

Complete the text with *one* suitable word.

The Mystery Lake of the Himalayas

Nestled in a valley high in the Himalayas in northern India is a small lake named Roopkund, known locally _____ Mystery Lake. The area around Roopkund Lake is uninhabited; at an altitude of over five kilometers, the lake _____ frozen for all but one month out of the year, and ice storms occasionally pose a significant threat. The mystery concerns the origin of the occupants of the lake: not fish or other common lake-dwellers, _____ hundreds of human skeletons.

Roopkund Lake, also _____ as Skeleton Lake, and its surroundings are littered with around 200 sets of human remains. The state of the skeletons indicates that they have _____ lying in and around the lake for many centuries, but their exact age and the cause of the mass death was unknown until 2004, when National Geographic sent a team of researchers _____ retrieve some of the skeletons for study.

The National Geographic team discovered that the skeletons dated _____ 850 C.E. Most of the previous owners of the bones originated in Iran, although a few were from the local Indian population. Fractures in the skulls hint _____ the cause of death: devastating blows to the top of the heads, from rounded objects roughly the size and shape of _____ cricket ball (or slightly larger than a baseball). There are no signs of injury to any other part of the bodies. The research team finally concluded that a band of travellers from Iran, traversing the mountains with locally-hired porters, _____ caught in a terrible hailstorm. Unable to seek shelter, they succumbed _____ the blunt trauma and their bodies tumbled down the steep slopes, eventually collecting in the lake.

Complete the text with the suitable forms of the words in capitals.

How gin and tonic was born

By the 1840s the British Empire was at full tilt, operating colonies on

every continent apart from Antarctica. Key for Britain's _____ **DOMINATE**

of world trade was India, which provided cotton, lumber, and one of

the most formidable foes the Empire had yet faced. For all of its mercantile

successes, the British Empire was nearly brought to its knees by the humble,

_____ mosquito. **IRRITATE**

Malaria was rampant in the tropical colonies. Its initial _____ was marked **SET**

by high fevers, chills, and vomiting. In extreme cases it lead to seizures, coma,

and death. Left _____ the disease resurged in prior victims, **TREAT**

incapacitating those who had battled through a first encounter.

The causal link between malaria and insects had been observed as far back

as the Roman _____ of Northern Africa. **OCCUPY**

Despite this, the _____ protozoans that the mosquitoes **PARASITE**

carried—and that ultimately caused the disease—were not discovered until

the turn of the 20th century. What was known was an _____, **EFFECT**

if gustatorially _____, treatment. **PLEASURE**

Quinine, derived from the bark of the cinchona tree native to South America,

was known to be an effective treatment for malaria as early as the late 16th century.

The dried and _____ bark was shipped around the Empire to battle **POWDER** malaria and maintain British presence in the colonies. The unpalatable taste of the bitter alkaloid was a common _____, and as a remedy, colonists **COMPLAIN** began mixing the substance with water and sugar. This crude 'tonic water' took the colonies by storm.

In short order the officers in the British military began adding this new, more pleasant dose of malaria _____ to their afternoon tipple. **PREVENT**

Gin, a favorite among the military elite, was the _____ choice. **NATURE**
And thus the gin and tonic was born.

It may never be known who was the first to mix anti-malarial business with pleasure, but the gin and tonic's historical _____ should not be overlooked. **RELEVANT**

So next time the summertime _____ of mosquitoes proves to be **SURGE** too much, raise a G&T to your health. And perhaps add a wedge of lime to ward off that pesky scurvy.