



Write your name

For questions 41 – 50, read the text below and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

A New Use for Food

Can we imagine a time when discarded food (41)_____, yoghurt past its sell-by date, and very old bananas will be powering our cars and heating our homes? Remarkably, this futuristic scenario is well on the way to becoming a reality thanks to a revolutionary new process, 'waste to energy' (WTE), now moving out of the laboratories of Cornell University in USA and into the (42)_____. Currently, roughly 70% of food waste around the world ends up in (43)_____ where it emits large quantities of methane, a greenhouse gas which contributes significantly to global (44)_____. Recycling food waste in order to combat methane emissions has been around for some time using a process called 'anaerobic digestion' in which bacteria slowly rot the organic matter. The (45)_____ methane gas is 'captured' and used as fuel. The transformation from solid to gas takes several weeks and because it is so slow, it has a (46)_____ impact on the ever expanding mountains of food waste. However, in response to this challenge, researchers at Cornell have been developing a new technique which dramatically speeds up the digestion process by adding a second stage of liquefaction. The energy generated from this (47)_____ procedure, digestion and liquefaction, is available in a matter of days. There are no drilling platforms, mines or oil rigs involved, only waste from farms, restaurants, kitchens and coffee shops which will produce clean energy, and reduce our carbon footprint and our (48)_____ on the dwindling stocks of fossil fuels. Over the next 25 years, the prospect of alarming population growth, increased urbanisation and worldwide scarcity of (49)_____ make WTE a very attractive technology indeed. According to a statement from one of Cornell's most (50)_____ scientists, "We've barely scratched the surface of this new potential energy source. Waste-to-energy is the obvious solution to the world's burgeoning energy demands. Watch this space!"

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| 41. | A. scrapping | B. scrapes | C. scrapped | D. scraps |
| 42. | A. mainline | B. mainstream | C. mainstay | D. mainframe |
| 43. | A. landfall | B. landing | C. landfill | D. landslide |
| 44. | A. warmness | B. warming | C. warmth | D. warmish |
| 45. | A. resulting | B. resulted | C. result | D. resultative |
| 46. | A. marginalised | B. margining | C. marginal | D. margined |
| 47. | A. two-step | B. two-edge | C. two-handed | D. two-timed |
| 48. | A. reliance | B. reliability | C. reliant | D. reliableness |
| 49. | A. resourcing | B. resources | C. resource | D. resourcefulness |
| 50. | A. distinguishing | B. distinguished | C. distinguishable | D. indistinguishable |