ENGLISH COLLEGE

NAME: _____

SURNAME: _____

LEVEL: DATE: / /

PART 1.

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).

Example:

0 A taste B appeal C interest D attraction

Example answer: *B*

THE JOY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Photography is a hobby with wide **(0)** _____. And I don't mean taking photos on your mobile phone, though it cannot be **(1)** _____ that such pictures can be surprisingly good these days. Serious photography means taking the **(2)** _____ to do some research, exploring the technical **(3)** _____ of the subject and investing in what might be quite expensive equipment. So why take up photography? Firstly, it allows you to **(4)** _____ special moments that you want to remember forever. In addition, it **(5)** _____ your imagination because you are always in search of ideas for original and out of the ordinary photos.

However, a lot of practice is required before you **(6)** _____ to take really good pictures on a regular basis. When you finally do it, it will be a **(7)** _____ of great satisfaction for you. Photography can also transform the way you look at the world. You start to see details that in the past you used to miss **(8)** _____. All in all, it's a highly absorbing hobby.

1	**A** rejected	**B** contradicted	**C** denied	**D** refused
2	**A** trouble	**B** care	**C** effort	**D** concern
3	**A** characteristics	**B** forms	**C** qualities	**D** aspects
4	**A** seize	**B** capture	**C** grab	**D** catch
5	**A** motivates	**B** renews	**C** stimulates	**D** reacts
6	**A** manage	**B** succeed	**C** achieve	**D** reach
7	**A** reason	**B** cause	**C** source	**D** means
8	**A** utterly	**B** completely	**C** fully	**D** absolutely

PART 2.

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).

Example: **(0)** *NO*

RUNNING A MARATHON

So you want to run a marathon? There is **(0)** _____ doubt that running 42 kilometres is a great achievement. Many training plans involve running four times a week for at **(1)** _____ three months, and sometimes longer. Experts strongly recommend that you should **(2)** _____ used to running long distances gradually. If you don't, it can increase the chances **(3)** _____ picking up an injury. It **(4)** _____ generally thought that runners should initially go on fairly relaxed training runs. The pace should be gentle enough to allow you **(5)** _____ have a conversation with someone running alongside you.

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Don't make the mistake of eating too little before the race, or you will rapidly run **(6)** _____ of energy. But **(7)** _____ should you eat a large meal. It goes without saying that choosing the right footwear is also essential. **(8)** _____ you do, avoid clothes made of cotton and go for artificial materials, or even some types of wool such as merino. Choose clothing that will be comfortable.

PART 3.

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).

Example: **(0)** *HISTORICAL*

THE FIRST COFFEE SHOPS

There is some **(0)** _____ evidence to suggest that coffee was cultivated in Africa in the tenth century, but drinking coffee didn't become **(1)** _____ in Europe until the mid-seventeenth century, with many visitors to London claiming that going to a coffee shop was one of the great **(2)** _____ of life. People paid an **(3)** _____ charge of one penny to enter a coffee shop, to enjoy the supposedly **(4)** _____ effects of the drink. Doctors at the time believed it could cure several diseases, and many drinkers reported that coffee made them more **(5)** _____ and improved their mood.

(6) _____, a visit to a coffee shop had a serious purpose too, as people started to meet there to discuss politics and new ideas. Good behaviour was essential and if you were **(7)** _____, you could be thrown out of a shop. However, coffee shops in Europe declined in a popularity in the late eighteenth century due to the greater **(8)** _____ of tea, a drink that was easier to make than coffee.

(0) HISTORY

(1) FASHION

(2) PLEASE

(3) ADMIT

(4) BENEFIT

(5) ENERGY

(6) INCREASE

(7) POLITE

(8) CONSUME

PART 4.

For questions 1-6, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0. We couldn't go sailing because there wasn't enough wind.

LACK

Due ____*to the lack of wind*____, we couldn't go sailing.

1. Some schools were closed for a couple of days because of the heavy snow.

LED

The heavy snow _____ for a couple of days.

2. Steve doesn't take much notice of the weather forecast.

ATTENTION

Steve doesn't _____ the weather forecast.

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3. John wishes he had taken an umbrella to work this morning.

TAKING

John _____ an umbrella to work this morning.

4. Donna said that apart from Friday, every day last week had been really hot.

EXCEPTION

Donna said that _____ Friday, every day last week had been really hot.

5. This is the worst weather we've ever had in July.

AS

We've _____ as this in July.

6. I'm sure it was unbearably hot where you were staying.

MUST

The _____unbearable where you were staying.

PART 5.

You are going to read a review of a TV programme about homes of the future. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

THE HOMES OF THE FUTURE VIEWED FROM TODAY

Mark Finchley reviews TV series *Tomorrow's Homes*.

Having just watched the whole of Channel 8's TV series *Tomorrow's Homes*, I've been wondering about how anyone can predict the future of domestic life. You'd imagine that if you knew what architects and technology companies were developing now to make life easier, more exciting and more beautiful, you'd have a pretty good idea of what to expect in tomorrow's homes. In reality, it's more complicated, and just as much about what we'll choose to hang on to from today's – the things that are "future-proof". In the 1950s, people thought that in the twenty-first century household tasks would be done by labour-saving devices or robots – with food pills for dinner. Yet people still wash up and cook, even though the technology exists that makes neither of these tasks necessary.

Tomorrow's Homes, however, dared to make predictions which it turned into reality using an average home belonging to a family called the Forseys. Four miles of cable were installed in the house so that all the electrics, from lights to the fridge, could be controlled via the internet, and various other devices and gadgets were introduced in addition to this. The family were then filmed as they got used to their new home life. Programme presenter Harry Thwaites is also a consultant who spends his work life imagining the future, so testing out his ideas for the programme was a fascinating experiment for him. His approach was to use technology that was not totally brand new, but had only recently become more affordable. CCTV cameras for security have been around for years, for example, but they are no longer only an option for the mega-rich.

The Forsey family consists of a husband and wife with four children and two grandchildren. They appear to be very natural and ordinary on the programme, and it was always interesting to see how they reacted to the technology they were testing. One example that sticks in the mind is when Janine, the mother, enters her reconstructed, all-white home (after successfully unlocking her new front door by using her thumb print as a key), and she immediately burst into tears – quite understandably it has to be said. A short while later, her husband Ben gets locked out because the skin on his thumb is too rough. As the series progresses, however, they slowly come to accept the technology, and even start to believe it could have some value in their lives.

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I was keen to see during the show if anything emerged as potentially future-proof, and there were some great examples. To help Janine deal with various worries, she was provided with a mind- controlled relaxation tool. This was a kind of headband connected to a DVD, which, incredibly, she could control with her thoughts. When she relaxed mentally, she made an image of the sun go down, as it would at night, on the DVD. When she had tried the gadget and achieved the sun set, she was asked how effective the gadget had been. Janine commented, "Nothing can compare to a nice cup of tea and a good soap opera!"

1. The writer makes the point in the first paragraph that predicting how homes will be in the future
   a. Requires detailed study of architectural trends.
   b. Is impossible if you only look at new developments.
   c. Has been very difficult until now.
   d. Is made easier by programmes and articles about them in the media.
2. What does 'today's' refer to in the first paragraph?
   a. Current ideas
   b. The present reality
   c. The homes we currently live in
   d. Modern architecture
3. According to the second paragraph, the technology installed in the Forseys' house
   a. Was chosen to match the specific needs of the family.
   b. Was previously only used by a limited section of the population.
   c. Was still too expensive for anybody except the wealthiest.
   d. Was tried out by experts before the family used it.
4. What does 'sticks' mean in the third paragraph?
   a. Blocks something
   b. Remains there
   c. Corrects an error
   d. Highlights something
5. According to the third paragraph, how did the family members react to the new technology?
   a. Their attitude towards it became increasingly positive.
   b. Some of them adjusted more quickly to it than others.
   c. The parents struggled with it throughout the series.
   d. Some of their responses to it were surprising.
6. How did Janine feel about the mind-controlled relaxation tool?
   a. She was amazed at what it was capable of.
   b. She thought it would work if used with other things.
   c. She found it totally useless.
   d. She preferred more traditional methods of relaxation.

PART 6.

You are going to read an article about a national vote for people's favourite tree. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

TREE OF THE YEAR

The aim of the national Tree of the Year competition is to promote and celebrate the most interesting trees around the country. Images and descriptions of a shortlist of 28 trees are put online and the public are asked to vote for their favourite.

The four trees that gain the most votes before 5 p.m. on 5th October will be given a grant of £1,000. In addition, all trees that receive 1,000 or more votes will get a grant of £500. The grants may be spent on a tree health check or advice from a tree expert, or an educational event, for example. **(1)** _____

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Among the 28 shortlisted trees there are a wide range of tree species, each with its own unique, fascinating story. For example, the 'Ding Dong' tree is a copper beech tree growing in a primary school playground. It was named the 'Ding Dong' tree because of a game pupils invented in which they race to touch its trunk, shouting 'Ding Dong.' The protective space underneath the 50-year-old tree is used as a magical outdoor classroom, while the indoor classroom displays pictures of the tree through each season of the year. **(2)** _____

Many of the other trees in the competition are remarkable for their age alone. The Craigends Yew, for example, is thought to be up to 700 years old, making it one of the oldest in Scotland. It is an amazing sight as many of its branches have layered. **(3)** _____. As a result of these extra growths, the total size when measured around the tree's crown (the main body of its leaves and branches) is a massive 100 metres.

Another very old tree, the Holm Oak in Kilbroney Park, Northern Ireland, is much loved by local people. It measures 3.6 metres around the trunk, and its beautiful bark looks like the skin of a snake. **(4)** _____. The advantage of this lack of uprightness is that young children can climb safely and easily on it. Kilbroney Park is home to many remarkable trees, but this tree was chosen as the favourite by community members.

A 500-year-old veteran oak tree stands in the ancient woodland pasture at Carngafallt in Wales. One of the interesting things about this twisted, hollow tree is that it has several 'air trees' growing out of it. An 'air tree' is one growing without its roots touching the ground. **(5)** _____. It extends it roots down inside the oak's hollow trunk.

The original Bramley apple tree in Nottinghamshire is younger than many in this competition, but is the famous parent of all modern Bramley apple trees. **(6)** _____. Many years later, Matthew Bramley, the new owner of the tree, was carrying some of his fruit when he met a gardener called Henry Merryweather. Henry asked if he could take some cuttings from Matthew's trees to grow his own trees. Mr Bramley agreed, provided they were named 'Bramley's Seedling.'

a. This means that they are touching the grown and have taken root.
b. These roots have become enormous with age and have now emerged above the ground. Children love to jump over them like horses in a race.
c. But the most distinctive thing about this tree is that its main trunk is leaning towards the ground at an angle of 45 degrees.
d. The best example of this on the big old tree is another species of tree called a rowan.
e. Alternatively, they could be used to hold a community event in honour of the tree.
f. It was planted from a seed in 1809 by a woman called Ann Brailsford.
g. Children hang bird feeders from its branches and it is used as the focus of many of the educational activities going on around it.

LIVEWORKSHEETS