

TEST 112

Example:

0 **A** charges **B** duties **C** services **D** chores

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☒	☐	☐

A TRAFFIC WARDEN IN LONDON

As a traffic warden in London I have various (0) I have a particular area which I am (1) for. I patrol this area on foot. I have to (2) that cars are legally parked, and that a parking permit is (3) in each car window.

Visitors from other countries often (4) us with policeman, which is an easy error to (5) as our uniforms are quite similar, but we don't, for example, have the (6) of arrest. But I can take (7) on illegally parked cars. Usually this involves giving the owner of the vehicle a fine. For more serious parking (8), I can (9) for the vehicle to be towed away. We also have to look out for stolen vehicles (10) to us by the police and to check to see that parking meters are (11) properly.

One of the things that all traffic wardens have to (12) is that we are never going to be well-loved by the public. You can understand why, I suppose, it's because people see us as a (13) Sometimes our contact with the public is more positive, however, like giving advice on where to park or how to find places. Also, if traffic lights have broken down, we can be called on to (14) traffic using arm signals. I particularly enjoy that (15) of my work.

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|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 A dependable | B reliable | C sensible | D responsible |
| 2 A control | B inspect | C check | D investigate |
| 3 A displayed | B revealed | C demonstrated | D worn |
| 4 A mistake | B confuse | C complicate | D misunderstand |
| 5 A do | B create | C commit | D make |
| 6 A power | B authority | C ability | D order |
| 7 A activity | B action | C effect | D effort |
| 8 A difficulties | B faults | C offences | D disagreements |
| 9 A arrange | B sort | C plan | D manage |
| 10 A informed | B notified | C told | D reported |
| 11 A handling | B using | C working | D practising |
| 12 A accept | B undertake | C agree | D receive |
| 13 A bother | B nuisance | C drawback | D trouble |
| 14 A send | B point | C conduct | D direct |
| 15 A aspect | B condition | C scene | D position |

TEST 113

Example:

0 A previous B past C finished D former

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☒	☐	☐

MOVIE STARS JOIN THE ANIMALS

Nature programmes on television have become more popular than ever over the (0) few years. Part of the (1).... for this is the involvement of Hollywood movie stars in the programmes. Recently we have seen the actor Timothy Dalton on the (2).... of arctic wolves, and Robin Williams diving with dolphins.

The most memorable example of this style of programme came several years ago when Julia Roberts tracked through the jungles of Borneo in (3) of orang-utans. The (4).... of this beautiful actress, normally so elegant, making her way on foot through the rainforest, made a great (5) on the viewing public. One special moment came when a baby orang-utan who was cuddling Julia (6) to leave her. That scene (7) that the programme was a huge (8) A new TV genre was (9)

TV companies are keen to (10) ... that by sending celebrities into the wild they are trying to do some good in the world. For example, a movie star can make people (11).... of the destruction of certain animal species and their habitats. The bigger the celebrity, the more people tend to (12).... note of any environmental message in the programme. For the celebrities, the trip is often a dream come (13).... and they are certainly not doing it for the money. They are given a small (14) for their services, which they usually (15) to charity.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 A cause | B motive | C reason | D excuse |
| 2 A trail | B path | C route | D way |
| 3 A hunt | B search | C investigation | D quest |
| 4 A show | B display | C vision | D sight |
| 5 A reflection | B influence | C affect | D impression |
| 6 A rejected | B denied | C refused | D failed |
| 7 A enforced | B ensured | C enabled | D encouraged |
| 8 A hit | B knock | C smash | D blow |
| 9 A raised | B born | C originated | D bred |
| 10 A come forward | B see to | C point out | D think over |
| 11 A sensible | B familiar | C sensitive | D aware |
| 12 A take | B catch | C keep | D make |
| 13 A true | B right | C real | D natural |
| 14 A wage | B fee | C charge | D fare |
| 15 A donate | B contribute | C grant | D subscribe |

TEST 114

Example:

0 A normal B pure C natural D physical

0	A	B	C	D
☐	☐	☐	☒	☐



- Read the title to get a general idea of what the text is going to be about.
- Read the text once to get the general idea.
- Read again. Pay close attention to the words before and after each gap.
- Look at the choices you have. Choose the best one.
- Read again to see whether it makes sense.

The mystery of the vanishing bees

Most people are probably aware that honey, the (0) sweetener that man has been using for thousands of years, is (1) by bees; but perhaps fewer of us realise just how important these (2) creatures are to farmers. Bees pollinate fruit and vegetable crops; it has been said that every third mouthful we eat depends (3) a bee having pollinated one or more of the ingredients, but now farmers in the United States are (4) a major problem. American bees are dying – and nobody knows why.

Making sure crops are (5) pollinated has become big (6) in the United States. Beekeepers load their hives onto huge lorries and transport them (7) the country to pollinate the farmers' crops. When the bees finish their work in one state and return to their hives, they are taken on to another state.

The problem became apparent when the bees (8) to return to their hives, with some beekeepers losing more than 70 per cent of their insects. It soon became clear that the bees were flying off and dying in huge (9)

Now the race is on to find the cause and, hopefully, the solution. (10), some beekeepers are importing bees from other countries in the hope that they will be (11) to whatever it is that is killing their American cousins. Only time will (12)

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|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 A manufactured | B created | C generated | D produced |
| 2 A tiny | B miniature | C minute | D short |
| 3 A from | B to | C on | D about |
| 4 A facing | B finding | C solving | D meeting |
| 5 A fairly | B properly | C precisely | D distinctly |
| 6 A business | B industry | C work | D production |
| 7 A through | B along | C over | D around |
| 8 A stopped | B missed | C ignored | D failed |
| 9 A quantities | B levels | C numbers | D amounts |
| 10 A Apart from this | B From then on | C In the meantime | D Nevertheless |
| 11 A opposed | B resistant | C defensive | D hostile |
| 12 A say | B tell | C prove | D show |

TEST 115

Example:

0 A ahead of B in front of C preceding D earlier than

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐



Many of the missing words are parts of set phrases.

The Best of Britain

It's time for the 'Planetsong Music Competition' again. Several British hopefuls are working hard (0)..... the finals in Brussels in the hope of (1) the contest for their country. Like the other contestants, Marcus Inman is excited to have an (2) to represent his nation. He says that it's every boy's dream to perform for his country at the (3) level. Marcus adds that he believes the contest is the most important music event of the year and that he feels he has a (4) to do his very best for the UK.

Marcus isn't a newcomer to the music business, though. He was (5) the lead singer of the noted heavy rock band, 'The Fortress'. His band's first album sold hundreds of thousands of copies and as a (6) their first single, 'Missing a Piece of the Puzzle', (7) number one in the music charts. After his huge achievement, Marcus (8) his mind to take a short break from recording songs. However, he assures everyone that his new 'PlanetSong' ballad means he's well and truly back! He says that he is hoping that the judges will like his unique singing (9) as much as the Brits do. Whatever happens, though, he has (10) a promise that he will not (11) even if he is unsuccessful this time around. We've got our fingers (12) for you, Marcus!

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|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 A gaining | B earning | C winning | D beating |
| 2 A appointment | B opportunity | C option | D occasion |
| 3 A highest | B steepest | C tallest | D biggest |
| 4 A service | B duty | C job | D task |
| 5 A lately | B recently | C currently | D previously |
| 6 A reason | B cause | C reaction | D result |
| 7 A took | B reached | C arrived | D grabbed |
| 8 A made up | B put down | C set out | D got on |
| 9 A way | B kind | C style | D pattern |
| 10 A taken | B given | C made | D said |
| 11 A give up | B hold back | C get out | D fall away |
| 12 A stretched | B raised | C folded | D crossed |

TEST 116

Example:

- 0 A currently B recently C lately D newly

0	A	B	C	D
☐	☐	☒	☐	☐



Pay close attention to the words before and after each gap.

Exploring the Pantanal

Photojournalist David Rafferty was (0) offered the chance to explore the world's largest wetlands. The Pantanal is (1) in the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso do Sul, but also spreads into parts of Bolivia and Paraguay. In fact, Rafferty was amazed to learn that it is bigger than many small countries! His adventure began in the state capital of Campo Grande, where he took a short plane (2) to Corumba. Once there, he (3) for the wetlands by boat. Then, taking (4) only food, water and a camera, David and his guide began their journey into the (5)

For David, the Pantanal was a photographer's paradise. He says that the area boasts a wide (6) of open landscapes ranging from wondrous lakes and lagoons to fantastic forests and mountains. It was enough to (7) tears to his eyes, he tells us. David's (8) of career means that he has been fortunate enough to see some of the world's most amazing places, but he claims that the Pantanal's breathtaking beauty was (9) comparison. During his expedition, he also (10) an abundance of wildlife, including some of the world's rarest (11) of reptiles and mammals.

David's photographic exhibition, 'Undiscovered Paradise', can be seen at the Northridge Arts Centre in Central London until the (12) of June.

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|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 A situated | B set | C settled | D placed |
| 2 A tour | B ride | C trek | D excursion |
| 3 A went off | B took away | C set off | D made away |
| 4 A over | B on | C with | D along |
| 5 A unbelievable | B impossible | C unknown | D unclear |
| 6 A choice | B variety | C mixture | D collection |
| 7 A bring | B take | C fetch | D carry |
| 8 A decision | B option | C choice | D pick |
| 9 A beyond | B above | C past | D over |
| 10 A found out | B took away | C picked up | D came across |
| 11 A samples | B species | C classes | D members |
| 12 A completion | B latest | C end | D finish |

TEST 117

Example:

0 A just

B quite

C hardly

D already

0	A	B	C	D
☒	☐	☐	☐	☐



Remember that all four options are similar in meaning but only one should be used in this context.

Food to fear

We all know that eating too much junk food is bad for our health, but did you know that eating some kinds of health foods could be (0) as bad for you?

Michel Simon, who (1) the Centre for Informed Food Choices in the USA, says there are sugary sports drinks that are as unhealthy as cola. "These drinks may be (2) for marathon runners, but for kids doing ordinary exercise, they may end up doing more (3) than good."

Breakfast cereals, which of course are very (4) with kids, have also been criticised. Whilst they are often high in fibre, some of them (5) a lot more sugar and salt than you would expect. In addition, some of the foods we have (6) to know as 'health snacks' have also been added to the black (7) Although they look and sound nutritious, in most (8) they are much tastier than they are healthy for you. For example, some types of dried fruit were (9) to have more fat and sugar than the fruit they were (10) from.

So next time you decide to cut down (11) junk food, think twice about what you end up eating (12)

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|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 A arranged | B invented | C constructed | D founded |
| 2 A precious | B worthy | C beneficial | D valuable |
| 3 A loss | B injury | C harm | D damage |
| 4 A common | B known | C popular | D famous |
| 5 A involve | B contain | C consist | D include |
| 6 A come | B started | C brought | D arrived |
| 7 A guide | B account | C column | D list |
| 8 A cases | B purposes | C occasions | D situations |
| 9 A searched | B found | C discovered | D realised |
| 10 A produced | B created | C formed | D developed |
| 11 A with | B from | C on | D for |
| 12 A instead | B or else | C in place | D alternatively |

TEST 118

Example:

0 A situated B involved C occupied D connected

0	A	B	C	D
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Be prepared to consider alternative synonyms in the options to the ones you are used to (e.g. 'tackle a problem' instead of 'face a problem').

Accident prone

According to a recent study, personality could determine how likely you are to be (0) in an accident. In fact, it could be the most important (1) behind around a quarter of all mishaps.

The (2) have found that there are three key personality traits that may make some people more accident prone than others. Firstly, (3) levels of aggressiveness or selfishness may (4) people more at risk of having accidents as individuals with these characteristics are often highly competitive and therefore more likely to not follow instructions and to (5) rules. It also seems that those who have very open personalities may also have more accidents as these (6) of people can be dreamy and (7) concentration. Finally, people who aren't very dependable or (8) may also be more at risk.

Not everyone, (9) , agrees with the study's (10) A spokesperson for an accident prevention organisation said: "We must (11) responsibility for our actions and educate people to prevent accidents (12) blaming our personalities."

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|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 A factor | B point | C item | D detail |
| 2 A investigators | B inventors | C explorers | D researchers |
| 3 A steep | B wide | C high | D top |
| 4 A put | B bring | C carry | D make |
| 5 A refuse | B ignore | C reject | D deny |
| 6 A portions | B kinds | C forms | D varieties |
| 7 A lose | B need | C lack | D miss |
| 8 A responsible | B acceptable | C appropriate | D suitable |
| 9 A therefore | B however | C nevertheless | D moreover |
| 10 A solutions | B discoveries | C findings | D answers |
| 11 A accept | B receive | C draw | D have |
| 12 A other than | B apart from | C more than | D instead of |

TEST 119

Example:

0 A creation

B origin

C design

D production

0	A	B	C	D
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐



Several of the options may at first seem correct. Check words surrounding the gap (e.g. prepositions, articles) to help you make the correct choice

Return to the British Seaside

The British began to take trips to the seaside after the (0) of bank holidays in 1871. Coastal towns such as Bournemouth and Blackpool enjoyed great popularity with families (1) the benefits of sea-water bathing and (2) air. However, when the airline industry started to offer low (3) flights to sunnier destinations in the 1970s, many British people started taking their holidays (4) This resulted in a lack of investment into seaside resorts and before (5) many of them were no longer the attractive, lively places they once were.

However, improved water quality, cleaner beaches and warmer British summers have all helped to (6) people back to the British seaside. Also, many people are now preferring to take shorter (7) and don't want to waste time queueing at airports. (8) to say, facilities, attractions and the quality of hotels and guesthouses in many resorts have improved dramatically.

There are many reasons why a holiday at the seaside is appealing. You can slowly (9) along the seafront with a bag of fish and chips, go windsurfing, look for crabs in rock pools or (10) sit in a deckchair and watch the world go (11) And if the British weather (12) you down, you can always go shopping for souvenirs or visit a gallery or museum.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A looking | B searching | C seeking | D finding |
| 2 A pure | B fresh | C natural | D cool |
| 3 A cost | B price | C expense | D money |
| 4 A away | B outside | C beyond | D abroad |
| 5 A long | B time | C soon | D while |
| 6 A attract | B interest | C push | D persuade |
| 7 A stops | B breaks | C rests | D pauses |
| 8 A Useless | B Unnecessary | C Needless | D Unhelpful |
| 9 A skip | B stride | C stroll | D stumble |
| 10 A lately | B only | C simply | D merely |
| 11 A along | B forward | C across | D by |
| 12 A lets | B makes | C puts | D sets |