

TEST 35

0 A sigh B yawn C cough D sneeze

0	A	B	C	D
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HELEN AND MARTIN

With a thoughtful (0), Helen turned away from the window and walked back to her favourite armchair. (1) her brother never arrive? For a brief moment, she wondered if she really cared that much.

Over the years Helen had given (2) waiting for Martin to take an interest in her. Her feelings for him had gradually (3) until now, as she sat waiting for him, she experienced no more than a sister's (4) to see what had (5) of her brother.

Almost without (6), Martin had lost his job with a busy publishing company after spending the last eight years in New York as a key figure in the US office. Somehow the two of them hadn't (7) to keep in touch and, left alone, Helen had slowly found her (8) in her own judgement growing. (9) the wishes of her parents, she had left university halfway (10) her course and now, to the astonishment of the whole family, she was (11) a fast-growing reputation in the pages of respected art magazines and was actually earning enough to live (12) from her paintings.

Of course, she (13) no pleasure in Martin's sudden misfortune, but she couldn't (14) looking forward to her brother's arrival with (15) satisfaction at what she had achieved.

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|----|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A Could | B Should | C Would | D Ought |
| 2 | A in | B up | C out | D away |
| 3 | A depressed | B weakened | C lowered | D fainted |
| 4 | A wonder | B idea | C curiosity | D regard |
| 5 | A become | B developed | C arisen | D changed |
| 6 | A caution | B warning | C advice | D signal |
| 7 | A minded | B concerned | C worried | D bothered |
| 8 | A dependence | B confidence | C certainty | D courage |
| 9 | A Ignoring | B Omitting | C Avoiding | D Preventing |
| 10 | A along | B down | C through | D across |
| 11 | A gaining | B reaching | C starting | D opening |
| 12 | A for | B by | C with | D on |
| 13 | A made | B took | C drew | D formed |
| 14 | A help | B miss | C fail | D drop |
| 15 | A soft | B fine | C quiet | D still |

TEST 36

Example:

0 A descends B falls C drops D jumps

0	A	B	C	D
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ANGER ON THE ROADS

The anger that (0) on people when they get behind the steering wheel of a car used to be (1) as a joke. But the laughter is getting noticeably quieter (2) that the problem has become increasingly widespread.

(3) in a traffic jam, with family cars inching their (4) past, the driver of a fast sports car begins to lose his temper. (5) the capabilities of his car, there is nothing he can do. The (6) is anger.

Many people live in (7) of losing control. This is true of many situations but driving is a good example. People think that the car might not start, it might break (8), or someone might run into it. Before anything even happens, people have worked themselves up into a (9) of anxiety. And when something does happen, they're (10) to explode. In fact, it's their very anxiety about losing control that (11) them lose control.

This isn't to (12) that all offenders have psychological problems or drive powerful sports cars. In fact, most of them are (13) ordinary human beings who have no history of violence. There is (14) something deep in our nature that (15) when we start up a car engine.

TEST 35

Example:

0	<i>outer</i>	0
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LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS

Humans have long been fascinated by (0) space, and have wondered if there are intelligent life-forms (56), which we might be able to contact. (57), we've all seen space creatures on our TV and cinema screens, but 'aliens' like these owe more to the (58) of using human (59) to play the parts than to any real form of (60) investigation.

OUT
ELSE
NATURE
CONVENIENT
ACT
SCIENCE

However, many serious space (61) are now beginning to turn their attention to the question of what alien life might (62) look like. One early result is *Arnold the Alien*, (63) by biologist, Dougal Dixon. This strange being, (64) humans, has its eyes, ears and limbs in groups of three instead of pairs but, despite its odd (65), its behaviour is not very different from our own.

RESEARCH
ACTUAL
DESIGN
LIKE
APPEAR

TEST 36

Example:

0	<i>imperfect</i>	0
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JOB INTERVIEWS

Interviews are an (0) method of choosing the best people for jobs, yet human (56) like to examine each other in this way. One of the many problems of (57) as it is commonly practised is that the forms filled in by (58) often fail to show people as they really are. This means that you can follow all the best (59) when completing your form and still find that you are (60) at the next stage – the interview. (61) , In the rare cases where interviews are automatic, a candidate with an (62) form may do surprisingly well.

Of course, your form needs to show that you have (63) in your (64) to do the job, but don't try to turn yourself into someone else – a person you have to pretend to be at the interview. Realism and (65) are definitely the best approach.

PERFECT
BE
SELECT
APPLY
ADVISE
SUCCESS
SIMILAR
ADEQUATE

CONFIDENT
ABLE
HONEST

TEST 37

Example:

0	existence	0
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THE HISTORY OF TOYS

When did the first toys come into (0) and what led to their (56) ? Did they represent an attempt by adults to make children happy, or did they arise from the various playful (57) of children themselves? As everyone knows, the young (58) copy the (59) of their elders, and, in their play, they often adopt objects used by adults for entirely different purposes. These objects (60) the child's (61) and lead to games in which everyday articles often play unusual and (62) roles.

It is rather surprising that for an (63) of the origin of toys, we cannot turn to folk stories. However, no traditional tale (64) to the origin of toys exists, and so our (65) is restricted to archaeological study and limited evidence from documents.

EXIST
DEVELOP
ACTIVE
FREQUENT
BEHAVE
COURAGE
IMAGINE
EXPECT

EXPLAIN
RELATE
KNOW

TEST 37

0 A ever B once C only D never

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

FAMILY HISTORY

In an age when technology is developing faster than (0) before, many people are being (1) to the idea of looking back into the past. One way they can do this is by investigating their own family history. They can try to (2) out more about where their families came from and what they did. This is now a fast-growing hobby, especially in countries with a (3) short history, like Australia and the United States.

It is (4) thing to spend some time (5) through a book on family history and to take the (6) to investigate your own family's past. It is (7) another to carry out the research work successfully. It is easy to set about it in a disorganised way and (8) yourself many problems which could have been (9) with a little forward planning.

If your own family stories tell you that you are (10) with a famous character, whether hero or criminal, do not let this idea take over your research. Just (11) it as an interesting possibility. A simple system (12) collecting and storing your information will be adequate to start with; a more complex one may only get in your (13) The most important thing, though, is to (14) started. Who knows what you (15) find?

1	A pushed	B attracted	C fetched	D brought
2	A lay	B make	C put	D find
3	A fairly	B greatly	C mostly	D widely
4	A a	B one	C no	D some
5	A seeing	B moving	C going	D living
6	A idea	B plan	C purpose	D decision
7	A quite	B just	C more	D even
8	A produce	B cause	C build	D create
9	A missed	B lost	C avoided	D escaped
10	A connected	B joined	C attached	D related
11	A treat	B control	C contact	D direct
12	A with	B by	C for	D through
13	A track	B path	C road	D way
14	A get	B appear	C be	D feel
15	A should	B might	C ought	D must