

**Solutions Intermediate**  
**Exam Task: Use of English**

**Types of USE OF ENGLISH Exam Tasks**

1. Multiple choice cloze
2. Open cloze
3. Word formation

**Get Ready for your Exam 1**

**USE OF ENGLISH EXAM TASK**  
**MULTIPLE CHOICE CLOZE**

**EXAM STRATEGY**

- Read through the instructions.
- Only one word will fit the context of the sentence.
- Read through the text to gain general understanding.
- Look through the options to fill the gaps.
- Use your logic and grammar skills to find the correct missing word.

**Do the exam task. Choose the best word(s) (A-D) to complete each gap.**



**Self-cooling clothes** may seem (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the stuff of science fiction, but one Japanese company (2) \_\_\_\_\_ created such products by (3) \_\_\_\_\_ fans to shirts and jackets. Shirts and jackets (4) \_\_\_\_\_ by Koucho-fuku keep the wearer comfortable (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in sweltering heat. And there're also environmentally friendly as they use just one-fiftieth (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the energy of small air-conditioner units which cool entire rooms. The company has sold about 5,500 of the garments (7) \_\_\_\_\_ they went on sale three years ago, mostly to factory workers. But (8) \_\_\_\_\_ cool the clothes are, they seem unlikely (9) \_\_\_\_\_ very popular. The fans fill the shirts with air, making the wearer look a bit fat. 'My daughter won't wear them because the shape is no good,' admitted Hiroshi Ichigaya, (10) \_\_\_\_\_ works for the company that produces the clothes.

|               |           |            |            |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 A similar   | B like    | C as       | D to       |
| 2 A will have | B has     | C have     | D having   |
| 3 A add       | B to add  | C adding   | D added    |
| 4 A make      | B making  | C makes    | D made     |
| 5 A although  | B even    | C however  | D despite  |
| 6 A of        | B to      | C than     | D for      |
| 7 A when      | B while   | C for      | D since    |
| 8 A whatever  | B however | C how      | D although |
| 9 A to become | B become  | C becoming | D became   |
| 10 A which    | B that    | C who      | D whose    |

## Get Ready for your Exam 2

### USE OF ENGLISH exam task OPEN CLOZE

#### EXAM STRATEGY

- Read the complete text quickly to get a general understanding.
- Read the text again more carefully and decide what kind of word you need for each gap, e.g. a noun, a verb, etc.
- The missing words are usually small words such as prepositions, articles or common verbs.
- Use your logic and grammar skills to work out which word is missing.
- Insert one word into each gap.

Do the exam task. Complete the text with an appropriate word in each gap.



#### Early memories

My first memory is of my mother painting my cot. I remember the smell (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the paint. It probably wasn't very good (2) \_\_\_\_\_ me! I also remember falling (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of my pushchair and banging my head, although my mum says it was my brother (4) \_\_\_\_\_ did that. He's a year older (5) \_\_\_\_\_ me. Perhaps I saw him do it. I have a vague memory of my grandmother visiting us and giving me a bag of sweets, but she died when I was three, so I'm not sure (6) \_\_\_\_\_ this is a real memory or just based (7) \_\_\_\_\_ what my mum has told me about her. I remember my sister being born when I was four. My brother and I went to a neighbour's house while mum was (8) \_\_\_\_\_ hospital. I don't know why dad couldn't look (9) \_\_\_\_\_ us, but anyway, we were only there (10) \_\_\_\_\_ one night.

## Get Ready for your Exam 3

### USE OF ENGLISH exam task WORD FORMATION

#### EXAM STRATEGY

- Identify the type of word needed to fill the gap.
- Use an appropriate prefix or suffix to form the word from the one in brackets.
- Remember: sometimes you need to use a prefix to create an adjective with negative meaning.
- When you have finished completing the gaps, read the text again to check that it makes sense.

#### Do the exam task.

Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

#### A 'Walking Chair'



A design student has created a 'walking chair' which he hopes will one day help (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (able) people to get around more (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (easy). Its 21-year-old (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (create), Martin Harris, said the machine operates like a conventional electric wheelchair, with one important (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (different). Instead of wheels, Harris' (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) has got six metal legs on each side. This gives the user far greater (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (free) of movement. The chair can be (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) indoors also having the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (able) to cross soft surfaces such as sand or grass, which can prove difficult for wheelchairs. Harris came up with the idea after being (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (inspire) by the 'walking sculptures' of Dutch (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (art) engineer Theo Iansen, whose giant skeletons can walk across beaches.

## ***Vocabulary***

cloze [kləuz] тест, в якому деякі слова замінені пробілами

### **Self-cooling clothes**

stuff [stʌf] матеріал; речовина; предмет

fan [fæn] вентилятор

wearer ['weərə] володар (капелюха, пальто)

sweltering ['sweltəriŋ] спекотливий, задущливий

heat [hi:t] спека; спекотні дні

entire [in'taɪə] цілий, весь

garment ['gɑ:mənt] предмет одягу

### **Early memories**

cot [kɒt] дитяче ліжечко

bang [bæŋ] ударитися, стукнутися

vague [veɪg] туманний, нечіткий, неясний

### **A 'Walking Chair'**

conventional [kən'venʃənəl] звичайний

wheelchair ['wi:lʃeə] інвалідне крісло

wheel [wi:l] колесо

giant ['dʒaɪənt] гігантський, велетенський

## ***Answer key***

### **Self-cooling clothes**

1 B 2 B 3 C 4 D 5 B 6 A 7 D 8 B 9 A 10 C

### **Early memories**

1 of 2 for 3 out 4 who / that 5 than 6 if 7 on 8 in 9 after 10 for

### **A 'Walking Chair'**

1 disabled 2 easily 3 creator 4 difference 5 invention 6 freedom 7 used 8 ability

9 inspired 10 artist