

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:

<u>A dawn</u>	B dusk	C sunrise	D start
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Cats

Cats have accompanied people since the 0 dawn. They are affectionate, independent and said to 1 _____ their owners more calm. A cat does not require much looking 2 _____, so they won't take much of your time, unlike dogs. Their two favourite 3 _____ are snoozing and grooming themselves.

Keen and curious by nature, cats often 4 _____ to explore the environment they live in, whether it is a small flat or a huge house with a garden. Freedom of such exploration is crucial to a cat's well-being and therefore they shouldn't be 5 _____ of it.

Because of their solitary personality, cats are not always in the 6 _____ for playing or lying in your lap. Be prepared that your pet will not always purr or rub against your leg. Don't be alarmed if they disappear for no 7 _____. After all, they are nocturnal creatures, and therefore are most active during the night.

Finally, a fun piece of trivia. A group of cats is 8 _____ to as 'a kindle'.

1	A make	B become	C transform	D turn
2	A on	B after	C for	D about
3	A actions	B jobs	C businesses	D activities
4	A set out	B go out	C miss out	D walk out
5	A deprived	B taken	C confiscated	D denied
6	A plan	B feeling	C mood	D right
7	A cause	B reason	C event	D excuse
8	A called	B named	C addressed	D referred

Answers and explanations

1. **A - make.** 'Transform' is usually used with the preposition 'into'. Become is used without an object: 'I became very sad for no reason. 'To turn' usually means a more serious transformation, like turning one substance into another.
2. **B - after.** A phrasal verb 'to look after' means taking care of somebody or something. 'Too look for/about' means to search for something. Looking on is watching something without getting involved in it.
3. **D - activities.** Things that you (or anybody else) spend time doing. An action is usually shorter, so we can't choose it here. 'Job' and 'business' refer to a more productive and involved kind of activity.
4. **A - set out.** To start some activity or a journey. 'Go out' doesn't fit the context, as later in the sentence it is mentioned that it can also be said about small flats. 'Miss out' is not to take advantage of some opportunity. 'Walk out' usually means to leave some place or event as a way of protesting.
5. **A - deprived.** The only verb here that works well with 'of'. To deprive someone of something is to take it away.
6. **C - mood.** To be in the mood for something means to feel like doing something. To plan something or to have a plan to do something. To feel like doing something. To have a right to do something means to be allowed to do it.
7. **B - reason.** 'Cause' is very similar to reason but used in the context of bigger things, e.g. 'to fight for a good cause'. 'Excuse' is a valid or respectable reason to do something, especially something that might not seem right. 'Event' simply does not work here.
8. **D - referred.** 'Call' is used without 'to'. 'Name' used as a verb literally means giving something or somebody a name. To address is to talk to somebody, e.g. 'he addressed me in a very polite manner'.