

## Task 8

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (39–48) choose the correct variant (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### DESK CHAIRS OR BALL CHAIRS?

Some schools are replacing wooden and plastic desk chairs with ball chairs (39) \_\_\_\_\_ rubber. The ball chairs help kids learn better, some teachers say. Kids must concentrate in order to balance on their ball chairs. That means their (40) \_\_\_\_\_ are active and they are paying more attention to lessons. Kids who sit on ball chairs are less (41) \_\_\_\_\_ and have better posture too, because they must sit (42) \_\_\_\_\_ in order to stay ‘on the ball’.

So what is it like to teach a bunch of kids who are bobbing on ball chairs? Katie Messina, a (43) \_\_\_\_\_ teacher at Central Elementary School in Grandville, Michigan, says her students are taught to use the ball chairs like a chair, not a ball. They can (44) \_\_\_\_\_ side to side, but they save the real bouncing for special ‘bounce breaks.’

‘Sometimes kids don’t get (45) \_\_\_\_\_ physical activity to work their wiggles out,’ Messina told the Muskegon Chronicle. ‘They really have to be active to have bodies (46) \_\_\_\_\_ for learning.’

Students in Messina’s class get to choose between a chair and a ball chair. Ball chairs can look different in different classrooms. Some classrooms have ball chairs with wheels, and some of those chairs even have backs and (47) \_\_\_\_\_. In Messina’s classroom, kids use colourful exercise balls that might be found in any PE class. Her students’ ‘chairs’ have no wheels, backs, or arms.

Companies that sell ball chairs have seen a big (48) \_\_\_\_\_ in business. Use of the chairs has spread to hundreds of classrooms, they say.

‘Ball chairs are fun,’ one student said, ‘and they really work out your abs.’

39 A made with	B made of	C made from	D made out of
40 A brains	B heads	C mentality	D wits
41 A rapid	B restless	C agitated	D speedy
42 A standing	B up-stand	C upright	D prone
43 A third-grade	B three-grade	C thirdth-grade	D 3th-grade
44 A swirl	B reel	C roll	D wheel
45 A too	B very	C also	D enough
46 A ready	B equipped	C covered	D completed
47 A hooks	B handles	C arms	D projections
48 A push	B boom	C rush	D advance

### Task 9

Read the text below. For each of the empty space (49–58) choose the correct variant (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### SHOCK THE PUPPY

When Stanley Milgram (49) \_\_\_\_ the results of his obedience experiment in 1963, it sent shockwaves through the scientific community. Other researchers found it hard to believe that people could be so easily manipulated, and they (50) \_\_\_\_ any mistakes Milgram (51) \_\_\_\_ . Charles Sheridan and Richard King theorized that perhaps Milgram's subjects had merely played along with the experiment because they realized the victim (52) \_\_\_\_ his cries of pain. (53) \_\_\_\_ this possibility, Sheridan and King decided to repeat Milgram's experiment, introducing one significant difference. Instead of using an actor, they would use an actual victim who would really get shocked. Obviously they couldn't use a human for this purpose, so they used the next best thing — a cute, fluffy puppy.

Sheridan and King told their subjects — volunteers from an undergraduate psychology course — that the puppy (54) \_\_\_\_ to distinguish between a flickering and a steady light. It had to stand either to the right or the left (55) \_\_\_\_ on the cue from the light. If the animal failed to stand in the correct place, the subjects had to press a switch to shock it. As in the Milgram experiment, the shock level increased 15 volts for every wrong answer. But unlike the Milgram experiment, the puppy really was getting zapped.

As the voltage (56) \_\_\_\_ , the puppy first barked, then jumped up and down, and finally started howling with pain. The volunteers were horrified. They paced back and forth, hyperventilated, and gestured with their hands to show the puppy where to stand. Many (57) \_\_\_\_ wept. Yet the majority of them, twenty out of twenty-six, kept (58) \_\_\_\_ the shock button right up to the maximum voltage.

Intriguingly, the six students who refused to go on were all men. All thirteen women who participated in the experiment obeyed right up until the end.

49 A publish	B publishing	C publishes	D published
50 A searched in	B searched for	C searched about	D searched at
51 A might have made	B might made	C might make	D might be made
52 A fake	B was faking	C is faking	D faked
53 A Test	B To test	C Testing	D Tested
54 A was trained	B was being trained	C was training	D trained
55 A depending	B depend	C depended	D depends
56 A increase	B increasing	C increased	D increases
57 A open	B openly	C openless	D opened
58 A pushing	B push	C pushes	D pushed