

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). In the exam, write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

**Example: IF**

## Sloths

Sloths are fascinating animals. The name comes from how slow and seemingly lazy sloths are. Interestingly, **0** \_\_\_\_\_ translated to other languages, the name of the animal usually means ‘tree lazy’ or ‘a lazy person’. The species is divided into two big groups: two- and three-toed sloths, named so after the **9** \_\_\_\_\_ of toes and, respectively, claws they have.

Probably one of the slowest animal of its size, sloths actually benefit **10** \_\_\_\_\_ their hasteless lifestyle. Conservation of energy is one of the main reasons sloths live the **11** \_\_\_\_\_ they do. Combined with their thick, camouflage-like fur, they become more difficult to get **12** \_\_\_\_\_ by predators, blending with the environment they live in.

Sloth’s habitat is mostly limited **13** \_\_\_\_\_ South and Central America as well as the neighbouring islands. This is largely **14** \_\_\_\_\_ to unique climatic conditions which combine warm, humid weather all year around and abundant vegetation of the rainforests. Interestingly, sloths are distant relatives of armadillo and anteaters.

Another peculiar feature is the expression on their faces. It can be easily **15** \_\_\_\_\_ for smiling, even though we know all too well that animals do not possess distinct facial expressions, at least **16** \_\_\_\_\_ that a human eye could pick up.

## Answers and explanations

9. **Number.** The idea of the word here should be obvious. Please be careful not to answer ‘amount’, as it is more suitable for uncountable nouns.
10. **From.** To benefit from something is to enjoy advantages of it. The word ‘hasteless’ might be a bit confusing – it means without any haste or hurry.
11. **Way.** ‘Life’ seems like a possible answer, but the context would have to be “... live the life they HAVE”.
12. **Seen/spotted.** Both options have the idea of identifying something visually, with your eyes. Be careful not to use ‘found’, as the meaning would change slightly, because it covers a bigger array of ways of identifying something, like hearing or smelling. Here the idea is of camouflaging, so the visual element is the focus.
13. **To.** Other options you might have considered is ‘in’ and ‘by’. The first one means that the habitat is small there – this is incorrect if we take more context into account. ‘Limited by’ implies that the area itself has limited the habitat that the animals have, which makes no sense.
14. **Due/thanks.** Even though ‘due’ and ‘thanks’ have slightly different usages, both can be put in here, but the meaning of the sentence changes. This is because ‘due to’ is more common in negative situations, while ‘thanks to’, as its name suggests, is reserved for positive ones.
15. **Mistaken/taken.** Yet another case where you have more freedom in choosing the word. The choice is dictated by ‘to’ that immediately follows the gap.
16. **One.** ‘To pick up’ here means to recognize, to detect. A case when ‘one’ is used to avoid repetition of the word ‘expression’ that is clearly implied by the context.