TEST 87

0 **A** invented **B** created **C** originated **D** started

0	A	B	C	D
	▬	▭	▭	▭

Traffic Lights

The first traffic signal was **(0)**..... by a railway signalling engineer. It was installed **(1)**..... the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It **(2)**..... like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. **(3)**..... , it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident **(4)**..... further development until cars became common.

(5)..... traffic lights are an American invention. Red-green **(6)**..... were installed in Cleveland in 1914. Three-colour signals, operated **(7)**..... hand from a tower in the **(8)**..... of the street, were installed in New York in 1918. The **(9)**..... lights of this type to **(10)**..... in Britain were in London, on the junction between St. James's Street and Piccadilly, in 1925. Automatic signals were installed **(11)**..... year later.

In the past, traffic lights were **(12)**..... . In New York, some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just **(13)**..... silently, but would ring bells to **(14)**..... the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been **(15)**..... by standard models which are universally adopted.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1	A	outside	B	out	C	out of	D	outdoors
2	A	resembled	B	looked	C	showed	D	seemed
3	A	However	B	Therefore	C	Although	D	Despite
4	A	forbade	B	disappointed	C	avoided	D	discouraged
5	A	New	B	Recent	C	Modern	D	Late
6	A	methods	B	ways	C	systems	D	means
7	A	by	B	with	C	through	D	in
8	A	middle	B	heart	C	focus	D	halfway
9	A	original	B	primary	C	first	D	early
10	A	show	B	appear	C	happen	D	become
11	A	a	B	in the	C	in a	D	the
12	A	various	B	particular	C	rare	D	special
13	A	change	B	alter	C	vary	D	move
14	A	rise	B	raise	C	wake	D	get up
15	A	reproduced	B	replaced	C	removed	D	remained

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 88

0 A bought B got C took D shopped

0	A	B	C	D

The best stone in the world

In 1769 George and Eleanor Coade **(0)**..... a factory manufacturing artificial stone in south-east London on a **(1)**..... at Pedlar's Acre, south **(2)**..... the river. The family were **(3)**..... running a successful factory in the south-west of England. Within a year of moving **(4)**..... the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to **(5)**..... on the business. The Coade Stone they perfected **(6)**..... to become the most permanent stone ever made. The product developed by the factory's former **(7)**..... , Richard Holt, was a kind of baked clay. The two women **(8)**..... with his recipe, and **(9)**..... in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof.

The advantage of Coade Stone is that while natural stone slowly breaks down and erodes away, Coade Stone seems to be **(10)**..... to survive in all weather conditions for many years. The National Gallery, the Royal Opera House and Buckingham Palace **(11)**..... display their original ornaments made of Coade Stone. **(12)**..... mother and daughter were clever businesswomen. They **(13)**..... only the top artists of the day to model their stone into statues and other ornaments.

After the deaths of Eleanor Coade and her daughter the factory survived for twenty years, but in 1840 it **(14)**..... closed. With it went the Coade Stone recipe which was **(15)**..... , and has never been rediscovered.

1	A territory	B place	C ground	D plot
2	A to	B of	C from	D than
3	A already	B just	C yet	D however
4	A at	B in	C to	D on
5	A go	B carry	C get	D run
6	A claimed	B had	C was	D would
7	A landlord	B possessor	C owner	D tenant
8	A experimented	B tried	C experienced	D tested
9	A managed	B succeeded	C achieved	D completed
10	A capable	B possible	C able	D good
11	A still	B only	C just	D yet
12	A Either	B Also	C Each	D Both
13	A employed	B worked	C staffed	D teamed
14	A lastly	B at last	C in the end	D finally
15	A missing	B disappeared	C lost	D left

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 89

Example:

0 **A** above **B** over **C** beyond **D** past

0	A	B	C	D

Tip: Read the whole text first to get an idea of its theme(s) and content.

ROLLS-ROYCE

The name Rolls-Royce has been associated with high-quality cars for **(0)** ..... a century. The first Rolls-Royce was produced in 1905, as the result of the **(1)** ..... efforts of Charles Stewart Rolls and Frederick Henry Royce.

Rolls, an upper-class Londoner who was **(2)** ..... at Eton and Cambridge University, started a company in 1902 to sell motor-cars. Royce, an engineering genius, **(3)** ..... from a working-class background. He began his apprenticeship in a railway workshop at the age of 14, but by the age of 21 he had **(4)** ..... up his own engineering business. Royce designed several motor-cars, and his first experimental model **(5)** ..... in 1903. **(6)** ..... after that, Charles Rolls and Henry Royce met, **(7)** ..... the Rolls-Royce manufacturing firm in 1904. Royce designed the motor-cars and Rolls sold them. Rolls, who had **(8)** ..... himself a reputation as a keen racing motorist, also had a passion for flying. In 1910, at the age of only 33, he sadly **(9)** ..... his death in a plane crash – in **(10)** ..... , he was the first Englishman to die in this way. Royce, however, continued work on their shared dream, and **(11)** ..... to develop his first aero-engine in 1915. The Rolls-Royce Merlin aero-engine later powered British fighter aeroplanes in World War II. On Royce's death in 1933, the famous Rolls-Royce monogram was changed from red to black as a **(12)** ..... of respect for the great man.

1	**A** connected	**B** mixed	**C** combined	**D** collected
2	**A** educated	**B** schooled	**C** taught	**D** trained
3	**A** grew	**B** arrived	**C** came	**D** arose
4	**A** put	**B** made	**C** set	**D** brought
5	**A** appeared	**B** showed	**C** presented	**D** developed
6	**A** Early	**B** Shortly	**C** Briefly	**D** Quickly
7	**A** shaping	**B** forming	**C** building	**D** constructing
8	**A** earned	**B** awarded	**C** deserved	**D** succeeded
9	**A** got	**B** knew	**C** found	**D** met
10	**A** spite	**B** case	**C** order	**D** fact
11	**A** kept up	**B** went on	**C** got by	**D** saw through
12	**A** note	**B** message	**C** signal	**D** sign

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 90

Example:

0 **A** decided **B** considered **C** referred **D** noticed

0	A	B	C	D

Tip Many of the missing words are parts of set phrases.

Machu Picchu

The city of Machu Picchu, in Peru, South America, is **(0)** ..... to be one of the most breathtaking sights in the world. It was built by the Incas in about 1450, when the Inca Empire was at its most powerful. What makes this city so unusual is that it is **(1)** ..... 2,430 metres above sea **(2)** ..... , on the top of a mountain ridge in the Andes Mountains.

Machu Picchu is so remote that the Incas had to take a long, treacherous path through the Andes to get to it. To this day, historians still **(3)** ..... how the Inca people were able to build this stone city so high up **(4)** ..... the use of modern technology. The Incas were expert builders, carving the rocks perfectly and **(5)** ..... them together so well that you cannot slide a knife **(6)** ..... the stones.

Astonishingly, the **(7)** ..... of the world only learned of the city's existence after an American historian, Hiram Bingham, **(8)** ..... it on 24 July 1911. Previously, only a few local people were **(9)** ..... of the city. It has now become a popular tourist **(10)** ..... . People walk for up to four days on the Inca Trail through the Andes Mountains to **(11)** ..... this amazing city and admire the spectacular **(12)** ..... from the top.

1	**A** set	**B** placed	**C** situated	**D** settled
2	**A** line	**B** level	**C** height	**D** point
3	**A** think	**B** imagine	**C** doubt	**D** wonder
4	**A** without	**B** except	**C** apart	**D** unless
5	**A** fitting	**B** suiting	**C** fixing	**D** mixing
6	**A** among	**B** through	**C** between	**D** against
7	**A** rest	**B** other	**C** remainder	**D** part
8	**A** invented	**B** discovered	**C** created	**D** realised
9	**A** aware	**B** sensitive	**C** alert	**D** familiar
10	**A** direction	**B** destination	**C** position	**D** location
11	**A** arrive	**B** reach	**C** finish	**D** achieve
12	**A** scene	**B** image	**C** view	**D** look

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 91

Example:

0 **A** increased **B** elevated **C** developed **D** spread

0	A	B	C	D

Tip Pay close attention to the words before and after each gap.

Tips for Flying

The number and length of flights has **(0)** ..... sharply in the past few years and the number of passengers on long distance flights is also higher. As the human body was not designed for flying, people can **(1)** ..... if they are on an aeroplane for a long time. Therefore, it is important to **(2)** ..... certain measures to increase your comfort. In the air, your body is more **(3)** ..... to the effects of alcohol, coffee, tea and rich or fatty foods, so it is best to **(4)** ..... these the day before you leave as well as during the flight. A long-distance journey often **(5)** ..... travellers feeling stiff, because they have been sitting in one **(6)** ..... for several hours.

In order to reduce the **(7)** ..... of this happening to you, there are some exercises you can do while you are flying. **(8)** ..... this, a hot shower taken after the flight can be an effective **(9)** ..... of minimising stiffness. If you wear loose clothing made from **(10)** ..... materials, such as cotton, you will feel more comfortable as your skin will be able to breathe more easily. Your skin suffers in other ways too, becoming drier **(11)** ..... you have left the ground. This can be avoided, however, if you **(12)** ..... some skin cream with you.

1	**A** agonise	**B** endure	**C** suffer	**D** tolerate
2	**A** have	**B** take	**C** make	**D** do
3	**A** fragile	**B** sensitive	**C** delicate	**D** weak
4	**A** ignore	**B** delete	**C** prevent	**D** avoid
5	**A** results	**B** makes	**C** causes	**D** leaves
6	**A** position	**B** point	**C** space	**D** situation
7	**A** accidents	**B** chances	**C** opportunities	**D** fortunes
8	**A** Apart	**B** Besides	**C** Except	**D** Despite
9	**A** way	**B** route	**C** direction	**D** path
10	**A** natural	**B** physical	**C** pure	**D** real
11	**A** since	**B** once	**C** while	**D** until
12	**A** bring	**B** take	**C** fetch	**D** get

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 92

Example:

0 **A** detached **B** single **C** divided **D** separate

0	A	B	C	D

Tip Remember that all four options are similar in meaning but only one should be used in this context.

Rainbows

A rainbow is an optical display of colour that usually appears in the sky when a beam of sunlight refracts through millions of raindrops. Each **(0)** ..... colour from the spectrum is then sent to your eyes. For this to happen, the angle between the **(1)** ..... of light, the raindrop and the human eye must be between 40 and 42 degrees.

After studying rainbows in **(2)** ..... , Sir Isaac Newton was able to explain how they are formed. However, he was colour blind, so he had to **(3)** ..... on the eyes of his assistant, who could easily **(4)** ..... all the seven colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. His assistant could also clearly **(5)** ..... the difference between indigo and violet.

There are two types of rainbows. Primary rainbows are the most **(6)** ..... and have the most distinctive colours, with red **(7)** ..... on the outside of the arc and violet on the inside. Secondary rainbows are unusual because the light is reflected twice within the raindrop before it **(8)** ..... a rainbow, so the colours are in **(9)** ..... order and not as bright as primary rainbows.

There is a popular myth that if you reach the end of a rainbow, you will find a pot of gold waiting for you. In **(10)** ..... , it is impossible to do this, because a rainbow has no end – as you go towards the point where the rainbow **(11)** ..... to touch the ground, it moves away from you as quickly as you **(12)** ..... .

1	**A** strip	**B** ray	**C** streak	**D** row
2	**A** depth	**B** length	**C** width	**D** breadth
3	**A** rely	**B** trust	**C** confide	**D** believe
4	**A** discover	**B** realise	**C** recognise	**D** understand
5	**A** say	**B** speak	**C** talk	**D** tell
6	**A** often	**B** common	**C** ordinary	**D** regular
7	**A** appearing	**B** happening	**C** viewing	**D** revealing
8	**A** develops	**B** forms	**C** shapes	**D** grows
9	**A** behind	**B** back	**C** return	**D** reverse
10	**A** case	**B** spite	**C** time	**D** fact
11	**A** looks	**B** seems	**C** shows	**D** sees
12	**A** arrive	**B** approach	**C** near	**D** progress

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 93

Example:

0 **A** tell **B** say **C** inform **D** speak

0	A	B	C	D

Tip

Pace yourself! Don't spend too long on one part of the paper but make sure you have time to attempt all four parts.

OXFORD

Some people **(0)** ..... that Oxford is the most attractive city in England. Whether this is **(1)** ..... or not, it is certainly worth a visit. It is also ideal for a day **(2)** ..... from London, as there are regular trains and buses at fifteen-minute **(3)** ..... which only take about an hour to get there.

You should **(4)** ..... plenty of time to visit Oxford's unique and varied range of historic attractions. What is probably of most **(5)** ..... to the visitor is the famous University with its different colleges. You can **(6)** ..... several of these elegant historic buildings in a day, as the majority of them are **(7)** ..... walking distance of one another. Many of the oldest and most remarkable colleges are centrally **(8)** ..... , and most are open to visitors in the afternoon. It is a good idea to check before visiting, **(9)** ..... , as opening days and times vary.

The two rivers that **(10)** ..... through the city are another major attraction for residents and tourists **(11)** ..... . Both the Thames and the Cherwell rivers are lined with lush green vegetation, and a stroll along their **(12)** ..... or a leisurely boat ride is the perfect way to round off a day of sightseeing. Different kinds of boats are available for hire at several central locations from April to September.

1	**A** real	**B** genuine	**C** honest	**D** true
2	**A** trip	**B** travel	**C** journey	**D** voyage
3	**A** gaps	**B** breaks	**C** intervals	**D** spaces
4	**A** allow	**B** permit	**C** agree	**D** let
5	**A** attention	**B** notice	**C** interest	**D** curiosity
6	**A** look round	**B** see through	**C** find out	**D** check up
7	**A** inside	**B** under	**C** within	**D** beneath
8	**A** placed	**B** located	**C** addressed	**D** positioned
9	**A** yet	**B** despite	**C** however	**D** although
10	**A** flow	**B** move	**C** pour	**D** lead
11	**A** similar	**B** same	**C** likely	**D** alike
12	**A** sides	**B** edges	**C** fringes	**D** banks

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TEST 94

Example:

0 A period B moment C point D time

0	A	B	C	D

Tip Be aware of any prepositions that follow gaps, as this will often determine the correct option.

Music Television

At 12:01 on 1 August 1981, a new American cable TV channel broadcast the video of a song by The Buggles called *Video Killed the Radio Star*. This was the **(0)** ..... MTV was born. Before this, pop and rock artists relied on radio to **(1)** ..... their audiences, but now audiences could actually see their favourite bands **(2)** ..... their greatest hits on a TV channel entirely **(3)** ..... to music.

Some critics **(4)** ..... the channel would fail, and some musicians felt annoyed about having to act and dance in videos to win over fans. Other artists, **(5)** ..... as Madonna and Michael Jackson, took **(6)** ..... of the coverage, and it helped to make them into cultural icons. MTV both influenced and was influenced by the young generation, and the channel had an **(7)** ..... on style, fashion and trends.

Over the following years, MTV **(8)** ..... globally, bringing music television to Europe in 1987 and Asia ten years later. Nowadays there are few people in the world who have not **(9)** ..... of MTV. Since the channel's humble beginnings, the first MTV viewers have grown older and now themselves have children who **(10)** ..... the channel. Today's audience **(11)** ..... continents and generations.

Today, there is no longer an emphasis on music alone, and the channel also has quiz shows, reality shows and films. The original idea of music television is a distant **(12)** ..... .

1	A touch	B stretch	C catch	D reach
2	A perform	B act	C show	D display
3	A specialised	B interested	C devoted	D closed
4	A checked	B confirmed	C proved	D believed
5	A such	B like	C just	D same
6	A benefit	B advantage	C profit	D assistance
7	A impression	B improvement	C impact	D inspiration
8	A expanded	B heightened	C enlarged	D increased
9	A known	B noticed	C listened	D heard
10	A see	B watch	C look	D view
11	A jumps	B crosses	C meets	D matches
12	A reminder	B memory	C history	D past

LIVEWORKSHEETS