

TEST 38

Example:

0	<i>painting</i>	0
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A CHANGE OF CAREER

Wildlife (0) had always been a hobby for Mark Chester, but when he lost his job, he took the (56) to turn it into a full-time career. Mark had obtained his (57) qualifications in the fields of (58) and advertising and felt that these skills would be useful in his new life. He had sold his work before, and was (59) confident that he could earn enough to live on.

PAINT
DECIDE
PROFESSION
PHOTOGRAPH
REASON

Mark discovered that he would be able to receive an (60) from a government (61) to help him set up his business. They also provided him with (62) information on how to run his affairs. As (63) of his work increased, Mark realised that he could not paint enough (64) pictures to keep up with demand, so he is now trying to interest a (65) in producing prints of his work. Meanwhile, Mark has started making prints of his own.

ALLOW
AGENT
USE
SELL
ORIGIN
PUBLISH

TEST 39

Example: 0 H E A L T H Y

Brain games

According to experts, doing puzzles keeps our brains fit and (0) HEALTH
As well as gaining (17) from finding the correct answer SATISFY
to a difficult problem, we give our brains a good workout in the
process. To help us do this, all sorts of handheld 'brain games'
are now available in the shops, and the most (18) games SUCCESS
have sold in their millions.

What's more, people (19) that the more they play the COVER
games, the easier it is to find a (20) to the problems SOLVE
posed. They see this as proof that there has been an (21) IMPROVE
in the power of their brains. Unfortunately, however, this may
be a false impression.

Some (22) argue that the brain gets better at any task SCIENCE
the more often it is repeated. In other words, the improvement
in the (23) of the brain is something that happens naturally. PERFORM
So although these brain games are obviously fun to play, it
remains (24) whether they are actually helping to boost CERTAIN
brainpower or not.

TEST 40

Example: 0 R E S E A R C H

Don't catch cold

According to recent (0) , at least some of the advice about health that was passed down to our grandparents by previous generations may actually contain some (17)

SEARCH

TRUE

A good example is the (18) between feeling cold and catching a cold. My grandmother was convinced that being outside when the temperature is low, or simply dressing in (19) clothes for the cold weather, was a sure way of catching a cold.

RELATION

SUIT

Now, as we know, colds are caused by viruses. Therefore, in the (20) of a virus, you cannot catch a cold – no matter how low the temperature or how (21) your clothing.

ABSENT

APPROPRIATE

But (22) now think that we may have viruses in our bodies already, which are just waiting for the chance to turn into a cold. In cold weather, for example, blood vessels in the nose get smaller to stop heat escaping. (23) , this also allows the cold virus to attack the nose or throat more (24) So, perhaps Granny was right!

SCIENCE

FORTUNATE

EASY

TEST 38

0 A in B of C with D for

0	A	B	C	D
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AN AUSTRALIAN MYSTERY

Interest (0) undiscovered human-like creatures continues to be widespread. Everyone has (1) of the Yeti, and its North American 'cousin' Bigfoot, but since the last century there have been (2) of the existence in Australia of another, less famous creature – the Yahoo. In 1912, a Sydney newspaper (3) an account by Charles Harper of a strange, large animal he observed (4) the light of his campfire: 'Its body, legs, and arms were covered with long, brownish-red hair, but what (5) me as most extraordinary was its shape, which was human in some ways, (6) at the same time very different. The body was enormous, (7) great strength. The arms were extremely long and very muscular.'

Harper continued: 'All this observation (8) a few minutes while the creature stood there, as if frightened by the firelight. After a few growls, and beating his breast, he (9) , the first few metres upright, then on all four limbs through the low bushes. Nothing (10) persuade my companions (11) the trip, a fact at which I must admit I was rather pleased.'

What could Harper and his companions (12) have seen? Such a creature was (13) in south-eastern Australia in the 1800s, but no specimen was ever obtained for scientific (14) , and all we are (15) with today is an historical puzzle.

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|----|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 | A understood | B known | C heard | D noticed |
| 2 | A statements | B reports | C arguments | D proofs |
| 3 | A delivered | B typed | C declared | D printed |
| 4 | A by | B at | C with | D under |
| 5 | A marked | B struck | C touched | D knocked |
| 6 | A even | B just | C still | D yet |
| 7 | A announcing | B pointing | C indicating | D describing |
| 8 | A lasted | B covered | C involved | D engaged |
| 9 | A set back | B set up | C set in | D set off |
| 10 | A should | B must | C might | D would |
| 11 | A continue | B to continue | C continuing | D having continued |
| 12 | A probably | B likely | C possibly | D doubtless |
| 13 | A referred | B mentioned | C related | D remarked |
| 14 | A arrangements | B designs | C plans | D purposes |
| 15 | A left | B found | C seen | D met |

TEST 39

0 A ever B then C also D yet

0	A	B	C	D
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE

Do you (0) wish you were more optimistic, someone who always (1) to be successful? Having someone around who always (2) the worst isn't really a lot of (3) – we all know someone who sees a single cloud on a sunny day and says, 'It looks (4) rain.' But if you catch yourself thinking such things, it's important to do something (5) it.

You can change your view of life, (6) to psychologists. It only takes a little effort, and you'll find life more rewarding as a (7) Optimism, they say, is partly about self-respect and confidence but it's also a more positive way of looking at life and all it has to (8) Optimists are more (9) to start new projects and are generally more prepared to take risks.

Upbringing is obviously very important in forming your (10) to the world. Some people are brought up to (11) too much on others and grow up forever blaming other people when anything (12) wrong. Most optimists, on the (13) hand, have been brought up not to (14) failure as the end of the world – they just (15) with their lives.

1	A counted	B expected	C felt	D waited
2	A worries	B cares	C fears	D doubts
3	A amusement	B play	C enjoyment	D fun
4	A so	B to	C for	D like
5	A with	B against	C about	D over
6	A judging	B according	C concerning	D following
7	A result	B reason	C purpose	D product
8	A supply	B suggest	C offer	D propose
9	A possible	B likely	C hopeful	D welcome
10	A opinion	B attitude	C view	D position
11	A trust	B believe	C depend	D hope
12	A goes	B falls	C comes	D turns
13	A opposite	B next	C other	D far
14	A regard	B respect	C suppose	D think
15	A get up	B get on	C get out	D get over

TEST 40

0 A does B do C have D had

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

DREAMS

Everyone can dream. Indeed, everyone (0) dream. Those who (1) that they never dream at all actually dream (2) as frequently as the rest of us, (3) they may not remember anything about it. Even those of us who are perfectly (4) of dreaming night (5) night very seldom remember those dreams in (6) detail but merely retain an untidy mixture of seemingly unrelated impressions. Dreams are not simply visual – we dream with all our (7) , so that we appear to experience sound, touch, smell, and taste.

One of the world's oldest (8) written documents is the Egyptian *Book of Dreams*. This volume is about five thousand years old, so you can (9) that dreams were believed to have a special significance even then. Many ancient civilisations believed that you (10) never wake a sleeping person as, during sleep, the soul had left the body and might not be able to return (11) time if the sleeper were suddenly (12)

From ancient times to the present (13) , people have been (14) attempts to interpret dreams and to explain their significance. There are many books available on the subject of dream interpretation, although unfortunately there are almost as many meanings for a particular dream (15) there are books.

1	A demand	B promise	C agree	D claim
2	A also	B just	C only	D quite
3	A though	B besides	C however	D despite
4	A familiar	B accustomed	C aware	D used
5	A after	B on	C through	D over
6	A great	B high	C strong	D deep
7	A feelings	B emotions	C impressions	D senses
8	A considered	B known	C regarded	D estimated
9	A see	B feel	C ensure	D think
10	A would	B ought	C should	D need
11	A by	B in	C with	D for
12	A awoke	B awoken	C awake	D awaken
13	A minute	B hour	C moment	D day
14	A doing	B putting	C making	D taking
15	A as	B like	C so	D such