Multiple-choice cloze

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**).

Dream job?

A holiday company is advertising a 'dream job' as a waterslide tester (**0**) ...... someone with the opportunity to earn £20000 a year. The advertisement joins a list of job offers which just happen to be (**1**) ...... by a detailed press release. Remember when a job as the 'caretaker' of one of the world's most beautiful island paradises (**2**) ...... the news? Charity worker Ben Southall reportedly (**3**) ...... 35000 applicants and, even before he was (**4**) ...... as the winner, the head of Tourism Queensland said the stunt had (**5**) ...... the organization £55m. One airline passenger who complained about the quality of the in-flight food was given a job as a taster by Virgin Airlines, although it is perhaps a (**6**) ...... of opinion whether that meets the criteria for 'dream job'.

The holiday company says that shortlisted applicants will be taken to a water park to (**7**) ...... who gets the job and that the successful candidate will (**8**) ...... slides based on the 'adrenalin factor', as well as share their experiences via social media.

0 A offering	**B** giving	**C** <u>providing</u>	**D** inviting
1 A attended	**B** supplemented	**C** combined	**D** accompanied
2 A made	**B** filled	**C** attracted	**D** involved
3 A challenged	**B** overcame	**C** beat	**D** opposed
4 A awarded	**B** announced	**C** stated	**D** claimed
5 A earned	**B** gained	**C** acquired	**D** profited
6 A case	**B** matter	**C** sense	**D** point
7 A influence	**B** elect	**C** figure	**D** determine
8 A value	**B** rate	**C** regard	**D** qualify

Open cloze

For questions **1–8**, 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**.

Female butlers

A new breed of butlers has appeared the scene; increasingly, it seems **(0)** ..*THE*.. rich and famous are turning **(1)** .... women to perform the little domestic duties of everyday life. But **(2)** .... female butlers are in ever greater demand, they are also in short supply. Ivor Spencer, who runs the most traditional **(3)** .... the well-known butler schools, has trained only eight women in 21 years. Even at the more progressive butler academies fewer than one in four trainees is female.

Butlerine Sarah Whittle says that women are in demand because they're less stuffy than men. 'We're better **(4)** .... picking up on people's moods,' she says. 'And we can organize several things at **(5)** .... : it's in our nature to multitask.' Whittle **(6)** .... expected to be smart and professional **(7)** .... duty, but she does get glamorous perks – presents of chocolate, champagne and, on one occasion, an expensive pair of shoes. But the job has its downsides. Hundred-hour weeks are **(8)** .... uncommon, the hours are unsociable and the tasks often less than glamorous.

Word formation

For questions **1–8** read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**. Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

Sales manager

As part of its major new programme of **(0)** ..*EXPANSION*.. , RAL	**EXPAND**
Cosmetics is seeking to appoint a dynamic sales professional to	
run a team of sales **(1)** .... in the UK.	**REPRESENT**
You will be highly-motivated, with the drive and **(2)**	**DETERMINE**
to be the best in your field. You will also have strong **(3)**	**LEAD**
qualities and be an effective communicator. The position will	
involve frequent travel to Europe for **(4)** .... at	**ATTEND**
international sales conferences, as well as training courses at our	
head office in Lyon. Priority will be given to those **(5)**	**APPLY**
who can demonstrate a good working knowledge of French.	
Previous experience in the cosmetics industry is **(6)**	**PREFER**
though not essential. We guarantee a comprehensive and	
(7) .... remuneration package, including a company car,	**COMPETE**
private health insurance and a contributory pension scheme. If you	
feel you have the necessary qualities and background, send your CV	
to Alain Sylvestre, 22 rue Marivaux, 69142 Lyon, France. Closing date	
for **(8)** .... of applications: September 25th.	**RECEIVE**

Gapped text

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A–G on page 53 the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

The boy who broke every rule in the book

Was Nicholas Culpeper a medical rebel who challenged the establishment, or simply a quack*, asks Scarlett Thomas.

Anyone who has ever used peppermint tea to ease indigestion or taken chamomile for a good night's sleep has been using herbal medicine. However suspicious some of us may be of a complete system of 'alternative' healing, we all know that, for example, vinegar is good on wasp stings, and honey helps a sore throat.

| 1 |

These are questions which have persisted for centuries. Who has the right to medical knowledge? And how could you make sure you were in safe hands? It is to the 16th century, with its complex but rather random medical system of quacks, midwives, apothecaries and a few physicians, that author Benjamin Woolley first takes us in his book *The Herbalist*. We learn of Henry VIII's answer to the problem of national regulation: the creation of the *College of Physicians*, the members of which were given licensing and fining powers – but not the power to dispense medicines, which was instead held by the apothecaries, the pharmacists of the time.

| 2 |

Although they were supposed to practise only in accordance with the *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis*, a huge book of instructions and recipes created by the *College of Physicians*, most apothecaries did not actually read Latin. This inability meant that they could not in fact read the book.

| 3 |

Even without Latin, most apothecaries had some idea of what their medicines did. And despite not understanding the Latin slurs on their characters in the *Pharmacopoeia*, the apothecaries also knew that the College had it in for them. In 1634, Nicholas Culpeper, aged 18, arrived in London with £50 in his pocket, looking for an apprenticeship. He soon became an apprentice to an apothecary, becoming familiar with long lists of

'simple' ingredients set out in the *Pharmacopoeia*, including bizarre items like human blood and earthworms.

| 4 |

So eventually abandoning his apprenticeship and despite all the rules created by the *College of Physicians*, Culpeper set up on his own as an 'independent', trading out of a shop in London's Threadneedle Street. His aim was to provide medical help for anyone who needed it and to treat people with simply prepared, locally sourced medicines. This career was interrupted by a stint as a soldier in the Civil War. It was shortly after it ended in 1649 that there was a widespread call for all legal matters to be conducted in English, so justice could be heard and understood by all.

| 5 |

When it appeared, it was twice as long as the original, bulging with additions and corrections. It also explained what the recipes were for. 'In translating the book,' Woolley notes, 'Nicholas broke every rule in it.' This was seen not just as a medical act but a deeply political one. The *College of Physicians* was outraged.

| 6 |

Was Culpeper a quack? No more so than the medical establishment of the time, argues Woolley. It was the *College's Pharmacopoeia* after all that recommended the use of the treatments based on ground gall stones of Persian goats that surely led to King Charles II's death. Yet Culpeper's legacy – the idea that medicine is not something that should be controlled by the elite but something belonging to everybody – is as important now as it was in the 17th century.

**a quack – a negative term to describe someone who pretends to possess medical knowledge and acts as a doctor*

A Perhaps this was fortunate, as it warned of 'the deceit of those people who are allowed to sell the most filthy concoctions, and even mud, under the name and title of medicaments for the sake of profit'. This was undoubtedly an attack on the capabilities and moral principles of the apothecaries.

B As odd as these may seem, many recipes would call for far more extraordinary substances and objects. Culpeper did not have a good experience at this time, being assigned a new master on several occasions. Then again, this was probably not a good time for anyone to be in his position, when rules meant you could be summoned to a company 'court' for having 'stubbornness and long hair'

C *The English Physician*, Culpeper's later book, better known as *Culpeper's Complete Herbal*, did little to pacify them It outlined not only the uses of healing plants but also Culpeper's holistic view of medicine. Despite upsetting the establishment, it became one of the most popular and enduring books in British history.

D When things get more serious, of course, most people rush to the doctor. But what if the doctor gets it wrong? Or imagine a situation when, for whatever reasons, you wanted to find out how to use other plants to heal yourself

E Mutual distrust and rivalry between these groups seem to have defined the medical system of the next 100 years. It wasn't until the great plague that things were shaken up London was left almost empty of doctors, with only apothecaries still providing medical care

F It reveals a profound insight into the trade practices of the time, and how the establishment view of who should be allowed to trade and under what conditions affected everything. This was especially true concerning the health of people denied control over their medical treatment

G Impressed by this, Culpeper's thoughts turned to a similar democratization of medical texts. These thoughts would be made reality when he was commissioned to produce an English edition of the *Pharmacopoeia*.