

TEST 53

Example: 0 *fascination*

THE WILD WEST

In the USA, people have a (0) *fascination* for everything connected with the 'wild west' of the cowboy era. This has led to (56) activities which are of interest to (57) who are travelling around the western states. There are (58) of wild west painting, concerts of cowboy music and, most (59) of all, live rodeo shows to watch.

FASCINATE
VARY
TOUR
EXHIBIT
EXCITE

Rodeos, where cowboys take part in horse-riding (60) for big money prizes, are (61) popular. There are 739 each year, held in giant (62) arenas as well as open-air show grounds across the west. Most of the riders are professional (63), but most of the events were (64) based on the cowboys' everyday working tasks. Despite some concerns over possible (65) to horses, most people are thrilled by the display of skill and daring to be seen at a rodeo.

COMPETE
EXTREME
DOOR
PERFORM
ORIGIN
CRUEL

TEST 54

Example:

0	flightless
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Penguins are (0) *flightless* birds which live south of the Equator. As their legs are short, they (56) stand upright and walk when they are on land. When they find it (57) to travel at greater speed, they often drop on to their stomachs and slide along. But it is at sea, (58) when diving, that penguins really move fast, the (59) of their streamlined bodies allowing them to reach a (60) of up to 265 metres in some cases.

FLIGHT
USUAL
NEED

SPECIAL
WEIGH
DEEP

The sixteen species of penguin tend to look rather (61) with black or dark blue backs and white fronts. But (62) in size and head patterns allow them to be (63) The fact that a number of species spend their whole life in Antarctica where there is little (64) from the world's least (65) weather conditions, makes their continued survival one of the wonders of the nature.

LIKE
VARY
IDENTIFY

PROTECT
WELCOME

TEST 55

Example:

0	exciting
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Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

ABORIGINAL STORIES

Australian Aborigines are famous for their (0) *exciting* stories, which are read not from a text but from their (56) These (57) stories form the body of Aboriginal culture and (58) , which make up their unique world view.

The stories, which are often very (59) , are told by pointing out and walking along large tracks of land; it can be said, therefore, that the (60) of Aborigines are lived out as if in a giant natural storybook. It is also (61) that Aboriginal land has a strange way of creating its own (62)

When they talk about a place of (63) Aborigines say that the land has a *gi* that either likes you or makes you feel disturbed and (64) In fact, if you sit under a tree there is a (65) that it is watching you, listening to you and that it may even talk to you.

EXCITE
SURROUND
TRADITION
KNOW

THEATRE

LIFE
BELIEF
PERSONAL

IMPORTANT

COMFORT
POSSIBLE

TEST 53

0 A origin B age C spring D growth

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

MUSIC

Nobody knows for certain what the (0) of music was. Music is certainly older than poetry and painting but as early man had no way of (1) it, we can only (2) what it sounded like. Watching a child (3) on a drum with its hands or a (4) of wood, it is easy to see that this is the simplest of instruments. It does not (5) much effort to produce a rhythm on it.

Wall paintings show what some of the first instruments (6) like. Early civilisations had already discovered the three basic (7) of producing music: blowing into a tube, striking an object, and scraping a string. We know that western music comes from the (8) Greeks. The musical scales we use now are (9) on certain sequences of notes which the Greeks used to create a particular (10)

Until the sixteenth century, most players of instruments were (11) performers, but as music became more (12), orchestras and musical groups began to (13), This (14) about the writing of music to be played by several musicians at one time. This can certainly be (15) the birth of modern music.

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|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 A recording | B playing | C producing | D performing |
| 2 A think | B reckon | C guess | D realise |
| 3 A hitting | B knocking | C crashing | D banging |
| 4 A slice | B point | C piece | D shape |
| 5 A make | B call | C take | D do |
| 6 A looked | B appeared | C felt | D sounded |
| 7 A forms | B manners | C systems | D ways |
| 8 A ancient | B old | C aged | D antique |
| 9 A raised | B based | C established | D supported |
| 10 A spirit | B temper | C mood | D humour |
| 11 A separate | B lonely | C unique | D single |
| 12 A widespread | B enlarged | C expanded | D extended |
| 13 A turn | B appear | C spring | D be |
| 14 A produced | B affected | C caused | D brought |
| 15 A appointed | B called | C decided | D named |

TEST 54

0 A further B older C greater D more

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

TEDDY BEARS

The history of the teddy bear goes back no (0) than 1903. In that year, a cartoon (1) in an American newspaper showing President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt (2) to shoot a bear cub on a hunting expedition. Soon after this, an enterprising toy shop owner in New York made some toy bears and (3) them in his shop window with a sign that (4) 'Teddy's bear'. These bears proved to be so popular that they soon sold (5), and it wasn't long before a factory was established to (6) advantage of the great (7) for these new toys.

At about the same time, the Steiff toy factory in Germany had introduced a (8) of soft toys, made (9) mohair and wood shavings, with movable heads and limbs. (10) the popularity of teddy bears in the USA, Steiff decided to (11) making these as well and they were modelled (12) the real bears in Stuttgart zoo. It is these early Steiff bears that are now most eagerly sought (13) by collectors.

These days, teddy bears are a good investment for people who want to sell them years later at a much (14) price. However, it's obvious that most teddy bear lovers collect them for (15) rather than profit.

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|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 A remarked | B approached | C appeared | D reported |
| 2 A defending | B reversing | C denying | D refusing |
| 3 A displayed | B published | C introduced | D demonstrated |
| 4 A said | B wrote | C spoke | D named |
| 5 A out | B up | C off | D away |
| 6 A take | B find | C make | D get |
| 7 A claim | B order | C demand | D request |
| 8 A grade | B chain | C kind | D range |
| 9 A along with | B down from | C up for | D out of |
| 10 A Given | B As | C Although | D Since |
| 11 A enter | B put | C set | D begin |
| 12 A on | B at | C with | D in |
| 13 A through | B to | C after | D for |
| 14 A hotter | B harder | C heavier | D higher |
| 15 A charm | B purpose | C choice | D pleasure |

TEST 55

0 A took B made C went D left

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

THE FLYING AUNTIES

Few passengers on the British Airways flight to Hong Kong which (0) off from London Airport on Saturday 7th August, were (1) that their flight was setting a record for the company. In fact their plane was carrying 112 'unaccompanied minors' – the largest (2) of children travelling without parents or guardians ever to have flown on a (3) flight. Most of these children, aged from six (4), were returning to Hong Kong after taking three-week English (5) at various language schools as (6) an exchange scheme.

The children were not left to their own devices, (7) Airline rules say that children under twelve can only fly if accompanied (8) an adult. So, a group of three 'aunties' and one 'uncle' flew with them to (9) them entertained and (10) with any problems that might arise. They are part of a British Airways team known as the 'flying aunties'. These are BA employees who volunteer, in their own time, to (11) an escorted service for unaccompanied minors to both European and long-haul (12) Once in the air, there is a range of activities available to the youngsters (13) computer games, colouring books and soft drinks on tap. In (14), the children have the 'aunties' all to themselves – for such members of (15) do not take on other duties.

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|----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 A realised | B thought | C aware | D known |
| 2 A count | B amount | C number | D quantity |
| 3 A unique | B solo | C single | D lone |
| 4 A upwards | B forwards | C afterwards | D backwards |
| 5 A classes | B courses | C studies | D lessons |
| 6 A linked to | B long as | C part of | D along with |
| 7 A however | B although | C altogether | D moreover |
| 8 A from | B by | C with | D at |
| 9 A hold | B get | C help | D keep |
| 10 A manage | B deal | C solve | D bother |
| 11 A provide | B produce | C pretend | D present |
| 12 A departures | B routes | C destinations | D arrivals |
| 13 A regarding | B composing | C containing | D including |
| 14 A further | B addition | C extra | D plus |
| 15 A staff | B crew | C team | D group |