

A- WRITE THE CORRECT ANSWER IN THE GAPS.

mammoths and mastodons, two creatures of the past

The elephant has some(1. far/ distant/ remote/ distinct) relatives called mammoths, which lived in the Stone Age. More than 15,000 years ago people painted pictures of them on cave walls. Then, astonishingly, in 1799, a man walking along the banks of the River Lena in Siberia(2. made/ took/ did/ had) a startling discovery. Peering into a wall of ice, he could(3. rather/ quite/ well/ just) see the shape of a massive, hairy mammoth, apparently(4. watching out/ looking out/ looking after/ watching over) at him. He immediately ran (5.cross/ out/ away/ past) in terror, but several days later he (6.grew/ felt/ experienced/ found) the courage to return and cut the mammoth's tusks – its two enormous teeth– out of the ice to sell them. Mammoth tusks are the biggest teeth of any known creature, some(7. reaching /increasing/ expanding/ completing) a length of five metres. These tusks were(8. held/ put/ set/ kept) to good use, protecting the mammoths' young from other animals, and brushing away snow.

To most of us, mammoths are probably the most(9. usual/ frequent/ regular/ familiar) of the elephant's extinct relatives, but thousands of years earlier, in the woodlands of eastern North America, lived another of the elephant's relatives called the mastodon. Like mammoths, mastodons may also have had a hairy coat, but (10. when / while/ as/ even) mammoths mainly ate grass on the plains, mastodons (11. preferred/ enjoyed/ desired/ selected) to eat twigs and leaves.

We do not know why mastodons (12. turned/ went/ became/ came) extinct. However, compute studies of the decrease in mammoth(13. quantities/ amounts/ totals/ numbers) suggest that it was a particular (14.addition/ combination/ attachment/ connection) of over-hunting by humans, and(15. transformations/ adjustments/ diversions/ changes) in the climate at that time which(16. led/ caused/ guided/ influenced) to their disappearance.

B- WRITE THE CORRECT ANSWER IN THE GAPS.



LIFE ON AN ISLAND

Lucas Lunk is a Swedish artist who has (1. *settled/ moved/ arrived/ reached*) happily on the island of Inisheer, off the west (2. *bank/ shore/ coast/ edge*) of Ireland.

His wife, Elsa, is the island's nurse, and they live with their daughter in part of an old castle where Elsa..... (3. *looks into/ looks after/ looks for/ looks out*) her patients.

Lucas spends much of his time at his workshop on the hill above the harbour. He has (4. *made/ had/ brought/ caught*) considerable success as a painter, but has lately turned his (5. *concentration/ ideas/ interests/ attention*) to wood, making beautiful horses for children to play on. 'It..... (6. *lasts/ keeps/ takes/ holds*) me eighty hours to finish one horse, but these surroundings are extremely peaceful, which helps a great..... (7. *degree/ lot/ deal/ sum*) when you're doing slow, careful work. And just look out of the window - have you ever seen a workshop with a (8. *landscape/ view/ vision/ scenery*) like that?'



There are no policemen in Inisheer. With a (9. *few/ just/ hardly/ mere*) three hundred inhabitants, this is a peaceful community, where people (10. *rely / trust/ confide/ care*) one another. It is a place in which no one (11. *bothers/ occupies/ worries/ concerns*) to lock their door and no one..... (12. *considers/ regards/ thinks/ wonders*) twice about going out alone on a dark night. 'It's a different world just (13. *over/ through/ above/ past*) the water on the mainland,' comments Lucas. But his (14. *feeling/ attitude/ opinion/ comment*) towards the island is realistic. 'If you stay here too long, it can (15. *put / set/ be/ get*) on your nerves. Even I have to leave once in a (16. *time/ period/ while/ moment*)'.