worry. You'll get used to the noise.
8. Simon felt rather uncomfortable dining at the Hilton because he was not used to expensive restaurants.
9. Did you find it difficult to adapt to life in the army? Yes, I did. I wasn't used to obeying orders.
10. When she started riding lessons she was quite nervous, but she is gradually getting used to horses.

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word in bold and other words. Use between two and five words.

1. Being unfairly punished was beginning to feel normal to him.  
**getting**  
 He was getting used to being unfairly punished.

2. Sleeping in a tent is an unusual experience for me.  
**not**  
 I am not used to sleeping in a tent.

3. Eventually, you will find it easy to milk the cow.  
**used**  
 You will get used to milking the cow eventually.

4. The neighbours' dog barking all night no longer bothers me.  
**to**  
 I am used to the neighbours' dog barking all night now.

5. People can sometimes grow accustomed to loneliness.  
**get**  
 People can sometimes get used to being lonely.

4. Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

**Margarine**

Napoleon III of France was (0) \_\_\_\_ for the invention of the butter substitute known as margarine. He was looking for a cheap (1) \_\_\_\_ to butter for the poorer people of society, and for his army and navy. So he (2) \_\_\_\_ up a prize competition to see who would (3) \_\_\_\_ up with the best solution. There was only one (4) \_\_\_\_ into this competition, from a man called Méges-Mouries. He had (5) \_\_\_\_ over two years experimenting, and finally found an acceptable butter substitute made from milk and various animal fats. It tasted quite pleasant, and spread well on bread, but it was (6) \_\_\_\_ white. (7) \_\_\_\_ its colour, Mege- Mouries invention was awarded the prize. Yellow colouring was added to it at a (8) \_\_\_\_ date. Margarine soon went into mass (9) \_\_\_\_ and was exported all over the world. In Britain it was called 'Butterine', until protests from farmers (10) \_\_\_\_ to that name being made illegal. Farmers in America were not happy (11) \_\_\_\_ the new arrival on the market either. They (12) \_ to the yellow colouring, saying that it made it resemble butter so (13) \_ that it could deceive consumers. In effect, Napoleon III's competition is still going on. The ultimate (14) \_ of every margarine manufacturer is to produce a product that is (15) \_ to distinguish from butter. And they keep trying.

0 **A responsible**

B original

C fundamental

D vital

1 A option

B replacement

**C alternative**

D choice

2 **A set**

B took

C gave

D put

3 A make

B bring

C go

**D come**

4 A competitor

B player

C attempt

**D entry**

5 A used

**B spent**

C tried

D made

6 A clear

**B pure**

C true

D perfect

7 **A Despite**

B Although

C However

D Nevertheless

8 A further

B longer

**C later**

D farther

9 **A production**

B creation

C industry

D construction

10 A changed

B ended

C brought

**D led**

11 A over

**B about**

C at

D for

12 A protested

**B objected**

C disagreed

D argued

13 A justly

B nearly

C rightly

**D closely**

14 A end

B score

**C goal**

D finish

15 A impractical

B unable

**C impossible**

D incapable