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In the US, industries that generate hazardous wastes want to dispose of them as cheaply as possible. Private companies hired to dispose of this waste compete with each other to offer the lowest prices to these industries. The government does not get involved, beyond setting minimum safety standards.

Unfortunately, the (1) of companies that generate and dispose of waste is to save money, (2) to guarantee safety. These companies usually send waste to landfills because this is cheaper than recycling or incineration. Disposal firms who want to increase their business must cut corners to lower costs and (3) customers. At the same time, relatively (4) is done to reduce the volume of waste generated, because disposal costs (5) relatively modest.

Things are different in Denmark. There the government (6) in the waste disposal process beginning (7) the front end. Together with industry, the government formed a corporation to establish and (8) waste disposal facilities. This company, called Kommunichem, has a (9) on waste disposal. Generators of hazardous waste (10) ship their waste to one of Kommunichem's disposal facilities. In this system, there is no price competition in the waste disposal business.

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|----|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | A solution | B license | C importance | D goal |
| 2 | A not | B just | C besides | D something |
| 3 | A survive | B efficient | C gain | D prosper |
| 4 | A more | B this | C recycling | D little |
| 5 | A still | B have | C remain | D cheap |
| 6 | A interferes | B participates | C involves | D control |
| 7 | A to | B by | C of | D at |
| 8 | A operate | B found | C prepare | D generate |
| 9 | A power | B profit | C monopoly | D responsibility |
| 10 | A help | B disposal | C take | D must |

12

A NEW SUPER HERO

Superman and Batman are no longer number one in the hearts of Californians. They have a new hero, a life-size doll weighing just over two kilos (1) Safe-T-Man (safety man). Safe-T-Man's (2) is to sit in the passenger seat of cars and travel around the motorways looking as (3) as possible, so frightening off anyone who is thinking of (4) a crime.

The idea was thought of in Los Angeles, the world capital of the motor car, where an epidemic of 'carjackings' (stealing the car with the owner inside) has (5) the cost of car insurance dramatically. Last year there were over four and a half thousand, which is a(n) (6) of a dozen a day, in the Los Angeles district (7)

The doll, which comes equipped with sunglasses and a baseball cap, goes on (8) in department stores in the US next month for \$99, although for an extra \$50 you can buy one with a built-in 'screamer' alarm.

The situation poses some interesting questions. Will it entitle the owner to use the motorway lane specially reserved for cars (9) two or more people? This idea was introduced in an attempt to (10) pollution by encouraging people to share their cars. And will Los Angeles' criminals actually be (11) by this immobile passenger?

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| 1 | A labelled | B titled | C known | D called |
| 2 | A work | B job | C business | D career |
| 3 | A actual | B real | C normal | D true |
| 4 | A making | B doing | C carrying | D committing |
| 5 | A extended | B increased | C grown | D risen |
| 6 | A average | B medium | C amount | D measure |
| 7 | A just | B alone | C only | D merely |
| 8 | A market | B stock | C purchase | D sale |
| 9 | A holding | B including | C carrying | D bringing |
| 10 | A reduce | B cut out | C improve | D give up |
| 11 | A taken in | B cheated | C persuaded | D let down |

13

THE STORY OF DR MARTENS

It's 1945. In the German town of Seeshaupt, near Munich, Dr Klaus Martens limps along the streets in (1) of his friend – engineer Dr Herbert Funck. Martens, straight from the army, has had a skiing accident in the Bavarian Alps and (2) his foot. To make walking easier while it (3), he has made himself a pair of shoes with a (4) air-cushioned sole and now he wants his friend Funck's opinion. Dr Funck is amazed by the effectiveness of his friend's (5) and the two men agree to develop and produce the shoes together.

(6) 1959 the new shoes – then named 'Dr Martens' – were selling (7) Europe, and the two men decided to find a company to produce them in Britain. After much discussion, they picked a shoe company in the village of Wollaston in Northamptonshire. On 1st April 1960 the first boot (8) off the production line.

By the late 1960s, no skinhead* was (9) dressed without a pair of Dr Martens 'cherry-reds'. But thousands of pairs of the boots were also being

bought for their practicality by factory workers and by people doing a range of outdoor jobs. Their (10) of durability, comfort and style has seen Dr Martens footwear gain acceptance by all types of people – from bankers to policemen, and rock stars to nurses. The boots (11) at the centre of every trend – through the punk rock of the 70s to the designer footwear of today and the fashions of tomorrow.

***skinhead**: young person with shaved head, or extremely short hair. Skinheads have been associated with violent behaviour.

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|----|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | A hunt | B search | C look | D chase |
| 2 | A injured | B wounded | C harmed | D spoiled |
| 3 | A cures | B heals | C treats | D relieves |
| 4 | A alone | B unique | C singular | D particular |
| 5 | A plan | B fashion | C pattern | D design |
| 6 | A Before | B Until | C By | D Till |
| 7 | A over | B across | C through | D among |
| 8 | A came | B fell | C ran | D went |
| 9 | A properly | B rightly | C truly | D accurately |
| 10 | A mixing | B connection | C combination | D variety |
| 11 | A stay | B keep | C last | D remain |

14

THE MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD

There are 4000 toys in London's Museum of Childhood, but it is not essential to be a child to enjoy it. Most of the older toys were (1) to be played with by adults.

All the toys (2) in a beautiful glass-topped building in the East End of London – but it wasn't built for them. It was opened in 1872 and displayed art, shoe-making and furniture (3) It wasn't until 1974, when the children's section had (4) enormously, that the (5) building was officially devoted to the history of childhood.

Once upon a time every toy was home-made, although by the late 1700s a huge toy industry had (6) Many home-made toys were made of metal and wood and a few of these have (7) well enough for the museum to display. It even has one of the oldest dolls' houses still (8) made in 1673. There's something for everyone, including the 18th century toy theatre and the miniature Chinese gardens, (9) tiny animals. Whichever is your favourite, each exhibit enables you to catch a (10) of the people and world it was made for.

The 35 or (11) workers at the museum take (12) care to make sure that all of the exhibits are preserved in good working (13) And (14) the 500 new toys that move in every year from all over the world – nobody has ever heard a (15) one complaining!

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1	A aimed	B proposed	C directed	D meant	4
2	A live	B settle	C situate	D inhabit	5
3	A gatherings	B collections	C groups	D assemblies	6
4	A risen	B grown	C added	D mounted	7
5	A total	B overall	C thorough	D whole	8
6	A developed	B created	C introduced	D installed	9
7	A maintained	B continued	C lasted	D remained	10
8	A being	B in reality	C in existence	D occurring	11
9	A containing	B stocking	C consisting	D enclosing	12
10	A glimpse	B look	C glance	D notice	13
11	A beyond	B so	C plus	D further	14
12	A large	B big	C great	D major	15
13	A state	B form	C circumstances	D order	
14	A connected with	B on	C as for	D about	
15	A single	B unique	C particular	D sole	

THE LONDON TO BRIGHTON CAR RUN

The first London to Brighton run took place on November 14th 1896. It was organized to celebrate the (1) of a law which made it easier for cars in Britain to be driven on the roads. Before then, the law (2) a driver and an engineer in the car and a man walking in front of the vehicle with a red flag (3) of its approach.

Since then, this annual run has become one of the most popular events on the British motoring calendar, (4) crowds of over one million lining the route. Only the (5) oldest cars, constructed during the ten years between 1895 and 1905, are allowed to (6) in it. Lovingly polished by their drivers, who are dressed in the clothing of the (7), the cars leave Hyde Park in London at 7.30 am and arrive, (8), in Brighton some three hours later.

The 60-mile run is not a race - there's an official coffee stop on the (9) and the cars are restricted to an average speed of only 30kph. The only (10) for finishing is a medal, which is awarded to everyone who (11) Brighton before 4pm. The run traditionally (12) participants from all four (13) of the world, including Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Since the youngest car is nearly a hundred years old, some of them (14) down of course. But for the owners of the 400-plus vehicles, it's simply being there that (15) the greatest pleasure.

1	A electing	B passing	C settling	D appointing	1
2	A forced	B needed	C obliged	D required	2
3	A announcing	B warning	C declaring	D forecasting	3
4	A with	B having	C including	D along	4
5	A quite	B certainly	C very	D surely	5

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|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 6 A involve | B take part | C get engaged | D include |
| 7 A while | B spell | C phase | D period |
| 8 A hopefully | B intentionally | C ambitiously | D purposely |
| 9 A direction | B way | C path | D process |
| 10 A earning | B profit | C reward | D credit |
| 11 A gets | B meets | C attains | D reaches |
| 12 A appeals | B engages | C attracts | D catches |
| 13 A edges | B tips | C limits | D corners |
| 14 A break | B fall | C run | D pull |
| 15 A lets | B fetches | C brings | D results |

16

THE HOUSE THAT TIME FORGOT

To the passer-by, number 7 Blyth Grove, in Worksop, looks just like any other fairly old house in Britain. But (1) inside and you go back into a vanished world. (2) William Straw's house is exactly as his parents left it when they died in the 1930s.

William Straw, who died in 1990, lived in the house with his brother Walter after their parents' deaths. They lived (3) a strict routine, never married and had no (4) friends. They had no social life and callers were never (5) into the house.

Their parents had a successful grocery shop and the family moved into the house in 1923, immediately spending £70 – a huge (6) in those days – on (7) redecoration. Their father died in 1932 and their mother in 1939, when William, then a history lecturer at London University, returned to Worksop. He (8) his job and set up house with Walter, who had been (9) the shop since their father's death. (10), the two cut themselves off from the rest of the world.

Nothing that their parents had owned was ever moved or (11) away. Towards the end of their lives, it seems that they became (12) of the value of what they had done, because they began to put (13) on various pictures and items of furniture, explaining where they (14) came from. Today, the house is open to the public, and visitors quickly (15) that it is the closest they are ever likely to come to time travel.

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|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A step | B stamp | C tread | D trip |
| 2 A then | B for | C from | D so |
| 3 A based on | B according to | C along with | D as from |
| 4 A close | B deep | C familiar | D warm |
| 5 A greeted | B requested | C invited | D offered |
| 6 A quantity | B wealth | C fund | D sum |
| 7 A absolute | B whole | C throughout | D total |
| 8 A gave up | B finished off | C ended with | D got out |
| 9 A leading | B commanding | C running | D conducting |

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|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|----|
| 10 A Ever since | B At the moment | C From then on | D That time | 10 |
| 11 A removed | B thrown | C done | D dismissed | 11 |
| 12 A clear | B aware | C thoughtful | D wise | 12 |
| 13 A certificates | B posters | C messages | D labels | 13 |
| 14 A originally | B at the earliest | C from the start | D sooner | 14 |
| 15 A catch | B regard | C distinguish | D realize | 15 |

17

THE LONDON TEA TRADE

The London Tea Trade Centre is on the north bank of the River Thames. It is the centre of an industry of (1) importance in the (2) lives of the British. Tea is without (3) the British national drink: every man, woman and child over ten years of age has (4) average over four cups a day or some 1500 cups annually. Some thirty per cent of the world's exports of tea makes its (5) to London. Britain is (6) the largest importer of tea in the world.

Samples of the vast amounts of tea brought into the country to (7) the national thirst go to the London Tea Trade Centre, where they are tasted by (8) professional tea tasters before being sold at each week's tea sale. It is fascinating to see them at (9) Over a hundred samples are (10) in a line on long tables. Teas are generally tasted with milk, (11) that is how the majority in Britain drink their tea. The tasters move down the line with surprising (12) , tasting each sample from a spoon and deciding what is a (13) price for each tea.

The types of tea that are popular in Britain are (14) inexpensive but they are of a very high quality. The best are delicate (15) of numerous teas from different sources and countries of origin.

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| 1 A high | B wide | C great | D large | 1 |
| 2 A common | B typical | C everyday | D usual | 2 |
| 3 A doubt | B dispute | C disbelief | D uncertainty | 3 |
| 4 A for | B by | C at | D on | 4 |
| 5 A route | B way | C direction | D journey | 5 |
| 6 A considerably | B by far | C largely | D by much | 6 |
| 7 A satisfy | B match | C answer | D serve | 7 |
| 8 A effective | B skilled | C developed | D handy | 8 |
| 9 A action | B operation | C practice | D work | 9 |
| 10 A composed | B put up | C settled | D laid out | 10 |
| 11 A out of | B since | C so | D owing to | 11 |
| 12 A speed | B hurry | C rush | D dash | 12 |
| 13 A fine | B right | C fair | D deserved | 13 |
| 14 A roughly | B comparatively | C slightly | D approximately | 14 |
| 15 A mixtures | B associations | C unions | D gatherings | 15 |

which she was desperate to visit. She decided that this would be a good (5) to achieve her ambition, so she was writing to (6) for the job. The reply (7) a long time to arrive, but eventually she received a letter asking if she (8) go for an interview in London the following week. She was so excited that she immediately (9) in touch with the school owner and agreed to attend the interview. She was determined that nothing would prevent her (10) doing what she had set out to do. A (11) days before the interview she had a very strange dream in which she (12) birth to a beautiful baby. She was a little nervous and (13) about the dream and phoned to ask me what I thought it might (14) As I knew something about dreams, I was able to assure her that it only symbolized her (15) to do well in the interview.

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|----|--------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A journey | B travel | C voyage | D trip |
| 2 | A up | B over | C into | D round |
| 3 | A notices | B posters | C advertisements | D announcements |
| 4 | A interested | B keen | C attracted | D enthusiastic |
| 5 | A path | B route | C manner | D way |
| 6 | A claim | B inquire | C request | D apply |
| 7 | A was | B took | C spent | D passed |
| 8 | A should | B would | C must | D will |
| 9 | A got | B came | C went | D became |
| 10 | A of | B from | C in | D about |
| 11 | A some | B several | C few | D little |
| 12 | A made | B had | C gave | D produced |
| 13 | A bored | B worried | C offended | D annoyed |
| 14 | A intend | B mean | C interpret | D realize |
| 15 | A desire | B request | C want | D demand |

21

In 1967, a research team from an American university (1) out to explore the Well of Sacrifice at Chichen Itza. Unfortunately, however, the water in this well was so dark that it was impossible for divers to see, so the team had to use filters to clean it.

Just as this work was about to begin, some (2) Indians told the team that the well was (3) by the spirit of a rain god. The god was (4) as Chac, and they warned the team that Chac would (5) revenge if his home was disturbed. The team listened politely but (6) these warnings and went on with their research.

..... (7) the summer, pumps and filters were used, but it wasn't until (8) months later that the water was clear enough for divers to go down into the well.

When they got (9) to work they began to discover various objects at the (10) of the well. (11) the things they brought back to the surface were human bones, and by the time they had (12), they had recovered more than 50 skeletons. This was (13) that the well had indeed been used for human sacrifice.

Perhaps it would have been better if the team had (14) to the warnings of the Indians, because within a year, several members of the team had been (15) in mysterious accidents.

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|----|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | A put | B broke | C set | D looked |
| 2 | A local | B natural | C near | D close |
| 3 | A lived | B housed | C resided | D inhabited |
| 4 | A named | B called | C told | D known |
| 5 | A have | B make | C do | D take |
| 6 | A ignored | B refused | C denied | D rejected |
| 7 | A Along | B Within | C Throughout | D Inside |
| 8 | A few | B several | C various | D any |
| 9 | A down | B through | C about | D at |
| 10 | A end | B ground | C depth | D bottom |
| 11 | A Between | A Around | C Within | D Among |
| 12 | A ended | B finished | C concluded | D achieved |
| 13 | A clear | B proof | C evident | D obvious |
| 14 | A listened | B heard | C noticed | D watched |
| 15 | A died | B wounded | C killed | D missed |

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CLIMBER WHO 'DIED' IN MONT BLANC STORM IS BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE

A climber whose heart had stopped beating in a snowstorm on Mont Blanc was revived by French doctors during a five-hour operation yesterday. Alan Haywood, 41, had set off with three friends on Saturday to climb Mont Blanc. Early on Sunday morning the (1) had set off for the summit, and although the skies were (2) at first, it soon began to snow heavily. As the storm got worse, they (3) see where they were going. They had no (4) but to dig a hole in the snow to keep the (5) in and wait for the storm to pass. They were (6) for 24 hours. During the night, Mr Haywood's body temperature began to fall, and when it dropped to below 25-C, his heart stopped beating. His friends feared the worst and thought he was (7)

The men were found the following day by the Chamonix mountain (8) team, who had been sent up the mountain to find two other climbers who had also disappeared. All six were then lifted off the mountain by helicopter and taken to Chamonix hospital, where doctors (9) to get Mr Haywood's

heart beating again (10) in time. A doctor said there was a good chance that he would (11) and explained that the effects of the extreme cold would have helped to (12) serious brain damage.

So far this year there has been a (13) number of emergencies in Chamonix. The mountains around the town have (14) 93 lives and left 726 people injured. Eleven people are still (15)

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|----|-----------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | A party | B set | C crew | D pack |
| 2 | A clean | B clear | C pure | D calm |
| 3 | A didn't manage | B couldn't | C didn't succeed | D didn't achieve |
| 4 | A possibility | B choice | C occasion | D opportunity |
| 5 | A temperature | B warmth | C fever | D hot |
| 6 | A caught | B held | C trapped | D closed |
| 7 | A die | B died | C death | D dead |
| 8 | A rescue | B release | C delivery | D repair |
| 9 | A could | B managed | C achieved | D succeeded |
| 10 | A only | B simply | C just | D merely |
| 11 | A saved | B repair | C recover | D rescue |
| 12 | A avoid | B prevent | C escape | D obstruct |
| 13 | A record | B greatest | C largest | D highest |
| 14 | A claimed | B removed | C killed | D died |
| 15 | A away | B absent | C out | D missing |

23

SETTLING IN AT OUR UNIVERSITY

The university campus is like one big village where thousands of students live, work and relax surrounded by rolling green fields. It is the centre of the student (1) in all its variety. While it is basically a place for young people, there are a (2) of family flats and children are never far away. People come to live here from all over the world, so members of different cultures and speakers of different languages live (3) door to each other. One house has had special structural (4) to make it suitable for students with disabilities. Most first year students live on campus. It's the easiest way to (5) people when you first arrive and there's always somebody to (6) Its a busy, lively place, but because the campus is in the middle of parkland, you can (7) off and be alone if you want to.

When you arrive here, you will be introduced to your personal tutor. She or he (8) a special interest in your progress in your course and can also (9) you on any personal problems. Your personal tutor is somebody you can always (10) on for help and support.

(11) you are prepared to work hard and take (12) of everything the university has to offer, you should find your time here both and rewarding. So (14) the university, I would like to welcome you and (15) you luck in your studies.