Use of English

Level: advanced

A) Choose the correct option

THE EARLY RAILWAY IN BRITAIN

In 1830, there were under 100 miles of public railway in Britain. Yet within 20 years, this **(0)** ..... had grown to more than 5,000 miles. By the end of the century, almost enough rail track to **(1)** ..... the world covered this small island, **(2)** ..... the nature of travel for ever and contributing to the industrial revolution that changed the **(3)** ..... of history in many parts of the world.

Wherever railways were introduced, economic and social progress quickly **(4)** ..... . In a single day, rail passengers could travel hundreds of miles, **(5)** ..... previous journey times by huge margins and bringing rapid travel within the **(6)** ..... of ordinary people. Previously, many people had never ventured **(7)** ..... the outskirts of their towns and villages. The railway brought them **(8)** ..... freedom and enlightenment.

In the 19th century, the railway in Britain **(9)** ..... something more than just the business of carrying goods and passengers. Trains were associated with romance, adventure and, frequently, **(10)** ..... luxury. The great steam locomotives that thundered across the land were the jet airliners of their **(11)** ..... , carrying passengers in comfort over vast distances in unimaginably short times. But the railways **(12)** ..... more than revolutionise travel; they also **(13)** ..... a distinctive and permanent mark on the British landscape. Whole towns and industrial centres **(14)** ..... up around major rail junctions, monumental bridges and viaducts crossed rivers and valleys and the railway stations themselves became **(15)** ..... places to spend time between journeys.

0	**A**	amount	(**B**)	figure	**C**	sum	**D**	quantity
1	**A**	revolve	**B**	enclose	**C**	encircle	**D**	orbit
2	**A**	altering	**B**	amending	**C**	adapting	**D**	adjusting
3	**A**	route	**B**	way	**C**	line	**D**	course
4	**A**	pursued	**B**	followed	**C**	succeeded	**D**	chased
5	**A**	cancelling	**B**	subtracting	**C**	cutting	**D**	abolishing
6	**A**	reach	**B**	capacity	**C**	facility	**D**	hold
7	**A**	further	**B**	over	**C**	beyond	**D**	above
8	**A**	larger	**B**	higher	**C**	bigger	**D**	greater
9	**A**	served	**B**	functioned	**C**	represented	**D**	performed
10	**A**	considerable	**B**	generous	**C**	plentiful	**D**	sizeable
11	**A**	date	**B**	stage	**C**	day	**D**	phase
12	**A**	caused	**B**	did	**C**	produced	**D**	turned
13	**A**	laid	**B**	set	**C**	settled	**D**	left
14	**A**	jumped	**B**	stood	**C**	burst	**D**	sprang
15	**A**	preferable	**B**	liked	**C**	desirable	**D**	wanted

B) Fill in the gaps with a suitable word.

Enjoy the benefits of stress!

0. to

Are you looking forward to another busy week? You should be according **(0)** ..... some experts. They argue that the stress encountered in 1 ..... daily lives is not only good for us, but essential to survival. They say that the response to stress, which creates a chemical called adrenalin, helps the mind and body to act quickly 2 ..... emergencies. Animals and human beings use it to meet the hostile conditions 3 ..... exist on the planet.

Whilst nobody denies the pressures of everyday life, what is surprising is that we are yet to develop successful ways of dealing with them. 4 ..... the experts consider the current strategies to 5 ..... inadequate and often dangerous. They believe that 6 ..... of trying to manage our response to stress with drugs or relaxation techniques, we must exploit it. Apparently, research shows that people 7 ..... create conditions of stress for 8 ..... by doing exciting and risky sports or looking for challenges, cope much better with life's problems. Activities of this type 9 ..... been shown to create a lot of emotion; people may actually cry or feel extremely uncomfortable. But there is a point 10 ..... which they realise they have succeeded and know that it was a positive experience. This is because we learn through challenge and difficulty. That's 11 ..... we get our wisdom. Few of 12 ..... , unfortunately, understand 13 ..... fact. For example, many people believe they suffer from stress at work, and take time off 14 ..... a result. Yet it has been found in some companies that by far 15 ..... healthiest people are those with the most responsibility. So next time you're in a stressful situation, just remember that it will be a positive learning experience and could also benefit your health!

1. .....
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13. .....
14. .....
15. .....

C) Fill in the gaps with a suitable form of the word given.

The museum of advertising and packaging.

In the heart of the (1) ..... city of Gloucester, visitors can experience a sentimental journey back through the memories of their childhood, all brought vividly to life again at the Museum of Advertising and Packaging. The result of one man's (2) ..... , the museum is the (3) ..... of twenty-five years' research and collecting by Robert Opie. This (4) ..... remarkable collection, the largest of its type in the world, now numbers some 300,000 items relating to the (5) ..... of our consumer society. The (6) ..... of packets, tins, bottles and signs shows the variety which was introduced into the shops. For this reason, the colourful exhibition is called a *Century of Shopping History*. The change in shopping habits is in part attributable to the development of the (7) ..... power of advertising, together with (8) ..... advanced technology.

1- **HISTORY** _____

2- **ENTHUSE** _____

3- **PRODUCE** _____

4- **TRUE** _____

5- **EVOLVE** _____

6- **INCLUDE** _____

7- **PERSUADE** _____

8- **INCREASE** _____

D) Fill in the gaps with a suitable form of the word given.

Making paper.

It is (1) ..... believed that paper was invented in China. A (2) ..... Chinese court official by the name of Ts'ai Lun first developed a material that was (3) ..... similar to the paper that we use today. The (4) ..... details of the story are unknown, but it is thought that among his ingredients were bits of tree bark, old rags and fishing nets. Ts'ai Lun's inspiration came (5) ..... from making observations of insects that construct a thin-shelled nest from tiny pieces of wood fibre. The first industrial machine for making paper in a continuous roll was perfected in France in 1799. Since then, the world has had an (6) ..... supply of paper. Today paper (7) ..... can offer a wide variety of paper types, from fine white paper to tough brown (8) ..... paper. These days, paper-making is no longer such a time-consuming activity.

1- **TRADITION** _____

2- **RESOURCE** _____

3- **APPEAR** _____

4- **FACT** _____

5- **PRIME** _____

6- **INTERRUPT** _____

7- **MANUFACTURE** _____

8- **WRAP** _____