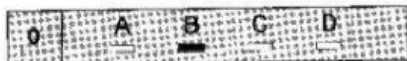


## TEST 68

0 A priceless B rewarding C precious D prized



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### MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

One of the most difficult but (0) ..... of pastimes is the sport of mountain climbing. Mountain climbing can be divided into two categories, rock climbing and ice climbing, and the modern climber must (1) ..... many different skills.

Rock climbing (2) ..... a combination of gymnastic ability, imagination and observation, but perhaps the most necessary skill is being able to (3) ..... out how much weight a particular rock will (4) ..... . Mountaineers climb in groups of three or four, each climber at a distance of approximately six metres from the next. Usually one person climbs while the other climbers (5) ..... hold of the rope. The most experienced climber goes first and (6) ..... the other climbers which (7) ..... to go. When the leader has reached a good position, he or she makes the rope secure so that it is (8) ..... for the others to follow.

Since much mountain climbing (9) ..... place in bad weather, snow skills (10) ..... a very important part. Ice axes are used for (11) ..... steps into the snow, and for testing the ground. Climbers always tie themselves (12) ..... , so that, if the leader does fall, he or she can be held by the others and (13) ..... back to safety. The number of dangers (14) ..... by climbers is almost endless. Yet perhaps the most difficult part of the sport is the physical effort needed when the air has little oxygen. The (15) ..... of oxygen can leave mountaineers continually out of breath.

- |    |                       |                  |                     |                         |
|----|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | <b>A</b> own          | <b>B</b> hold    | <b>C</b> control    | <b>D</b> possess        |
| 2  | <b>A</b> requires     | <b>B</b> insists | <b>C</b> calls      | <b>D</b> orders         |
| 3  | <b>A</b> work         | <b>B</b> try     | <b>C</b> stand      | <b>D</b> set            |
| 4  | <b>A</b> supply       | <b>B</b> provide | <b>C</b> support    | <b>D</b> offer          |
| 5  | <b>A</b> keep         | <b>B</b> stay    | <b>C</b> continue   | <b>D</b> maintain       |
| 6  | <b>A</b> indicates    | <b>B</b> signals | <b>C</b> points     | <b>D</b> shows          |
| 7  | <b>A</b> passage      | <b>B</b> way     | <b>C</b> walk       | <b>D</b> course         |
| 8  | <b>A</b> safe         | <b>B</b> sure    | <b>C</b> dependable | <b>D</b> reliable       |
| 9  | <b>A</b> gets         | <b>B</b> takes   | <b>C</b> occupies   | <b>D</b> fills          |
| 10 | <b>A</b> act          | <b>B</b> do      | <b>C</b> play       | <b>D</b> make           |
| 11 | <b>A</b> cutting      | <b>B</b> tearing | <b>C</b> breaking   | <b>D</b> splitting      |
| 12 | <b>A</b> collectively | <b>B</b> jointly | <b>C</b> together   | <b>D</b> co-operatively |
| 13 | <b>A</b> given        | <b>B</b> pulled  | <b>C</b> put        | <b>D</b> sent           |
| 14 | <b>A</b> marked       | <b>B</b> touched | <b>C</b> felt       | <b>D</b> faced          |
| 15 | <b>A</b> need         | <b>B</b> gap     | <b>C</b> lack       | <b>D</b> demand         |

## TEST 69

0    A doing    B making    C being    D having

0    A    B    C    D

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### THE IDEAL INTERVIEW

When you are (0) ..... interviewed, 80 per cent of your mental effort (1) ..... into thinking about what to say and about 20 per cent into how to say it. The interviewer measures you the (2) ..... way round. According (3) ..... one expert, you (4) ..... to practise your role.

(5) ..... of confidence at an interview puts employers off, (6) ..... sit on a chair in front of a mirror before the interview and rearrange yourself (7) ..... you look confident. Make sure you sit up straight and do everything in a (8) ..... way. If you look forced, you will feel tense. Get (9) ..... to listen to your voice. If you are nervous, you are (10) ..... to talk in a dull tone. But if you talk faster (11) ..... you normally do, what comes out is likely to be nonsensical. A good interviewer will (12) ..... open-ended questions, so try and give answers which are clear and precise.

- |    |            |            |           |            |
|----|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1  | A falls    | B puts     | C breaks  | D goes     |
| 2  | A next     | B other    | C wrong   | D best     |
| 3  | A for      | B by       | C with    | D to       |
| 4  | A must     | B need     | C study   | D got      |
| 5  | A Lack     | B Scarcity | C Failure | D Absence  |
| 6  | A and      | B when     | C so      | D but      |
| 7  | A provided | B until    | C while   | D unless   |
| 8  | A loose    | B simple   | C relaxed | D gentle   |
| 9  | A someone  | B them     | C one     | D him      |
| 10 | A possibly | B really   | C likely  | D probably |
| 11 | A than     | B as       | C like    | D then     |
| 12 | A say      | B give     | C ask     | D reply    |

## TEST 70

0    A   such                    B   as                    C   well                    D   like

0	A	B	C	D
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### HIGH DAYS AND HOLIDAYS

In the UK holidays began (0) ..... religious festival days or 'holy days'. The idea of a holiday as a 'no-work' day seems to have first (1) ..... around five hundred years ago. In 1871 the Bank Holidays Act established (2) ..... days when, by law, banks closed. Bank Holidays soon (3) ..... public holidays, but by (4) ..... , not law.

In fact, working people (5) ..... took holidays. For many people, paid holidays remained a (6) ..... until the second half of the twentieth century. Instead, people enjoyed outings for the day to (7) ..... places.

The (8) ..... of the railways made it possible for working people and their families to go further afield on their day trips. (9) ..... wealthy people had, for many years, taken holidays. As (10) ..... as outings became possible for more people, (11) ..... of them travelled to the seaside. Seaside towns started to boom. Piers were built out over the sea, funfairs opened and boat trips were (12) ..... by local fishermen. Many of the towns that benefited from all these day trippers were near to large cities or were at the end of railway lines.

- |    |             |             |             |            |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1  | A appeared  | B grown     | C come      | D arrived  |
| 2  | A absolute  | B certain   | C odd       | D possible |
| 3  | A developed | B happened  | C became    | D turned   |
| 4  | A habit     | B tradition | C practice  | D desire   |
| 5  | A rarely    | B quite     | C gradually | D ever     |
| 6  | A prize     | B comfort   | C reward    | D luxury   |
| 7  | A close     | B away      | C nearby    | D next     |
| 8  | A rise      | B growth    | C increase  | D size     |
| 9  | A because   | B so        | C although  | D despite  |
| 10 | A far       | B soon      | C early     | D good     |
| 11 | A piles     | B rows      | C crowds    | D blocks   |
| 12 | A done      | B offered   | C performed | D raised   |

## TEST 71

0    A makes                    B suggests                    C puts                    D gives

0	A	<b>B</b>	C	D
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### SCENTS IN THE OFFICE

The word *jasmine* (0) ..... images of a delicate white flower with a wonderful perfume. Many people believe that the flower's perfume has the (1) ..... to heal, and studies are being (2) ..... out on the effects of this and other perfumes in an office (3) ..... .

Researchers in Japan have found that (4) ..... the air was scented with jasmine, computer operators made 33% (5) ..... errors. Orange, rose and lavender perfumes have also been (6) ..... to make people work more efficiently and (7) ..... their stress levels.

(8) ..... these studies originally took place in Japan, a recent (9)\* ..... in the UK found that 40% of employers (10) ..... the idea of scenting the workplace. In fact, one store has already (11) ..... two different perfumes into the front and the back of its shop in the hope that they will (12) ..... a calming effect on its customers.

- |    |            |           |               |               |
|----|------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1  | A way      | B power   | C control     | D influence   |
| 2  | A taken    | B helped  | C given       | D carried     |
| 3  | A surround | B area    | C place       | D environment |
| 4  | A when     | B as      | C for         | D since       |
| 5  | A less     | B smaller | C fewer       | D little      |
| 6  | A arranged | B shown   | C seen        | D established |
| 7  | A lose     | B reduce  | C shrink      | D weaken      |
| 8  | A For      | B Because | C Despite     | D Although    |
| 9  | A survey   | B view    | C examination | D account     |
| 10 | A hold     | B support | C provide     | D consider    |
| 11 | A put      | B started | C introduced  | D set         |
| 12 | A build    | B make    | C have        | D form        |