

Scientists have developed a new theory on why woolly mammoths became (39)\_\_\_\_\_ more than 20,000 years ago. So far people thought that mammoths, which looked like huge elephants, became extinct due to overhunting by humans. New study shows they ran (40)\_\_\_\_\_ of grass, and that was caused by global (41)\_\_\_\_\_ 21 millennia ago. Researchers from the UK's Durham University suggest the hairy dinosaurs (42)\_\_\_\_\_ to death because forests took over the grasslands they needed to (43)\_\_\_\_\_. As the Earth became warmer and wetter, forests spread and the mammoth had fewer areas to graze. «Mammoths had roamed and munched their way across many parts of Europe», said lead researcher Professor Brian Huntley.

Researches claim that (44)\_\_\_\_\_ happened to the mammoths in prehistoric times is a warning of what might happen in the future to today's largest animals that feed on plants. «This was a time of major environmental (45)\_\_\_\_\_ and losses of (46)\_\_\_\_\_ that may have led to the (47)\_\_\_\_\_ of megaspecies that roamed many parts of the planet», he said. He had a warning about the danger for today's large animals: «It is food for thought in these times of global warming and (48)\_\_\_\_\_ habitat change.» Other creatures also to become extinct due to climate change were the cave lion, giant deer, woolly rhino and cave bear. The research team believe today's elephants and rhinoceroses could suffer a similar fate.

	A	B	C	D
39	distinct	extinct	instinct	instinctive
40	out	in	on	to
41	warming	effort	crisis	warning
42	froze	starved	killed	ran
43	survey	surrender	survive	serve
44	that	when	who	what
45	protection	research	improvement	change
46	habit	habitual	inhabited	habitat
47	appearance	introduction	migration	immigration
48	human-aided	human-caused	human-being	human-error

Once a tourist (49)\_\_\_\_\_ around India and he was taking a tour around an elephant farm. Clearly the elephants were being well (50)\_\_\_\_\_ for, but the tourist was confused by the fact that these huge creatures were (51)\_\_\_\_\_ held by only a small rope tied to their front leg. There were no fences or cages on that farm. It looked like the elephants could break their ropes any moment and escape from their custody, but (52)\_\_\_\_\_ some reason they did not. He saw a trainer nearby and asked why the elephants just stood there and didn't even try to get away. «Well», the trainer said, «when they are very young and (53)\_\_\_\_\_ smaller we use the same size rope to tie them and, at that age, it's enough to hold them. As they grow up, they (54)\_\_\_\_\_ to believe they cannot get free. They believe the rope can still hold them, so they never try to break free.» The man was (55)\_\_\_\_\_. These animals could at any time break free from their bonds but because they believed they couldn't, they were stuck right where they were.

(56)\_\_\_\_\_ the elephants, how many of us go through life (57)\_\_\_\_\_ that we cannot do something, simply because we failed at it once before?

Failure is part of learning; we should never (58)\_\_\_\_\_ the struggle in life.

	A	B	C	D
49	was travelling	were travelling	travels	be travelling
50	cared	caring	care	careful
51	be	been	to be	being
52	on	for	of	in
53	many	more	most	much
54	supposed	are supposed	supposing	supposedly
55	amazed	amazing	amazingly	amaze
56	Likely	Liking	Unlike	Like
57	believing	believed	believe	belief
58	give off	give in	give up	give away