

TEST 53

0 A origin

B age

C spring

D growth

0	A	B	C	D
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MUSIC

Nobody knows for certain what the (0) of music was. Music is certainly older than poetry and painting but as early man had no way of (1) it, we can only (2) what it sounded like. Watching a child (3) on a drum with its hands or a (4) of wood, it is easy to see that this is the simplest of instruments. It does not (5) much effort to produce a rhythm on it.

Wall paintings show what some of the first instruments (6) like. Early civilisations had already discovered the three basic (7) of producing music: blowing into a tube, striking an object, and scraping a string. We know that western music comes from the (8) Greeks. The musical scales we use now are (9) on certain sequences of notes which the Greeks used to create a particular (10)

Until the sixteenth century, most players of instruments were (11) performers, but as music became more (12), orchestras and musical groups began to (13) This (14) about the writing of music to be played by several musicians at one time. This can certainly be (15) the birth of modern music.

1 A recording	B playing	C producing	D performing
2 A think	B reckon	C guess	D realise
3 A hitting	B knocking	C crashing	D banging
4 A slice	B point	C piece	D shape
5 A make	B call	C take	D do
6 A looked	B appeared	C felt	D sounded
7 A forms	B manners	C systems	D ways
8 A ancient	B old	C aged	D antique
9 A raised	B based	C established	D supported
10 A spirit	B temper	C mood	D humour
11 A separate	B lonely	C unique	D single
12 A widespread	B enlarged	C expanded	D extended
13 A turn	B appear	C spring	D be
14 A produced	B affected	C caused	D brought
15 A appointed	B called	C decided	D named

TEST 54

0 A further B older C greater D more

0	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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TEDDY BEARS

The history of the teddy bear goes back no (0) than 1903. In that year, a cartoon (1) in an American newspaper showing President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt (2) to shoot a bear cub on a hunting expedition. Soon after this, an enterprising toy shop owner in New York made some toy bears and (3) them in his shop window with a sign that (4) 'Teddy's bear'. These bears proved to be so popular that they soon sold (5), and it wasn't long before a factory was established to (6) advantage of the great (7) for these new toys.

At about the same time, the Steiff toy factory in Germany had introduced a (8) of soft toys, made (9) mohair and wood shavings, with movable heads and limbs. (10) the popularity of teddy bears in the USA, Steiff decided to (11) making these as well and they were modelled (12) the real bears in Stuttgart zoo. It is these early Steiff bears that are now most eagerly sought (13) by collectors.

These days, teddy bears are a good investment for people who want to sell them years later at a much (14) price. However, it's obvious that most teddy bear lovers collect them for (15) rather than profit.

1 A remarked	B approached	C appeared	D reported
2 A defending	B reversing	C denying	D refusing
3 A displayed	B published	C introduced	D demonstrated
4 A said	B wrote	C spoke	D named
5 A out	B up	C off	D away
6 A take	B find	C make	D get
7 A claim	B order	C demand	D request
8 A grade	B chain	C kind	D range
9 A along with	B down from	C up for	D out of
10 A Given	B As	C Although	D Since
11 A enter	B put	C set	D begin
12 A on	B at	C with	D in
13 A through	B to	C after	D for
14 A hotter	B harder	C heavier	D higher
15 A charm	B purpose	C choice	D pleasure

TEST 55

0 A took

B made

C went

D left

0	A	B	C	D
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THE FLYING AUNTIES

Few passengers on the British Airways flight to Hong Kong which (0) off from London Airport on Saturday 7th August, were (1) that their flight was setting a record for the company. In fact their plane was carrying 112 'unaccompanied minors' – the largest (2) of children travelling without parents or guardians ever to have flown on a (3) flight. Most of these children, aged from six (4), were returning to Hong Kong after taking three-week English (5) at various language schools as (6) an exchange scheme.

The children were not left to their own devices, (7) Airline rules say that children under twelve can only fly if accompanied (8) an adult. So, a group of three 'aunties' and one 'uncle' flew with them to (9) them entertained and (10) with any problems that might arise. They are part of a British Airways team known as the 'flying aunties'. These are BA employees who volunteer, in their own time, to (11) an escorted service for unaccompanied minors to both European and long-haul (12) Once in the air, there is a range of activities available to the youngsters (13) computer games, colouring books and soft drinks on tap. In (14), the children have the 'aunties' all to themselves – for such members of (15) do not take on other duties.

1 A	realised	B	thought	C	aware	D	known
2 A	count	B	amount	C	number	D	quantity
3 A	unique	B	solo	C	single	D	lone
4 A	upwards	B	forwards	C	afterwards	D	backwards
5 A	classes	B	courses	C	studies	D	lessons
6 A	linked to	B	long as	C	part of	D	along with
7 A	however	B	although	C	altogether	D	moreover
8 A	from	B	by	C	with	D	at
9 A	hold	B	get	C	help	D	keep
10 A	manage	B	deal	C	solve	D	bother
11 A	provide	B	produce	C	pretend	D	present
12 A	departures	B	routes	C	destinations	D	arrivals
13 A	regarding	B	composing	C	containing	D	including
14 A	further	B	addition	C	extra	D	plus
15 A	staff	B	crew	C	team	D	group

TEST 56

0 A up

B to

C off

D with

0	A	B	C	D
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THE EARTH GALLERIES

To many people the word 'geology' conjures (0) rather dull images of lumps of rock in glass cases. People (1) to regard geology as an academic subject that you don't need to know about (2) you have to study it at school. If you visit the Earth Galleries at London's Natural History Museum, however, you'll (3) that this image couldn't be (4) from the truth.

The (5) of the exhibition is not to produce future geologists, but rather to inspire interest in a subject which is (6) to everyday life. The Earth Galleries turn the traditional idea of the geological museum (7), literally because you begin at the top. The central space in the museum is a glass-topped atrium. As you enter, you (8) up to the top of this by escalator. On the (9), the escalator passes through a massive revolving globe, measuring eleven metres (10) diameter. This represents a planet, not necessarily the Earth. (11) at the top, you work your way down through the six different exhibitions that (12) the museum.

The individual exhibitions explain natural phenomena (13) earthquakes and volcanoes as well as looking at the Earth's energy (14) and where our most common building (15) come from. These exhibitions allow everyone to appreciate the fascination of geology.

1 A	pick	B	know	C	bound	D	tend
2 A	despite	B	owing	C	unless	D	whether
3 A	catch	B	found	C	discover	D	convince
4 A	further	B	greater	C	wider	D	nearer
5 A	ambition	B	aim	C	reason	D	topic
6 A	part	B	relevant	C	joined	D	referred
7 A	head to toe	B	inside out	C	back to front	D	upside down
8 A	drive	B	ride	C	run	D	steer
9 A	way	B	route	C	trip	D	path
10 A	on	B	around	C	across	D	in
11 A	From	B	Once	C	Got	D	Yet
12 A	bring together	B	consist of	C	make up	D	show off
13 A	not only	B	such as	C	so that	D	in order
14 A	resources	B	talents	C	treasures	D	reservations
15 A	ingredients	B	substances	C	contents	D	materials

TEST 57

0 A watch

B find

C see

D look

0	A	B	C	D
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ØRESUND BRIDGE

Imagine driving along a bridge that is so long that you can't even (0) the other end. The Øresund Bridge, one of the (1) bridges in the world, (2) so far ahead into the (3) that you can't even tell where the blue of the water (4) the blue of the sky.

The Øresund Bridge is an amazing example of modern engineering design that (5) the Scandinavian countries of Denmark and Sweden. It is 8 kilometres long and was (6) in July 2000. It crosses the Flinte Channel, the chilly waterway (7) the two countries.

At one stage the bridge turns (8) a tunnel under the sea. This tunnel is also a (9) breaker in its own right as it is the longest road and rail tunnel in the world. The engineers built an artificial island near the Danish coast that (10) to support part of the bridge (11), as well as being the point at which the road disappears (12), before coming out in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark.

The bridge, which was built (13) by the two countries, is expected to bring huge advantages. It will (14) time compared to traditional ferry connections, as well as being of (15) to the economy of both countries.

1 A longest	B furthest	C deepest	D hardest
2 A travels	B leans	C stretches	D pulls
3 A space	B distance	C horizon	D range
4 A comes	B meets	C lines	D starts
5 A links	B contacts	C holds	D relates
6 A done	B ended	C brought	D completed
7 A splitting	B cutting	C breaking	D separating
8 A down	B into	C out	D back
9 A performance	B world	C record	D account
10 A helps	B aids	C attempts	D tries
11 A scheme	B plan	C structure	D form
12 A down	B underground	C below	D underneath
13 A commonly	B doubly	C similarly	D jointly
14 A save	B spare	C spend	D spread
15 A good	B benefit	C quality	D comfort

TEST 58

0 A hopped B looked C jumped D popped

0	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
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COFFEE CULTURE

The other day I wanted a cup of coffee, so I (0) into the bank. I sat in a soft armchair and watched the world (1), which, in this case, was the (2) for the services of the bank clerks. I'm joking, of course, but this could soon be common in banks in big cities.

The (3) for 'real coffee' in Britain, like that for mobile phones, seems never-ending. However, the (4) is that the attraction for many British people (5) not so much in the coffee as in the 'coffee culture' that surrounds it. This is to do with big, soft sofas and the idea that if you sit on one, you too can (6) the actors in the American TV comedy *Friends*.

In London, the first café opened in 1652. Men would (7) there, often at (8) times during the day, to (9) news and gossip, discuss (10) of the day and (11) business. The cafés acted as offices and shops in which merchants and agents, clerks and bankers could carry out their (12)

In London today it is (13) that there are more than 2000 cafés and the number is (14) It won't be long before coffee is sold everywhere. You can already buy it in hospitals, motorway service stations, supermarkets and at tourist (15) throughout the country.

1 A fly past	B go by	C pass on	D walk along
2 A queue	B line	C wait	D search
3 A demand	B development	C claim	D supply
4 A sense	B suspect	C suspicion	D style
5 A leans	B lies	C occupies	D rests
6 A be	B feel	C join	D contact
7 A bring	B fetch	C take	D gather
8 A regular	B right	C correct	D perfect
9 A give	B exchange	C offer	D establish
10 A thoughts	B issues	C feelings	D circumstances
11 A make	B perform	C do	D form
12 A trading	B transactions	C information	D works
13 A estimated	B guessed	C taken	D told
14 A raising	B growing	C succeeding	D remaining
15 A scenes	B points	C attractions	D matters

TEST 59

0 A produced

B written

C considered

D sung

0	A	B	C	D
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MUSIC – A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

Music is universal – it is (0) by all cultures. Some scientists believe that music came before speech and (1) as a development of mating calls. In fact, there is (2) theory that the (3) languages were chanted or sung rather than spoken. Indeed, in some cultures, music is a form of (4) history. The Aboriginal Australians, for example, use music as a means to (5) on stories of the land and spirits to the next (6)

New evidence suggests that music does not just (7) the feel-good factor but it is also good for the brain. A study of intellectually (8) children showed that they could recall more (9) after it was given to them in a song than after it was read to them as a story.

Researchers also report that people (10) better on a standard intelligence (11) after listening to Mozart. The so-called 'Mozart effect', has also been (12) by findings that rats (13) up on Mozart run faster through a complex network of paths or passages, (14) as a maze. Overall, it seems that in most instances people who suffer from any form of mental (15) benefit from listening to music.

1 A was	B swelled	C reacted	D arose
2 A one	B every	C such	D that
3 A earliest	B newest	C easiest	D simplest
4 A enjoying	B making	C recording	D stating
5 A move	B pass	C hand	D happen
6 A children	B people	C tribe	D generation
7 A convince	B satisfy	C please	D prefer
8 A disabled	B inactive	C incapable	D disordered
9 A facts	B knowledge	C memory	D information
10 A examine	B prepare	C score	D achieve
11 A form	B scheme	C demonstration	D test
12 A supported	B given	C marked	D remembered
13 A held	B brought	C stood	D set
14 A called	B heard	C regarded	D known
15 A badness	B hurt	C illness	D pain

TEST 60

0 A years

B rule

C period

D reign

0	A	B	C	D
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THE EARLY DAYS OF FOOTBALL

Football became the game we know today during the (0) of Queen Victoria in the nineteenth century. So many different (1) of the game were being played in Britain at that time, that in 1863 the Football Association was (2) in order to draw up and agree the (3) of the game.

Throughout the country new football (4) were built and the development of the railways (5) that football teams and their (6) could travel to the matches. In 1888 the Football League was (7) up with twelve clubs, and football became a national sport, (8) to rugby by many people as the more popular game of the (9)

Sometimes people played the game in just a field. In one town, Burnley, in the north of England, the field had a river (10) along the side of it in which players (11) baths after matches. People stood on banks (12) from earth and it was not until the early 1900s that (13) stands were built. The players would have had two wooden (14) for the goals with tapes across the top instead of a cross bar, and nets were not (15) until 1891.

1 A methods	B conditions	C forms	D ways
2 A formed	B made	C joined	D offered
3 A techniques	B laws	C rules	D lines
4 A grounds	B places	C lands	D courses
5 A helped	B intended	C said	D meant
6 A organisers	B fans	C partners	D helpers
7 A put	B got	C set	D made
8 A wanted	B preferred	C liked	D favoured
9 A two	B both	C other	D one
10 A lying	B moving	C running	D causing
11 A got	B took	C ran	D picked
12 A produced	B made	C consisted	D worked
13 A accurate	B right	C proper	D correct
14 A pins	B nails	C points	D posts
15 A invented	B composed	C completed	D presented

TEST 61

0 A idea

B subject

C thing

D object

0

A

B

C

D

THE DODO LIVES ON

For many people the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean means one (0) : a tropical paradise. But for scientists, it (1) the heart of an age-old mystery: the mystery of the dodo. There are so many stories that (2) this bird, which could not fly, that it is difficult to separate fact from (3)

The dodo was one of the most famous birds of all (4) , yet we know very little about it. Within a few years of being discovered it had ceased to (5) and there are not many good eye-witness reports that describe it. It (6) in Mauritius, but after its discovery in the late sixteenth century, the dodo was (7) around the world as a (8) , a flightless bird which attracted and fascinated everyone who saw it. But some birds occasionally suffered a worse (9) They were cooked and eaten by starving sailors who (10) across dodos when they landed on the island.

There are (11) from the seventeenth century which record (12) of the bird in its island home and beyond. However, nobody can be really (13) about the history of the dodo and (14) the truth is never going to (15) easy.

1 A represents	B gives	C makes	D reproduces
2 A create	B treat	C support	D surround
3 A literature	B fiction	C fairy tale	D evidence
4 A days	B time	C periods	D history
5 A exist	B matter	C happen	D last
6 A arrived	B started	C originated	D born
7 A packed	B shipped	C sailed	D wrapped
8 A speciality	B puzzle	C show	D curiosity
9 A event	B fate	C destruction	D finish
10 A fell	B walked	C came	D tripped
11 A indications	B sheets	C documents	D prints
12 A sightings	B viewings	C inspections	D reflections
13 A fixed	B sure	C particular	D steady
14 A uncovering	B lifting	C undoing	D telling
15 A come	B feel	C prove	D suggest