

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the text carefully and for questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

ON THE MEND

The disposable culture started small. In 1892 William Painter, founder of the Baltimore Bottle Seal Company, patented the bottle cap. The bottles were returned and refilled, but the bottle caps were thrown away. They only worked once. Painter's chief salesmen at the time was called Mr Gillette, who went on to apply the same principle to his own invention, the disposable razor blade. Today almost everything has its **disposable** version – cameras, contact lenses, barbecues – but the concept has been taken a step further. For economic reasons, most of the electrical equipment that we buy for the home is effectively disposable. This is because it is usually cheaper to replace them than to mend them. This applies not just to radios and toasters, but also to fridges, televisions and dishwashers. We now live in a disposable culture.

Most people feel uncomfortable about this new trend. We know we should be reducing the amount of waste we produce and recycling as much as possible – although despite all our efforts, landfill continues to increase. It's hard to slip a CD player into the bottom of the rubbish these days without feeling guilty, especially if you suspect that all it needs is a simple repair. But who fixes that sort of things these days? And how much would they charge you?

Not only are we throwing more away these days, but also, modern life seems filled with new appliances – set-top boxes, modems, routers... Most people have little idea how these appliances work, or even what they do. **To the untrained eye**, they appear to be nothing more than plastic boxes that get a bit hot when you plug them in. Every new gadget seems to come with its own remote control, without which it cannot be used, but which you will **inevitably** lose. In many cases, the stuff is literally impossible to repair because the spare parts are not supplied or there is nothing to fix. What do you do, for example, with a broken electric toothbrush? If you're like me, you can go out and buy a new one, and then another new one, and then another, until **eventually** you learn that electric toothbrushes are basically just a trick to make you spend more and more money.

With **persistence**, one may still find someone out there willing to make the necessary repairs to your broken bread-making machine, but even they will feel obligated to inform you that, given the likely price of the service, you'd probably be better off throwing away the old one and buying the latest model. To insist that something should be mended even though that will cost more than a brand-new replacement is eccentric, to say the least.

This dilemma occasionally opens up the possibility of fixing the damaged goods yourself. If something is next to **worthless** anyway, why not take it apart and see if you can figure out what's wrong? I have had particular luck with cheap, plastic, battery-operated children's toys, where bad manufacture is usually the cause of the fault and some strong glue or tape is usually all it needs to put it right. Small children tend to be incredibly impressed by this sort of thing, which is probably the only reason I bother. I wouldn't suggest you attempt to repair your own microwave,

although I managed it once, spending several days carefully making a new door **latch** from a **blob** of plastic. It was one of the most satisfying experiences of my life – a difficult triumph to mention in casual conversation, perhaps, but I’m still trying.

While some repairs are certainly **beyond** the ability of the ordinary **consumer**, many are incredibly simple. Finding willing repairmen may be almost impossible, but **tracking down** spare parts has never been easier now that you can look on the Internet. You can now replace most types of remote control without leaving your computer. There are also hundreds of sites offering step-by-step instructions for making repairs. Remember: if you ruin it, you were only going to **chuck it out** anyway.

1. In what way is William painter associated with the disposable culture?

- A) He invented a type of bottle top which could not be reused.
- B) He sold drinks in bottles which had to be thrown away.
- C) He invented the disposable razor.
- D) He refused to refill bottles when people returned them.

2. In what sense are fridges and TVs disposable?

- A) It is not possible to recycle electrical goods.
- B) They are not worth repairing because the cost is too high.
- C) You can buy disposable versions of them.
- D) They are much cheaper that they used to be.

3. People often feel bad about throwing away electrical items because

- A) they cost a lot of money to replace.
- B) they know they could easily find somebody to repair them.
- C) they feel they should be reducing the amount of rubbish they produce.
- D) they know that disposable items are just a fashion.

4. The situation with disposable goods is made worse by the fact that

- A) most people do not understand how electrical goods work.
- B) the number of electrical goods in the home is increasing.
- C) some electrical goods are faulty and get very hot when they’re plugged in.
- D) most electrical goods are made entirely of plastic.

5. If your bread-making machine breaks,

- A) you have no chance of finding anyone to fix it.
- B) you’ll have to replace it with a better one.
- C) you’ll insist on having it repaired, unless you’re quite eccentric
- D) you have a chance of finding somebody to fix it, if you keep trying.

6. It can’t do any harm to try repairing things yourself because

- A) they aren’t worth much money once they’re broken.
- B) it’s always easy to work out what the fault is.
- C) you are sure to learn a lot by taking them apart.
- D) they were badly made in the first place.

7. The author's advice about microwaves is that

- A) it's better not to mention them in conversation.
- B) repairing them takes a long time.
- C) you have to be very careful if you try repairing them.
- D) it's better not to try fixing them yourself.

8. Repairing appliances yourself is made easier by the fact that

- A) you can get instructions from helpful repairmen.
- B) most repairs can be done by the average consumer.
- C) you can find advice and spare parts online.
- D) you can use a computer to find out what the problem is.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

2. You are going to read a magazine article about robot cars. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (11–15). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. The first one has been done as an example.

A.	Supporters, however, argue that robot cars will dramatically reduce the number of deaths on the road.
B.	Experts suggest monitoring this by fitting each robot vehicle with the type of 'black box' found on commercial planes.
C.	In spite of this, driverless cars are now geared up to go.
D.	It seems that just when people most need freedom of movement we make it too hard for them.
E.	It is too early to tell yet if driverless cars will save more lives or cause more accidents.
F.	They first drove it manually to construct a sensor map of the road and its surroundings.
G.	He does not see a sudden big change in transport, either.

Robot cars – don't write them off

Would you trust your car to drive itself? The populations of two states in the USA have been asked to take that chance. The robot taxi, common in science fiction since the 1950s, is now set to become a reality.

The fully autonomous Google car recently overcame legal problems for use on the roads of Nevada and California. This happened after hundreds of thousands of hours' testing through cities and traffic. Now RobotCar UK is set to do the same. A team at Oxford University, led by Professor Paul Newman, has equipped an electric car with lasers and cameras and put a computer in the boot. F Next time, it could travel that same route in driverless mode.

Some people fear that autonomous cars will take away their freedom and individuality. (1) _____ Sensors, they claim, will be able to detect other cars and pedestrians much more quickly and reliably than a human driver and change direction to avoid them. A robot car will not get distracted by someone waving across the road or a screaming child in the back seat – and it certainly won't get sleepy.

This is a major justification to let robots take over the driving wheel. But Chuck Allen from the Nevada Highway Patrol says that 'when you have mechanical devices dictate your speed and direction, yes it does cause some concern'. (2) _____ We will not know for some time.

Newman is optimistic that if the developments are taken slowly and introduced one step at a time, they will be safer. **(3)** ____ The RobotCar will, for now, only take over on short stretches of road or in tedious traffic jams. This cautious approach is wise: one serious accident would set robot cars back a long way.

And who would be responsible if there were an accident? **(4)** ____ This would keep a record of all of the software, sensor and position data. Drivers would also have to input ID before driving. All of this information would be legally available to the courts and insurance companies in the event of an accident.

One great advantage of the autonomous car we shouldn't overlook is that it could greatly help those who are physically disabled or partially sighted. Newman tells me: '**(5)** ____'. Robot cars could change this. My father, for example, would not need to worry about depending on others for transport.

If the robot car can genuinely cut down on fatal road accidents and let elderly people drive independently, we need to take these developments very seriously.

GAP	1	2	3	4	5
SENTENCE					

- 3. Read the extract from a writer's journal. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

TEN DAYS WITH THE CIRCUS

At Eastbourne the circus was excluded from town sites by the council. At Crowbridge and Tonbridge it was picketed by Animal Rights activists. I read their leaflets and I thought about the issues, and I was free to wander around the entire site for more than a week. I never saw one animal being mistreated, neglected or harshly trained. Not once.

The five Bengal tigers are the cream of the show. They are moved first, and settled earliest. They are fed with the best of food - if you like ox heads, that is. They are cleaned, watered, meticulously cared for. And they are trained carefully, gently, repeatedly, because no one, least of all someone who is locked into a cage with five of them, wants an evil-tempered tiger. The lions are something else. Martin Lacey and his lions rub heads together in the ring – and outside it, when no one is watching. The lions spend their days in a typical leonine doze awakened only briefly for exercise in the ring, which is more than a typical zoo animal would get. They lead the life of Riley: and they look well on it.

The circus elephant is Rani, and Robert is her trainer. The two are virtually inseparable. If you want to find Robert, you go and stand by his elephant: you don't bother going to his wagon. He'll be with Rani in a few moments. One cannot criticize the treatment of animals at this circus. The worst thing you could say is that they may, in their private opinions, be discontented. This seems to me a tricky point. They may indeed be wishing themselves back in the zoos which sold them as surplus to requirements - no, none of them were snatched from the wide open spaces. But we cannot know for certain. One could equally claim that they love the life, or that nothing will satisfy them until they can read Shiller in the original. Who knows?

But while we eat meat, and wear wool, cows, sheep, pigs, hens and dogs are going to work for people. Why not well-treated exotic animals too? We can never know what an animal is thinking; but if I were one of the ponies, I would know I had it jammy. Compared with the average child's pony, or worse, a busy riding stable hack, these little ones have their hooves up for half the day and work only twice in two ten-minute shows and one training daily. I have yet to see one of them raise more than a light sweat. (Philippa Gregory) The Guardian

1. Why was the circus picketed by Animal Rights activists?

- A.** Because they bring diseases to the local residents.
- B.** Because the Animal Rights activists believe that animals are mistreated.
- C.** Because people from the circus wander around the villages.
- D.** Because the circus doesn't have a permission from the local council.

2. Why are the Bengal Tigers treated and trained meticulously?

- A. Because they eat cream during the show.
- B. Because they need to be fed often.
- C. No one wants a mistreated tiger in the show.
- D. Because they need to be locked in the cage.

3. According to the writer, the lions live the life of Riley which means...

- A. they have a relatively easy-going life.
- B. animals are working as hard as Mr. Riley.
- C. animals belong to Mr. Riley who is the owner of the circus.
- D. animals are trained by Mr. Riley twice a day.

4. How are the animals in the circus treated by their trainers?

- A. They are trained harshly in order to keep them calm.
- B. They are left to rest without supervision.
- C. They are trained with care and with dedication.
- D. The trainers are afraid of the animals and they beat them to discipline them.

5. According to the writer, the treatment of animals in this circus

- A. should be reported to the local councils.
- B. is better than in most of the zoos.
- C. is worse than when animals are in the wild.
- D. deserves condemnation by the local residents.

6. The author of this text is trying to

- A. raise awareness about the neglect of wild animals in circuses.
- B. criticize the abuse of animals in the circuses.
- C. explain that circus animals in this circus have a life better than in the wild.
- D. campaign for banning of circuses.

QUESTION	1	2	3	4	5	6
ANSWER						

4. Read the text and decide true, false or doesn't say. Choose T, F, DS.

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1. Mr. Lacey rubs the lions' heads together.

- A. T**
- B. F**
- C. DS**

2. The circus distributes leaflets about its activities.

- A. T**
- B. F**
- C. DS**

3. The writer thinks that animals in circuses are exploited for their meat and wool.
 - A. T
 - B. F
 - C. DS
4. The writer thinks that the ponies would have a better life if they belonged to children.
 - A. T
 - B. F
 - C. DS
5. The lions sleep most of the time.
 - A. T
 - B. F
 - C. DS

QUESTION	1	2	3	4	5
ANSWER					

- 5. Read the text carefully and for questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

THE CABLE RACER

Robinson Diaz lives in a small cottage high in the Andes Mountains of South America. Diaz is a 'cable racer', and every morning he faces the difficult task of taking the local teacher to her school. To do this, he first walks for an hour up to a place the locals call Los Pinos (the Pine Trees), right at the edge of the 120-metre deep gorge of the Negro valley. Here, one end of a thick metal cable has been fixed to a wooden post. The cable stretches right across the deep valley to the other side, a kilometer away.

A metal hook is fixed to the cable, with leather straps hanging from it. Diaz fastens the straps around his shoulders and waist, does a quick safety check and then, without hesitating, throws himself off the edge of the mountain. Attached to the cable by only the metal hook, he rapidly picks up speed and soon he is racing through the air. Crossing the valley by wire takes him 30 seconds, instead of the two hours it would take him to walk down through the snake-infested rain forest and climb up the steep muddy slopes on the other side.

As Diaz begins his trip, Diana Rios, a 23-year-old elementary teacher is waiting on the other side of the gorge for the moment when he will come racing through the mist towards her at 160 kph. She will then return with him, hanging on to him as he goes back along a second cable. Diana had no idea when she took the teaching job that just getting to work to the village school would be so dangerous. 'At first I wanted to cry', she says, clutching her books as the metal cable starts to rattle violently at Diaz's approach. 'But I soon got used to it'. She still prefers to go with Diaz, though, rather than making the frightening and hazardous crossing on her own.

For the inhabitants of Los Pinos, the wire cable is a lifeline. For more than 50 years, it has served the community as a form of transport to and from the rest of the world. Everything that comes arrives via the cable – bricks and wood for building, sacks of rice and corn. Puppies are held between the knees of young men like Diaz who act as 'cable racers', and go flying over the gorge. Pregnant mothers, who must get to the nearest clinic, cross the wire during the darkness of the night, returning with their newborn babies. It is dangerous, but they have no choice.

This time Robinson Diaz makes a perfect landing on Diana's side of the gorge. For him, the dangers of his daily journey are insignificant. 'What I'm really scared of is snakes', he says. 'This is nothing in comparison'. Then Diana straps herself into her harness and hooks herself up to the wire behind Diaz, holding on to him tightly. He turns, flashes her a smile, releases the brake and kicks away. Within seconds, they are back into the mist.

- 1. Robinson Diaz has a difficult task every morning because he has to**
- A.** climb a long way up a mountain.
 - B.** get to the edge of a valley.
 - C.** help someone get to work.
 - D.** walk through a dangerous area.

2. In the second paragraph, the writer suggests that Diaz is
 - A. confident about what he is doing
 - B. unaware of the danger he faces
 - C. neglectful of his own safety
 - D. uncertain of what he is doing.

3. Diana Rios found out how she would travel to work
 - A. when she was a student
 - B. when she saw the cable
 - C. after she had met Diaz
 - D. after she took the job.

4. What is Diana`s opinion about the journey now?
 - A. She enjoys it.
 - B. She no longer finds it a problem.
 - C. It makes her feel very frightened.
 - D. It would be impossible without Diaz.

5. The cable is important to the people of Los Pinos because
 - A. it allows contact with other communities.
 - B. it provides entertainment for the young people.
 - C. it enables the doctor to visit the village.
 - D. it gives the inhabitants the chance to sell their produce.

6. What does Diaz say about using the cable?
 - A. He does not think there is any risk.
 - B. He is worried about the danger of snakes.
 - C. He is happy that he can help the teacher.
 - D. He does not find it as frightening as other things.

QUESTION	1	2	3	4	5	6
ANSWER						

6. Choose from the sentences A-H the one that best fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

A. She can send them a message saying `Hi, thinking of you`, much more easily than sitting down to write a long letter.
B. For example, they might write `tomoro` for `tomorrow`, she says.
C. This flexibility when making social arrangements means she no longer has to plan ahead, she says.
D. But no one ever did before text messaging really started taking off.
E. In these situations, she says, it is better to communicate face to face.
F. Through such additions, she says, they have the chance to present themselves to others in the way they want to.
G. But in fact, the rapid expansion of electronic communication in the 21 st century has had the opposite effect.
H. She finds that she feels less nervous that way.

NOW WE'RE GETTING THE MESSAGE

Text messaging and email are changing the way people relate to one another.

When computers first started to be used on a wide scale, some people predicted that we would spend so long staring at computer screens that we would end up forgetting how to talk to one another. (1) _____. Rather than retreating into themselves, people are using new technology, in particular email and text messaging, to find more and more ways to expand their network of friends.

Alice Thompson, 23, is known as the Text Queen to her friends because she sends out so many messages. `When we go out, my friends and I text other friends saying, ``We're in this club and it's really good. Come and meet us``. (2) _____. Instead, decisions can be made on the spot, and friends can be gathered together at a moment's notice.

Alice has found text messaging has other advantages too. `If there is a guy I like, I find it easier to send text messages initially rather than phone him up`, she says. (3) _____. `There is one guy, a friend of a friend, who I don't know that well, but we've started to text each other and that's how we communicate. I would never have phoned him up but this way it feels OK`.

Text messaging and email also help Alice keep in touch with old schoolmates she would probably have lost contact with otherwise. (4) _____. And she finds it's a great tool for relieving boredom in the office where she works, by sharing secret messages and passing on jokes.

It seems these forms of communication have filled a gap, offering something that face-to-face conversation does not. Professor Pam Briggs, a psychologist at the University of Northumbria, believes that people enjoy sending text messages and email because they can take their time

planning their message, and they can be a bit more playful, inserting jokes, pictures and bits of video clips. (5) _____ .

The fact that text messages are so quick and easy is a big part of the attraction. Many people also find text messaging more informal than making a phone call or writing a letter, and therefore simpler to use. Annabelle Rose, who teaches at a London sixth form college, encourages her students to text her when they have queries. `They don't find it so difficult to keep in touch that way`, she says. `I think they feel that a phone call might be more of an interruption. I've always given my number out to students and told them to call me if they have any problems. (6) _____`.

So is it all good? Annabelle has identified one negative result of text messaging. `My students have developed their way of writing as well, which can cause a few difficulties as they have started using these abbreviations in their normal writing. (7) _____`. `But they are never rude. If I text them back answering their queries they always send another message saying ``Tnx``, even though it's not really necessary`.

QUESTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANSWER							

OPEN CLOZE

- 1. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.**

A PRECIOUS METAL

Throughout history, people have searched for gold. (0) But this precious metal has not always been associated (1) _____ happiness. For example, (2) _____ the 1840s, thousands of people died in the USA looking for gold.

So why is gold so desirable? (3) _____ from its market value, it has many different uses. Unlike other metals, it won't discolor and it can be shaped easily into beautiful jewellery. It also has some (4) _____ practical uses than this. Televisions and video players have gold components inside, and it is even used in the instruments (5) _____ enable astronauts to travel (6) _____ space. And, of course, it can be used almost anywhere (7) _____ of money.

For these reasons, gold remains (8) _____ desirable now as it ever was. Even though gold prices have declined in recent years, the desire to find gold remains strong. But now the focus has changed and (9) _____ huge leisure industry has developed around it. In the USA, for example, (10) _____ men fought over gold more than a century (11) _____, families can now spend a happy and enjoyable day searching for the precious metal. It seems that for most people, gold still has (12) _____ power to excite and thrill.

- 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.**

SOMEWHERE OVER THE RAINBOW

Why are we all fascinated (0) by rainbows? They are beautiful to look at – but they are also attractive because (1) _____ the old story that (2) _____ is a pot of gold buried at the end of every one. Of course, no one has yet managed to find this gold – (3) _____ even reach the end of a rainbow! So (4) _____ can't you achieve this apparently easy task? First, weather conditions (5) _____ to be absolutely right for you to see a rainbow at all. On top of that, you must be looking at the sky at exactly the right angle in (6) _____ to see the rainbow clearly. But the problems don't end there. When you move towards the place (7) _____ the rainbow seems to end, you find that you never actually get any nearer – and this is due to the (8) _____ that a rainbow doesn't actually have an end. In reality, any rainbow is actually (9) _____ circle, but you can't see the whole thing from the ground. You could possibly see (10) _____ from a plane

– but only (11) _____ you happened to be sitting in a window seat – and that certainly wouldn't help you find the pot of gold that is supposed to (12) _____ buried there!

- 3. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.**

MOUNT EVEREST

THE WORLD'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

In the past, the Sherpas who lived at (0) the foot of Mount Everest never thought of climbing it. Their lives were hard enough. But after Everest (1) _____ been identified as the world's highest mountain, its conquest was seen (2) _____ the greatest challenge on Earth. The Sherpas, adapted to living at high altitudes, have acted as guides and porters to climbers ever (3) _____. Sherpas take great pride in (4) _____ work, but it is dangerous. At (5) _____ 175 people have died on the mountain since the first attempt on Everest in 1921.

(6) _____ Hillary and Tenzing reached the summit in 1953, it was obvious that others would follow them, (7) _____ no one expected there would be so many. There are now ropes and ladders to help people up the difficult sections. But the danger of the mountain (8) _____ still not be underestimated. Not (9) _____ ago, eight climbers were killed in one night when a storm blew up suddenly. (10) _____ this tragedy, hundreds of climbers visit the mountain (11) _____ year, hoping to stand on the roof of the world. Everest has now been climbed by a fifteen-year-old girl – Sherpa Ming Kips – and by a seventy-year-old Japanese man – Yuichiro Miura. So (12) _____ it still remain the greatest challenge on Earth?

KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

1. Don't argue with her – it's pointless. POINT
There's _____ with her.
2. 'It was Jack who destroyed my project' said Martine. ACCUSED
Martine _____ his project.
3. It was Sam and Jill who were decorating the living room last weekend. BY
The living room _____ Sam and Jill last weekend.
4. The documentary reveals that the bees living in every part of the world are disappearing very quickly. SAID
The bees living in every part of the world _____ very quickly.
5. Kate thinks she is much better than everyone else. DOWN
Kate _____ everyone else.
6. I found an old photo of my sister the other day. ACROSS
The other day _____ an old photo of my sister.
7. 'Who borrowed my book, Mary?' asked Andrew. HAD
Andrew _____ his book.
8. It was Susie's first visit to London. NEVER
Susie _____ before.
9. Chloe spent her childhood in the country with her grandparents. BROUGHT
Chloe _____ her grandparents in the country.
10. I'd like to go to India. APPEALS
The idea of _____ me.
11. I wasn't ready for the test because I hadn't done enough work. PREPARATION
I hadn't _____ for the test.
12. They advertised the mobile phone so intensively that it was an immediate success. WAS
Because it _____, the mobile phone was an immediate success.

13. Someone must have seen him there. BEEN

He _____ there by someone.

14. He said he regretted writing to her. ONLY

He said: ` _____ to her`.

15. It was a more difficult job than they had anticipated. EASY

The job _____ they had anticipated.

16. The last time I went surfing was ten years ago. FOR

I _____ ten years.

17. The library was built too far away from the town center. SHOULD

They _____ the library nearer the town center.

18. I hated my new school at first, though now it's not so bad. GETTING

I hated my new school at first, though I _____ now.

19. You must do exactly as I tell you. CARRY

You must _____ instructions exactly.

20. I thought I would get the job, but someone else got it instead. SUCCEED

I _____ the job.

21. The exam was not as easy as I expected. MORE

The exam _____ I had expected.

22. We couldn't leave on time because of the bad weather. PREVENTED

The bad weather _____ on time.

23. When did you find out that they were going to get married? KNOWN

How _____ that they were going to get married?

24. `Don't talk during the test`, the teacher said to the students. WARNED

The teacher _____ during the test.

25. The strong wind blew down the two ancient trees during the storm. BLOWN

The two ancient trees _____ the storm.

26. I regret not having listened to her. WISH

I _____ to her.

27. You really should learn how to drive. HIGH

It's _____ how to drive.

28. Your room should be repainted. HAVE

You should _____.

29. Mary's parents really liked Dan when they met him at the party. IMPRESSION

Dan _____ Mary's parents when they met him at the party.

30. It's a pity I didn't listen to my brother when he told me about the weather. WISH

I _____ when he told me about the weather.

31. James, do you think you'll travel to Mexico before you're twenty? BEEN

James, will _____ to Mexico by the time you're twenty?

32. Both Paul and Tina were unaware of the situation. NEITHER

_____ were aware of the situation.

33. Olga got sick and couldn't go on holiday as planned. PREVENTED

Sickness _____ on holiday as planned.

34. We went to the cinema and then to a night club.

After we _____, we went to a night club.

35. Anna will be angry if I'm late. BETTER

I _____ or Anna will be angry.

36. Jennifer is proud of her work as a park ranger. TAKES

Jennifer _____ her work as a park ranger.

37. The accused said he hadn't forged the document. DENIED

The accused _____ the document.

38. To sum up, I think we had a very productive meeting. THINGS

All _____, I think we had a very productive meeting.

39. I didn't realize how much time I'd spent playing this game. LOST

I _____ while I was playing the game.

40. Most people think that wearable technology will soon be much more affordable.

It _____ wearable technology will soon be much more affordable.

WORD FORMATION

1. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Many people feel _____ (SECURE) when they move to a new town and don't know anyone.
2. She spoke very quickly, so it's possible I _____ (UNDERSTAND) what she said.
3. I wanted to learn scuba diving, but _____ (FORTUNATE) there were no instructors available.
4. The show was really _____ (ENJOY).
5. Sarah explains that text messages use _____ (ABBREVIATE) to save time and space.
6. The _____ (COMPLEX) of modern life can be stressful as well as stimulating.
7. Fears that playing computer games can make you less intelligent are _____ (GROUND).
8. Mario's friendship is really _____ (VALUE) to me. I'd miss him a lot.
9. The whole situation seemed _____ (HOPE) until you came along to help.
10. My parents are very _____ (SUPPORT) of me and encourage me to try new things.
11. The only _____ (LIKE) character in the whole book is the detective's wife.
12. The opening of this new restaurant should satisfy the _____ (SOPHISTICATED) of the local Moroccan food fans.
13. Due to our school's _____ (COMMIT) to quality, remarkable students enrol every year.
14. You don't respond well to positive _____ (CRITIC), which is only made to help you.
15. At first I thought Tracey was _____ (FRIEND) but then I realized that she was just shy.
16. George is a bit of an _____ (ENIGMA) character, no one really understands him.
17. They are trying to raise _____ (AWARE) of the problem.
18. He has very strong _____ (BELIEVE) about what the press should and shouldn't do.

19. I live in a vast _____ (SPRAWL) city with a huge population but I'd much prefer to live somewhere more compact.
20. There isn't enough _____ (AFFORD) housing, so many young people live with their parents.
21. Some _____ (RESIDENT) areas are in remote places, which makes commuting difficult.
22. It's important that _____ (INTERVIEW) try to be relaxed when they talk to their prospective employers.
23. There aren't any _____ (VACANT) at the moment.
24. There is a strong _____ (RESEMBLE) between the two brothers.
25. The mountains of Switzerland are _____ (BELIEVE) beautiful.
26. Office workers often make _____ (COMPLAIN) about their working environment, but these vary according to the office they work in.
27. Jack completed the report with the _____ (ASSIST) of his personal secretary.
28. Some countries still have forms of corporal _____ (PUNISH) in their laws.
29. Write all the relevant information into this _____ (APPLY) form.
30. My first attempt to drive a car ended in _____ (FAIL).

2. Use the word given in capitals below the text to form a word that fits in the space in each line.

FRIENDS

Everyone wants to have friends, but building up new **(0) relationships** is not always easy. A few people are born with outgoing **(1) _____**; they have a **(2) _____** ability to make new friends wherever they go. But not many people are **(3) _____** at ease in a room full of strangers. Most of us feel **(4) _____** when we meet new people, and this can occasionally make us appear **(5) _____**, when in fact we are just shy. In any case, the **(6) _____** of new friendships is a gradual process – it doesn't just happen overnight. Long – standing friendships **(7) _____** have several things in common. The friends enjoy the same sort of **(8) _____**, and share similar beliefs and values, they are **(9) _____** to one other, and they are also **(10) _____** of one another when they have problems.

(0) RELATION

(1) PERSON

(2) NATURE

(3) COMPLETE

(4) NERVE

(5) FRIEND

(6) DEVELOP

(7) GENERAL

(8) ACTIVE

(9) TRUTH

(10) SUPPORT

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE FAMOUS?

Most people find the idea of fame **(0)** attractive. But would you **(1)** _____ want to be famous?

The people who dream of fame don't always realise just how many **(2)** _____ are there for those who spend their lives in the public eye. They see the **(3)** _____ things about being a star, and the **(4)** _____ benefits that fame brings, but they ignore the problems that go along with it.

Famous people have **(5)** _____ around them wherever they go, pointing cameras in their faces. They may have to put up with **(6)** _____ writing things about them in the newspapers that are **(7)** _____ untrue. With this kind of pressure, some celebrities don't find it easy to keep up **(8)** _____ with friends, and they may even regret making the **(9)** _____ to seek fame. It's certainly true that once you've become well – known you can't go back to an ordinary life. So is fame actually worth it? It's a **(10)** _____ choice, but I know that I would hate it.

(0) ATTRACT

(1) ACTUAL

(2) ADVANTAGE

(3) ENJOY

(4) FINANCE

(5) PHOTOGRAPH

(6) JOURNAL

(7) COMPLETE

(8) RELATE

(9) DECIDE

(10) PERSON

WHY DO PEOPLE TAKE RISKS?

Why are some people risk – takers? What makes them take part in **(0)** dangerous or even life – threatening activities? There are different **(1)** _____ for this. Car racers love the **(2)** _____ of speed, while climbers get their thrills from **(3)** _____ the challenge of high mountains. Millions of years ago, when people faced danger daily, risk – taking was essential for **(4)** _____. Although living in today`s world is **(5)** _____ than it was in those days, perhaps that **(6)** _____ instinct still remains. However, taking risks can become a very **(7)** _____ obsession. Some people can even become addicted to danger, and are unable to stop looking for it. It is also **(8)** _____ that the majority of risk – takers seem to be men. Is this because men have more **(9)** _____? Or do women think twice about taking risks because they are more **(10)** _____?

- (0) DANGER**
- (1) EXPLAIN**
- (2) EXCITE**
- (3) FACE**
- (4) SURVIVE**
- (5) EASE**
- (6) BASE**
- (7) HEALLTH**
- (8) INTEREST**
- (9) CURIOUS**
- (10) SENSE**

WRITING

1. A for and against essay

Prompt: Many young people who enter higher education choose to study in their hometown and continue living with their parents throughout their university years. Write an essay of 200-250 words, in which you present arguments for and against this arrangement. In your essay:

- Think about general or factual comments you could make on the topic.
- Write down arguments for and against the statement and choose the ones you want to use.
- Think about your personal opinion on the topic and where you will include it.

2. A formal email

Prompt: Imagine you experienced one of the situations below. Write a formal email complaining about the way you were treated. Describe the incident and say what actions you expect the recipient to take. Write 140-190 words.

1. You and your friends were asked to leave the cinema after a member of staff accused you of throwing popcorn around. It was actually some young children sitting a few rows in front of you.
2. You were leaving a supermarket when the security alarm went off. The security guards were very aggressive and searched all your bags and pockets. After keeping you there for half an hour, they found there was a fault with the alarm.

3. An article

Prompt: You have seen this announcement in your school magazine. Write an article for the magazine answering these questions. Write your article in 140-190 words. Before you start writing, note some ideas and plan your article.

In recent years it has become more and more difficult for high school or university graduates to find work. Why is this? What are the possible causes and consequences of unemployment for young people? Can anything be done to overcome this problem?