TEST 95

Example:

0 A yet B just C still D ever

0	A	B	C	D
			■	

Tip

Even if you are not completely sure about an answer, don't leave anything unanswered – rather than leave a gap, make an educated guess.

Vegetarianism

Until recently, vegetarianism was fairly uncommon in Britain, and it is **(0)** ..... considered strange by some. But since the 1960s its popularity has increased greatly, to the **(1)** ..... that high street stores stock a huge variety of products for vegetarians.

The reasons people give for not eating meat are **(2)** ..... . Perhaps most vegetarians do it for moral reasons, arguing that it is **(3)** ..... to kill. The opposing point of view is that it is **(4)** ..... for us to kill for food, and that we have evolved to do so. Still, there are societies where eating meat is not allowed because it is **(5)** ..... their religion.

There are other good reasons to **(6)** ..... meat, one of which is the inefficiency of livestock farming. A single **(7)** ..... of soya bean plants can actually **(8)** ..... 200 times as much protein as the number of cattle which could be raised on the same **(9)** ..... of land, so a vegetarian world might be a world without hunger.

Although it is, in theory, cheaper to eat only vegetables, vegetarianism is most **(10)** ..... in richer countries such as Germany and Britain, where many people **(11)** ..... meat for health reasons. In these countries, at least, it **(12)** ..... to be a matter of choice rather than necessity.

1	A measure	B distance	C length	D extent
2	A numerous	B lots	C several	D dozens
3	A false	B faulty	C wrong	D mistaken
4	A real	B natural	C physical	D genuine
5	A across	B beside	C opposite	D against
6	A give up	B put down	C cut off	D turn away
7	A pitch	B place	C farm	D field
8	A achieve	B produce	C create	D establish
9	A amount	B total	C area	D size
10	A popular	B famous	C known	D liked
11	A exclude	B prevent	C escape	D avoid
12	A finishes off	B goes through	C turns out	D comes up

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 96

Example:

0 **A** ago **B** before **C** past **D** earlier

0	A	B	C	D

Tip

Be prepared for the 4 options to all be different from a word you might usually expect in the context. Only one option is correct.

The Man in the Iron Mask

The 'Man in the Iron Mask' lived three hundred years **(0)** ..... in the Bastille, a prison in Paris notorious for its bad conditions. He was **(1)** ..... to the prison in 1698 and **(2)** ..... the rest of his life there, dying at the age of 60 in 1703. To this day we are still not **(3)** ..... of his true identity. The famous writer Voltaire was the first to write about this mysterious prisoner, who was never actually seen **(4)** ..... when his face was hidden by an iron mask.

In 1789, when angry citizens forced their **(5)** ..... into the Bastille, they came **(6)** ..... an unusual iron mask. The Bastille record books showed the mask belonged to prisoner number 64389000 – *'Man in the Iron Mask'*. Anyone who had read Voltaire's story would already have **(7)** ..... about this mysterious prisoner. After further investigation, it was found that he had been buried under the name of Marchioli.

The question has often been **(8)** ..... as to the man's identity. Some say he was a French Duke or perhaps an Italian diplomat. Voltaire himself **(9)** ..... the idea that the prisoner was the older brother of King Louis XIV, son of Louis' mother but not of his father, and that the king did not want the **(10)** ..... to learn of this. Voltaire's theory could **(11)** ..... the man's separation from other prisoners, the mask used to hide his face and why his guards **(12)** ..... him with such respect.

1	**A** transferred	**B** removed	**C** replaced	**D** put
2	**A** settled	**B** passed	**C** spent	**D** finished
3	**A** certain	**B** secure	**C** definite	**D** right
4	**A** unless	**B** except	**C** beside	**D** apart
5	**A** path	**B** road	**C** route	**D** way
6	**A** against	**B** across	**C** over	**D** by
7	**A** known	**B** understood	**C** believed	**D** recognised
8	**A** mentioned	**B** raised	**C** demanded	**D** requested
9	**A** put forward	**B** brought down	**C** gave up	**D** let through
10	**A** community	**B** society	**C** population	**D** public
11	**A** describe	**B** explain	**C** reason	**D** express
12	**A** cared	**B** acted	**C** treated	**D** dealt

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 97

Example:

0 A very B rather C mostly D extremely

0	A	B	C	D

Tip

It is important to follow the logic of what is being said in the text. What fits grammatically may not convey the intended meaning.

Homes

Some of the **(0)** ..... first homes were caves, which had walls and ceilings that **(1)** ..... wind, rain and prowling animals, and floors where people could sit or sleep.

Gradually, as the centuries **(2)** ..... , people learned to build different kinds of homes. They needed homes that were **(3)** ..... for the place where they lived, and they used **(4)** ..... that were available locally. In dry places, houses were made of mud or clay. Where there was **(5)** ..... of wood, people built houses of logs or boards. On grassy **(6)** ..... , they built homes of dry grass. People who lived near rivers made rafts or houseboats, or houses raised above the ground on stilts.

Houses today are **(7)** ..... built bearing the local environment and conditions in **(8)** ..... . Residents of very hot places need houses that will keep them **(9)** ..... , while people in the frozen north need houses that protect them from the cold. Indeed, the climate affects many of the **(10)** ..... of a house, such as the size, position and number of windows. Where weather conditions are extreme, **(11)** ..... example, windows tend to be smaller. Our homes, comprising modern blocks of flats, **(12)** .... a lot in common with those first caves, since they protect us against the weather and give us a safe place to sleep.

1	A put away	B held up	C kept out	D carried off
2	A went by	B passed up	C ran out	D fell behind
3	A suitable	B fitted	C matching	D agreeable
4	A supplies	B fabrics	C materials	D objects
5	A sufficient	B plenty	C enough	D much
6	A stages	B flats	C levels	D plains
7	A more	B ever	C still	D yet
8	A idea	B memory	C thought	D mind
9	A cool	B frozen	C chilled	D lukewarm
10	A factors	B points	C features	D sides
11	A as	B for	C by	D like
12	A keep	B are	C like	D have

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 98

Example:

0 A corners B angles C directions D spots

0	A	B	C	D

Tip

When a verb is being tested, it may form part of a phrase with some other dependent word in the text, giving the verb a specific meaning other than its main one.

Elephant Round-Up

Every year a spectacular festival takes place in the town of Surin in Thailand. People arrive from all **(0)** ..... of the country, and far **(1)** ..... , to celebrate the magnificent Asian elephant. These elephants are often used in Thailand for **(2)** ..... work such as hauling timber.

In former times, the King rode an elephant into battle, and the **(3)** ..... of the beast must have **(4)** ..... fear into the hearts of the enemy. The fact that Thailand has never been defeated by another country is thanks in **(5)** ..... to the elephant. What's more, many believe that Thailand's outline **(6)** ..... like the head of an elephant. The Surin Elephant festival is **(7)** ..... as a tribute to these precious animals, and it has **(8)** ..... in popularity over the years.

It starts with three hundred elephants marching through Surin city. Once they arrive, the feasting begins. The elephants quickly consume the fruit **(9)** ..... before them. Over the next two days, these great creatures **(10)** ..... at the elephant stadium to entertain onlookers by **(11)** ..... feats of strength and intelligence. There are elephant races, elephant football and a tug-of-war between one elephant and a hundred men. To **(12)** ..... the event, the elephants are dressed in full war costume for a splendid war-elephant parade. It's a show few people would want to miss.

1	A over	B beyond	C outside	D apart
2	A strong	B tough	C hard	D firm
3	A view	B vision	C sight	D look
4	A struck	B hit	C beaten	D knocked
5	A share	B part	C piece	D section
6	A shows	B appears	C seems	D looks
7	A held	B paid	C made	D passed
8	A grown	B multiplied	C developed	D expanded
9	A put up	B made up for	C done in	D set out
10	A group	B collect	C gather	D crowd
11	A acting	B performing	C conducting	D producing
12	A close up	B put through	C turn out	D round off

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 99

Example:

0 **A** lends B passes **C** spends **D** puts

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	■	☐

COULD COMPUTER GAMES BE GOOD FOR YOU AFTER ALL?

In Britain, the average young person now (**0**) .... more money on games each year than on going to the cinema or renting videos. But is this (**1**) .... a bad thing? For years, newspaper reports have been (**2**) .... that children who spend too much time playing computer games become unsociable, bad-tempered, even violent as a (**3**) ..... But new research, (**4**) .... out in both Europe and the USA, suggests that the opposite may be (**5**) .....

Indeed, playing some of the more complicated games may help people of all ages to (**6**) .... certain skills. Researchers claim that this is because the games (**7**) .... the brain work harder in certain ways, like (**8**) .... sounds and movements quickly and identifying what they are. The fact that people play the games repeatedly, (**9**) .... that they get a lot of practice in these skills which are therefore (**10**) .... to become highly developed.

Social skills may benefit too. Researchers in Chicago think that fans of first-person shooter games (**11**) .... Counterstrike are better than non-players when it (**12**) .... to building trust and co-operation, and that this (**13**) .... them to make good friendships and become strong members of their communities. So rather than (**14**) .... up computer games, perhaps young people (**15**) .... to spend more time on them?

1	**A** necessarily	**B** certainly	**C** fully	**D** nearly
2	**A** speaking	**B** informing	**C** telling	**D** saying
3	**A** product	**B** result	**C** reason	**D** conclusion
4	**A** worked	**B** thought	**C** turned	**D** carried
5	**A** exact	**B** true	**C** fact	**D** precise
6	**A** repair	**B** advance	**C** improve	**D** amend
7	**A** make	**B** force	**C** push	**D** keep
8	**A** realising	**B** noticing	**C** imagining	**D** solving
9	**A** means	**B** asks	**C** brings	**D** causes
10	**A** surely	**B** probable	**C** likely	**D** possible
11	**A** in order to	**B** such as	**C** due to	**D** as well as
12	**A** requires	**B** goes	**C** involves	**D** comes
13	**A** supports	**B** helps	**C** shows	**D** serves
14	**A** giving	**B** ending	**C** taking	**D** stopping
15	**A** bound	**B** should	**C** due	**D** need

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 100

Example:

0 **A** done **B** held **C** taken **D** supported

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	■	☐	☐

DOG RACE IN ALASKA

Every winter in Alaska a race is (**0**) . . . . . But this is no ordinary race. Teams of dogs pull wooden sleds along the snow and ice. A single driver is in (**1**) . . . . of each team, and stands on the sled. This race is (**2**) . . . . as the Iditarod, and runs from the town of Anchorage to the village of Nome, a journey of more than 1,600 kilometres. It usually (**3**) . . . . the dogs ten days to (**4**) . . . . the course.

The Iditarod is usually run in extremely difficult weather (**5**) . . . . Daytime temperatures (**6**) . . . . from zero to minus 40 degrees. Visibility is often very poor, so drivers never allow themselves to become (**7**) . . . . from their team of dogs. Indeed, the drivers (**8**) . . . . almost entirely on the dogs for their survival. Each year a considerable (**9**) . . . . of competitors have to (**10**) . . . . from the race owing to exhaustion or coldness, and sometimes even the dogs get ill or injured.

The (**11**) . . . . of the race goes back many years to a time when some medicine needed to be taken to Nome, a very remote village. (**12**) . . . . particularly severe weather, the only (**13**) . . . . to send the medicine from Anchorage was using a group of husky dogs. Happily, the medicine was delivered just in time to (**14**) . . . . lives. Alaskans celebrate the heroic journey with the Iditarod, which (**15**) . . . . the same route across the frozen interior of Alaska.

1	**A** responsibility	**B** charge	**C** direction	**D** care
2	**A** called	**B** referred	**C** named	**D** known
3	**A** lasts	**B** makes	**C** gives	**D** takes
4	**A** end	**B** complete	**C** fulfil	**D** conclude
5	**A** conditions	**B** situations	**C** backgrounds	**D** circumstances
6	**A** spread	**B** stretch	**C** range	**D** differ
7	**A** separated	**B** divided	**C** split	**D** broken
8	**A** rest	**B** depend	**C** expect	**D** trust
9	**A** amount	**B** sum	**C** total	**D** number
10	**A** retire	**B** pull	**C** remove	**D** draw
11	**A** basis	**B** cause	**C** origin	**D** reason
12	**A** Because of	**B** However	**C** Although	**D** Providing that
13	**A** manner	**B** process	**C** way	**D** aim
14	**A** free	**B** guard	**C** rescue	**D** save
15	**A** follows	**B** goes	**C** accompanies	**D** does

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 101

Example:

0 **A** trip **B** travel **C** voyage **D** hike

0	A	B	C	D
	■			

A MAPMAKER IN THE MAKING

For most families, a (**0**) . . . in the car to an unfamiliar area involves at least one argument about the best route to (**1**) . . . . . This is not the (**2**) . . . . , however, in the Williams family from Worcester. They never (**3**) . . . lost when five-year-old Daniel is with them. That's because Daniel has the incredible (**4**) . . . . to tell you the best way to get from one place to another anywhere in England, and (**5**) . . . . he doesn't need a map - he can do it off the top of his (**6**) . . . . .

Daniel has been (**7**) . . . . in place names ever since he first learnt to talk. When he was about three, he started asking his parents questions about how the roads they drove along (**8**) . . . . up, and it soon became (**9**) . . . . that he had a photographic memory for maps. He had no difficulty in remembering the information and (**10**) . . . . it to what he saw from the car window.

Now, after school, Daniel's (**11**) . . . . game is drawing maps of the road systems in all sorts of places that he has never even visited. His parents have no (**12**) . . . . where his particular talent (**13**) . . . . from because nobody else in the family has it. (**14**) . . . . he's also a football fan, and is learning to play the keyboard, Daniel's main (**15**) . . . . in life is to become a mapmaker.

1	**A** make	**B** do	**C** do	**D** take
2	**A** event	**B** instance	**C** case	**D** fact
3	**A** fall	**B** get	**C** keep	**D** have
4	**A** ability	**B** skill	**C** facility	**D** technique
5	**A** as well as	**B** because of	**C** apart from	**D** what's more
6	**A** head	**B** mind	**C** brain	**D** memory
7	**A** good	**B** capable	**C** keen	**D** interested
8	**A** joined	**B** caught	**C** stood	**D** grew
9	**A** confident	**B** obvious	**C** sure	**D** positive
10	**A** regarding	**B** relating	**C** recognising	**D** reflecting
11	**A** admirable	**B** desired	**C** favourite	**D** selected
12	**A** understanding	**B** thought	**C** idea	**D** explanation
13	**A** passes	**B** gains	**C** works	**D** comes
14	**A** Although	**B** Despite	**C** However	**D** Since
15	**A** qualification	**B** outcome	**C** ambition	**D** fortune

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 102

Example:

0 **A** arrived **B** came **C** approached **D** reached

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	■	☐	☐

SCOTTISH ISLAND

On our first day's driving on the Scottish island of Mull, my husband and I (**0**) . . . . to a stretch of water that we had to cross on a small ferry boat. The ferryman asked if we would (**1**) . . . . waiting ten minutes while he (**2**) . . . . a family of cows across the water to their summer pasture. This (**3**) . . . . with the cows stuck in my mind as a (**4**) . . . . of Mull, a place far removed from the hurried confusion of city life.

For travellers in (**5**) . . . . of a quiet, peaceful place there can be few better (**6**) . . . . . We (**7**) . . . . the island to be a charming mix of mountains, castles and sandy beaches. One of the best days of our trip was when we (**8**) . . . . a nature tour of the island, and had the (**9**) . . . . fortune to see a (**10**) . . . . of rare creatures, including red deer and golden eagles.

But no visit to Mull is (**11**) . . . . without a trip to the small island of Iona, just off the south-western tip of Mull, Iona has great historical (**12**) . . . . because it is the place where early Scottish kings were buried. Our first attempt to get to Iona had to be (**13**) . . . . owing to the heavy rain which is another characteristic of the island. It was another three days before we could get to Iona, but in the (**14**) . . . . it was well worth the (**15**) . . . . , and was the highlight of our trip.

1	**A** bother	**B** care	**C** mind	**D** object
2	**A** gathered	**B** loaded	**C** removed	**D** transported
3	**A** accident	**B** event	**C** incident	**D** act
4	**A** badge	**B** sign	**C** mark	**D** symbol
5	**A** aim	**B** search	**C** hope	**D** exploration
6	**A** stations	**B** ends	**C** destinations	**D** goals
7	**A** found	**B** learned	**C** experienced	**D** realised
8	**A** assisted	**B** included	**C** participated	**D** joined
9	**A** good	**B** happy	**C** lucky	**D** enjoyable
10	**A** sum	**B** number	**C** total	**D** figure
11	**A** full	**B** entire	**C** complete	**D** whole
12	**A** concern	**B** substance	**C** significance	**D** fame
13	**A** dropped	**B** rejected	**C** left	**D** abandoned
14	**A** conclusion	**B** finish	**C** end	**D** close
15	**A** wait	**B** pause	**C** interval	**D** halt

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 103

Example:

0 **A** wide **B** long **C** deep **D** broad

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	■	☐	☐

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR

From Land's End, in southwestern England, to John O'Groats in northeastern Scotland is 903 miles. It's a (**0**) . . . . way to walk or cycle, through the famously unpredictable British weather, but it's the sort of challenge that (**1**) . . . . to people. Steve Watts, (**2**) . . . . , joined a team which was cycling from one end of the British isles to the other as a way of (**3**) . . . . money for charity.

All went well on Steve's trip, which was very well-organised and he (**4**) . . . . to complete the distance in eleven days. At least, he nearly did. For when Steve got to within a mile of his (**5**) . . . . destination, he was so overjoyed with his (**6**) . . . . , that he invited one of his back-up team, a young female physiotherapist, to join him on the bike for the last few metres.

That's when disaster (**7**) . . . . . Somehow the pair (**8**) . . . . their balance and the bike crashed to the ground. The next thing Steve knew was when he (**9**) . . . . up in an ambulance on his (**10**) . . . . to hospital. It was then that the awful truth hit him. He had not only injured himself quite (**11**) . . . . , but he had also (**12**) . . . . to complete his journey after all. Fortunately, however, the organisers (**13**) . . . . sorry for Steve and decided to (**14**) . . . . the fact that he hadn't actually (**15**) . . . . the finishing line!

1	**A** likes	**B** attracts	**C** appeals	**D** enjoys
2	**A** for example	**B** such as	**C** however	**D** as well as
3	**A** doing	**B** raising	**C** fetching	**D** gaining
4	**A** coped	**B** enabled	**C** succeeded	**D** managed
5	**A** furthest	**B** latest	**C** final	**D** terminal
6	**A** achievement	**B** fulfilment	**C** realisation	**D** conclusion
7	**A** shot	**B** broke	**C** burst	**D** struck
8	**A** lost	**B** missed	**C** slipped	**D** spoilt
9	**A** caught	**B** got	**C** woke	**D** came
10	**A** approach	**B** way	**C** travel	**D** path
11	**A** strongly	**B** heavily	**C** hardly	**D** badly
12	**A** failed	**B** avoided	**C** lacked	**D** refused
13	**A** said	**B** got	**C** had	**D** felt
14	**A** neglect	**B** escape	**C** ignore	**D** reject
15	**A** delivered	**B** crossed	**C** ridden	**D** respected

LIVEWORKSHEETS