

# "Croissant terrorizes residents in Poland"

## GAP FILL

People can be (1) afraid of some strange things. *fear*  
There is an actual fear of peanut butter sticking to the roof of your *kind*  
(2) mouth. The latest thing to have caused *afraid*  
(3) fear for people in Poland is a croissant. The *couple*  
French, crescent-shaped roll made of flaky (4) pastry *pastry*  
scared some residents in the Polish city of Krakow. They mistook *sitting*  
the pastry for a (5) kind of dangerous animal. They *sitting*  
called for help to get the "animal" removed from a tree *mouth*  
(6) opposite their apartment building. The residents *opposite*  
were so worried that they kept their windows closed for a  
(7) couple of days. The Krakow Animal Welfare  
Society wrote on its Facebook account that a woman called  
authorities to report the unidentified "predator"  
(8) sitting in the tree.

Animal (9) welfare officers phoned residents in the *lizard*  
building. They asked them to (10) describe the animal. *branch*  
One resident mistook the croissant for a bird of prey; another said *describe*  
the pastry was a kind of (11) lizard. One welfare *estate*  
officer explained what happened. He said he went to the housing *swept*  
(12) estate where the residents lived to check on the *welfare*  
strange animal. He reported that he spotted a "brown creature *welfare*  
sitting on a lilac (13) branch," and that its "brown coat *sorry*  
was shining in the sun". He added: "The poor little *guy*  
(14) guy had no legs or head." When he discovered  
that the strange beast was a croissant, he was "almost  
(15) swept off his feet by a laughing attack". He said  
it was better to be safe than (16) sorry and to report  
any sightings of strange animals.

# "No loss of marks for spelling mistakes at UK university"

## GAP FILL

A university in England has said students will not (1) lose marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar mistakes. Hull University said that requiring English with no mistakes is "elitist". It said (2) such a requirement could be seen as "homogenous, North European, white, male, and (3) elite". Officials at the university said insisting on a high proficiency in written English discriminated (4) against ethnic minorities and students who went to schools where average grades were (5) low. The university said it wants to make writing and tests "more inclusive". It wants teachers to be more (6) flexible when they mark and grade students' writing. It hopes to (7) reduce the number of poorer students who (8) drop out from university.

*such*  
*reduce*  
*low*  
*elite*  
*drop*  
*lose*  
*flexible*  
*against*

The university said many students (9) suffer at school and in life because their written English (10) contains mistakes. This includes students with dyslexia. This is a learning (11) disorder that affects language. People with dyslexia have (12) difficulty in relating to letters and words. This means it is harder for dyslexics to produce writing free of mistakes. Dyslexia affects (13) areas of the brain that process language. The university also said that requiring well-written English could discourage students for (14) whom English is a second language from going to university. Teachers at another university have been told it is (15) fairer to judge students on their ideas and knowledge of a (16) subject and not their spelling and grammar.

*areas*  
*disorder*  
*fairer*  
*difficulty*  
*suffer*  
*subject*  
*contains*  
*whom*

Answers:

1. Stop worrying about your exam - everything will be fine.
2. I've waited for Judy for 30 minutes. I'm going home.
3. Stop talking and concentrate on your work.
4. Don't forget to pay for the newspaper.
5. He explained the computer program to me.
6. I don't know what we'll do at the weekend. It depends on the weather.
7. She will arrive in Beijing at 3 p.m.
8. I like to listen to the radio when I wake up.
9. He borrowed £20 from his brother.
10. Who does this coat belong to?
11. She left without paying for the meal.
12. It was so hot, I couldn't concentrate on my book.
13. Mothers always worry about their children.
14. Please explain the meaning of this word to your classmates.
15. I'm fed up with waiting for spring.
16. That car belongs to my father.
17. She listens to opera on the tube.
18. A: Which university will you go to? B: It depends on my exam results.
19. A lot of people borrow money from the bank.
20. When she arrived at the pub, it was already closed.

## KEY

Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from the choices given.

1. We are very excited **about** our trip to Spain next week. (AT, WITH, ABOUT, OVER)
2. I am very fond **of** drinking green tea. (FOR, OF, ABOUT, AT)
3. Almost all politicians were involved **in** the scandal. (IN, AT, WITH, FROM)
4. I am looking forward **to** having a meeting with you next week. (WITH, AT, TO, FROM)
5. At the moment, she is recovering **from** her injuries. (AT, OF, FROM, WITH)
6. I'm dreaming **about** becoming a famous scientist one day (FOR, WITH, ABOUT, INTO)
7. My cousin is married **to** a famous American (WITH, FOR, TO, FROM)
8. I am responsible **for** training the new recruits. (AT, ABOUT, WITH, FOR)
9. Many people took advantage **of** the low prices offered by the new shop (OF, FOR, WITH, TO)
10. I was not quite satisfied **with** the exam results. (AT, FOR, WITH, ABOUT)
11. The president was thankful **for** everyone who helped in the campaign (TO, WITH, FOR, AT)
12. Everyone in this town will benefit **from** the new hospital (FROM, WITH, AT, INTO)
13. For two full days, the man was fighting **for** his life. (UP, WITH, AT, FOR)
14. My dad shouted **at** me because I didn't do what he said (TO, AT, WITH, TOWARDS)
15. She insisted **on** helping me with the dishes. (ON, WITH, FOR, ABOUT)
16. Almost all car companies care **about** the environment (FOR, AT, ABOUT, WITH)
17. Wearing a seat belt can protect you **from** being killed in a car. (WITH, OF, ABOUT, FROM)
18. Ten people were killed when a bus collided **with** a car (INTO, WITH, AT, TOWARDS)
19. The customers came to the shop to complain **about** their service (ABOUT, AT, ON, FOR)
20. Our atmosphere consists **of** oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide (INTO, OF, WITH, FOR)
21. We decided **against** buying the new car. (AGAINST, WITH, AT, OF)
22. Many children depend **on** their parents for money. (ON, AT, WITH, TO)
23. He graduated **from** Oxford university (ON, FROM, OUT OF, WITH)
24. The advertising campaign resulted **in** hundreds of new customers for the company. (TO, FOR, UP, IN)
25. As a scientist, I specialize **in** marine biology (AT, IN, FOR, WITH)

**Ask for the underlined word(s).**

1. What (Who) did you do that for?
2. Which (What) dress do you want to wear, the red one or the blue one?
3. Who opened the door?
4. Whose keys are these? – I think they're dad's.
5. How does this CD player work?
6. What (Who) is bothering you?
7. Where is the car?
8. How much money do you have in your bank account?
9. When (How) are the sisters going to leave?
10. Who is your favorite actress?
11. How long did the party last? – Almost two hours.
12. What did you do in Australia?
13. Whose jacket is this? - I think it's mine.
14. When do they normally do their homework?
15. Why don't you get up earlier? It's so sunny outside.
16. What do you do on weekends?
17. Who (How, Where) is your favorite singer?
18. How was the flight? – Oh, it was great.
19. Where are you from?
20. Which textbook did you use last summer?
21. How (When) do you normally get to school?
22. When did you find her? – Yesterday evening. She was in the park
23. What (Who) does she teach?
24. Where have you been all the time? – At the playground.
25. Who can John ask if he wants to go to the university?
26. How was the play? – It was great.
27. What do you want to eat? Pasta and cheese.
28. Where did you leave your keys?
29. Which one do you prefer? – The red one.
30. How often do you go to the gym?