

TEST 95

Example:

0 A yet

B just

C still

D ever

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---



Even if you are not completely sure about an answer, don't leave anything unanswered – rather than leave a gap, make an educated guess.

Vegetarianism

Until recently, vegetarianism was fairly uncommon in Britain, and it is (0) considered strange by some. But since the 1960s its popularity has increased greatly, to the (1) that high street stores stock a huge variety of products for vegetarians.

The reasons people give for not eating meat are (2) Perhaps most vegetarians do it for moral reasons, arguing that it is (3) to kill. The opposing point of view is that it is (4) for us to kill for food, and that we have evolved to do so. Still, there are societies where eating meat is not allowed because it is (5) their religion.

There are other good reasons to (6) meat, one of which is the inefficiency of livestock farming. A single (7) of soya bean plants can actually (8) 200 times as much protein as the number of cattle which could be raised on the same (9) of land, so a vegetarian world might be a world without hunger.

Although it is, in theory, cheaper to eat only vegetables, vegetarianism is most (10) in richer countries such as Germany and Britain, where many people (11) meat for health reasons. In these countries, at least, it (12) to be a matter of choice rather than necessity.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A measure | B distance | C length | D extent |
| 2 A numerous | B lots | C several | D dozens |
| 3 A false | B faulty | C wrong | D mistaken |
| 4 A real | B natural | C physical | D genuine |
| 5 A across | B beside | C opposite | D against |
| 6 A give up | B put down | C cut off | D turn away |
| 7 A pitch | B place | C farm | D field |
| 8 A achieve | B produce | C create | D establish |
| 9 A amount | B total | C area | D size |
| 10 A popular | B famous | C known | D liked |
| 11 A exclude | B prevent | C escape | D avoid |
| 12 A finishes off | B goes through | C turns out | D comes up |

TEST 96

Example:

0 A ago B before C past D earlier

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---



Be prepared for the 4 options to all be different from a word you might usually expect in the context. Only one option is correct.

The Man in the Iron Mask

The 'Man in the Iron Mask' lived three hundred years (0) in the Bastille, a prison in Paris notorious for its bad conditions. He was (1) to the prison in 1698 and (2) the rest of his life there, dying at the age of 60 in 1703. To this day we are still not (3) of his true identity. The famous writer Voltaire was the first to write about this mysterious prisoner, who was never actually seen (4) when his face was hidden by an iron mask.

In 1789, when angry citizens forced their (5) into the Bastille, they came (6) an unusual iron mask. The Bastille record books showed the mask belonged to prisoner number 64389000 – 'Man in the Iron Mask'. Anyone who had read Voltaire's story would already have (7) about this mysterious prisoner. After further investigation, it was found that he had been buried under the name of Marchioli.

The question has often been (8) as to the man's identity. Some say he was a French Duke or perhaps an Italian diplomat. Voltaire himself (9) the idea that the prisoner was the older brother of King Louis XIV, son of Louis' mother but not of his father, and that the king did not want the (10) to learn of this. Voltaire's theory could (11) the man's separation from other prisoners, the mask used to hide his face and why his guards (12) him with such respect.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 A transferred | B removed | C replaced | D put |
| 2 A settled | B passed | C spent | D finished |
| 3 A certain | B secure | C definite | D right |
| 4 A unless | B except | C beside | D apart |
| 5 A path | B road | C route | D way |
| 6 A against | B across | C over | D by |
| 7 A known | B understood | C believed | D recognised |
| 8 A mentioned | B raised | C demanded | D requested |
| 9 A put forward | B brought down | C gave up | D let through |
| 10 A community | B society | C population | D public |
| 11 A describe | B explain | C reason | D express |
| 12 A cared | B acted | C treated | D dealt |

TEST 97

Example:

- 0 A very B rather C mostly D extremely

0	A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---	---



It is important to follow the logic of what is being said in the text. What fits grammatically may not convey the intended meaning.

Homes

Some of the (0) first homes were caves, which had walls and ceilings that (1) wind, rain and prowling animals, and floors where people could sit or sleep.

Gradually, as the centuries (2) , people learned to build different kinds of homes. They needed homes that were (3) for the place where they lived, and they used (4) that were available locally. In dry places, houses were made of mud or clay. Where there was (5) of wood, people built houses of logs or boards. On grassy (6) , they built homes of dry grass. People who lived near rivers made rafts or houseboats, or houses raised above the ground on stilts.

Houses today are (7) built bearing the local environment and conditions in (8) Residents of very hot places need houses that will keep them (9) , while people in the frozen north need houses that protect them from the cold. Indeed, the climate affects many of the (10) of a house, such as the size, position and number of windows. Where weather conditions are extreme, (11) example, windows tend to be smaller. Our homes, comprising modern blocks of flats, (12) a lot in common with those first caves, since they protect us against the weather and give us a safe place to sleep.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 A put away | B held up | C kept out | D carried off |
| 2 A went by | B passed up | C ran out | D fell behind |
| 3 A suitable | B fitted | C matching | D agreeable |
| 4 A supplies | B fabrics | C materials | D objects |
| 5 A sufficient | B plenty | C enough | D much |
| 6 A stages | B flats | C levels | D plains |
| 7 A more | B ever | C still | D yet |
| 8 A idea | B memory | C thought | D mind |
| 9 A cool | B frozen | C chilled | D lukewarm |
| 10 A factors | B points | C features | D sides |
| 11 A as | B for | C by | D like |
| 12 A keep | B are | C like | D have |

TEST 98

Example:

0 A corners

B angles

C directions

D spots

0	A	B	C	D
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



When a verb is being tested, it may form part of a phrase with some other dependent word in the text, giving the verb a specific meaning other than its main one.

Elephant Round-Up

Every year a spectacular festival takes place in the town of Surin in Thailand. People arrive from all (0) of the country, and far (1) , to celebrate the magnificent Asian elephant. These elephants are often used in Thailand for (2) work such as hauling timber.

In former times, the King rode an elephant into battle, and the (3) of the beast must have (4) fear into the hearts of the enemy. The fact that Thailand has never been defeated by another country is thanks in (5) to the elephant. What's more, many believe that Thailand's outline (6) like the head of an elephant. The Surin Elephant festival is (7) as a tribute to these precious animals, and it has (8) in popularity over the years.

It starts with three hundred elephants marching through Surin city. Once they arrive, the feasting begins. The elephants quickly consume the fruit (9) before them. Over the next two days, these great creatures (10) at the elephant stadium to entertain onlookers by (11) feats of strength and intelligence. There are elephant races, elephant football and a tug-of-war between one elephant and a hundred men. To (12) the event, the elephants are dressed in full war costume for a splendid war-elephant parade. It's a show few people would want to miss.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 A over | B beyond | C outside | D apart |
| 2 A strong | B tough | C hard | D firm |
| 3 A view | B vision | C sight | D look |
| 4 A struck | B hit | C beaten | D knocked |
| 5 A share | B part | C piece | D section |
| 6 A shows | B appears | C seems | D looks |
| 7 A held | B paid | C made | D passed |
| 8 A grown | B multiplied | C developed | D expanded |
| 9 A put up | B made up for | C done in | D set out |
| 10 A group | B collect | C gather | D crowd |
| 11 A acting | B performing | C conducting | D producing |
| 12 A close up | B put through | C turn out | D round off |

TEST 99

Example:

0 A lends B passes C spends D puts

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COULD COMPUTER GAMES BE GOOD FOR YOU AFTER ALL?

In Britain, the average young person now (0) more money on games each year than on going to the cinema or renting videos. But is this (1) a bad thing? For years, newspaper reports have been (2) that children who spend too much time playing computer games become unsociable, bad-tempered, even violent as a (3) But new research, (4) out in both Europe and the USA, suggests that the opposite may be (5)

Indeed, playing some of the more complicated games may help people of all ages to (6) certain skills. Researchers claim that this is because the games (7) the brain work harder in certain ways, like (8) sounds and movements quickly and identifying what they are. The fact that people play the games repeatedly, (9) that they get a lot of practice in these skills which are therefore (10) to become highly developed.

Social skills may benefit too. Researchers in Chicago think that fans of first-person shooter games (11) Counterstrike are better than non-players when it (12) to building trust and co-operation, and that this (13) them to make good friendships and become strong members of their communities. So rather than (14) up computer games, perhaps young people (15) to spend more time on them?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 A necessarily | B certainly | C fully | D nearly |
| 2 A speaking | B informing | C telling | D saying |
| 3 A product | B result | C reason | D conclusion |
| 4 A worked | B thought | C turned | D carried |
| 5 A exact | B true | C fact | D precise |
| 6 A repair | B advance | C improve | D amend |
| 7 A make | B force | C push | D keep |
| 8 A realising | B noticing | C imagining | D solving |
| 9 A means | B asks | C brings | D causes |
| 10 A surely | B probable | C likely | D possible |
| 11 A in order to | B such as | C due to | D as well as |
| 12 A requires | B goes | C involves | D comes |
| 13 A supports | B helps | C shows | D serves |
| 14 A giving | B ending | C taking | D stopping |
| 15 A bound | B should | C due | D need |

TEST 100

Example:

0 A done B held C taken D supported

0	A	B	C	D

DOG RACE IN ALASKA

Every winter in Alaska a race is (0) But this is no ordinary race. Teams of dogs pull wooden sleds along the snow and ice. A single driver is in (1) . . . of each team, and stands on the sled. This race is (2) . . . as the Iditarod, and runs from the town of Anchorage to the village of Nome, a journey of more than 1,600 kilometres. It usually (3) . . . the dogs ten days to (4) . . . the course.

The Iditarod is usually run in extremely difficult weather (5) Daytime temperatures (6) . . . from zero to minus 40 degrees. Visibility is often very poor, so drivers never allow themselves to become (7) . . . from their team of dogs. Indeed, the drivers (8) . . . almost entirely on the dogs for their survival. Each year a considerable (9) . . . of competitors have to (10) . . . from the race owing to exhaustion or coldness, and sometimes even the dogs get ill or injured.

The (11) . . . of the race goes back many years to a time when some medicine needed to be taken to Nome, a very remote village. (12) . . . particularly severe weather, the only (13) . . . to send the medicine from Anchorage was using a group of husky dogs. Happily, the medicine was delivered just in time to (14) . . . lives. Alaskans celebrate the heroic journey with the Iditarod, which (15) . . . the same route across the frozen interior of Alaska.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 A responsibility | B charge | C direction | D care |
| 2 A called | B referred | C named | D known |
| 3 A lasts | B makes | C gives | D takes |
| 4 A end | B complete | C fulfil | D conclude |
| 5 A conditions | B situations | C backgrounds | D circumstances |
| 6 A spread | B stretch | C range | D differ |
| 7 A separated | B divided | C split | D broken |
| 8 A rest | B depend | C expect | D trust |
| 9 A amount | B sum | C total | D number |
| 10 A retire | B pull | C remove | D draw |
| 11 A basis | B cause | C origin | D reason |
| 12 A Because of | B However | C Although | D Providing that |
| 13 A manner | B process | C way | D aim |
| 14 A free | B guard | C rescue | D save |
| 15 A follows | B goes | C accompanies | D does |

TEST 101

Example:

0 **A** trip **B** travel **C** voyage **D** hike

0	A	B	C	D
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A MAPMAKER IN THE MAKING

For most families, a (0) ... in the car to an unfamiliar area involves at least one argument about the best route to (1) This is not the (2) ..., however, in the Williams family from Worcester. They never (3) ... lost when five-year-old Daniel is with them. That's because Daniel has the incredible (4) ... to tell you the best way to get from one place to another anywhere in England, and (5) ... he doesn't need a map - he can do it off the top of his (6)

Daniel has been (7) ... in place names ever since he first learnt to talk. When he was about three, he started asking his parents questions about how the roads they drove along (8) ... up, and it soon became (9) ... that he had a photographic memory for maps. He had no difficulty in remembering the information and (10) ... it to what he saw from the car window.

Now, after school, Daniel's (11) ... game is drawing maps of the road systems in all sorts of places that he has never even visited. His parents have no (12) ... where his particular talent (13) ... from because nobody else in the family has it. (14) ... he's also a football fan, and is learning to play the keyboard, Daniel's main (15) ... in life is to become a mapmaker.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 A make | B do | C do | D take |
| 2 A event | B instance | C case | D fact |
| 3 A fall | B get | C keep | D have |
| 4 A ability | B skill | C facility | D technique |
| 5 A as well as | B because of | C apart from | D what's more |
| 6 A head | B mind | C brain | D memory |
| 7 A good | B capable | C keen | D interested |
| 8 A joined | B caught | C stood | D grew |
| 9 A confident | B obvious | C sure | D positive |
| 10 A regarding | B relating | C recognising | D reflecting |
| 11 A admirable | B desired | C favourite | D selected |
| 12 A understanding | B thought | C idea | D explanation |
| 13 A passes | B gains | C works | D comes |
| 14 A Although | B Despite | C However | D Since |
| 15 A qualification | B outcome | C ambition | D fortune |

TEST 102

Example

0 **A** arrived **B** came **C** approached **D** reached

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SCOTTISH ISLAND

On our first day's driving on the Scottish island of Mull, my husband and I **(0)** ... to a stretch of water that we had to cross on a small ferry boat. The ferryman asked if we would **(1)** ... waiting ten minutes while he **(2)** ... a family of cows across the water to their summer pasture. This **(3)** ... with the cows stuck in my mind as a **(4)** ... of Mull, a place far removed from the hurried confusion of city life.

For travellers in **(5)** ... of a quiet, peaceful place there can be few better **(6)** We **(7)** ... the island to be a charming mix of mountains, castles and sandy beaches. One of the best days of our trip was when we **(8)** ... a nature tour of the island, and had the **(9)** ... fortune to see a **(10)** ... of rare creatures, including red deer and golden eagles.

But no visit to Mull is **(11)** ... without a trip to the small island of Iona, just off the south-western tip of Mull. Iona has great historical **(12)** ... because it is the place where early Scottish kings were buried. Our first attempt to get to Iona had to be **(13)** ... owing to the heavy rain which is another characteristic of the island. It was another three days before we could get to Iona, but in the **(14)** ... it was well worth the **(15)** ... , and was the highlight of our trip.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A bother | B care | C mind | D object |
| 2 | A gathered | B loaded | C removed | D transported |
| 3 | A accident | B event | C incident | D act |
| 4 | A badge | B sign | C mark | D symbol |
| 5 | A aim | B search | C hope | D exploration |
| 6 | A stations | B ends | C destinations | D goals |
| 7 | A found | B learned | C experienced | D realised |
| 8 | A assisted | B included | C participated | D joined |
| 9 | A good | B happy | C lucky | D enjoyable |
| 10 | A sum | B number | C total | D figure |
| 11 | A full | B entire | C complete | D whole |
| 12 | A concern | B substance | C significance | D fame |
| 13 | A dropped | B rejected | C left | D abandoned |
| 14 | A conclusion | B finish | C end | D close |
| 15 | A wait | B pause | C interval | D halt |

TEST 103

Example:

0 A wide B long C deep D broad

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR

From Land's End, in southwestern England, to John O'Groats in northeastern Scotland is 903 miles. It's a (0) ... way to walk or cycle, through the famously unpredictable British weather, but it's the sort of challenge that (1) ... to people. Steve Watts, (2) ..., joined a team which was cycling from one end of the British isles to the other as a way of (3) ... money for charity.

All went well on Steve's trip, which was very well-organised and he (4) ... to complete the distance in eleven days. At least, he nearly did. For when Steve got to within a mile of his (5) ... destination, he was so overjoyed with his (6) ..., that he invited one of his back-up team, a young female physiotherapist, to join him on the bike for the last few metres.

That's when disaster (7) Somehow the pair (8) ... their balance and the bike crashed to the ground. The next thing Steve knew was when he (9) ... up in an ambulance on his (10) ... to hospital. It was then that the awful truth hit him. He had not only injured himself quite (11) ..., but he had also (12) ... to complete his journey after all. Fortunately, however, the organisers (13) ... sorry for Steve and decided to (14) ... the fact that he hadn't actually (15) ... the finishing line!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A likes | B attracts | C appeals | D enjoys |
| 2 A for example | B such as | C however | D as well as |
| 3 A doing | B raising | C fetching | D gaining |
| 4 A coped | B enabled | C succeeded | D managed |
| 5 A furthest | B latest | C final | D terminal |
| 6 A achievement | B fulfilment | C realisation | D conclusion |
| 7 A shot | B broke | C burst | D struck |
| 8 A lost | B missed | C slipped | D spoilt |
| 9 A caught | B got | C woke | D came |
| 10 A approach | B way | C travel | D path |
| 11 A strongly | B heavily | C hardly | D badly |
| 12 A failed | B avoided | C lacked | D refused |
| 13 A said | B got | C had | D felt |
| 14 A neglect | B escape | C ignore | D reject |
| 15 A delivered | B crossed | C ridden | D respected |