PRACTICE TEST 4

SECTION I: LISTENING (3 points)

I. LISTENING

*A. Watch the video and choose **A, B, C**, or **D** for each of the questions.*

1. What happens when we listen to music?

A. Certain areas of the brain start working
B. Work for just a second while we are listening
C. There is simultaneous activity in many areas of the brain
D. Different areas work at intervals to process melody, rhytm, etc

2. **Which areas of our brain are involved when playing a musical instrument?**

A. Visual, motor and cerebral cortices
B. Motor, cerebral and auditory cortices
C. Visual, auditory, and motor cortices
D. Cerebral, motor and fine motor cortices

3. **What's the left hemisphere involved in?**

A. Precision skills like Maths and Language
B. Fine motor skills
C. Creativity
D. Dancing and tapping skills

4. What's the bridge between the two brain hemispheres called?

A. Corpum callum B. Coopco coolism C. Capum cullim D. Corpus callosum

5. **How do musicians improve their memory skills?**

A. By bringing them to life more quickly
B. By assigning multiple tags to their memories
C. By linking them through cognitive analysis
D. By showing them through music

6. **What have scientists found?**

A. Playing a music instrument enhance brain functions more than other activities
B. Musicians and Sports players have the same cognitive abilities
C. All artists have enhanced cognitive abilities
D. All of the above

http://mini-ielts.com/1080/listening/how-playing-an-instrument-benefits-your-brain

B. ***Questions 1-8 Listen from here***

Provide TWO answers of NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each question.

Which TWO organs in our body are almost 75% water?

1 _____

2 _____

Which are the two extremes of water consumption?

3 _____

4 _____

What does the recommended water intake depend on?

5 _____

6 _____

Where else can you find your necessary water intake?

7 _____

8 _____

http://mini-ielts.com/1077/listening/what-would-happen-if-you-didnt-drink-water

Questions 9-12 Listen from here

For each question choose the correct answer A, B, or C.

9. What percentage of a human baby is made of water at birth?

A. 55% B. 65% C. 75%

10. How do we mainly loose water each day?

A. Breathing B. Urinating C. both of the above

11. What problem does a dehydrated brain have?

A. Shrinks B. Shakes C. Melts

12. What's the amount of water consumption recommended for women

A. 2.5 to 2.7 B. 2 to 2.7 C. 2.5 to 3.7

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http://mini-ielts.com/1077/listening/what-would-happen-if-you-didnt-drink-water

SECTION II: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (7 points)

PART 1: Choose the option (A,B,C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the numbered table below.

1. Our country is rich _____ natural resources.
   A. of **B.** with **C**. about **D**. in
2. The idea to _____ a visit to the local council residence was welcomed by all the visitors.
   A. pay **B**. do **C**. go **D**. walk
3. In his anxiety to make himself_____, he spoke too loudly and too slowly.
   A. understand **B**. understanding **C**. understood **D**. to understand
4. _____ for the fact that he was working abroad, he would willingly have helped with the project.
   A. If it hadn't been **B**. If it had been **C**. Had it been **D**. Hadn't it been
5. Some animals are on the _____ of becoming extinct.
   A. edge **B**. verge **C**. side **D**. tip
6. The play is very long but there are three _____
   A. intervals **B.** breaks **C**. rests **D**. naps
7. The last lecture _____ completely over my head.
   A. got **B**. went **C**. was **D.** left
8. Could I pick your _____ on the subject before the meeting?
   A. brains **B**. head **C**. intellect **D**. mind
9. I was prepared to lend my brother some money but he turned _____ my offer.
   A. back **B**. up **C.** out **D.** down
10. I _____ with the performances but I got flu the day before.
    A. might have helped **B**. would help **C**. must have helped **D**. had helped
11. The dying man's speech was so_____ that no one was able to interpret his last request.
    A. incoherent **B**. indiscreet **C**. nonchalant **D**. impotent
12. Very soon I found some other people to _____ and we began to write songs.
    A. keep up with **B**. team up with **C**. talk through with **D**. get along with
13. _____ chair the meeting.
    A. John was decided to **B.** It was decided that John should
    C. There was decided that John should **D**. John had been decided to
14. I thought about the problem but I couldn't _____ a solution.
    A. come in for **B**. come across **C**. come up with **D**. come out
15. _____, they slept soundly.
    A. Hot though was the night air **B**. Hot though the night air was
    C. Hot as was the night air **D**. Hot although the night air was

PART 2: ***Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers in the numbered table below.***

Is your school just as you wanted (**0**)___*it*____ to be? Or are there things you and your classmates (**1**) _____ change, given the opportunity? This is your chance to express your ideas about (**2**) _____ the ideal school is like. Our competition is open to (**3**) _____ student between the ages of twelve and eighteen. You can enter (**4**) _____ an individual or your whole class can work together on a team entry. Your entry can take any form – a piece of writing, a picture, or even architectural plans. It is completely (**5**) _____ to you. What we are looking for is evidence (**6**) _____ originality, imagination and, above (**7**) _____, the genuine views of young people.

By (**8**) _____ part in this, you will help in a study being carried out at a leading university. All work entered (**9**) _____ the competition will be kept at the university and used in research. Entries cannot be returned (**10**) _____ of this. But it also means that, even (**11**) _____ you do not win, your views will still be heard and will remain for future educationalists to study.

Entries must reach us no (**12**) _____ than Friday 30 April. Winners will receive valuable prizes of computer equipment and software for their schools.

PART 3: ***Read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (√). If the line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line. There are two examples at the beginning.***

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0	Congratulations on winning of the tennis championship! You must be	**of**
00	very pleased, especially since the prize is quite a lot of money.	√
1	What are you going to spend it on? You could even buy a new car	**1**
2	with all that money! You should have be in great shape after all the	**2**
3	training you have been doing. It must be so very hard work, practising	**3**
4	all those hours for every day but it is worth it in the end, isn't it?	**4**
5	Perhaps you are thinking of going on holiday so that you can have	**5**
6	a break from tennis and relax. Can you tell me exactly what is kind of	**6**
7	tennis racket you chose for the competition? If I would get the same,	**7**
8	it might help me to improve my game. Anyway, congratulations on	**8**
9	your great victory! I'm still studying English every single day and the	**9**
10	course has three months to go. I have moved house, as if you can see	**10**
11	from my new address. Make sure you reply back to the right address!	**11**
12	Your last letter went to my old address, but it wasn't by your fault	**12**
13	because I hadn't told anyone who I had moved then. Did you know	**13**
14	that I have had a job for the last three weeks? I work in a restaurant	**14**
15	four evenings a week. I like it, but I don't arrive at home until one	**15**
16	o'clock in the morning, which is a bit inconvenient.	**16**

PART 4: ***Supply the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets to complete the passage. Write your answers in the numbered table below. (0) has been done as an example.***

18,000 years ago, much of Europe (0) __lay_____(**lie**) (1)_____(**bury**) beneath vast sheets of ice, hundreds of metres thick. Ever since this astonishing fact (2)_____(**discover**) in the last century, scientists (3) _____(**speculate**) on the nature of the Ice Age climate, and the circumstances that brought it to an end.

More recently, people (4) _____(**wonder**) if climatic changes could (5)_____(**take**) place in our own time. During the early 1970s there (6)_____(**be**) disastrous droughts in Africa, and frequent failures of Indian monsoon. In 1976, Europe sweltered in the hottest summer for over a century, and (7)_____(**experience**) one of the worst droughts since records began. Could such events as these be symptoms of a worldwide climatic shift?

Even small changes in climate that (8)_____(**occur**) from time to time can have a highly damaging effect on agriculture. With food reserves now (9)_____ (**stand**) at only a few per cent of annual production, the world is extremely vulnerable to adverse shifts in climate. It is therefore vitally important for us _____(**understand**) how climate changes take place.

PART 5: ***Think of ONE WORD only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Write your answers in the numbered table below. (0) has been done as an example.***

0. She screamed for _____ and luckily someone heard her.
Thanks for all your _____ through such a difficult time.
Practical _____ is offered through our accommodation service to new students.

1. I get off at the next _____.
The referee was forced to _____ the game because of heavy snow.
Work has temporarily come to a _____ while the funding in reviewed.

2. Keep your _____ on your work.
Do you have anyone in _____ for this job?
Don't _____ her. She didn't mean what she said.

3. There is a little gift _____ around the corner.
I do a weekly _____ at the supermarket.
He didn't expect his own mother to _____ him to the police.

4. Everyone wished her the best of _____ at university and hoped she would enjoyed it.
Jenny won the competition at her first attempt – perhaps it was beginner's _____!
There is no such thing as _____, we are capable of creating our own good fortune.

5. Politicians can abuse their position of _____ .
The _____ supply to our house was cut because of roadwork.
I'm afraid I do not have the _____ to authorize this change.

6. Few people could have predicted the huge impact of information _____ .
No matter how advanced _____ becomes, machine will never be able to think like humans.

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It's a waste of time for humans to do tasks that modern _____ can do.

7. She was struck by the sudden _____ that he might already have left.
He dived in after her without a second _____.
It was once _____ that the sun traveled around the earth.

8. Governments should give as much foreign _____ as possible to poorer countries.
In certain circumstances, emergency _____ in the form of money should be sent immediately.
The most successful long-term _____ programmes encourage self-help.

PART 6: ***For questions from 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Write your answers in the numbered table below. There is an example at the beginning (0).***

Before going to an interview, it is (**0**)_____ to go through a mock interview.	**ADVISE**
This will give you the opportunity to try out your technique and answers live. It is also a chance to receive feedback that is (**1**)_____ in guiding you towards	**BENEFIT**
improving your interview style and general (**2**) _____ Just one mock interview	**PRESENT**
will result in a (**3**)_____ improvement in your interview skill. Why? For the	**NOTICE**
same reason that a (**4**) _____ doesn't exist while it is still on paper or floating	**SPEAK**
in your head. It only exists when you give it (**5**)_____ The first time you give it	**ORAL**
in front of an audience, it will come out nothing like the one you prepared.	
It is the same with being interviewed. It is not enough to look at a question and say, 'Yeah, I know the answer to that one.' You need to practise your answer live; this is	
not the time to talk to yourself in front of a mirror. Seek out a (**6**) _____ and	**PROFESSION**
have the session videotaped. Then you will have two opinions – the interview's and	
your own. You will find you get a completely different (**7**)_____ when listening	**IMPRESS**
to yourself than when you are watching yourself saying something. Just as your	
voice always sounds different on tape, so do your (**8**) _____. You will be glad the	**RESPOND**
image is captured on tape and not in a potential employer's mind. For maximum	
effect, you should (**9**)_____ your answers and go through a second mock	**VISIT**
interview. This should help with any (**10**)_____ and give you more confidence	
for the real interview.	**EASE**

SECTION III: READING (4 points)

PART 1: ***Read the article below and decide which answer (A,B,C or D) best fits each gap. Write your answers in the numbered table below. There is an example at the beginning (0).***

Students and jobseekers keen to get onto the course or into the workplace of their (**0**)_____ hope that voluntary work will help them (**1**)_____ from the crowd. This chance to (**2**)_____ experience – personally and professionally – is (**3**)_____ on the wish-list of young people.

A survey carried out last year revealed that young and old (**4**)_____ said volunteering had improved their lives, particularly those (**5**)_____in conservation or heritage work.

Businesses recognise its importance and get to (**6**)_____their profile in the community, while staff get a break from their daily routine to develop 'soft skill', (**7**)_____initiative and decision-making. One volunteering organisation is (**8**)_____ another survey to find out if volunteering does make a difference in the workplace, or if it is something businesses do simply to improve their (**9**)_____ .

Not (**10**)_____are business-sponsored placements becoming more common, the government is also investing money and aiming to (**11**) _____volunteers. The push is clearly on to make volunteering as attractive as possible to everyone. And the more people who participate, the more the act fulfils its (**12**) _____of making the world a better place.

0. **A.** alternative	**B.** choice	**C.** option	**D.** election
1. **A.** stand out	**B.** lift out	**C.** pick out	**D.** point out
2. **A.** win	**B.** achieve	**C.** collect	**D.** gain
3. **A.** extreme	**B.** high	**C.** sharp	**D.** strong
4. **A.** similar	**B.** the same	**C.** alike	**D.** too
5. **A.** committed	**B.** associate	**C.** connected	**D.** involved
6. **A.** raise	**B.** increase	**C.** arouse	**D.** motivate
7. **A.** such	**B.** such as	**C.** such like	**D.** such and such
8. **A.** governing	**B.** guiding	**C.** conducting	**D.** directing
9. **A.** representation	**B.** look	**C.** image	**D.** figure
10. **A.** only	**B.** just	**C.** merely	**D.** simply

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11. **A**. claim	**B**. recruit	**C**. bring	**D**. enter
12. **A**. aim	**B**. direction	**C**. mark	**D**. design

PART 2: ***Look at the sentences below about a hotel. Read the text to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write C. If it is incorrect, write I.***
Write your answers in the numbered table below.

1. During the 1980s, few tourists used to go to the Arctic in summer.
2. People came in large numbers to Jukkasjärvi to see the Arctic Hall.
3. The artist encouraged people to sleep in the Arctic Hall.
4. Each winter, guests come and sleep in the hotel before it is finished.
5. Progress when building the hotel is influenced by the weather.
6. The temperature inside the hotel changes according to the temperature outside.
7. Some clothes are provided by the hotel.
8. Guests should buy boots which fit as tightly as possible.
9. Items ordered through the ICEHOTEL shop will be delivered to your home.
10. It is possible to take a train from the airport to the IceHotel.

THE ICEHOTEL

For many years the Arctic was a popular destination in the summer season to see the land of the midnight sun but in winter the few inhabitants had the snow and ice to themselves. By the end of the 1980s it was decided that the dark and cold winter should be seen as an advantage. In the winter of 1990 the French artist Jannot Derit was invited to have the opening of an exhibition in a specially built igloo (a building made of snow) in the little town of Jukkasjärvi on the frozen Torne River. The building, named Arctic Hall, attracted many interested visitors to the area. One night a group of foreign guests decided it would be a good idea to sleep in the Arctic Hall. The following morning the brave group were very pleased with their experience and the idea of an ice hotel was born. Today it is world famous.

As soon as winter begins, a team of snow builders, architects and artists from all over the world come to Jukkasjärvi and they make the hotel for that year. As one part is completed, it opens to visitors and overnight guests, while the other parts are still being built. The first part is completed in December and each week after that a new part opens, until January 7th when the hotel is completed. As the ICEHOTEL is built under the open sky, using the natural materials of the winter season, the finishing date depends on nature and therefore there are sometimes changes to the plan. In the spring, as the weather gets warmer, the hotel melts.

Inside the hotel, the temperature is never colder than –5 °C to –8 °C, however cold it may be outside. Winter outer clothes such as warm overalls, hats and gloves are included in the cost of guests' stay at the hotel. In addition to this, it is a good idea for guests to bring sweaters and a scarf as well as plenty of woolen socks and to choose footwear that is larger than normal to allow space for thick socks.

If you are planning to come to the hotel, you can buy warm sweaters, woolen socks and much more on the ICEHOTEL website. You can order these and the equipment you will need at the same time as you book your visit. The items will be delivered to your room when you check in.

The hotel is in the village of Jukkasjärvi, 200 km above the Arctic Circle but only 15 km from Kiruna airport and 17 km from Kiruna train station. Transport by bus can be arranged from the airport or train station to the IceHotel.

PART 3: ***Read the following passage and do the tasks below. Write your answers in the numbered table.***

The Atmosphere of Venus

Venus, also called the Morning Star and Evening Star, is the second-closest planet to the sun and the brightest object in the night sky. The planet orbits the sun every two hundred and twenty four Earth-days and is sometimes referred to as Earth's sister planet because the two share both a similar size and bulk. What is not similar, however, is Venus's atmosphere in comparison to Earth's atmosphere.

The atmosphere on Venus is much heavier and has a higher density than **that** of Earth. Venus's atmosphere also expands significantly higher than Earth's atmosphere although a thick cloud cover makes the surface of Venus nearly impossible to see unless observed through radar mapping.

While the pressure and temperature of Venus's upper atmosphere are comparable to those of Earth, the heat and pressure of the lower atmosphere are not unlike a furnace. Venus's atmosphere is very thick due to a composition consisting mainly of carbon dioxide, and a small amount of nitrogen. **If man could survive the extreme heat of Venus's surface (400 degrees Celsius), then he would have to contend with a surface pressure that is more than 90 times that of Earth.** Venus's extremely high temperature is thanks to the greenhouse effect caused by such a large amount of carbon dioxide. The greenhouse effect is a process by which the sun's infrared radiation is more readily absorbed by the atmosphere. Just like in a real greenhouse used to grow plants years round, the proliferation of carbon dioxide traps radiation and warms Venus's atmosphere. Due to this phenomenon, Venus boasts a higher atmospheric temperature than Mercury, even though Venus is twice the distance from the sun.

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However, scientists postulate that Venus's atmosphere was not always so hot. **[A]** Studies show that large bodies of water were once on Venus's surface but that eventually evaporation of all the water caused the runaway greenhouse effect which regulates the planet today. **[B]** Thus Venus has become a critical study for today's scientists, as human being are only beginning to struggle with the early stages of the greenhouse effect. **[C]** Our problems do not stem from evaporated water supplies but from a **propagation** of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases due to industrial and automobile emissions. **[D]**

Another interesting characteristic to note regarding Venus's atmosphere is that its daytime temperatures and nighttime temperatures are not that far removed from each other. This is due to the thermal inertia, the ability of a substance to store heat despite changing temperatures and the transfer of heat by Venus's strong winds. Although winds on the surface of Venus move slowly in comparison with Earth's winds, Venus's air is so dense that a slow-moving there can move large obstructions and even skip stones along the planet's surface.

In 1966, humankind made its first attempt at sending a recording instrument into Venus's atmosphere. The Venera 3 probe did collide with Venus surface; however, the abrupt impact caused its communication system to fail, and it was unable to send and feedback. In 1967, Venera 4 successfully enter Venus's atmosphere and was able to take many readings, one of which recorded that Venus's atmosphere was between ninety and ninety-five percent carbon dioxide. Subsequent Venera probes were sent into Venus's atmosphere, but most of them succumbed to the crushing air pressure.

Questions 1-7: ***Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the passage.***

1. According to paragraph 1, Venus is named the Morning Star and Evening Star because
   - **A**. it is very bright
   - **B**. it is close to the sun
   - **C**. it can be seen from evening till morning
   - **D**. it is used to find the direction by sailors
2. The word ***that*** in paragraph 2 refers to
   - **A**. size **B**. bulk **C**. atmosphere **D**. density
3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the bold sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
   - **A**. Earth experiences greater surface pressure than Venus.
   - **B**. If a man could survive its surface pressure.
   - **C**. The surface pressure and heat of Venus are much greater than those on Earth.
   - **D**. Venus's surface temperature and pressure make it uninhabitable by humans.
4. According to paragraph 3, the greenhouse effect on Venus is owed to
   - **A**. the small amounts of nitrogen
   - **B**. the rapid increasing amounts of carbon dioxide
   - **C**. growing plants
   - **D**. the high atmospheric temperatures
5. In paragraph 4, the author of the passage implies that Earth
   - **A**. might suffer the same greenhouse effect as Venus
   - **B**. once had an atmosphere similar to Venus's
   - **C**. has bodies of water similar to those on Venus today
   - **D**. is experiencing a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions
6. Look at the four blanks […] in paragraph 4 that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

   Although the causes are different, the ramifications are the same.

   Where would the sentence best fit?
7. The word ***propagation*** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
   - **A**. generation **B**. elimination **C**. evaporation **D**. desecration

Question 8: ***Complete the brief summary of the passage by selecting the THREE answer choices that express important ideas in the passage. The introductory sentence for the summary is provided bellowed.***

Scientists look at Venus to predict Earth's future.

- •.....
- •.....
- •.....

Answer Choices

A. Venus once had large bodies of water that elaborated and cause a rapid increase in carbon dioxide.

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B. Earth's wind has a greater velocity than Venus's because the air movement on Venus is denser and can even more large obstructions.
C. Spaceships landing on Venus, though often crushed by Venus's atmosphere, have revealed much about its carbon dioxide filled atmosphere.
D. If man could survive the hot temperature of Venus, then he would have to contend with the great surface pressure.
E. The first space probe of Venus was made in 1966.
F. Scientists are concerned that conditions on Earth that propagate significant quantities of carbon dioxide will produce a greenhouse effects similar to Venus's.

PART 4: ***You are going to read a magazine article about learning how to fly a plane. Eight paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from paragraphs A-I the one that fits each gap (1-8). There is one extra paragraph that you do not need to use. Write your answers in the numbered table below.***

Learning to Fly

I had been testing cars and motorcycles for over twenty years. I couldn't take any more. It wasn't terribly exciting and, in any case, new cars were beginning to look identical and drive similarly. What I needed was a new challenge.

1	

Unfortunately, I wore glasses. The Royal Air Force wouldn't consider anyone for pilot training unless they had perfect eyesight. Halfway through an aptitude test, they realised that my eyes were far from perfect. I didn't stand a chance.

2	

It was an obvious choice. It's just twenty minutes' drive from my home. It's very quiet, too, so the £90 per hour for the training is spent flying in the air, not waiting on the ground for other planes to take off.

3	

It took me a whole year to get my private pilot's license. It started well, with my first solo flight coming after just seven hours. Then came all the studying, the exams, the hard work. I never thought I'd get to the end of it.

4	

Then came last winter and the end of the course was in sight. For weeks, the weather was so terrible that for most of the time it was impossible to fly. Strong winds, heavy rain and even snow and ice made flying conditions extremely hazardous.

5	

But finally the first of three practical exams arrived – the navigation test. The examiner sets you a course that you have to plan according to the weather, and then fly with him sitting beside you.

6	

I passed this test, but I don't know how. The second test involves flying cross-country to two other airports, which you can choose, and landing at both. The important thing is to give the right messages to the air-traffic control people and understand their replies.

7	

After this alarming episode, the exercises in the flight-handling test were simple. As we complete the sixth exercise, the examiner suddenly turned to me and said, 'Congratulations – you've passed!'

8	

I wasn't sure why, because we usually land as slowly as possible. Then I turned round and realised straight away: we were being followed by a British Airways jumbo jet!

A. A week which we had set aside for finishing the course came and went with no possibility of getting in the air at all. And besides the problems with the weather, my second son was born, and that made it even more difficult to find the time for lessons and studying.
B. But the real reason I chose this club was that a friend of mine, Andrew Wilkins, is the chief instructor there. He impressed me by taking me out for a free flight just so that I could see what it was like.
C. Unfortunately, I got myself lost this time and flew too far east. I completely missed the first airport. However, I flew over a car factory I recognised and managed to get back on course.
D. Along the way, he'll take the controls and fly off course, just to get you lost. Then he'll hand back the control to you and expect you to find your way home.
E. One day I was asked by an air-traffic controller if I could see another aircraft ahead. I said yes, and immediately it disappeared into a cloud. I just didn't know what to do.
F. At the time, taking private lessons to learn how to fly was financially beyond me. So I had to delay my plans to become a pilot for quite a while. It was twenty years, in fact, before I finally enrolled at a flying club in Hertfordshire.

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G. Since getting my pilot's license, I've been out flying a few times. The highlight so far was flying up to Birmingham International Airport for a motor show with Andrew beside me. As we approached the way, the air-traffic controller came on the radio asking for as much speed as our little plane could manage.
H. For months, my head was always in a book and my head hurt from all the facts, figures and flying instructions.
I. This feeling of needing a change coincided with my 40th birthday, which started me thinking about what I'd been doing all those years. When I left school all I had really wanted to do was fly.

SECTION 4: WRITING (6 points)

PART 1: ***Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentences printed before it.***

1. Return the product to the shop if you have any complaints about it.
→ Should _____
2. It's almost nine months since I stopped subscribing to that magazine.
→ I cancelled _____
3. Her success went beyond her expectation.
→ Never _____
4. His fondness for the game increased with his proficiency.
→ The more _____
5. They will not announce the findings until next week.
→ No announcement _____
6. Both of the lifts were out of order.
→ Neither _____
7. Simon hadn't expected that he would feel so weak after the operation.
→ The operation left _____

PART 2: ***Finish each of the following sentences so that it has a similar meaning to the sentences printed before it, using the word given. DON'T CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must use between three and five words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0).***

0. You must do exactly what the manager tells you. (**CARRY**)
→ You must ***carry out the manager's*** instructions exactly.
1. I would like to be able to speak French. (**HAD**)
→I wish _____ speak French.
2. It was raining cats and dogs. **(TORRENTS)**
→ The rain was _____
3. The two theories appear to be completely different. **(COMMON)**
→The two theories _____
4. It was wrong of you to borrow my book without asking. (**HAVE**)
→ You _____ before you borrowed my book.
5. When I was younger, this record was one of my favourites. **(FAVOURITE)**
→ This record used _____ mine when I was younger.
6. My sister finds commuting every day annoying. (**PUT**)
→ It's difficult for my sister _____ every day.
7. The police arrived as the thieves were committing the crime. (**RED-HANDED**)
→The police _____
8. The Mediterranean is warm, whereas the North Sea is much colder. (**NOTHING**)
→ The North Sea is _____ the Mediterranean.

PART 3: ***In class, you have been discussing the statement 'Old people should be looked after by members of their family or it is better for them to live in nursing-home'. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay expressing your own opinion.***
Write your essay in 250-300 words.

……
……
……
……

---The End-

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