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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**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** whole **B** complete **C** full **D** entire

0	A	B	C	D

Essential tips

- Read the title and quickly skim through the text to find out what it is about, ignoring the gaps.
- For each question, you need to decide which of the four options fits best in the gap.
- The options are often four words that are similar in meaning, but only one is correct in that particular sentence.
- The answer may be part of an expression, a fixed phrase, a phrasal verb or a collocation (two or more words that are frequently used together by native speakers, so they sound natural together).
- Look carefully at the words before and after each gap. There may be a preposition, verb form or article which means that only one option can be correct.
- Try saying the sentence to yourself in your head, and see if the option you have chosen sounds right.

Question 1: All these words can have a similar meaning, but only one collocates with 'sound'.

Question 4: All these verbs could be used to show that the volunteers said something about themselves, but only one can be followed by 'as'.

Question 6: Water can do all these things, but only one of these words collocates with 'tap'.

Question 8: Which word, followed by the preposition 'to', means 'cause to exist' or 'have as a result'?

How well do you sleep?

Do you need (**0**) ..... silence to sleep well at night? While some people can sleep through a great deal of noise, others are woken up by the (**1**) ..... sound. It appears that as we sleep, our brains produce rapid pulses, or waves, called 'sleep spindles'. Research has (**2**) ..... that our ability to sleep soundly may (**3**) ..... on the number of sleep spindles we produce.

Scientists conducted a three-day study on 12 volunteers, all of whom (**4**) ..... themselves as good sleepers. On the first night, the scientists (**5**) ..... the volunteers sleep in silence. On the following nights, however, they were subjected to various noises, ranging from the sound of a (**6**) ..... tap to jet engine roars.

Measurements of brain activity showed that the participants who reacted least to the noise were the ones who produced more sleep spindles, (**7**) ..... on the quiet night. It is hoped that this discovery will (**8**) ..... to new ways to help people who have difficulty sleeping.

1	**A** lightest	**B** finest	**C** slightest	**D** weakest
2	**A** exposed	**B** revealed	**C** displayed	**D** uncovered
3	**A** depend	**B** involve	**C** rest	**D** base
4	**A** assured	**B** declared	**C** claimed	**D** described
5	**A** permitted	**B** agreed	**C** let	**D** allowed
6	**A** pouring	**B** running	**C** streaming	**D** flowing
7	**A** even	**B** precisely	**C** still	**D** exactly
8	**A** head	**B** take	**C** guide	**D** lead

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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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 A S

Europe's giant sand dune

On the Atlantic coast of France, about 60 km from the city of Bordeaux, there is a giant sand dune known (**0**) ..... 'La Dune du Pilat'. Around 110 m high, 3 km long and 500 m wide, it is (**9**) ..... famous that it receives about a million visitors a year. It is not (**10**) ..... the largest sand dune in Europe, but is also moving away from the coast (**11**) ..... an average rate of nearly 5 m a year. Over (**12**) ..... last 57 years, it has travelled 280 m inland. This is as a result (**13**) ..... winds from the Atlantic blowing sand off the side facing the sea onto the side facing the land. Any roads, trees and houses that lie in its path (**14**) ..... slowly being covered in sand. People (**15**) ..... climb the dune are rewarded by stunning views of the coast, the forest and the Pyrenees mountains. And they can choose (**16**) ..... walk, run or roll back down!

Essential tips

- First read through the text quickly, ignoring the gaps, to see what it is about.
- Look at each gap and work out what kind of word is needed. It could be an auxiliary verb, pronoun, article, preposition, etc.
- You can only put one word in each gap.
- Always put a word in the gap – the correct answer is never a blank.
- You must not use part of a contracted form to complete the gap. For example, if the key is *are* and it comes after *you* in the text, write *are*, not *'re*.
- Read through the text when you have finished to see if your answers sound right.

Question 10: '*not* _____ .... , *but also* ...' is a common way of linking two ideas. What is the missing word in this structure?

Question 14: What form of the verb 'cover' is used here? Is it active or passive?

Question 15: What kind of pronoun is needed here to refer to *people*?

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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**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Example:

0 **A** study **B** action **C** discovery **D** review

0	A	B	C	D

Can computers measure happiness?

In a fascinating (**0**) ..... , researchers asked volunteers to rate words in the English language from one to nine on a 'scale of happiness'. Words associated with feeling good (**1**) ..... scored highly: 'laughter', for example, received a score of 8.5 on the scale, whereas words connected with sadness didn't score well at all.

Using this (**2**) ..... , the researchers developed a computer program which analysed millions of messages posted by users of social networking sites, (**3**) ..... their happiness according to the words they used in their on-screen messages. They found that happiness (**4**) ..... to reach a high point during weekends, and drop again when people returned to work after a (**5**) ..... . They also discovered that, on an (**6**) ..... day, people feel happier in the morning and less so as the day wears on.

Whether the results are an accurate evaluation of how happy people are (**7**) ..... unclear. Can a computer program really understand the message (**8**) ..... the words? Probably not.

1	**A** absolutely	**B** predictably	**C** probably	**D** automatically
2	**A** document	**B** proof	**C** information	**D** fact
3	**A** assessing	**B** advising	**C** inspecting	**D** choosing
4	**A** aimed	**B** went	**C** moved	**D** tended
5	**A** break	**B** gap	**C** stop	**D** pause
6	**A** original	**B** average	**C** obvious	**D** alternate
7	**A** maintains	**B** keeps	**C** remains	**D** goes
8	**A** underneath	**B** below	**C** over	**D** behind

Essential tips

- Reading the title of the text will give you a good idea about its topic. You can then start to think about the kind of vocabulary that you might see in the text.
- After you have read the text quickly to gain a general understanding of the topic, read it again and try to predict the word that might go in each gap.
- The words in the options are often similar in meaning to each other. Make sure you read the gapped sentence carefully in order to choose the right option for the context.
- Don't just read the gapped sentences or the words directly in front or after each gap: reading the whole text will help you to understand its meaning and choose the correct options.
- The four options are always the same part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, etc.) and in the same form (plural, past simple tense, etc.).
- If you aren't sure whether an answer is correct, continue with the rest of the task and come back to check it at the end.

Question 3: The word you need explains more about what the computer program is doing. It's analysing messages to find out how happy people are. Which word reflects this kind of evaluation?

Question 5: The word you need is a synonym of *holiday*.

Question 8: The word you need completes a set phrase. If you don't recognise the phrase at first, read it aloud to see which word sounds right and make a guess. It's better to make a guess than leave the question unanswered.

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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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 I N S T E A D

What astronauts eat

Eating and drinking in space is a tricky business. Let go of a piece of bread and (**0**) ..... of falling to the floor, it floats around. Drinks don't stay put in conventional cups, but hang about (**9**) ..... the air.

It's taken decades (**10**) ..... scientists to develop tasty food that astronauts can easily consume in space. Much of this is freeze-dried; a process by (**11**) ..... the food is cooked, frozen, and then it (**12**) ..... all its water sucked out. Freeze-dried food lasts for a long time and doesn't need to be refrigerated, making (**13**) ..... ideal for space travel. When astronauts get hungry, they simply rehydrate the food with water from a special dispenser and wait for 20 to 30 minutes until it's ready. The food containers can then be attached to trays with fasteners to secure (**14**) ..... . Salt and pepper (**15**) ..... added to foods as liquids, too, as powders can have (**16**) ..... negative impact on spacecraft equipment.

Essential tips

- Read the title of the text first. This will give you an idea of what the text is about.
- Then read the whole text to gain a general understanding of the topic before you read it again more carefully.
- Look at each gap and read the sentence it is in. Quite often the first word you think of will be correct, because you have seen it used in a similar context. However, remember to read carefully in order to make sure it's right.
- If you think a verb is needed, think about the tense of the sentence before you decide which form of the verb you need. If you need a noun or pronoun, think about whether it should be singular or plural.
- Don't worry if you aren't sure about an answer at first. Read the whole text through again at the end and check that it makes sense.

Question 2: Which tense does this sentence begin with? Does *decades* refer to a period of time or a point in time?

Question 5: What is being referred to in this sentence? You can only write one word in the gap, so *freeze-dried food* won't fit. Which word can you use instead to refer to an object?

Question 8: This word comes before a noun. We usually use an article before a noun. Do we need the definite (*the*) or indefinite (*a/an*) article here?

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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**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** shape **B** place **C** form **D** part

0	A	B	C	D

Precious metals

What is known as the 'California Gold Rush' took (**0**) ..... in the US in the middle of the 19th century. Miners searched for gold, silver and copper in the (**1**) ..... of becoming rich. As they dug, they (**2**) ..... piles of unwanted dirt and rocks. The miners who worked there so long ago would have been amazed to know that over 150 years later, these waste products are in (**3**) ..... demand. Geologists have analysed samples and discovered that some of them contain valuable minerals, called rare earth elements, which are used in the production of (**4**) ..... electronic devices.

Rare earth elements are not actually very rare, but they are (**5**) ..... to mine. This is mainly because they (**6**) ..... naturally in very small quantities and are difficult to (**7**) ..... from other elements surrounding them. In (**8**) ..... , the precious minerals are relatively easy to extract from the 19th century mines' unwanted waste products.

1	**A** luck	**B** hope	**C** chance	**D** wish
2	**A** raised	**B** built	**C** created	**D** developed
3	**A** great	**B** large	**C** grand	**D** big
4	**A** frequent	**B** wanted	**C** popular	**D** daily
5	**A** uneasy	**B** stubborn	**C** clumsy	**D** awkward
6	**A** occur	**B** happen	**C** arise	**D** reveal
7	**A** divide	**B** separate	**C** undo	**D** disconnect
8	**A** conflict	**B** difference	**C** opposition	**D** contrast

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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 T H A T

Vanilla

Vanilla is the seed pod of an orchid flower (**0**) ..... grows close to the equator. Another name for vanilla is 'black flower', because the pod and beans turn black shortly after (**9**) ..... picked. Vanilla is used (**10**) ..... over the world as a flavouring in food, drinks and medicines, as (**11**) ..... as in many perfumes.

The first people to use vanilla were probably the Totonac Indians in Mexico, and it was taken to Europe in 1520. Only very few people (**12**) ..... afford it, however, until in 1841 a 12-year-old boy called Edmond Albius discovered that (**13**) ..... was possible to transfer pollen from flower to flower by hand. After that, growers (**14**) ..... longer had to rely on bees and other animals to do this, and vanilla was grown (**15**) ..... far larger quantities. A number of different countries now export it, and Mexico, (**16**) ..... the vanilla orchid originated, produces only a small percentage of the harvest these days.

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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**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Example:

0 **A** witnessed **B** participated **C** appeared **D** gazed

0	A	B	C	D

Can you hear the lights?

If you've ever (**0**) ..... the Northern Lights dancing in the night sky, you'll no doubt have been amazed by their beauty. These strange natural light displays are (**1**) ..... by atmospheric energy, and a recent study has indicated that not only are they pretty to look at, but they may also produce certain distinct sounds. Researchers studying the phenomenon believe they have managed to (**2**) ..... the sounds.

The Northern Lights appear most powerfully in Arctic (**3**) ..... , where there have been tales told about the noises which (**4**) ..... them for many years. People describe hearing hissing and crackling sounds, like the noises you hear when your radio is (**5**) ..... for a signal.

The researchers recorded (**6**) ..... but definite sounds during periods of intense atmospheric activity. They think that what might be creating the sounds are geomagnetic storms, which (**7**) ..... large changes in the atmosphere. On the (**8**) ..... , however, the scientific community remains puzzled.

1	**A** started	**B** resulted	**C** sourced	**D** caused
2	**A** capture	**B** obtain	**C** bring	**D** achieve
3	**A** neighbourhoods	**B** grounds	**C** regions	**D** districts
4	**A** approach	**B** accompany	**C** attend	**D** associate
5	**A** finding	**B** seeking	**C** trying	**D** searching
6	**A** clear	**B** faded	**C** faint	**D** remote
7	**A** generate	**B** get	**C** establish	**D** lead
8	**A** all	**B** whole	**C** majority	**D** principal

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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 O N

Diamonds: how to spot a fake

Trading in this beautiful gemstone is (**0**) ..... the increase. So how can you tell a real one apart (**9**) ..... a fake? Experts employ a number of tests to find out.

Diamonds bend light, in a process known (**10**) ..... refraction. Contrary to what you might (**11**) ..... expected, a real diamond's refraction is in shades of grey, while a fake diamond (**12**) ..... always display light in rainbow colours. Similarly, if the stone you're examining is very clear, it probably isn't original – real diamonds display flaws. Place the stone on a newspaper and if you're able to read newspaper print (**13**) ..... the diamond, it's probably fake.

Diamonds are the hardest natural substance, therefore if the one you're looking at is scratched and chipped, the chances (**14**) ..... it isn't genuine. Real diamonds also sink in water, whereas fake ones, (**15**) ..... are usually made of glass, tend to float. One final test involves passing a stone through fog – if (**16**) ..... surface clears quickly, it's genuine.

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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**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Example:

0 **A** get **B** bring **C** call **D** draw

0	A	B	C	D

Flowers from a 32,000-year-old seed!

We may not be able to (**0**) ..... dinosaurs back to life yet, but how about a flower? In 2012, flowering plants native to Siberia, in Russia, were grown from 32,000 year-old seeds, (**1**) ..... the previous record-holder by 30,000 years. Scientists found a number of seeds, probably buried by an ice-age squirrel, by the (**2**) ..... of the river Kolyma. The seeds, which were (**3**) ..... encased in ice, were dug up from 38 metres below the permafrost. Some of them had been (**4**) ..... , possibly by the squirrel itself, but others had the (**5**) ..... to generate new plants.

The scientists extracted plant tissue from the frozen seeds, and successfully germinated the plants. They grew, flowered, and after a year created seeds of their own. They were (**6**) ..... to each other but with different flower shapes from the modern (**7**) ..... of the same species. Experts say these results (**8**) ..... that any number of extinct plant species could now be found and grown again.

1	**A** succeeding	**B** gaining	**C** beating	**D** winning
2	**A** borders	**B** margins	**C** limits	**D** banks
3	**A** absolutely	**B** entirely	**C** properly	**D** utterly
4	**A** hurt	**B** damaged	**C** injured	**D** harmed
5	**A** expectation	**B** likelihood	**C** potential	**D** possibility
6	**A** identical	**B** same	**C** matching	**D** alike
7	**A** version	**B** type	**C** format	**D** style
8	**A** determine	**B** point	**C** indicate	**D** direct

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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0 L I K E

My first day at university

My first day at university was rather (**0**) ..... my first day at primary school, but without a helpful teacher to look after me. (**9**) ..... I'd visited the campus before, and had a map, (**10**) ..... took me 20 minutes to find my classroom. Everyone else seemed as lost as I was, so there was (**11**) ..... point asking them for directions. Finally I saw a girl who looked as (**12**) ..... she knew where she was going, so I asked her where room C25 was. (**13**) ..... my surprise and relief, she was going there too, and we ended up having coffee in the student café together after the introductory talk. (**14**) ..... had struck me about her when I'd first approached her was (**15**) ..... confident she appeared, but she told me she was actually as nervous as I was! As we were on the same course, we spent the rest of the day together. We got (**16**) ..... so well that now we're firm friends.

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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**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Example:

0 **A** mutter **B** speak **C** praise **D** threaten

0	A	B	C	D

Why we don't like the sound of our own voice

'That doesn't sound like me ...' This is what many of us (**0**) ..... when we hear our recorded voices. Well, yes, it does – and it's what everyone else hears, too.

When someone speaks to us, or we hear a recording of our voice, the sound is air-conducted. Sounds (**1**) ..... on the air are transmitted through our eardrums, making the small bones in our inner ears (**2**) ..... . In turn, these vibrations are (**3**) ..... by our brains.

When we speak, the sound doesn't all enter our ears from the outside, and what we hear is (**4**) ..... different. The vibrations are sent directly to our inner ear, and as they travel, their frequency is lowered.

The reason our recorded voice doesn't (**5**) ..... us is that we've grown up hearing ourselves in a (**6**) ..... way, so it's difficult to (**7**) ..... that isn't how we sound to the outside world. We've (**8**) ..... got used to what we sound like inside.

1	**A** carried	**B** travelled	**C** fetched	**D** reached
2	**A** wave	**B** beat	**C** bounce	**D** tremble
3	**A** decided	**B** interpreted	**C** explained	**D** settled
4	**A** likely	**B** hardly	**C** slightly	**D** little
5	**A** please	**B** cheer	**C** invite	**D** tempt
6	**A** thorough	**B** right	**C** particular	**D** real
7	**A** approve	**B** agree	**C** allow	**D** accept
8	**A** well	**B** simply	**C** quite	**D** mostly

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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 B E E N

What's in a colour?

Psychologists have long (**0**) ..... aware that our emotions are affected by colour. Certain colours are thought to have (**9**) ..... calming effect, while others are said to stimulate our appetite or make us feel more positive.

The fact that certain colours trigger particular feelings (**10**) ..... led to institutions, companies and artists using colour to influence (**11**) ..... way we feel. For example, relaxing colours might be applied to hospital walls; colours encouraging us (**12**) ..... eat faster might be used in fast food restaurants; and colours (**13**) ..... inspire confidence might be incorporated into a company logo.

Colours have different meanings culturally. The colour red is a symbol (**14**) ..... love, passion or danger in some societies, whereas in others, it may represent happiness and good luck. Yellow can make us feel joy or sadness, depending on where we live in the world. (**15**) ..... remains the same wherever we live is that colours do have an effect on us, (**16**) ..... we're aware of it or not.

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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**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** fell **B** resulted **C** grew **D** became

0	A	B	C	D

The dodo, a bird that couldn't fly

The dodo is a bird that (**0**) ..... extinct in the 17th century. It lived on the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, and had evolved and (**1**) ..... to its unique island habitat. There were no predators to hunt it on the island, and plenty of fruit lying on the ground, so (**2**) ..... millions of years, the dodo eventually (**3**) ..... its ability to fly. It also became bigger to (**4**) ..... it to store enough fat to survive when food was scarce.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, European sailors started arriving on the island. Accounts written at the (**5**) ..... describe the birds as trusting and friendly, and having no reason to (**6**) ..... human beings because they had no experience of people, the giant birds were easy to catch and kill for food. (**7**) ..... , it was the animals the sailors brought with them – especially rats and monkeys – that posed the greatest (**8**) ..... to the dodo, eating their eggs and chicks.

1	**A** adapted	**B** changed	**C** suited	**D** transformed
2	**A** with	**B** across	**C** over	**D** around
3	**A** rejected	**B** lost	**C** dropped	**D** threw
4	**A** ensure	**B** make	**C** enable	**D** let
5	**A** time	**B** moment	**C** point	**D** occasion
6	**A** frighten	**B** scare	**C** panic	**D** fear
7	**A** Even	**B** However	**C** Despite	**D** Although
8	**A** concern	**B** threat	**C** problem	**D** trouble

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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 T O

Learn to play the piano online

Do you want (**0**) ..... play the piano, but can't afford or find a teacher? There is another option available to you, as (**9**) ..... as you can use a computer somewhere with internet access, that is. You can learn online. There are even a number of websites (**10**) ..... allow you to do this for free. Some provide expert and detailed lessons, and as you work (**11**) ..... way through them – taking as long as you wish, which is rarely (**12**) ..... option in a conventional lesson, it feels just (**13**) ..... being guided by an experienced teacher who knows exactly what they are doing. Believe (**14**) ..... or not, some of the websites are very good fun to use, and even quite addictive. (**15**) ..... fast and effectively you progress will of course depend (**16**) ..... the time you are prepared to put into your online piano lessons, and whether or not you put in the practice – but after all, this applies to most things in life.

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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**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Example:

0 **A** appear **B** grow **C** spring **D** rise

0	A	B	C	D

'Living' walls reduce pollution in cities

Buildings covered in greenery are starting to (**0**) ..... in cities around the world. These living walls are the outside surfaces of buildings, bursting all over with vegetation. They certainly look pretty, but there's a far more interesting (**1**) ..... for their existence.

According to biogeochemists, the green walls – which are covered with pre-planted panels – offer several (**2**) ..... besides disguising an ugly façade. They have been (**3**) ..... to cool the building down, reduce noise, and make the block more energy (**4**) ..... .

But what's really exciting is that green walls could potentially reduce air pollution in the 'corridors' between tall buildings on a street. As the wind (**5**) ..... through these man-made canyons, carrying with it traffic fumes and other environmental pollutants, the green walls appear to (**6**) ..... large amounts of the most (**7**) ..... chemicals in the air. This could be the perfect (**8**) ..... to the difficulty of improving air quality in some of the planet's most polluted cities.

1	**A** idea	**B** reason	**C** excuse	**D** argument
2	**A** profits	**B** values	**C** benefits	**D** positives
3	**A** demonstrated	**B** convinced	**C** accepted	**D** proved
4	**A** efficient	**B** practical	**C** economical	**D** appropriate
5	**A** runs	**B** travels	**C** rolls	**D** flies
6	**A** soak	**B** breathe	**C** take	**D** absorb
7	**A** painful	**B** hurtful	**C** harmful	**D** unhelpful
8	**A** solution	**B** action	**C** result	**D** reaction

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**).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 | I | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Smile, please!

Photographers always insist that we smile when our photo (**0**) ..... being taken. But what (**9**) ..... we don't feel like smiling? Yet few of us would dare not to when we hear the words, 'Smile, please!'

(**10**) ..... do we expect other people to smile for the camera? Because we feel uncomfortable if they don't. When we look (**11**) ..... a photo of an event, we want to remember the occasion as having been (**12**) ..... happy one. How can you tell whether someone's smile is genuine (**13**) ..... not? Well, cheeks and lips will be raised, and eyes will crinkle at (**14**) ..... corners.

We don't just smile when we're happy, however. We also smile in order (**15**) ..... appear open to new acquaintances, provide a positive first impression of ourselves, or soften awkward situations. (**16**) ..... is nothing like smiling to help us get ahead both personally and professionally, and its positive effects can even help us live longer.