

Read the text about the Cornish Pasty, a famous food from Cornwall, England. Some words are missing. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap (1–10). Put a cross (☒) in the correct box on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



## The Cornish Pasty

The Cornish Pasty started life as the working lunch for the tin miners to take underground with them. The Pasty was easy (0) \_\_\_, could be eaten with dirty fingers, was nourishing and could even have savoury at one end and sweet at the other.

The underground miner would not return to the surface or (1) \_\_\_ clean his hands when he paused for a lunch break. An added danger was that arsenic was often found with tin, so that might be on his hands. He could hold the folded crust and eat the filling, then throw away the dirty pastry. Another tradition believes that it is bad luck for fishermen to take Pasties to sea.

The Cornish Pasty's dense, folded pastry stayed hot until lunchtime. Traditional bakers in former mining towns, until fairly (2) \_\_\_, would bake Pasties with fillings to order, marking the customer's initials with raised pastry. This was originally done because the miners (3) \_\_\_ to eat one half of their Pasty for breakfast and leave the (4) \_\_\_ half for lunch, meaning that a way to identify their Pasties from the other miners' was needed.

(5) \_\_\_ centuries the Cornish have been filling pasties with a wide (6) \_\_\_ of fillings. In 1985 a group of Young Farmers in Cornwall spent 7 hours making a record-breaking Pasty – over 32ft long. This (7) \_\_\_ to have been beaten in 1999 when bakers in Falmouth made their own giant Pasty during the town's (8) \_\_\_ Pasty festival.

Although the "traditional" Pasty was made from beef, potatoes, onions and turnips, other fillings are just as common. The "tiddy oggie" is filled only with potatoes, and you will (9) \_\_\_ ones with anything from rabbit to egg and bacon or cheese.

(10) \_\_\_ the Cornish Pasty has become over-commercialised here. The market is not prepared to pay the price of a decent Pasty, and hence has become flooded with cheap Pasties for a mass tourist market that demands nothing better.

(Fortsetzung 1)

0	A carried	B carry	C to carry	D carrying
1	A be able to	B had to	C could	D being able to
2	A recently	B lately	C presently	D newly
3	A were used	B used	C are used	D would be used
4	A rest	B resting	C remain	D remaining
5	A Since	B For	C While	D During
6	A offer	B option	C variety	D variance
7	A was saying	B believed	C was believed	D said
8	A first place	B first-hand	C first of all	D first ever
9	A come round	B come across	C get across	D get round
10	A Moreover	B Doubtfully	C Unfortunately	D Nevertheless

Read the text about Michelle Obama visiting Africa. Some words are missing. Complete the text by writing one word for each gap (1–12) in the spaces provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



## A first lady visits Africa

First Lady Michelle Obama has often said that it wasn't easy getting to where she is today. Raised (0) \_\_\_\_ the South Side of Chicago and a descendant of slaves, Obama credits her success to hard work and a passion for education – values that she and President Barack Obama hope to instill in their own children. This week, the First Lady is extending this message to others, too, in South Africa and Botswana.

The visit will mark Obama's second solo trip outside the U.S. as First Lady. Her first solo trip was to Mexico in April 2010. Obama's goal for the visit is to (1) \_\_\_\_ relations between the U.S. and Africa, as (2) \_\_\_\_ as encourage the African youth to become more involved (3) \_\_\_\_ their communities through education, health and wellness. Two (4) \_\_\_\_ of every three residents in South Africa are younger than 30 years old.

It was in Mexico that the First Lady began her (5) \_\_\_\_ to encourage young people to step (6) \_\_\_\_ as leaders. "The fact is that responsibility for meeting the defining challenges of our time will soon fall to all of you," Obama (7) \_\_\_\_ college students in Mexico City. "Soon, the world will be looking to your generation to (8) \_\_\_\_ the discoveries and to build the industries (9) \_\_\_\_ will fuel our prosperity and ensure our well-being for decades to come."

(Fortsetzung 2)

Obama arrived in Johannesburg on Monday with her two daughters, Malia and Sasha, her mother, and a niece and nephew. The President is not traveling with them on this trip. The family will (10) \_\_\_ their week-long visit stressing the importance of education to disadvantaged students and meeting with groups working to (11) \_\_\_ the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa. More than five million South Africans currently (12) \_\_\_ with the disease.

On Wednesday, Obama will speak to a U.S.-sponsored group of young women leaders from sub-Saharan Africa.

Read the text about the process of making group decisions. Some words are missing. Change the word in brackets to form the missing word for each gap (1–9). Write your answers in the spaces provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



## Are group decisions better?

What do governments, airline pilots and NFL referees have in common? They all make decisions with the help of another person or group of people. Governments make huge policy decisions as a big group and also break down the big picture into scores of (0) small committees. Airline pilots in distress consult and reaffirm one another. Referees in every sport huddle together when an important call needs to be (1) make. The general thinking among humans is that typically two heads are better than one. But are they? Is a group decision always best, or does all that discussion (2) ultimate slow down or muddle the process? Thanks to some insightful studies, we have answers.

Psychologists, (3) economy and historians are fascinated by the process of decision making because it says a lot about how humans interact, and by (4) study it, we can learn how to make the best decisions with the most (5) favor outcomes. Many studies have been performed on group decision making, and the results have all been fairly (6) consistency. The experiments typically don't involve social decisions, but are visual in nature because most (7) research feel that simple visual recognition experiments eliminate bias.

For example, in one study, subjects studied circles on a screen to determine which one was darker. In another study, pairs put their minds together to decide which striped duos had the highest contrast. Many other studies have followed a similar model, and across the board, the results indicate that two heads are (8) absolute better than one. But there's a qualifier: This is only the case when the subjects could converse about their (9) confident in the decision. Not only that but honesty about one's own abilities is also necessary to ensure a positive result for a group decision.

Read the text about an innovative park in New York City. Some words are missing. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap (1–9). Put a cross (☒) in the correct box on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



## New York's High Line Park

Parks in large cities are usually thought of as refuges, as islands of green amid seas of concrete and steel. When you approach the High Line in the Chelsea neighborhood on the lower west side of Manhattan, what (0) \_\_\_ is the kind of thing urban parks were created to get away from – a harsh, heavy, black steel structure supporting an elevated rail line that once brought freight cars right into factories and warehouses and that looks, at least from a distance, (1) \_\_\_ an abandoned relic than an urban oasis.

(2) \_\_\_ the High Line was, in fact, an urban relic, and a crumbling one at that. Many of its neighbors, (3) \_\_\_ New York's mayor for much of the 1990s, Rudolph Giuliani, (4) \_\_\_ to tear it down. His administration, aware that Chelsea was gentrifying into a neighborhood of galleries, restaurants, and loft living, (5) \_\_\_ the surviving portion of the High Line, which winds its way roughly a mile and a half from Gansevoort Street to 34th Street (a section farther south was torn down years ago), was an ugly deadweight. They were certain this remnant of a different kind of city had to be removed for the neighborhood to (6) \_\_\_ its full potential.

Never have public officials been so wrong. Almost a decade after the Giuliani administration tried to tear the High Line down, it has been (7) \_\_\_ one of the most innovative and inviting public spaces in New York City and perhaps the entire country. The black steel columns (8) \_\_\_ abandoned train tracks now hold up an elevated park, part promenade, part town square, part botanical garden. The southern third, which begins at Gansevoort Street and extends to West 20th Street, (9) \_\_\_ Tenth Avenue along the way, opened in the summer of 2009. This spring a second section will open, extending the park ten more blocks, roughly a half mile, to 30th Street. Eventually, supporters hope, the park will cover the rest of the High Line.

(Fortsetzung 4)

0	A let us see	B at first sight	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C you see first	D within sight
1	A most like	B more as	C more like	D mostly
2	A Years before	B Since then	C By now	D Until recently
3	A instead of	B as well as	C as long as	D in contrast
4	A couldn't expect	B couldn't wait	C didn't have	D didn't need
5	A felt	B meant	C saying	D thinking
6	A realize	B recognize	C become	D notice
7	A developed from	B turned into	C becoming	D transforming
8	A that once supported	B once supported	C which are supporting	D are supporting
9	A it passed	B was passing	C crossed	D crossing