

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:**

A <u>key</u>	B best	C vital	D first
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## Safari

The 0 \_\_\_\_\_ element that sets safari apart from the more regular sightseeing is getting to see the wildlife. Translated 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Swahili, safari means ‘path’ or ‘journey’, and it perfectly captures the idea of walking or driving around the vast spaces of African savannah.

In the past, it would usually involve shooting big game—animals like lions, elephants, rhinos and others. Over the years, the focus of safari has naturally shifted 2 \_\_\_\_\_ more humane and civilised activities. Hunting rifles have now been 3 \_\_\_\_\_ with cameras, and the participants are now keen on watching the animals rather than hurting them. 4 \_\_\_\_\_, hunting most animals in Africa is now strictly forbidden. Another change is to make the trip more eco-oriented and sustainable, so tourists are encouraged to 5 \_\_\_\_\_ down on things like plastic bags or other disposable items.

While the practice of 6 \_\_\_\_\_ on a safari comes from Africa, many places around the world offer similar experience. However, the only 7 \_\_\_\_\_ might be driving and looking at animals, while the rest of the package can vary considerably.

When you embark on an adventure like that, keep in mind that the journey is more important than the 8 \_\_\_\_\_.

1	A with	B from	C to	D on
2	A to	B for	C by	D away
3	A changed	B taken	C seized	D replaced
4	A So	B Moreover	C However	D Although
5	A take easy	B leave off	C go back	D cut down
6	A joining	B driving	C going	D coming
7	A imitation	B similarity	C difference	D likeness
8	A trip	B travel	C destination	D arrival

## Answers and explanations

1. **B – from.** We translate from one language to another—from Swahili to English, from ‘safari’ to ‘journey’. ‘Translate to’ means the opposite—from English to Swahili, ‘journey’ to ‘safari’. The other two answers do not fit grammatically.
2. **A – to.** We are talking about a change from one thing to another. To shift away means to go away from something. We do not mention what we go away from in that case.
3. **D – replaced.** The passive form of the verb is used here. ‘Changed’ needs ‘to’ and would require active voice. ‘Seized’ and ‘taken’ do not collocate with ‘cameras’.
4. **B – Moreover.** We use this introductory word to present additional arguments that develops the previous sentence. ‘However’ is used to introduce contrast, as is ‘although’ (but without a comma). ‘So’ shows a reason for something and shouldn’t be picked for that reason.
5. **D – cut down.** To cut down means to reduce consumption of something, especially something that is harmful or, in any other way, affects something negatively. This is the only phrasal verb that fits the context here.
6. **C – going.** ‘To go on something’ means to take part in it. ‘Coming to’ something would work as well, but we need to keep in mind that after the gap we have the preposition ‘on’. ‘Joining’ requires no preposition, e.g. ‘to join a safari’.
7. **B – similarity.** According to the context, we focus on the things in common, so ‘similarity’ works best here. ‘Likeness’ is more about the visual appearance of something.
8. **C – destination.** The contrast is made between two ideas: the journey (the time you spend getting somewhere) and the destination (the final point of your journey).