HIGH DAYS AND HOLIDAYS

In the UK holidays began **(0) .....** religious festival days or 'holy days'. The idea of a holiday as a 'no-work' day seems to have first **(1) .....** around five hundred years ago. In 1871 the Bank Holidays Act established **(2) .....** days when, by law, banks closed. Bank Holidays soon **(3) .....** public holidays, but by **(4) .....** , not law.

In fact, working people **(5) .....** took holidays. For many people, paid holidays remained a **(6)** ..... until the second half of the twentieth century. Instead, people enjoyed outings for the day to **(7) .....** places.

The **(8) .....** of the railways made it possible for working people and their families to go further afield on their day trips, **(9) .....** wealthy people had, for many years, taken holidays. As **(10) .....** as outings became possible for more people, **(11) .....** of them travelled to the seaside. Seaside towns started to boom. Piers were built out over the sea, funfairs opened and boat trips were **(12) .....** by local fishermen. Many of the towns that benefited from all these day trippers were near to large cities or were at the end of railway lines.

1	**A**	appeared	**B**	grown	**C**	come	**D**	arrived
2	**A**	absolute	**B**	certain	**C**	odd	**D**	possible
3	**A**	developed	**B**	happened	**C**	became	**D**	turned
4	**A**	habit	**B**	tradition	**C**	practice	**D**	desire
5	**A**	rarely	**B**	quite	**C**	gradually	**D**	ever
6	**A**	prize	**B**	comfort	**C**	reward	**D**	luxury
7	**A**	close	**B**	away	**C**	nearby	**D**	next

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8	**A**	rise	**B**	growth	**C**	increase	**D**	size
9	**A**	because	**B**	so	**C**	although	**D**	despite
10	**A**	far	**B**	soon	**C**	early	**D**	good
11	**A**	piles	**B**	rows	**C**	crowds	**D**	blocks
12	**A**	done	**B**	offered	**C**	performed	**D**	raised

Of all the revolutionary changes in our lives **(0)** ..... the past fifty years, the introduction of supermarket shopping is surely **(13)** ..... most significant. Although it is less **(14)** ..... fifty years since the first self-service store opened **(15)** ..... doors in south London, **(16)** ..... most of us nowadays the supermarket plays an important **(17)** ..... in our daily lives. **(18)** ..... fact, some people's support of a particular supermarket can be **(19)** ..... strong as their support of their favourite football club.

Layout and image are of vital importance for any supermarket. Fruit, vegetables, flowers and house-plants are usually displayed immediately inside the **(20)** ..... to the store, **(21)** ..... the fact that the majority of goods sold by a supermarket are frozen, tinned or preserved. This suggests an image **(22)** ..... freshness, healthy eating and even 'greenness'. We are led **(23)** ..... tempting displays to the basics – tea, bread, sugar, eggs – which are frequently placed well apart and **(24)** ..... the back of the store. This trick encourages us to buy overpriced products in attractive packets and boxes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Jean Pierre Bassin is an 'action cameraman' who films **(0)** ..... events like snowboarding or paragliding. His **(25)** ..... is using a video camera while skiing at high speed. His most recent **(26)** ..... was filming athletes at high altitudes. 'Everything is **(27)** ..... at this height,' he says. 'You take your **(28)** ..... out of the case and you're out of breath already. I'm **(29)** ..... fit and I managed to take some shots running alongside the athletes, but it was very hard. I had **(30)** ..... every morning and evening as well as **(31)** ..... nights.'	**DRAMA** **SPECIAL** **ASSIGN** **EXHAUST** **EQUIP** **REASON** **HEAD** **SLEEP**
Jean Pierre is relaxed about how **(32)** ..... he has become and has few plans for the future. 'I'm not really interested in **(33)** ..... and my lifestyle is of greater **(34)** ..... than what's in my bank account.'	**SUCCESS** **BUSY** **IMPORTANT**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 4

For questions **35–42**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example **(0)**.

Example:

0 The suitcase is not light enough for me to carry.

TOO

The suitcase ..... for me to carry.

The gap can be filled by the words 'is too heavy' so you write:

0	IS TOO HEAVY

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

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35 Strong winds prevented the ship from sailing.

WAS

The ship ..... strong winds.

36 Lia had not seen such beautiful flowers before.

MOST

They were ..... had seen.

37 I have finally decided to emigrate.

MIND

I have finally ..... emigrate.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

38 Can you tell me the time?

WHAT

Do ..... is?

39 Andreas doesn't like people to interrupt him when he's speaking.

OBJECTS

Andreas ..... him when he's speaking.

40 I packed warm clothes for the trip as I thought the weather might get cold.

CASE

I packed warm clothes for the trip ..... cold.

41 Monique said it was my fault that she missed her train.

BLAMED

Monique ..... train.

42 Ben found it difficult to use a computer.

HAD

Ben ..... a computer.

LIVEWORKSHEETS