CLOZE TEST II

Acupuncture is a Chinese method of _____ (1) by inserting needles into certain parts of the body. The idea is that this restores the natural balance of energy, _____ (2) is disturbed when a person is ill. The origins of this therapy have been traced back over five thousand years, but it only began _____ (3) in the West in the 1970s.

In 1971, James Reston, a well-known journalist from _____ (4) New York Times, was visiting China when he developed appendicitis. He was operated on in a hospital in Peking. In that hospital, doctors _____ (5) acupuncture to relieve his pain. Reston was surprised when he realised how _____ (6), and wrote _____(7) it in an article for the newspaper. Soon afterwards, Chairman Mao Tse-tung invited a group of Western doctors to China _____ (8) that acupuncture worked. These doctors _____ (9) by television crews, and soon viewers in the West _____ (10) to watch these operations on TV. People were surprised when they saw patients with acupuncture needles sticking out of their bodies and feeling _____ (11) pain.

The Western experts were a _____ (12) embarrassed because before that they _____ (13) the idea that patients could be treated with needles. But now they were forced _____ (14) that it actually worked, and acupuncture became a popular form of therapy.

1.	a) to cure	b) cure	c) curing	d) cured
2.	a) that	b) -	c) where	d) which
3.	a) to be accepted	b) accepting	c) to accept	d) accepted
4.	a) the	b) a	c) some	d) -
5.	a) were used	b) have used	c) used	d) were using
6.	a) was it influential	b) it was influential	c) influential was it	d) influential it was
7.	a) to	b) in	c) for	d) about
8.	a) to show to	b) showing to	c) to show	d) showing
9.	a) who were accompanied	b)were accompanied	c) accompanied	d)who accompanied
10.	a) were used	b) had	c) could	d) were able
11.	a) any	b) none	c) no	d) not
12.	a) little	b) lot of	c) very	d) quite
13.	a) haven't believed	b) hadn't believed	c) weren't believed	d) wouldn't believe
14.	a) having admitted	b) to admit	c) admitting	d) to be admitting

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PASSAGE II

Being an Au pair

The idea of working as an 'au pair', with full board and pocket money in return for help in the home, has been welcomed by thousands of girls coming from countries outside Britain. Many of them want to practise the English they have learned at school but cannot afford to live away from home without some kind of work to provide them with at least the necessities of life.

The aim of practising the language may be weaker in some girls than the desire to enjoy the freedom of being away from home and the excitement of living in a big city like London. The idea of working seriously for their living may be unattractive and for this reason, some girls working as au pairs may cause problems such as coming home late at night or complaining when asked to do anything. Such girls cannot be trusted to do the simplest things properly. They also give little attention to their studies and get into various kinds of trouble which make many employers hesitate about taking a second au pair into their home.

But the faults are not all on one side and many au pair girls also have good cause for complaint, some of them becoming depressed and unhappy as a result. Unfortunately, far too few girls, who are attracted by the idea of earning their living in another land, are prepared for the various difficulties that may await them.

It is essential that any girl who takes a post of this kind should be at least 18 years old, and be sensible, practical and well able to look after herself. Wherever possible she should go to a family she knows something about, possibly from a friend who has already worked with them. In any case, she should make sure she has from her employer a letter stating clearly her terms of employment: exactly what she is expected to do, how long she will be expected to work each week and her free days and half-days for attending language classes. She should be promised a single room of a satisfactory standard and she will want to eat with the family to have the opportunity of practising the language with them. Her earnings will not be high, but she must know exactly what they will be and when they will be paid. Her employer will probably pay her return travel **expenses**, if the girl is prepared to stay with the same family all the time.

Two other pieces of advice are important. A girl should keep with her travellers' cheques of a **sufficient** value to pay for her journey home in case it becomes necessary to go back urgently. In addition she should know the addresses of one or two organisations which can give help and advice if there are problems. Several of these organisations exist in London and other large centres.

1. An au pair gets _____ in return for her help.

a) everything she'll need including a high salary
b) a job in a language school
c) a luxurious room and pocket money
d) somewhere to stay, meals and some money

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2. Many girls would like to become au pairs because _____.

a) they want to improve their English
b) the income is good in that job
c) they love children a lot
d) they want to supply their living on their own

3. Some employers complain about their au pair girls' _____.

a) leaving without warning
b) inability to learn English
c) lack of responsibility
d) dissatisfaction with pay and conditions

4. Apart from being able to do housework and take care of children, an intending au pair should have _____.

a) a desire to work really hard
b) a degree in education
c) an interest in cultural activities
d) an ability to face unexpected difficulties

5. An intending au pair girl should make sure she has a letter from her employer which explains _____.

a) local opportunities for studying English
b) opportunities for conversation with the family
c) her duties and responsibilities
d) her daily hours of language courses

6. An au pair girl should have travellers' cheques available _____.

a) to provide for her return home in case of need
b) in case she doesn't know any au pair organisations
c) in case she wants to travel around Britain
d) to have some form of money that cannot be stolen

7. In line 27 "expense" means _____.

a) salary b) option c) cost d) duty

8. In line 30 "sufficient" means _____.

a) enough b) little c) a lot d) high

9. In line 16 "their" refers to _____.

a) too few girls' b) the faults' c) the various difficulties' d) many employers'

10. In line 26 "they" refers to _____.

a) the family b) language classes c) her free days d) her earnings

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Vocabulary Part II

11. My parents are going on a holiday for two weeks. In their _____ I'm responsible for our cats and house.

a) convenience b) excursion c) occupation d) absence

12. The guest list for the wedding ceremony _____ all of our relatives and friends. I hope we haven't left out anybody.

a) includes b) attends c) remains d) responses

13. They decided to prepare a/an _____ for the coming year to see how much money they have and how to spend it.

a) payment b) expense c) budget d) interest

14. Deborah Winger's concert was a total _____. The organisation was bad and her stage performance was awful.

a) relief b) reduction c) deterrence d) failure

15. It's a _____ of time trying to persuade Jim to join our trip; he hates travelling.

a) waste b) lack c) loss d) misuse

16. The boss told the staff that they had financial problems and they had to _____.

a) economy b) economical c) economic d) economise

17. Mrs. Collin _____ the table for dinner in a hurry as there was little time for the guests to arrive.

a) laid b) lay c) lain d) lied

18. A qualified optician has to _____ your eyes before you can get a driving licence.

a) treat b) heal c) examine d) operate

19. The shirt I gave to my father on Fathers' Day did not _____ him so we had to exchange it with a larger size.

a) match b) fit c) suit d) go with

20. Ricardo was _____ of himself because he was late to the conference in which he was the first presenter.

a) hilarious b) arrogant c) ashamed d) cruel

21. Most European critics considered his paintings _____ but, suprisingly, he gained incredible fame after he moved to America.

a) illegible b) unconscious c) illegal d) worthless

22. It is an old Hawaiian _____ to welcome the foreign visitors with flowers.

a) agriculture b) custom c) promotion d) reaction

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