

3 Read the first two paragraphs again and answer the questions.

- 1 In the first paragraph, what do the referencing words in italics link to?
- 2 Read option E in Activity 6. What does *these issues* refer back to in the second paragraph? What other links can you find in the sentence following gap 1?

4 Read the text before and after gaps 2–6 and guess what information might be missing.

5 Underline the referencing words around the gaps and in the options and work out what ideas or synonyms they refer to.

EXAM TIP

Look for words in the options which link to the ideas and language before and after each gap in the text.

Gapped text (Part 6)

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6 Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A–G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A The appeal of its location – palm trees, guaranteed sunshine, warm temperatures – is not difficult to understand.
- B When refreshments, merchandise, transport and accommodation are taken into account, the expense of attending rises dramatically.
- C Fear of missing out on another such memorable performance caused huge demand for tickets the following year.
- D Lately, however, increasingly extravagant marketing by the fashion industry means that attendees are now preferring to stay away from the music concert itself.
- E Fortunately, *these issues* were soon resolved.
- F On this occasion, medical professionals treated numerous audience members for heatstroke.
- G Their other idea was even more brilliant.

7 Compare your answers and give reasons for your choices based on Activity 4. Then re-read the text with your answers in the gaps to check it makes sense.

8 Write down five reasons why you would or wouldn't like to go to Coachella. Think about the music, location, cost, facilities, etc. Then discuss your answers in groups.

Vocabulary

deducing words in context

9 Look at the underlined words and phrases in the article and options and try to work out the meaning from the context or from the word itself. Then match each one to a definition of the verbs 1–9 and the adjectives 10–14.

Example: *splash out* is 1 (... \$375 ... costs don't stop there ...)

- 1 spend a lot of money
- 2 show something is definitely true
- 3 find a solution (to a problem)
- 4 go in large numbers
- 5 try to get as much as possible (sometimes unfairly)
- 6 consider facts when making a decision
- 7 make something seem less important
- 8 provide people with what they want
- 9 give the idea for
- 10 good but difficult
- 11 someone or something famous and important
- 12 impossible to refuse
- 13 makes a lot of money
- 14 very poor

10 Work in pairs. Compare your answers, then work out the meaning of five more new words from the article.

