

For questions 17-24, 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) CRIMINAL

### To peel or not to peel?

Some people do it, whereas others see it as a 0\_\_\_\_\_ offense against food and an assault on common sense. Today we are going to talk about peeling, or removing the 17\_\_\_\_\_ layer of a fruit such as an apple.

One might ask – why would people be so divided on such a trivial matter? While the peel might not be to everybody's taste, they are very rich in 18\_\_\_\_\_ elements and antioxidants. The 19\_\_\_\_\_ are molecules that prevent or delay oxidation, a process that damages cells of our body. Finally, a reasonable 20\_\_\_\_\_ against peeling is that it takes a lot of time, which could be spent 21\_\_\_\_\_.

However, not every kind of peel is good for you. Orange is one fruit whose peel (also called rind) can be harmful, as it causes undue stress to your 22\_\_\_\_\_ tract. Moreover, just like with any other type of peel, 23\_\_\_\_\_ pesticides on its surface can be a big risk. That is one of the reasons you should always wash your fruits and vegetables 24\_\_\_\_\_ before eating them – it is not the dirt that you should most be afraid of, but the possible traces of chemical treatment.

0 CRIME  
17 OUT  
18 NUTRIENT  
19 LATE  
20 ARGUE  
21 WHERE  
22 DIGEST  
23 RESIDUE  
24 THOROUGH

## Answers and explanations

17. **Outer.** Coming before a noun, the gap clearly needs an adjective there. ‘Outer’ means that something is located on the outside, just like ‘inner’ refers to the opposite.
18. **Nutritious.** Rich in nutrients – elements that are essential for the growth and development of a living organism. A thing to note is that ‘nouritious’ is incorrect – ‘nourishment’ is a different word that has a different root.
19. **Latter.** At this level you have to be familiar with the words used as reference, e.g. ‘the former’ and ‘the latter’, used to point at the first and the last thing mentioned previously. A certain logical leap is what some people might need to connect the words ‘late’ and ‘latter’.
20. **Argument.** The noun form loses the letter ‘e’ from the original verb. Even though it sounds obvious, I see this mistake all the time!
21. **Elsewhere.** The idea is that the time we spend on peeling could be better spent on other things - ‘elsewhere’ shouldn’t be strictly interpreted in the context of place (‘where’ is not necessarily about a location).
22. **Digestive.** This word refers to the system that processes the food we eat and extracts all the nutrients from it. Once again, ‘digesting’ is not a good enough choice – avoid using ‘-ing’ formed words if a ‘real’ form exists.
23. **Residual.** Something that is left after most of it is gone. Probably the most difficult transformation in this particular exercise.
24. **Thoroughly.** An adverb that modifies the verb ‘wash’. Even though the transformation here is trivial, it gives you a nice idea - understanding what the missing word has to modify means winning half of the battle.