

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
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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

TEST 41

0 A bright B fair C keen D sharp

0	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
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Messages from the Stone Age

The incredible pre-historic Chauvet cave art in France is painted in (0) colours and dates back to a period around thirty thousand years ago when early humans first started to create rock art. Although various (1) of this art have been found in caves in Western Europe, very few people have seen the art at Chauvet because it is located (2) inside an inaccessible underground cave system. Those who have seen it say that it is very impressive, showing animals (3) horses, rhinos and cows, and that the artwork is good enough to (4) modern compositions.

The first scientists to (5) the Chauvet paintings missed some other important (6) however. The walls of the cave are also marked with a series of lines and symbols, that were initially (7) as insignificant. But recent research has suggested that these marks may represent humankind's first steps towards the development of writing, which is (8) people to rethink their ideas about when written communication first started.

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|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | A illustrations | B models | C cases | D examples |
| 2 | A deep | B thick | C long | D dense |
| 3 | A by means of | B apart from | C as well as | D such as |
| 4 | A rival | B compare | C compete | D oppose |
| 5 | A arrive | B reach | C meet | D know |
| 6 | A instances | B matters | C details | D issues |
| 7 | A believed | B regarded | C thought | D agreed |
| 8 | A resulting | B having | C making | D causing |

TEST 42

0 A number B amount C quantity D crowd

0	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D
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Where to go whale watching

When asked to list the things they would most like to experience in life, a surprising (0) of people mention seeing whales in their natural habitat. It's an ambition that can be (1) surprisingly easily. It is (2) that the seas around Iceland are home to over five thousand orca whales. But their behaviour, and therefore your chances of seeing them, varies (3) to the season.

In summer, the whales have a (4) to hang out near the coast and can be seen swimming up fjords and inlets. During the winter months, however, the animals are generally to be found (5) out at sea. (6) season you choose for your trip, whale-watching trips are very easy to organise, and there's a chance you'll get to see other whale species too.

Besides Iceland, another option is to (7) for northern Norway between October and January. Orcas arrive here at this time of year in (8) of large shoals of herring, which form an important part of their diet.

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|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A answered | B rewarded | C honoured | D fulfilled |
| 2 | A estimated | B counted | C guessed | D totalled |
| 3 | A according | B depending | C relying | D agreeing |
| 4 | A custom | B tendency | C habit | D trend |
| 5 | A longer | B wider | C broader | D further |
| 6 | A Whenever | B Whoever | C Whichever | D However |
| 7 | A head | B set | C point | D pick |
| 8 | A hunt | B follow | C pursuit | D seek |

TEST 43

0 A moment B present C current D minute

0	<u>A</u>	B	C	D
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The Gesture Interface

At the (0), if we want mobile (1) to the Web, we have to travel around with things like tablets and smartphones in our bags or pockets. But the inventor of something called the Gesture Interface has (2) up with a way of doing this using only something we've (3) around with us for millions of years – our hands.

The idea is (4) on simple technology that is already in existence. (5) carrying around the usual hardware, you have a small wearable device on your hands. This contains a projector, a camera and wireless technology to (6) you to the Web. It also has sensors which read and interpret simple hand gestures. For example, when you want to (7) a photograph, simply make a frame around the image with your hand and click your fingers. The device (8) out what you want and operates the camera.

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|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A line | B entry | C access | D link |
| 2 | A come | B thought | C found | D done |
| 3 | A delivered | B fetched | C brought | D carried |
| 4 | A based | B started | C founded | D begun |
| 5 | A Along with | B Instead of | C Except for | D Apart from |
| 6 | A sign | B download | C log | D connect |
| 7 | A make | B take | C do | D get |
| 8 | A works | B reckons | C meets | D knows |