

TEST 44

0 A have B make C get D put

0	A	B	C	D
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Slacklining

Slacklining is an increasingly popular activity in London's parks. All you need if you want to (0) a go at slacklining is two trees about fifteen metres apart, a five-centimetre-wide strap of around the same length and the equipment to (1) the strap to the trees.

The slackline is not a rope, but a flat piece of strong webbing material. The (2) is to try to walk along the line without (3) your balance. As the line is usually (4) about a metre or so above the ground, there is no (5) risk of injury if you don't (6) to stay on the line. Other street sports, such as skateboarding and parkour are much more dangerous.

Basically, slacklining (7) quite a lot of practice, but it is something that you can learn to do. At first, most people like to (8) on to a friend's hand until they get used to the feeling of the moving line under their feet.

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|---|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | A join | B attach | C unite | D stick |
| 2 | A aim | B target | C plan | D schedule |
| 3 | A dropping | B missing | C losing | D slipping |
| 4 | A positioned | B stood | C settled | D arranged |
| 5 | A deep | B great | C wide | D tall |
| 6 | A realise | B achieve | C manage | D succeed |
| 7 | A asks | B requests | C calls | D requires |
| 8 | A keep | B hold | C touch | D stay |

TEST 45

0 A found B arrived C fetched D reached

0	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
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Vera Neumann: fabric designer

Vera Neumann was a designer and businesswoman whose products (0) their way into the homes of people across the USA.

Vera was born in Connecticut in 1907 and showed artistic (1) from an early age. After attending art college in New York, she got a job as a textile designer, but didn't like being (2) what to do. Determined to develop her own styles, Vera started to produce tablecloths each item printed by hand in her kitchen.

But it was her scarves that (3) Vera's name. Good fabric was in short (4) during the Second World War, but Vera was lucky enough to (5) across some silk left over from the manufacture of parachutes. Vera used it to design scarves with floral, abstract and geometric designs. These were an (6) success when they appeared in department stores and during the 1950s they were the (7) of fashion, being worn by celebrities such as the film star Marilyn Monroe. By 1960, the company which Vera had (8) was employing 200 staff and producing 130 patterns per season.

- 1 A training B talent C expert D gift
- 2 A led B directed C told D forced
- 3 A got B did C gained D made
- 4 A supply B availability C quantity D delivery
- 5 A fall B come C happen D run
- 6 A acute B urgent C instant D extreme
- 7 A height B peak C top D crown
- 8 A worked out B put on C carried off D set up

TEST 46

0 A meet B link C join D unite

0	A	B	C	D
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What is a coincidence?

A coincidence is a surprising thing that happen to us. For example, two friends go shopping alone on the same day. When they (0) up afterwards, they discover that they've each bought an identical T-shirt. Many people (1) coincidences as significant or mysterious. But the simple (2) could be that friends tend to have similar taste in clothes.

In reality, life is (3) of coincidences, but normally we don't notice them. For example, in almost fifty percent of all football matches, two players share the same birthday. This seems surprising, (4) that there are 365 possible birthdays in the year. But most of these matches will be played without anybody being (5) that the coincidence exists. (6) your birthday is today or tomorrow, you don't generally go around telling people when it is. What's more, without realising it, you probably (7) into contact with lots of people born on the same day as you. But when a coincidence is (8) to your attention, it still seems amazing.

- 1 A regard B think C consider D believe
2 A explanation B definition C motivation D resolution
3 A heavy B rich C full D crowded
4 A given B except C even D instead
5 A noticed B known C aware D intelligent
6 A Therefore B Whereas C Meanwhile D Unless
7 A make B come C have D go
8 A taken B carried C brought D shown

TEST 47

0 A far B long C distant D remote

0	A	B	C	D
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Karakamia wildlife sanctuary

The Karakamia reserve is located not (0) from Perth in Western Australia. Suburban is not usually a word that you (1) with a wildlife paradise, but Karakamia is actually part of the township of Chidlow. The land was purchased by the Australian government in 1991 with the (2) of protecting threatened species of indigenous wildlife. That's why there is a nine-kilometre fence around it, designed to (3) out species introduced by European settlers, (4) foxes, cats and rabbits.

The sanctuary (5) its name from the Aboriginal word meaning 'home of the red-tailed black cockatoos', and at dusk the air is (6) with the calls of these birds. This is when the sanctuary is at its most magical. A guided walk by spotlight is the perfect way to experience it. Many of the animals are quite tame, which means you can (7) them at close quarters and get an idea of what Australia was like (8) to European colonisation.

- 1 A refer B accompany C regard D associate
- 2 A proposal B aim C target D plan
- 3 A catch B send C keep D hold
- 4 A including B intending C involving D indicating
- 5 A bears B finds C gains D takes
- 6 A crowded B filled C completed D packed
- 7 A observe B notice C realise D glance
- 8 A advance B former C ahead D prior

TEST 48

0 A handed B brought C carried D taken

0	A	B	C	D
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Old skills: new products

If ancient skills which have been (0) down from generation to generation are going to survive, then we must find new uses for them. A good example is the cloth (1) as Harris tweed, which is produced on an island off the northwest coast of Scotland. A few years ago, there was only one full-time weaver of the cloth left on the island. It was all that (2) of an industry that once employed a large (3) of local people.

But local producers are now providing material for use in a (4) of fashionable handbags, hats and furnishings. This (5) in the fortunes of the industry all started way (6) in 2004, when a sample of Harris tweed was sent to Nike, the sportswear manufacturer. The company decided to use the material on a trainer called 'The Terminator' to demonstrate how (7) a traditional material can be incorporated into a modern product. This (8) to a large order for cloth, which involved lots of people on the island rediscovering the ancient skill of weaving.

- 1 A seen B referred C known D regarded
2 A remained B recalled C resumed D repeated
3 A extent B number C degree D amount
4 A range B choice C mixture D pick
5 A turn B change C switch D move
6 A ago B past C back D since
7 A effectively B especially C actually D certainly
8 A followed B resulted C caused D led

TEST 49

0 A dating B ageing C growing D stretching

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TREES FOR LIFE

Trees are amongst the biggest and longest-living things on Earth, some (0) back longer than the oldest buildings. But (1) being nice to look at, trees also (2) an important role in improving the quality of our lives.

On a world-wide (3), forests help to slow down the effects of global warming by using up the gas (4) as carbon dioxide and giving (5) the oxygen we need to breathe. At local neighbourhood level, trees also (6) important environmental benefits. They offer shade and shelter, which in (7) reduces the amount of energy needed to heat and cool (8) buildings; at the same time, they also remove other impurities from the air we breathe.

Urban trees are especially important because for many people they provide the only daily (9) with the natural world. What's (10), urban trees also provide a home for birds, small animals and butterflies. (11) the trees we would lose the pleasure of seeing these creatures in our cities. Regrettably, (12), trees in cities are now coming under (13) There is a limit to the level of pollution they can (14) and, down at street level, their roots are being seriously (15) by the digging needed to make way for modern telephone, television and other cables.

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|----|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | A as far as | B as long as | C as soon as | D as well as |
| 2 | A play | B show | C act | D serve |
| 3 | A scale | B size | C range | D area |
| 4 | A called | B known | C titled | D referred |
| 5 | A in | B away | C up | D out |
| 6 | A bring | B make | C take | D find |
| 7 | A turn | B place | C order | D reach |
| 8 | A opposite | B close | C next | D nearby |
| 9 | A junction | B touch | C contact | D taste |
| 10 | A more | B else | C most | D other |
| 11 | A Throughout | B Beyond | C Without | D Outside |
| 12 | A therefore | B whilst | C however | D despite |
| 13 | A risk | B threat | C danger | D warning |
| 14 | A stand in for | B face up to | C put up with | D fall back on |
| 15 | A concerned | B disturbed | C interfered | D involved |

TEST 50

0 A became B turned C appeared D succeeded

0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
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POLAR ADVENTURER

In March 1999, Amyr Klink, a Brazilian yachtsman and polar adventurer, (0) the first man to circle Antarctica while staying south of 50 degrees latitude. He (1) the most dangerous sea route in the world. Klink was already (2) known because in 1984 he had rowed across the Atlantic in a small boat. The book which he wrote, based on his (3) on that trip, had by then (4) millions of copies.

For his polar adventure, Klink built his (5) boat. He (6) off in 1998 from South Georgia and he arrived back there 88 days later – although he (7) eleven of those days on dry land in Antarctica. He did not stop there out of (8), but because he wanted to see the Antarctic Peninsula.

Klink knew that his (9) would be dangerous. On the way he had to be careful to (10) huge floating blocks of ice. These icebergs, as they are called, were everywhere and (11) one of them would have been a disaster. As Klink knew that any rescue mission would have been impossible in the rough seas, he did not (12) to take a life-boat.

When he sailed into (13) winds 750 miles south of Tasmania, he met waves that were twenty-five metres high. This meant staying awake most of the time. He only managed to sleep for twenty-minute (14) at a stretch. But he succeeded in the end, (15) all the difficulties that he had to face.

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|----|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | A went | B took | C had | D made |
| 2 | A really | B widely | C broadly | D thoroughly |
| 3 | A events | B incidents | C happenings | D experiences |
| 4 | A sold | B printed | C bought | D produced |
| 5 | A proper | B individual | C own | D single |
| 6 | A set | B put | C left | D got |
| 7 | A passed | B lived | C spent | D remained |
| 8 | A necessity | B demand | C urgency | D requirement |
| 9 | A excursion | B tour | C voyage | D cruise |
| 10 | A expect | B avoid | C escape | D refuse |
| 11 | A crashing | B breaking | C knocking | D hitting |
| 12 | A consider | B mind | C bother | D accept |
| 13 | A fast | B strong | C heavy | D hard |
| 14 | A periods | B times | C occasions | D lengths |
| 15 | A as far as | B apart from | C according to | D in spite of |

TEST 51

0 A as well as B as long as C as soon as D as good as

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SINGING FOR A MUSICAL LIFE

According to a group called The Voices Foundation, everyone has a singing voice (0) a speaking voice somewhere inside them. This, they say, should be encouraged from an early (1) because it provides the best, and the cheapest, (2) on which to build an understanding of music.

(3) the Foundation's ideas, lies the teaching of the Hungarian composer Zoltan Kodaly. He observed that song can (4) a key part of the relationship between mother and child almost from birth. This is especially (5) of more traditional societies, like those of West Africa, where some small children are (6) to sing literally hundreds of songs, all of which have been learnt by (7) But many modern children first (8) to an understanding of music when they learn to play an instrument, and (9) some teaching of the theory of music is usually a part of this, their relationship with the music on the (10) is often a mechanical one.

The (11) of the Voices Foundation is that a natural (12) for rhythm, harmony and musical structure, the very (13) we appreciate in the greatest musicians, can only be achieved through the exploration of music with the voice from the start. The foundation has, therefore, (14) itself the task of developing a singing-centred musical education programme that could (15) junior pupils all over the world.

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|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A start | B life | C time | D age |
| 2 A ground | B basis | C root | D plot |
| 3 A Behind | B Beneath | C Besides | D Between |
| 4 A grow | B do | C form | D make |
| 5 A fact | B true | C real | D actual |
| 6 A able | B expert | C skilled | D fit |
| 7 A repeat | B heart | C memory | D mind |
| 8 A come | B reach | C go | D arrive |
| 9 A however | B despite | C although | D whether |
| 10 A lines | B notes | C book | D page |
| 11 A rule | B certainty | C trust | D belief |
| 12 A awareness | B touch | C grasp | D feeling |
| 13 A degrees | B qualities | C measures | D practices |
| 14 A let | B set | C put | D cut |
| 15 A benefit | B favour | C gain | D profit |

TEST 52

0 A answer B reason C explanation D solution

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WHALES

How far would you travel for a good meal? If you were a humpback whale, the (0) would be five thousand miles. These large sea animals travel at least that far from their winter home off the (1) of Columbia to their summer (2) areas off Antarctica. The distance covered by some types of whale is amazing, especially when you (3) their enormous size. The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever (4) and it can weigh as much as thirty elephants. It (5) as no surprise, therefore, to hear that ancient folk legends tell of sailors (6) these creatures for islands.

The more we (7) about whales, the more wonderful they seem. Some species can (8) their breath for more than an hour and dive to a (9) of over 2000 metres. They use a system of sounds (10) as echo-location to find the fish they eat and they have further sounds to keep in (11) with each other. The noises they (12) can travel hundreds of miles under water. Some species seem to sing complicated songs which (13) of a number of separate themes, sung in a specific order which can (14) up to half an hour or more. If you ever get the (15) to see one of these great creatures in the wild, you will understand why they have inspired so many legends.

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|----|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A beach | B coast | C seaside | D ground |
| 2 | A feeding | B dining | C eating | D chewing |
| 3 | A view | B think | C consider | D believe |
| 4 | A been | B stayed | C born | D lived |
| 5 | A gets | B comes | C goes | D seems |
| 6 | A supposing | B mixing | C confusing | D mistaking |
| 7 | A find out | B look out | C show up | D turn up |
| 8 | A store | B keep | C hold | D save |
| 9 | A depth | B length | C width | D breadth |
| 10 | A called | B known | C referred | D named |
| 11 | A reach | B touch | C call | D range |
| 12 | A provide | B propose | C process | D produce |
| 13 | A consist | B compose | C include | D involve |
| 14 | A long | B last | C play | D give |
| 15 | A break | B choice | C chance | D luck |