

TEST 16

0 A celebrates B shows C honours D demonstrates

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

Everyone's an artist

Every year, the village of Pettineo (0) its unique arts festival. For a few days each summer, artists from all over Europe (1) at this village near the north coast of Sicily to (2) the creative atmosphere. During their stay, the artists get together with the local people to paint a one-kilometre long picture that runs the (3) of the high street. (4) the painting is done, each visiting artist joins a local family for a big lunch and, (5) the meal, the family receives the (6) of the painting that the artist has painted. As a result, (7) few villagers are rich, almost every home has at least one painting by a well-known European artist. Visitors to the village are eagerly (8) into homes to see these paintings.

The festival was the idea of Antonio Presti, a local businessman who (9) it up several years ago. Since then, Pettineo has (10) a sort of domestic art museum in (11) any visitor can ring a doorbell, go into a house and (12) a painting. In addition to this exhibition of paintings in people's homes, for those who have time to spare, there is an opportunity to wander through the display of huge sculptures in the village square.

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|----|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A group | B crowd | C gather | D combine |
| 2 | A amuse | B enjoy | C entertain | D delight |
| 3 | A size | B measure | C length | D area |
| 4 | A Just | B Once | C Soon | D Only |
| 5 | A in addition to | B in place of | C in common with | D in exchange for |
| 6 | A partition | B section | C division | D region |
| 7 | A though | B despite | C since | D even |
| 8 | A persuaded | B invited | C requested | D attracted |
| 9 | A set | B put | C got | D had |
| 10 | A become | B advanced | C grown | D increased |
| 11 | A what | B where | C whom | D which |
| 12 | A wonder | B stare | C admire | D respect |

TEST 17

0 A planet B world C earth D globe

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☒	☐	☐

Markets

In practically any country in the (0), you are (1) to find a market somewhere. Markets have been with us since (2) times, and arose wherever people needed to exchange the goods they produced. For example, a farmer might have exchanged a cow for tools. But just as times have (3), so have market practices. So, (4) in early times the main activity (5) with markets would have been 'bartering' – in (6) words exchanging goods – today most stall-holders wouldn't be too (7) on accepting potatoes as payment, for instance, instead of cash.

In contrast, what might be a common (8) in a modern market in some countries is a certain amount of 'haggling', where customer and seller eventually (9) on a price, after what can sometimes be quite a heated debate. However, behaviour which is (10) in a market in one country may not be acceptable in another. Even within one country, there may be some markets where you could haggle quite (11) and others where it would be (12) not to try!

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|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 A inevitable | B confident | C definite | D sure |
| 2 A ancient | B antique | C old | D past |
| 3 A changed | B turned | C developed | D differed |
| 4 A however | B despite | C nevertheless | D whereas |
| 5 A associated | B relating | C connecting | D attached |
| 6 A different | B other | C new | D alternative |
| 7 A fond | B keen | C eager | D pleased |
| 8 A look | B vision | C sight | D view |
| 9 A confirm | B consent | C approve | D agree |
| 10 A expected | B insisted | C believed | D reckoned |
| 11 A simply | B plainly | C clearly | D easily |
| 12 A profitable | B advisable | C noticeable | D acceptable |

TEST 18

0 A recommended B reminded C recognised D remembered

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	☐	☒

Famous explorer

Captain James Cook is (0) today for being one of Britain's most famous explorers of the 18th century. Cook was (1) most other explorers of the same period as he did not come from a wealthy family and had to work hard to (2) his position in life. He was lucky to be (3) by his father's employer, who saw that he was a bright boy and paid for him to attend the village school. At sixteen, he started (4) in a shop in a fishing village, and this was a turning (5) in his life. He developed an interest in the sea and eventually joined the Royal Navy in order to see more of the world.

Cook was (6) by sailing, astronomy and the production of maps, and quickly became an expert in these subjects. He was also one of the first people to (7) that scurvy, an illness often suffered by sailors, could be prevented by careful (8) to diet. It was during his (9) to the Pacific Ocean that Cook made his historic landing in Australia and the (10) discovery that New Zealand was two (11) islands. He became a national hero and still (12) one today.

1	A different	B contrary	C distinct	D unlike
2	A manage	B succeed	C achieve	D fulfil
3	A remarked	B viewed	C glanced	D noticed
4	A trade	B work	C career	D job
5	A moment	B instant	C point	D mark
6	A keen	B eager	C fascinated	D enthusiastic
7	A regard	B estimate	C catch	D realise
8	A attention	B organisation	C observation	D selection
9	A travel	B voyage	C excursion	D tour
10	A serious	B superior	C major	D leading
11	A shared	B particular	C common	D separate
12	A remains	B stands	C maintains	D keeps

TEST 19

0 A joined B held C were D took

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	☐	☒

Thomas Edison

On the night of 21 October 1931, millions of Americans (0) part in a coast-to-coast ceremony to commemorate the passing of a great man. Lights (1) in homes and offices from New York to California. The ceremony (2) the death of arguably the most important inventor of (3) time: Thomas Alva Edison.

Few inventors have (4) such an impact on everyday life, and many of his inventions played a crucial (5) in the development of modern technology. One should never (6) how revolutionary some of Edison's inventions were.

In many ways, Edison is the perfect example of an inventor – that is, not just someone who (7) up clever gadgets, but someone whose products transform the lives of millions. He possessed the key characteristics that an inventor needs to (8) a success of inventions, notably sheer determination. Edison famously tried thousands of materials while working on a new type of battery, reacting to failure by cheerfully (9) to his colleagues: 'Well, (10) we know 8,000 things that don't work.' Knowing when to take no (11) of experts is also important. Edison's proposal for electric lighting circuitry was (12) with total disbelief by eminent scientists, until he lit up whole streets with his lights.

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|----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | A turned out | B came off | C went out | D put off |
| 2 | A marked | B distinguished | C noted | D indicated |
| 3 | A whole | B full | C entire | D all |
| 4 | A put | B had | C served | D set |
| 5 | A effect | B place | C role | D share |
| 6 | A underestimate | B lower | C decrease | D mislead |
| 7 | A creates | B shapes | C dreams | D forms |
| 8 | A gain | B make | C achieve | D get |
| 9 | A announcing | B informing | C instructing | D notifying |
| 10 | A by far | B at least | C even though | D for all |
| 11 | A notice | B regard | C attention | D view |
| 12 | A gathered | B caught | C drawn | D received |

TEST 20

0 A face B outline C surface D top

0	A	B	C	D
	☒	☐	☐	☐

Under the city streets

While skyscraper offices and elegant apartment blocks remain the public (0) of most major cities, these cities also have a mass of secret tunnels and hidden pipes below ground which keep everything working. This other world exists, forgotten or neglected by all but a tiny (1) of engineers and historians.

For example, there are more than 150 kilometres of rivers under the streets of London. Most have been (2) over and, sadly, all that (3) is their names. Perhaps the greatest (4) to the city is the River Fleet, a (5) great river which previously had beautiful houses on its (6) It now goes underground in the north of the city and (7) into the River Thames by Blackfriars Bridge.

The London Underground (8) 1,000 kilometres of underground railway track winding under the capital and more than 100 stations below street level. Along some underground railway lines, commuters can sometimes catch a (9) glimpse of the platforms of more than 40 closed stations which have been left under the city. (10) some are used as film sets, most (11) forgotten. Some have had their entrances on the street turned into restaurants and shops, but most entrances have been (12) down.

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|----|---|---------|---|-----------|---|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | A | number | B | amount | C | total | D | few |
| 2 | A | covered | B | protected | C | hidden | D | sheltered |
| 3 | A | stays | B | stops | C | remains | D | keeps |
| 4 | A | miss | B | absence | C | waste | D | loss |
| 5 | A | once | B | past | C | then | D | prior |
| 6 | A | borders | B | coasts | C | banks | D | rims |
| 7 | A | gets | B | flows | C | leaks | D | lets |
| 8 | A | holds | B | contains | C | has | D | consists |
| 9 | A | rapid | B | brief | C | fast | D | sharp |
| 10 | A | Despite | B | Unless | C | Although | D | Since |
| 11 | A | lie | B | last | C | live | D | lay |
| 12 | A | pulled | B | broken | C | brought | D | cut |