

ЕГЭ

Л. И. РОМАНОВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ
ЯЗЫК

лексика в тестах

 АЙРИС ПРЕСС



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 АЙРИС ПРЕСС
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Данное пособие содержит тренировочные тестовые задания для подготовки к третьему разделу ЕГЭ по английскому языку «Грамматика и лексика». Задачей экзаменационного теста в данном разделе является проверка навыков использования грамматического и лексического материала.

Данное пособие предназначено для работы над лексикой и устранению пробелов в знаниях учащихся. Разнообразные тестовые задания, представленные в пособии, способствуют созданию умений употреблять лексические единицы во всех свойственных им формах и функциях.

Четкая структура и понятное оформление позволят как учащемуся, так и учителю эффективно построить работу с книгой. Наличие ключей будет удобно для самостоятельной работы учащихся. В начале пособия приведен Демонстрационный вариант ЕГЭ по английскому языку 2011 г.

Книга адресована учителям, которые могут использовать на занятиях в классе как отдельные задания из тестов, так и целые тесты, чтобы учащиеся получили необходимый опыт работы для успешной сдачи ЕГЭ. Учащиеся могут использовать пособие независимо от того, учатся они в выпускном классе или хотят начать подготовку к экзамену раньше.

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Предисловие

Целью учебного пособия «Английская лексика в тестах» является систематизация знаний английского языка, полученных в школе, и подготовка на этой основе к Единому Государственному Экзамену. В начале пособия приводится Демонстрационный вариант ЕГЭ по английскому языку 2011 года.

Одним из наиболее трудных разделов, в котором учащиеся делают много ошибок при сдаче ЕГЭ, является Раздел 3 «Грамматика и лексика», в частности задания, обозначенные номерами A22–A28 и проверяющие словарный запас учащихся, а также умение им пользоваться.

Данное пособие предназначено для работы над лексикой и устранения пробелов в знаниях учащихся. Разнообразные тестовые задания, представленные в пособии, способствуют созданию умений употреблять лексические единицы во всех свойственных им формах и функциях, выбирать лексическую единицу из ряда слов, близких по значению и создавать лексические сочетания слов, соответствующие правильной английской речи.

Пособие состоит из 3 частей. Первая часть (Problem Vocabulary) разделена на 4 раздела (Sections): Confusing Words, Problem Verbs, Idioms, Phrasal Verbs.

Первый раздел (Confusing Words) представлен 20 тестовыми заданиями, в которых учащиеся должны сделать выбор из предложенных вариантов слов, часто вызывающих трудности: **wear / dress, drive / ride, way / road / route / path, politics / policy, glance / look / stare** и т. п.

Во второй раздел (**Problem Verbs**) включены шесть тестов на проблемные глаголы: **do / make, raise / rise / arise, lay / lie** и **say / talk / tell / speak**.

Присущие только данному языку устойчивые обороты речи — идиомы — составляют третий раздел (**Idioms**), который состоит из пяти тестов.

Последний раздел (**Phrasal Verbs**) поможет решить проблемы с фразовыми глаголами, которые часто приводят к ошибкам.

Вторая часть пособия (**Topics**) состоит из 22 тем и представлена связными аутентичными текстами. Темы разнообразны и соответствуют требованиям школьной программы и ЕГЭ: **Family, Education, Youth Spare Time, Culture, Communication** и многие другие.

Работа над темами представлена 4 типами тестов. Первый тип тестов состоит из текстов с пропусками, которые необходимо заполнить словами, приведенными перед текстом. Второй вид тестов — это тексты со словами, выделенными жирным шрифтом, которые необходимо заменить синонимами, данными перед текстом. В третьем типе тестов содержатся тексты с выбором правильного слова или словосочетания из двух предложенных. Четвертый тип представляет тесты на основе множественного выбора, соответствующие заданию Раздела 3 «Грамматика и лексика» под номерами **A22–A28**. Данным тестам уделяется особое внимание.

Тексты информативны, интересны и развивают различные виды памяти: словесно-логическую, произвольную и произвольную. У учащихся вырабатывается способность не только удерживать в памяти слова и словосочетания, но и запоминать их в процессе выполнения интересных и требующих мыслительной активности заданий.

Последнюю часть пособия (**Lexical Tests**) составляют 25 тестов «продвинутого» (**Advanced**) уровня, предназначенные для тех учащихся, которые хотят сдать Единый Государственный Экзамен на «отлично».

В пособии имеются ключи для проверки правильности ответов.

Первое издание учебного пособия «Английская лексика в тестах» вышло в 2003 году. Данное издание переработано: изменена структура пособия, устранены излишние трудности, введены новые темы.

2011 ГОД

ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ЕГЭ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырех разделов, включающих 46 заданий.

Раздел 1 («Аудирование») включает 15 заданий, из которых первое — на установление соответствия и 14 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трех предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела 1 — 30 минут.

Раздел 2 («Чтение») включает 9 заданий, из которых 2 задания на установление соответствия и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела 2 — 30 минут.

Раздел 3 («Грамматика и лексика») включает 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных. При выполнении заданий с кратким ответом вы должны самостоятельно записать ответ в соответствующем месте работы. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела 3 — 40 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в бланк ответов № 1.

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы — 60 минут. Черновые пометки делаются прямо на листе с заданиями (они не оцениваются), и только полный вариант ответа заносится в бланк ответов № 2.

Общее время проведения экзамена — 160 минут.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1

Аудирование

B1 Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке A–G. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

- A. Buying things makes the speaker really happy.
- B. The speaker likes sweets.
- C. The speaker spends large sums of money travelling over the Internet.
- D. Having fun with friends is the speaker's favourite pastime.
- E. The speaker has an impressive collection of books.
- F. The speaker dreams of going around the world.
- G. The speaker loves wearing a lot of jewellery.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Вы услышите телефонный разговор. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — *True*), какие не соответствуют (2 — *False*) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — *Not stated*). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1** The caller has learned about the Language Centre from the media.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A2** The centre offers a six-month course for students who want to go to college.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** The caller's friend is attending a US university.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** The new semester begins in two months.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** You don't need to come to the centre to sign up for the course.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A6** The centre expects convincing proof that you can afford the course.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A7** All official documents can be sent to the centre by fax.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** There is a growing tendency in Kenya to
1) look for new farm land.
2) explore new hunting areas.
3) preserve native animal habitats.
- A9** According to Ben, people living around the forest area
1) try to domesticate some of the wild animals.
2) do their best to stop deforestation in the area.
3) could be in danger from wild animals.

- A10** According to Ben, an excommunicated animal is
- 1) an animal doomed to extinction.
 - 2) an aggressive and uncontrollable animal.
 - 3) an animal that needs people's help.
- A11** Ben claims that people living around the forest area make extra money
- 1) catching and selling wild animals to the zoos.
 - 2) travelling to other regions and doing odd jobs.
 - 3) trading wooden products.
- A12** The *Green Belt Movement* in Kenya aims at
- 1) effective exploitation of natural forests.
 - 2) replacing destroyed forests.
 - 3) moving people out from the forest area.
- A13** The interviewer is curious to know if
- 1) the BBC has ever shown programs about wildlife protection in Kenya.
 - 2) all the facts about safari in Kenya presented on BBC television are true.
 - 3) people in Kenya have ever seen any BBC wildlife programs.
- A14** Visitors to safari parks in Kenya are allowed to
- 1) choose their own routes.
 - 2) feed wild animals.
 - 3) drive their own cars.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задании В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2. Чтение

B2 Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. First computers | 5. Professional sport |
| 2. Risky sport | 6. Shopping from home |
| 3. Shopping in comfort | 7. New users |
| 4. Difficult task | 8. Digging for the past |

A. A group of university students from Brazil have been given the job of discovering and locating all the waterfalls in their country. It is not easy because very often the maps are not detailed. The students have to remain in water for long periods of time. Every day they cover a distance of 35 to 40 kilometers through the jungle, each carrying 40 kilos of equipment.

B. For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.

C. Another generation of computer fans has arrived. They are neither spotty schoolchildren nor intellectual professors, but pensioners who are learning computing with much enthusiasm. It is particularly interesting for people suffering from arthritis as computers offer a way of writing nice clear letters. Now pensioners have discovered the Internet and at the moment they make up the fastest growing membership.

D. Shopping centres are full of all kinds of stores. They are like small, self-contained towns where you can find everything you want. In a large centre, shoppers can find everything they need without having to go anywhere else. They can leave their cars in the shopping centre car park and buy everything in a covered complex, protected from the heat, cold or rain.

E. Not many people know that, back in the fifties, computers were very big, and also very slow. They took up complete floors of a building, and

were less powerful, and much slower than any of today's compact portable computers. At first, the data they had to process and record was fed in on punched-out paper; later magnetic tape was used, but both systems were completely inconvenient.

F. Potholing is a dull name for a most interesting and adventurous sport. Deep underground, on the tracks of primitive men and strange animals who have adapted to life without light, finding unusual landscapes and underground lakes, the potholer lives an exciting adventure. You mustn't forget, though, that it can be quite dangerous. Without the proper equipment you can fall, get injured or lost.

G. Substantial remains of an octagonal Roman bath house, probably reused as a Christian baptistry, have been uncovered during a student training excavation near Faversham in Kent. The central cold plunge pool was five metres across, and stood within a structure which also had underfloor heating and hot pools, probably originally under a domed roof.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

B3 Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Before the Hubble Space Telescope was launched, scientists thought they knew the universe. They were wrong.

The Hubble Space Telescope has changed many scientists' view of the universe. The telescope is named after American astronomer Edwin Hubble, **A** _____. He established that many galaxies exist and developed the first system for their classifications.

In many ways, Hubble is like any other telescope. It simply gathers light. It is roughly the size of a large school bus. What makes Hubble special is not what it is, **B** _____.

Hubble was launched in 1990 from the "Discovery" space shuttle and it is about 350 miles above our planet, **C** _____. It is far from the

glare of city lights, it doesn't have to look through the air, **D** _____ .
And what a view it is! Hubble is so powerful it could spot a fly on the moon.

Yet in an average orbit, it uses the same amount of energy as 28 100-watt light bulbs. Hubble pictures require no film. The telescope takes digital images **E** _____. Hubble has snapped photos of storms on Saturn and exploding stars. Hubble doesn't just focus on our solar system. It also peers into our galaxy and beyond. Many Hubble photos show the stars that make up the Milky Way galaxy. A galaxy is a city of stars.

Hubble cannot take pictures of the sun or other very bright objects, because doing so could "fry" the telescope's instruments, but it can detect infrared and ultra violet light **F** _____ .

Some of the sights of our solar system that Hubble has glimpsed may even change the number of planets in it.

1. which is above Earth's atmosphere.
2. which are transmitted to scientists on Earth.
3. which is invisible to the human eye.
4. who calculated the speed at which galaxies move.
5. so it has a clear view of space.
6. because many stars are in clouds of gas.
7. but where it is.

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15–A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

The Slob's Holiday

My husband and I went to Reno for our holiday last year. "Isn't that place where people go to get a quickie divorce?" asked my second son? 'Yes', I said, trying to look enigmatic and interesting. 'You are not getting divorced, are you?' he asked bluntly. 'No,' I said, 'we are going to an outdoor pursuit trade fair. The children sighed with relief and slouched away, muttering things like 'boring'. I call them children, but they are all grown up. My eldest son has started to develop fine lines around his eyes — fledgling

crow's feet. A terrible sight for any parent to see. Anyway, the piece isn't about children. It's about holidays.

The first thing to be said about holidays is that anybody who can afford one should be grateful. The second thing is that planning holidays can be hard work. In our household it starts with somebody muttering, 'I suppose we ought to think about a holiday.' This remark is usually made in July and is received glumly, as if the person making it has said 'I suppose we ought to think about the Bolivian balance of payment problems.'

Nothing much happens for a week and then the potential holiday-makers are rounded up and made to consult their diaries. Hospital appointments are taken into consideration, as are important things to do with work. But other highlights on the domestic calendar, such as the cat's birthday, are swept aside and eventually two weeks are found. The next decision is the most painful: where?

We travel abroad to work quite a lot but we return tired and weary, so the holiday we are planning is a slob's holiday: collapse on a sunbed, read a book until the sun goes down, stagger back to hotel room, shower, change into glad rags, eat well, wave good-bye to teenagers, have a last drink on hotel terrace, go to bed and then lie awake and wait for hotel waiters to bring the teenagers from the disco.

I never want to be guided around another monument, as long as I live. I do not want to be told how many bricks it took to build it. I have a short attention span for such details. I do not want to attend a 'folk evening' ever, ever again. The kind where men with their trousers tucked into their socks wave handkerchiefs in the direction of women wearing puff-sleeved blouses, long skirts and headscarves.

I also want to live dangerously and get brown. I want my doughy English skin change from white sliced to wheat germ. I like the simple pleasure of removing my watch strap and gazing at the patch of virgin skin beneath.

I don't want to make new friends — on holidays or in general; I can't manage the ones I have at home. I do not want to mix with the locals and I have no wish to go into their homes. I do not welcome tourists who come to Leicester into my home. Why should the poor locals in Holidayland be expected to? It's bad enough that we monopolize their beaches, clog their pavements and spend an hour in a shop choosing a sunhat that costs the equivalent of 75 pence.

So, the slob's holiday has several essential requirements: a hotel on a sunny beach, good food, a warm sea, nightlife for the teenagers, a big crowd to get lost in, and the absence of mosquitoes.

As I write, we are at the planning stage. We have looked through all the holiday brochures, but they are full of references to ‘hospitable locals’, ‘folk nights’, ‘deserted beaches’, and ‘interesting historical sights’. Not our cup of tea, or glass of sangria, at all.

A15 The parents’ choice of holiday destination made the narrator’s children feel

- 1) jealous.
- 2) excited.
- 3) alarmed.
- 4) indifferent.

A16 The narrator’s words ‘A terrible sight for any parent to see’ refer to

- 1) the way children behave.
- 2) the fact that children are aging.
- 3) the way children change their image.
- 4) the fact there is a generation gap.

A17 When the need for holiday planning is first announced in the narrator’s family, it

- 1) is regarded as an important political issue.
- 2) is met with enthusiasm by all the family.
- 3) seems like an impossible task.
- 4) is openly ignored.

A18 To find a two-week slot for a holiday potential holiday-makers have to

- 1) negotiate the optimum period for travel.
- 2) cancel prior business appointments.
- 3) re-schedule individual summer plans.
- 4) make a list of the things to be taken into account.

A19 The slob’s holiday is the type of holiday for people, who

- 1) do not want to go on holiday abroad.
- 2) go on holiday with teenagers.
- 3) do not like public life.
- 4) prefer peaceful relaxing holidays.

A20 When the narrator says ‘I also want to live dangerously’, she means

- 1) getting lost in the crowd.
- 2) going sightseeing without a guide.
- 3) choosing herself the parties to go to.
- 4) lying long hours in the sun on the beach.

A21 The main reason the narrator doesn’t want to mix up with locals is because she

- 1) doesn’t let tourists to her house at Leicester.
- 2) doesn’t want to add to their inconveniencies.
- 3) is afraid to make friends with local people.
- 4) values her own privacy above all.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15–А21 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В2, В3, А15–А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.

Раздел 3

Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведенные ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В4–В10, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы В4–В10.

A Smart Boy

В4 Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown worked in the same office. Their _____ were good friends. One day Mr. Jones invited to Mr. Brown to a small party. Mr. Brown went into the other room and telephoned his wife.

WIFE

When he came back Mr. Jones asked him, "Have you spoken to your wife already?"

B5 "No, she _____ there when I phoned. My small son answered the phone. I asked him, "Is your mother there?" And he said, "She is somewhere outside".

NOT BE

B6 "Why is she outside?" I asked. "She _____ for me", he answered.

LOOK

The Great Wall of China

B7 The Great Wall of China runs for 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China. It is one of the _____ wonders of the world.

GREAT

B8 The Great Wall _____ in order to protect the country from different aggressors.

BUILD

B9 The construction of the Wall _____ in the 6th century BC and lasted until the 16th century AD.

BEGIN

B10 Since then, the Great Wall of China _____ a Symbol of wisdom and bravery of the Chinese people and a monument to Chinese nation for many hundreds of years.

BECOME

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11–B16, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11–B16.

UK: Conservation and Environment

B11 Going for a walk is the most popular leisure activity in Britain. Despite its high _____ density and widespread, the UK has many unspoilt rural and coastal areas.

POPULATE

B12 Twelve National Parks are freely accessible to the public and were created to conserve the _____ beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage they contain.

NATURE

B13	Most of the land in National Parks is privately owned, but administered by an independent National Park Authority which works to balance the expectations of _____ with the need to conserve these open spaces for future generations.	VISIT
B14	The UK also works to improve the global environment and has taken global warming _____ ever since scientists discovered the hole in the ozone layer. In 1997, the UK subscribed to the Kyoto Protocol binding developed countries to reduce emissions of the six main greenhouse gases. The Protocol declares	SERIOUS
B15	environmental _____.	PROTECT
B16	Nowadays British _____ are taking part in one of the largest international projects that is undertaken to protect endangered species.	SCIENCE

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Tracy

Tracy was as excited as a child about her first trip abroad. Early in the morning, she stopped at a **A22** _____ agency and reserved a suite on the Signal Deck of *the Queen Elizabeth II*. The next three days she spent buying clothes and luggage.

On the morning of the sailing, Tracy hired a limousine to drive her to the pier. When she **A23** _____ at Pier 90, where *the Queen Elizabeth II* was docked, it was crowded with photographers and television reporters, and for a moment Tracy was panic stricken. Then she realized they were interviewing the two men posturing at the foot of the gangplank. The members of the crew were helping the passengers with their luggage. On deck, a steward looked at Tracy's ticket and **A24** _____ her to her stateroom. It was a lovely suite with a private terrace. It had been ridiculously expensive but Tracy **A25** _____ it was worth it.

She unpacked and then wandered along the corridor. In almost every cabin there were farewell parties going on, with laughter and champagne

and conversation. She felt a sudden ache of loneliness. There was no one to see her **A26** _____, no one for her to care about, and no one who cared about her. She was sailing into a completely unknown future.

Suddenly she felt the huge ship shudder as the tugs started to pull it out of the harbor, and she stood **A27** _____ the passengers on the boat deck, watching the Statue of Liberty slide out of **A28** _____, and then she went exploring.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) journey | 2) trip | 3) travel | 4) tourist |
| A23 | 1) achieved | 2) arrived | 3) entered | 4) reached |
| A24 | 1) set | 2) came | 3) headed | 4) directed |
| A25 | 1) determined | 2) resolved | 3) decided | 4) assured |
| A26 | 1) in | 2) off | 3) of | 4) after |
| A27 | 1) among | 2) along | 3) between | 4) besides |
| A28 | 1) glance | 2) stare | 3) sight | 4) look |

По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4

Письмо

Для ответов на задания С1 и С2 используйте бланк ответов № 2. При выполнении заданий С1 и С2 особое внимание обратите на то, что ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём — не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (С1, С2), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать его другую сторону.

C1 You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Tom who writes:

... In Great Britain most young people want to become independent from their parents as soon as possible. Could you tell me what you and your friends think about not relying on your parents? Are you ready to leave your family immediately after you finish school? Is it easy to rent a house or an apartment for students in Russia?

As for the latest news, I have just returned from a trip to Scotland...

Write a letter to Tom.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his trip to Scotland

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

Some people think that life-long friendship exists only in books and films. Others believe that it exists in real life.

What is your opinion?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

Приложение 1

Тексты для аудирования

Вы сейчас будете выполнять тест по аудированию. Во время его выполнения перед каждым заданием дана пауза, с тем чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–G. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker 1

I love reading. I read detective and spy stories, novels, and romantic and fantasy stories. If I'm stuck on a train or waiting for something and don't have anything to read, I feel terrible. So something that I spend a lot of money on would probably be books. I always buy a lot of books, magazines and reader's digests. And I keep all of them at home — my mum says it's horrible. Also lots of my money goes on audio books. I always share them with friends. Em ... it's kind of an exchange.

Speaker 2

Oh, you know, shiny things really attract me. Every time I have some extra money, I buy bracelets, rings, earrings or necklaces. I wear them everywhere and every day. If I'm shopping somewhere and there is something flashy shining at me, I usually stop and look and very often a salesperson can talk me into buying it. It's crazy I know. I also love buying books but I don't spend so much on them.

Speaker 3

Ah, I spend money mostly on um ... going out, like going to restaurants or clubs, and things like that. I am a party person, I love hanging out with friends. I don't actually buy a lot of things, like electronics, books or CDs. I just spend money on going out with my friends, on food and drinks for parties. I really love chatting, dancing and making jokes.

Speaker 4

Something I probably spend too much on is clothes. I guess because I am a girl, I think of shopping as a fun pastime and I find it relaxing. Actually I call it "shopping therapy" to go and buy some new clothes. I often go alone — I don't need anyone to advise me. I'd say I love the process of choosing and buying things. It really makes me feel good.

Speaker 5

If I had the money I wanted, I would like to go and spend two weeks at every famous place on Earth. I love traveling in comfort. Nowadays it's very expensive. I read travel magazines and surf the Internet for information about different tours, hotels and sights — and now I know how I want to travel. That's what I'd spend my money on if I could.

Speaker 6

I usually don't spend that much money on anything like jewellery or clothes. But then if there is one big expense, it is food. I like desserts, especially ice cream, so when I go out for dinner I definitely have a dessert afterwards. I can't live without cakes, candies, chocolates and things like that. Who can?

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the texts again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А1–А7

Вы услышите телефонный разговор. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений А1–А7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите

номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.
Now we are ready to start.

Receptionist: English Language Center. How may I help you?

Caller: Yes. I've heard about your centre from my classmate and I'm calling to find out more information about your program. What kind of courses do you offer?

Receptionist: Well, first of all, the purpose of our program is to provide language learning opportunities for students who would like to master basic language skills, let's say, for his or her job, or to study intensively to enter a US college or university.

Caller: Okay. I'm calling for a friend who is interested in attending a US university. Can my friend apply for the next semester?

Receptionist: Well, we start in March and always ask applicants to apply no later than two months before the semester begins. **Caller:** Alright. What is the tuition fee for a full-time student?

Receptionist: It's two thousand and thirty dollars.

Caller: And how does one apply?

Receptionist: Well, we can send you an application and you can mail it back to us, or you can fill out the application form that's on our website.

Caller: And are there other materials I would need to send in addition to the application form?

Receptionist: Uh, yes. You would need to send in a sponsorship form indicating who will be responsible financially for the student while studying in our program, and a bank statement showing that you or your sponsor has enough money to cover tuition expenses and living costs.

Caller: And how can I send these materials to you?

Receptionist: You can either send the application packet by regular mail or you can fax it.

Caller: Alright. I think that's about it.

Receptionist: Okay great.

Caller: Oh and what is your name?

Receptionist: Ok. My name is Tony Nelson. You can just call and ask for me.

Caller: Great. Thank you for your help.

Receptionist: No problem and please don't hesitate to call again if you have any other questions.

Caller: Okay. Goodbye.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you'll hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Задания А8–14

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Int: Today in the studio we are talking to Ben Zephani, an activist and member of the environmental group the *Green Belt Movement* in Kenya. Welcome Ben.

Ben: Thank you.

Int: Well, you know, people nowadays talk a lot about environmental issues. There is great concern about wildlife and the future of the National Parks in Kenya. What's happening there?

Ben: One of the most serious environmental problems we are facing today is deforestation, which really affects both wildlife and people living around the forests. People need land for their own purposes, like growing crops and raising cattle. So they come, seize pieces of land, cut down trees and start cultivating the land. So many animals were, kind of, forced away. They had to leave their native habitats and find new hunting areas... That's not really a nice thing.

Int: And what's happening to the people who actually live around the forest area?

Ben: You know when you tend to interfere in a wild animal's habitat you somehow create an imbalance between people and animals. And sometimes it's not really a nice thing because animals tend to come close to where people live, which is really threatening.

Int: So, do they attack people?

Ben: Not that they really attack settlements but they do come in packs, groups, prides or herds constantly migrating from one place to another because of deforestation. So people are vulnerable at any time.

Int: You mean, if I lived there, I could be chased by an angry rhinoceros or an elephant?

Ben: No, actually they don't chase people because most of the time they just pass by. But at times you come into contact with an unusual animal. You know animals live in packs, so when one animal is rejected from its pack, it's an angry animal. It cannot join the other packs so it attacks anything and is extremely dangerous. It should not be disturbed. People can do nothing to help it. Anyone who dares to approach it is almost certainly doomed.

Int: Wow! Sounds horrible! I suppose no one would dare to try to catch these wild animals ... Well, but what actually causes deforestation?

Ben: People burn wood to produce charcoal and sell it, because, as you know, people there have very poor living conditions, and they try hard to earn an extra dime to support their families. Charcoal is in great demand for cooking and other odd jobs, so people don't even have to travel anywhere to sell it. It's a good job. But it's so destructive.

Int: So what's being done to try and remedy this, or to try and counter-balance the effect?

Ben: There are three or four large activist groups that are coming together to discuss how to reduce damage to the environment. You all know the Nobel Prize winner Wangari Maathai who is a leader of the *Green Belt Movement* in Kenya. She's been trying to discourage people from destroying forests for a long time and to explain what deforestation does to the country and the environment in general and how it affects people in the forest areas. She teaches people to adjust to new conditions and environments. She moves with the times. Wangari supports National parks, conservation areas and safari parks in the country. She helps organize small businesses to learn to earn from ecotourism in the forest areas.

Int: Look, I've always wanted to go to Africa and I'm just wondering, if that whole safari business ... is really good; if everything you see on the BBC Wildlife channel, you know, documentaries, is true to life.

Ben: It's not a cliché, but it's something you have to experience when you get there on safari. The BBC has never lied to their viewers.

Int: Wow! So I could be just out there ... driving around in my car and on my own just seeing all those animals?

Ben: I am afraid they won't let you drive in your own car. They provide services for you. We have in Kenya an institute called the KWS: the

Kenya Wildlife Service and it has its own wardens that are highly trained to protect you when you're in the forest. You just say where and when you want to go, what places and animals you would like to see. Tours are kind of regulated. For example, you will never be allowed to come close to feeding the animals.

Int: All right.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers. (Pause 15 seconds.)

This is the end of the Listening test.

Время, отведенное на выполнение заданий, истекло.

Приложение 2

ОТВЕТЫ

Раздел 1. Аудирование		Раздел 2. Чтение		Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	2	A15	3	A22	3
A2	3	A16	2	A23	2
A3	2	A17	3	A24	4
A4	3	A18	1	A25	3
A5	1	A19	4	A26	2
A6	1	A20	4	A27	1
A7	1	A21	2	A28	3
A8	1				
A9	3				
A10	2				
A11	3				
A12	1				
A13	2				
A14	1				

Аудирование

B1 EGDAFB

Чтение

B2 4673128

B3 471523

Грамматика и лексика¹

B4 wives

B5 wasn't<или>wasnot

B6 waslooking

B7 greatest

B8 wasbuilt

B9 began

B10 hasbecome

B11 population

B12 natural

B13 visitors

B14 seriously

B15 protection

B16 scientists

Написание ответов (без пробелов и знаков препинания) соответствует инструкции ФЦТ по заполнению бланка ответов №1.

Section 1

Confusing Words

Choose the right word.

Test 1

affect / effect

1. His decision **affected** / **effected** the life of his family as well. 2. His **affect** / **effect** on the life of his family was profound. 3. She **affected** / **effected** my behaviour strongly. 4. The conversation with him ended with no **affect** / **effect**. 5. The harmful **affect** / **effect** of carbon dioxide to the environment was being discussed at the conference. 6. To put new regulations into **affect** / **effect** is an urgent problem of the government. 7. The invention of the atomic bomb **affected** / **effected** the life on our planet. 8. My mother does not allow me to play with Nick because she thinks he **affects** / **effects** me badly. 9. Thanks to our research we have received a desirable **affect** / **effect**. 10. Does television **affect** / **effect** children's behaviour? 11. Does television have an **affect** / **effect** on children's behaviour? 12. Influence is the **affect** / **effect** that somebody or something has on the way a person thinks or behaves. 13. Somebody or something that **affects** / **effects** the way a person behaves and thinks may be referred to influence. 14. The nature of youthful experience is greatly **affected** / **effected** by cultural and economic norms. 15. My father's strictness had

no **affect / effect** on my desire to learn. 16. Smoking during pregnancy **affected / effected** her baby's development.

Test 2

glance / look / stare

1. He **glanced / stared** blankly at the paper in front of me. 2. If you **look / stare** carefully you can just see our house from here. 3. She **glanced / stared** quickly at her friend and they burst out laughing. 4. He sat **looking / staring** into space. 5. To **look / stare** at him you'd never think he was nearly fifty. 6. Why is he **glancing / staring** at me like that? It is not polite. 7. I **glanced / stared** up quickly to see who had come in. 8. She **glanced / stared** at him in despair. 9. He **glanced / stared** through the report. 10. He **looked / stared** up blankly at the hole in the ceiling. 11. They **glanced / stared** at me in mute amazement. 12. At first **glance / stare** the problem seemed easy.

Test 3

glance / glimpse / stare / gaze / look

1. John, it is impolite to **glance / stare / gaze** at people like this. 2. He had been **glancing / glimpsing / gazing** at her for some time and then turned away. 3. She **glimpsed / gazed / stared** at him and passed by. 4. She **stared / gazed / glimpsed** at him thoughtfully trying to understand his feelings. 5. He likes this portrait very much. He can **gaze / stare / glance** at it for hours. 6. **Glance / Look / Gaze** at these forget-me-nots. Aren't they lovely? 7. The people **glanced / stared / gazed** at him as a curiosity and gathered about him, wondering at his dress, for it was unlike theirs. 8. He **gazed / glanced / glimpsed** at the brilliant necklace long and in the end decided to buy it. 9. He quickly **gazed / glanced / stared** at the mail and sat into the armchair. 10. He **stared / gazed / glimpsed** at me as if I had said something stupid. 11. To **gaze / stare / glance** means to look at somebody or something for a long time, especially in a way that is unfriendly or that shows surprise. 12. To **gaze / stare / glance** means to look steadily at somebody or something for a long time, either because you are very interested or surprised, or because

you are thinking of something else. 13. To **gaze / stare / glimpse** means to look at somebody or something for a very short time, when you do not see the person or thing completely.

Test 4

take after / look like

1. She **takes after / looks like** her father, as bad-tempered as he used to be. 2. She **takes after / looks like** her mother, a beauty. 3. The twins **take after / look like** each other, but the elder is quieter; he **takes after / looks like** his calm mother. 4. Does she **take after / look like** her broad-minded mother? She was a just person. 5. Though she **takes after / looks like** her sweet-tempered mother, she **takes after / looks like** her plain father.

Test 5

look like / be alike

1. I don't see any difference in them, they **look like / are alike**. 2. They **look like / are alike**, they both **look like / are alike** their mother. 3. He **looks like / is alike** his elder brother, they **look like / are alike**. 4. Her sister **looks like / is alike** her cousin. 5. Though they are brothers, they don't **look like / aren't alike** each other.

Test 6

drive / ride

1. He **drives / rides** a car skillfully, he is a good **driver / rider**. 2. Have you ever **driven / ridden** on a camel? 3. Come with us for a **drive / ride** in Nick's new automobile to the country. 4. She **drove / rode** me to the station in time though there was heavy traffic on the road and she **drove / rode** a car at a low speed. 5. He is an excellent horse **driver / rider**. 6. Look, how he sits on the bicycle! I am sure he cannot **drive / ride** on it properly. 7. When

I was in India, I **drove / rode** on an elephant. It was terrific. 8. Let's take our motorcycles and go for a **drive / ride** to the lake.

Test 7

dress / wear / put on

1. She was cold because she **dressed / wore** lightly. 2. She came out **dressed / put on** in white. 3. How can I recognize Alice? — She is **wearing / dressing** a pink evening dress. 4. He decided to **put on / dress** a warm coat and a cap as it was cold outside. 5. He doesn't follow fashion and **dresses / wears** the same clothes for years. 6. She hurriedly **wore / put on** her coat and ran out of the house. 7. It only takes me five minutes to **dress / put on** in the morning. 8. I **dressed / put on** a sweater when I got up, but it was so warm that I had to take it off again. 9. He **put on / dressed** for dinner and **put on / dressed** a dark-blue blazer. 10. Ancient Egyptians **wore / dressed** wigs to protect themselves from the sun. 11. He noticed that the company were **dressed / wearing** elegantly and smartly. 12. She was **wearing / dressing** a fur coat over her evening dress. 13. At the fancy-ball he was **wearing / dressed** as a ghost. 14. She **wears / dresses** her hair short. 15. He **dresses / wears** in a particular way, and **dresses / wears** clothes of a particular style. 16. When someone **dresses / puts on**, they **dress / put on** their clothes. 17. Today is rather cold and I've **dressed / put on** my jacket, but I saw a girl pass me **dressed / wearing** in summer clothes. 18. She was a woman of taste who liked to **dress / put on** well in expensive clothes.

Test 8

wander / wonder

1. He often **wandered / wondered** along the quay looking at the ships entering the harbour and **wandered / wondered** what countries they were coming from. 2. He **wandered / wondered** what her next step would be. 3. This man was found **wandering / wondering** about with no money or papers. 4. I **wandered / wondered** why he had left so early. 5. I like **wandering / wondering** in the hills early in the morning. 6. To **wander / wonder** means to walk slowly, often without any particular sense of purpose or direction, while to

wander / wonder is to think about something and try to decide what is true, what will happen, what you should do, etc.

Test 9

politics / policy

1. A principle that you believe in and that influences how you behave is called a **politics / policy**. 2. Nobody should go into **politics / policy** unless he has a hide like a rhinoceros. 3. A government is a political organization consisting of the individuals and institutions authorized to implement public **politics / policy** and conduct affairs of state. 4. Political science is the systematic study of and reflection upon **politics / policy**. 5. The government introduced a bill on immigration **politics / policy**. 6. **Politics / Policy** usually describes the processes by which people and institutions exercise power. 7. The European Commission, the highest administrative body in the EU, initiates, introduces, and supervises **politics / policy** of the European Union. 8. Political processes are used to formulate **politics / policy**, influence individuals and institutions, and organize societies. 9. The European Central Bank has exclusive authority for EU monetary **politics / policy**. 10. Many political scientists study how governments use **politics / policy**. But political scientists also study **politics / policy** in other contexts, such as how **politics / policy** affects the economy, how ordinary people think and act in relation to **politics / policy**, and how **politics / policy** influences organizations outside of government. 11. The analysis of foreign **politics / policy** has traditionally focused on government actions, particularly those related to political and military issues. 12. A plan of action agreed or chosen by a political party, a business, etc. is called **politics / policy**. 13. **Politics / Policy** refers to a person's political views or beliefs.

Test 10

sense / feeling

1. His **sense / feeling** of duty made him take such a decision. 2. She had a **sense / feeling** that he was honest to her. 3. The **sense / feeling** of honour prevented him from going there. 4. He was afraid of hurting my **senses / feelings**

and it gave me a strange **sense / feeling** of satisfaction. 5. She has a great **sense / feeling** of humour and it is always amusing to speak to her. 6. At the sight of her crying he felt a sharp **sense / feeling** of pity. 7. A strong **sense / feeling** of pride in her father was dominating in her behaviour. 8. An average man has five **senses / feelings**, but he has an additional one: a **sense / feeling** of responsibility. 9. Common **sense / feeling** tells me to avoid this man. 10. He could not keep a deep **sense / feeling** of anger. 11. There was a deeply hidden hostile **sense / feeling** in his manner. 12. Any person must have a **sense / feeling** of proportion.

Test 11

way / road / route / path

1. We followed the mapped **way / road / route / path** and took the most picturesque sights. 2. It was difficult to lay the pipeline **way / road / route / path** across the mountainous area. 3. If you lose your **way / road / route / path**, don't hesitate to ask a policeman. 4. There are always a lot of **way / road / route / path** accidents in this highway. 5. A narrow **way / road / route / path** took us to a beautiful small lake. 6. On the **way / road / route / path** to Amsterdam we saw a lot of windmills. 7. There is no overland **way / road / route / path** to this place; you must go by sea. 8. They had to clear a **way / road / route / path** through a jungle with their knives. 9. The country **way / road / route / path** is much narrower than the main **way / road / route / path**. 10. You have parked in the wrong **way / road / route / path**. Your car is in the **way / road / route / path** and I can't get through the gate. 11. They stopped on the third floor, doubtful as to which **way / road / route / path** to go next. 12. The indirect bus **way / road / route / path** made us annoyed. 13. Christopher Columbus sailed west in an attempt to find a shorter trade **way / road / route / path** to India and China.

Test 12

path / pavement / road / route / way

1. Following the **path / route** through the wood we went up to a steep hill. 2. There was heavy traffic on the **pavement / road**. 3. On the **road / way** home we stopped at the petrol station to fill the tank. 4. Do you know that

they changed the tram **route / way**? 5. Our **road / pavement** led us through a little village to a narrow **path / way** going down to the river. 6. The pedestrians had to walk on the **path / pavement** because there was a large hole on the sidewalk. 7. They were walking along **paths / roads** in the park enjoying fresh air and frosty weather. 8. The surface of a **road / way** is called a **pavement / route**. 9. We lost our **road / way** on the **road / way** and had to ask a policeman. 10. Don't stand in the **road / way**, step aside. 11. Highways are high-speed **roads / routes** designed to connect major cities. 12. Urban streets are generally two-way paved **pavements / roads** that intersect each other frequently.

Test 13

excursion / journey / tour / travel / trip / voyage

1. Their tiring **journey / travel / trip** from Vladivostok to Moscow lasted a week. 2. I had a two-day business **travel / trip / voyage** to Tula. 3. They've gone on an **excursion / tour / travel** to York. 4. She loves **journey / tour / travel**. 5. My dream is to go on an around-the-world **journey / trip / voyage** on a luxurious ship. 6. Let's make a **tour / travel / trip** to Disneyland. 7. The Titanic sank on its maiden **journey / voyage / tour**. 8. There are regular weekend **travel / excursions / tours** throughout the summer. 9. The Indian Pacific makes a 6,000-mile **trip / tour / journey** every two weeks. 10. The price includes air **travel / trip / journey**.

Test 14

shade / shadow

1. It is so hot. Let's sit in the **shade / shadow**. 2. Temperatures in the shade can reach forty-eight degrees Celsius at this time of year. 3. I always confuse the meanings of *shade* and *shadow*. Can you explain it to me? — Certainly. A **shade / shadow** is an area that is dark and cool under or behind something, while a **shade / shadow** is a shadow is a dark shape on a surface that is made when something stands between a light and the surface. 4. How interesting this **shade / shadow** on the ground! It is so long. 5. Let's put the bench here. This area will be in **shade / shadow** for much of the day and trees cast long

shade / shadow. 6. He lived in the **shade / shadow** of his famous father. 7 All he could see was his **shade / shadow**. 8. Amphibians are cold-blooded, which means they cannot make their own body heat. They get warm in the sun and cool off in the **shade / shadow**. 9. An oak tree cast its **shade / shadow** over a tiny round pool. 10. Orchids and mosses cover the branches of the trees, while smaller, broad-leaved plants grow in their **shade / shadow**.

Test 15

area / district / region

1. The lake is surrounded by the steep cliffs of Bighorn Canyon. The recreation **area / district / region** borders the Crow Indian Reservation. 2. Central London contains about 12 of the 33 political units, including the City of London, the City of Westminster, and **areas / districts / regions** in the West End. 3. European Economic **Area / District / Region** is an association formed to establish a single market and free-trade **area / district / region** among countries of the European Union and the European Free Trade Association. 4. The Arctic is not a clearly defined **area / district / region**. 5. The culture **area / district / region** of northern South America and the Caribbean includes jungle lowlands, grassy savannah plains, the northern Andes Mountains, some arid sections of western Ecuador, and the islands of the Caribbean. 6. Bratsk is a city in eastern Russia, in the southwest **area / district / region** of Eastern Siberia, in western Irkutsk **area / district / region**. 7. Boston is a major port. The metropolitan **area / district / region** is a major centre of high technology manufacturing, publishing, banking, and finance. 8. Urbanization means a shift of population from rural **areas / districts / regions** to cities, and the resulting growth of urban **areas / districts / regions**. 9. Government departments and agencies are the major source of employment in the **Area / District / Region** of Columbia. 10. Jamaica Plain, one of the first U.S. suburbs connected to a major city by streetcars, is a residential **area / district / region** with a mixture of Hispanic, black, and white populations. 11. The metropolitan **area / district / region** absorbed surrounding communities and rural **area / district / region** to become a sprawling, modern urban centre with a thriving economy. 12. The historical centre of London is now a relatively small **area / district / region** still known as the City, which covers only about 2.6 sq km (about 1 sq mi). 13. Located in a major coal-producing **area / district /**

region and with a seaport on Sydney Harbour, the Sydney **area / district / region** has long been a commercial and manufacturing centre. 14. Large new skyscrapers destroyed the traditional ambience of many older **areas / districts / regions**. 15. The **area / district / region** of Moscow expanded to 885 sq km in 1960, when the city limits were extended to coincide with the Outer Ring Road. 16. Tula is the capital of Tula **Area / District / Region** on the Upa River. Located in a rich iron-mining **area / district / region**, Tula is an important transportation and manufacturing centre. 17. Among **areas / districts / regions** of the city that have maintained an individual character is the Latin Quarter. 18. Located in northeastern Washington, the recreation **area / district / region** features Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, formed by the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River.

Test 16

personal / private / public

1. The campaign is designed to increase **private / public** awareness of the issues. 2. Levels of waste from the factory may be a danger to **private / public** health. 3. He's a very reserved and **private / public** person. 4. Why would the closure of hospitals be in the **private / public** interest? 5. What began as a professional relationship became a **personal / public** one pretty quickly, despite us coming from very different backgrounds. 6. The sign said, "**Private / Public** property. Keep out." 7. This information is **private / public**. Why are you sharing it with everybody? 8. The media has a powerful influence on **private / public** opinion. 9. The government had to bow to **private / public** pressure. 10. She doesn't like to be seen in **private / public** without her make-up on. 11. The government is working out a program to return many of the state companies to **private / public** ownership. 12. Teaching young people about marriage and **personal / private** relationships should be started at school. 13. They never argue in **private / public**. They consider it indecent. 14. The rail industry is no longer controlled by the government and is in **private / public** ownership. 15. Senior officials are holding **private / public** talks. 16. A **private / public** education system should be changed as few people can afford to pay fees for expensive **private / public** education. 17. This latest scandal will not have done their **private / public** image any good. 18. A person who is well known because he is often on the television or radio is called a **private / public** figure.

19. She gives **private / public** English lessons at weekends. 20. The hotel has 110 bedrooms, all with **private / public** bathrooms. 21. He runs a business that requires a great deal of **personal / private** contact. 22. This may be the band's last **private / public** appearance together. 23. A politician's **private / public** life should be secret for the press. 24. Details of the government report have not yet been made **private / public**. 25. He has a **private / public** income. 26. The painting will be put on **private / public** display next week. 27. Those are my father's **private / public** papers. 28. He has to conceal his **private / public** feelings because he is a **private / public** figure. 29. She entered **private / public** life at the age of twenty-five. 30. Is there somewhere we can discuss this in **private / public**? 31. The President arrived, followed by his **personal / private** bodyguard. 32. It is so noisy hear. Let's go somewhere a little less **private / public**. 33. He spent much of his career in **private / public** office working in the government. 34. The villa has its own **private / public** beach. 35. Why are you reading this letter? It is **private / public**. 36. He learned this lesson the hard way — from his own **personal / private** experience. 37. Opponents are often **personal / private** friends, but that makes no difference.

Test 17

sensible / sensitive

1. I don't understand why she felt offended at my joke. I think she is too **sensible / sensitive**. 2. It was **sensible / sensitive** of them to make such a decision. 3. She is a **sensible / sensitive** girl and I am sure she will make a right choice. 4. The broken skin round my thumb is still **sensible / sensitive**. 5. She is such a **sensible / sensitive** child! Don't tell her these terrible stories at night. 6. It is a **sensible / sensitive** decision. 7. **Sensible / Sensitive** people don't behave like that. First they think, and then do. 8. **Sensible / Sensitive** people must not see horror films. They influence them too much.

Test 18

besides / except (for)

1. **Besides / Except (for)** the Republic of the Philippines, the system encompasses the Republic of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and Brunei as

well. 2. **Besides / Except (for)** the mountainous north, which is part of the Himalayas, and the hill ranges along the east and west, Bengal is a fertile alluvial plain. 3. **Besides / Except (for)** iron ore, the area had also deposits of coal, limestone, bauxite, and sand. 4. The islands of Barbados, Antigua, Barbuda, and the eastern half of Guadeloupe generally have low elevations and more level terrain; **besides / except (for)** Antigua, all are coral islands. 5. **Besides / Except (for)** the northern coast and the Atlas Mountains in the northwest, the terrain of Africa consists of a vast, rolling plateau. 6. **Besides / Except (for)** the effects of solar radiation and its variations, however, climate is also influenced by the complex structure and composition of the atmosphere. 7. **Besides / Except (for)** these east-west ranges, several series of mountain ridges extend in a north-south direction. 8. The territory administered by the United States included the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and all the Mariana Islands **besides / except (for)** Guam.

Test 19

formally / formerly
principal / principle

1. He behaved so **formally / formerly** as if he had never seen us before. 2. During our cruise we were requested to dress **formally / formerly** for dinner. 3. This house was **formally / formerly** used as a hostel. 4. She **formally / formerly** worked as a lecturer. 5. He always treats his colleagues **formally / formerly**. 6. The **principal / principle** difference between these words is that '**formally / formerly**' means 'in earlier times', while '**formally / formerly**' is 'officially' or 'with regard to form'. 7. "How do you do?" she said **formally / formerly**. 8. The accounts were **formally / formerly** approved by the committee. 9. Although not **formally / formerly** trained as an art historian, he is widely respected for his knowledge of the period. 10. It is a question of **principal / principle**. 11. The **principal / principle** activity of the company is connected with multi-storey building. 12. If something can be done in **principal / principle**, there is no good reason why it should not be done although it has not yet been done and there may be some difficulties. 13. A good **principal / principle** can be formulated as mind your own business. 14. The **principal / principle** cities in Scotland are Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Test 20

high / higher

found / founded

access / assess / admit / award

take / pass

complete / graduate / leave

degree / diploma

literacy / illiteracy / literature

bring / do / make

1. The university of Oxford is the oldest institution of **high / higher** learning in the English-speaking world. 2. **High / Higher** education in ancient Greece began at the Academy, established in about 387 BC by Plato, and at the Lyceum, **found / founded** in 335 BC by Aristotle. 3. Only 100 boys are **accessed / assessed / admitted** to this prestigious school every year. 4. Women are now demanding and acquiring equal **access / admit / assess** to the postgraduate education necessary for entry into all professions. 5. The library's statistical section uses its terminal to **admit / access / assess** students to various statistical databases. 6. The study did not **access / assess** the capabilities of other methods which are much cheaper. 7. It usually takes 11 years of study after **high / higher** school to become a physician. 8. Institutions of **high / higher** learning have granted degrees since the 12th century. 9. In France, the bachelor's degree is granted after **taking / passing** a state examination at the **completion / graduation** of secondary education. 10. Other English universities grant the master's degree only after a candidate has **passed / taken** a series of examinations and presented an approved thesis. 11. After **completing / graduating** the course of studies at a school of nursing they will grant you a **degree / diploma** but not an academic **degree / diploma**. 12. Trinity College of Florida, a private, coeducational institution in New Port Richey, Florida, was **found / founded** in 1932. 13. He **found / founded** it difficult to study at a correspondence school. 14. The University of Cambridge and the University of Oxford in England grant the bachelor's **degree / diploma** after the satisfactory **completion / graduation** of a 3-year course. 15. I did a secretarial course and got a **degree / diploma**. 16. He has to **pass / take** four exams but I am not sure if he is ready for them. 17. After **passing / taking** the last exam he applied for a job. 18. Do you know that

a graduate cannot practice in the medical profession until he or she has **passed / taken** a qualifying examination and received a license? 19. He **graduated / completed / left** from Boston university and was granted a bachelor's degree. 20. Graduate schools generally **access / award** master's degrees or doctorates to those who have satisfactorily completed prescribed courses of study. 21. Sofia Kovalevskaya **brought / did / made** an outstanding contribution to mathematics. 22. The **illiteracy / literacy** rate on the island is still unacceptably high. The campaign to promote adult **illiteracy / literacy / literature** should be introduced in the near future.

Section 2

Problem Verbs

Choose the right verb.

Test 21

do / make

1. They **did / made** their best to **do / make** a right choice among appealing offers **done / made**. 2. They **did / made** a trip to the mountains. 3. You must **do / make** a decision. Walks before going to sleep will **do / make** you a lot of good. If you continue working on the computer till late hour, it will **do / make** you much harm. 4. How is he? — He is **doing / making** well. He has been **done / made** an offer recently and is **doing / making** plans to buy another business. He has **done / made** all payments and all his reports have been **done / made** carefully. 5. I want to **do / make** some shopping and have **done / made** a list of what I need, but left my glasses at home. Will you **do / make** me a favour, Ann? Read this sheet of paper to me, please. 6. He tried to **do / make** a fruitless attempt to say something 7. She has **done / made** an excellent speech, hasn't she? 8. She **did / made** a cold drink with lemon. 9. He was sure it would not **do / make** any damage to his aunt's financial position. 10. They **did / made** an unforgettable tour to Paris. 11. A good carpenter can **do / make** almost anything out of wood.

12. No doubt, gentlemen, everybody has already **done / made** a decision. Let's **do / make** a plan for our next meeting. 13. What is your son **doing / making**? — He is **doing / making** his lessons. I hope, he'll **do / make** his best and won't **do / make** any mistakes. He must **do / make** his task by evening. 14. Japan now **does / makes** cars at several plants in Europe. 15. Mr. Smith has **done / made** a fortune lately. — Yes, he is **doing / making** business with Brown & Co. This is the company that **does / makes** those fashionable dresses for Germany. They are **doing / making** a good profit on it and **doing / making** well. 16. She **did / made** an attempt to prevent him from going there but failed. He had **done / made** his choice. 17. As far as the vacancy of a supervisor, we've **done / made** an offer to Steve Scott. What can you say about him? — Well, he **does / makes** his work, but without any creativity and initiative. I suppose a skilled worker like Steve may **do / make** his job with more enthusiasm. I don't think he has **done / made** good progress lately. 18. She has **done / made** an effort to change the topic of the conversation and offered to **do / make** tea. 19. Will you **do / make** me a favour? I would like to have this window open. 20. My father is a physician. At present he is **doing / making** research into the causes of cancer. 21. Assembly is the combination of parts to **do / make** a product. 22. You should **do / make** careful research before starting your own business. 23. You will have to **do / make** your product, price it, advertise it and sell it. 24. If your prices are too low or too high you will not **do / make** a profit. 25. Though he is **doing / making** a lot of progress, sometimes he **does / makes** mistakes. 26. As the manager you will have to set goals, determine how to reach them and **do / make** all the necessary decisions. 27. I'd like to **do / make** a proposal. Let him **do / make** all the work. 28. Most businesses seek to **do / make** a profit. 29. He has been studying physics for a year already, but he has not **done / made** any progress. 30. In general Max's work is OK, but he keeps **doing / making** these silly mistakes.

Test 22

raise / rise

1. Do you think it is possible to **raise / rise** the *Titanic* from the bottom of the sea to the surface?
2. Cotton is **raised / risen** in warm countries.
3. Through the window he could see the moon **raising / rising** in the dark

sky. 4. A strong wind **raised / rose**. 5. He had to **raise / rise** his voice to be heard. 6. They had to **raise / rise** money to build a new hospital. 7. She **raised / rose** and went up to the window. 8. He **raised / rose** this question at the meeting. 9. I want to **raise / rise** the glass for our host. 10. My owner has **raised / risen** the rent and I'll have to move out. 11. The price for computers is **raising / rising** because they are becoming more sophisticated. 12. The funds have been **raised / risen** to build a new highway. 13. At warm nights it was so wonderful to sit on the bank expecting the sun to **raise / rise**. 14. Coming up to the house he saw smoke **raising / rising** from the chimney. 15. On seeing her come into the room he **raised / rose** feeling embarrassed. 16. The rent was **raised / risen** after the refurbishing. 17. If a company wants the people to pay more for their products, it **raises / rises** its prices. 18. A broad marble staircase **raises / rises** to the third floor. 19. Marriages between black and white couples have **raised / risen** dramatically in America for the last ten years. 20. If you **raise / rise** funds, you succeed in asking people to give you the money for a good purpose such as buying hospital equipment or repairing a church.

Test 23

arise / rise / raise

1. The warmer air tends to **arise / rise / raise** and flow over the colder, heavier air. 2. They decided to **arise / rise / raise** the matter at the meeting, but a new difficulty **arose / rose / raised** — money. 3. Volcanic eruptions **arise / rise / raise** mountains. 4. If hair **arises / rises / raises**, it becomes upright instead of lying flat. 5. The Industrial Revolution dramatically **arose / rose / raised** the overall standard of living. 6. If you cannot agree with each other, a quarrel may **arise / rise / raise**. 7. If a feeling **arises / rises / raises** inside you, it begins and gets stronger. 8. A feeling of anger has **arisen / risen / raised** inside him. 9. A large number of beef and dairy cattle are also **arose / rose / raised** in Illinois. 10. Earthquakes can cause land to **arise / rise / raise** or fall suddenly with respect to the sea. 11. If a sound **arises / rises / raises**, it becomes louder and higher. 12. The canal consists of artificially created lakes, channels, and a series of locks that **arise / rise / raise** and lower ships through the mountainous terrain of central Panama. 13. Additional expenses **arose / rose / raised** from your

delay. 14. The melting of the polar icecaps can **arise / rise / raise** the level of the world's oceans. 15. Many scientists are concerned that human activities could cause sea levels to **arise / rise / raise**. 16. If the wind **arises / rises / raises**, it begins to blow more strongly. 17. As the balloon **arises / rises / raises**, a barometer measures air pressure, a thermometer measures temperature, and a hygrometer measures humidity. 18. In the United States today, important and controversial issues have **arisen / risen / raised** regarding the administration. 19. Adding heat to a substance **arises / rises / raises** its temperature. 20. Standards for the certification of teachers were **arisen / risen / raised** in all states.

Test 24

arise / raise / rise

1. Doubts **arose / raised / rose** in his mind whether to go abroad or not. He couldn't **arise / raise / rise** enough money though his pictures had **arisen / raised / risen** in price. 2. A new quarrel **arose / raised / rose** about **arising / raising / rising** the children properly. He was sure that the children must **arise / raise / rise** at dawn to help him to **arise / raise / rise** the crops keeping in their minds the proverb "early to bed and early to **arise / raise / rise** makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." She was certain that to get up when the sun **arises / raises / rises** was too difficult for nine-year old boys and to **arise / raise / rise** cotton was not a job for children. 3. Do you know that a difficulty has **arisen / raised / risen** while discussing the problem? 4. He **arose / raised / rose** a problem of sleeping accommodations during their trip. 5. **Arise / Raise / Rise** your hand and ask for permission to go there. 6. A new problem has **arisen / raised / risen**.

Test 25

lay / lie

1. She **laid / lay** the paper on the table. 2. Some speakers confuse this sense of 'lay' with 'lie'. However, **lay / lie** has an object and **lay / lie** does not. 3 She took a newspaper **laying / lying** on the table 4. **Lay / Lie** the

packages on the table and take off your coat. 5. The valley **laid / lay** to the west. 6. She was **laying / lying** on the beach. 7. Why don't you **lay / lie** on the sofa? 8. The table was **laid / lain** and the guests sat on the chairs round the table. 9. Mother **laid / lay** the baby on the sofa. 10. The British Isles **lay / lie** in the north-west of Europe. 11. He **laid / lay** his gloves on the dressing table and went into the room. 12. The wounded man was **laying / lying** motionless on his back. 13. I don't like to **lay / lie** in, I am an early riser. 14. **Lay / Lie** the boxes one on top of the other. 15. The islands **lay / lie** at the eastern end of the Andes chain. 16. Let's **lay / lie** on the grass. 17. I **laid / lay** the paper down and set there thinking. 18. It **laid / lay** the foundation for vastly improved educational conditions in the state. 19. When he went into the dining room, the table was already **laid / lay** for morning tea. 20. The Committee expressed the opinion that one of the chief weaknesses **laid / lay** in the preparation of teachers. 21. The men were killed and **laid / lay** bleeding at a considerable distance from each other. 22. Staten Island, a borough of New York City, **lays / lies** southwest of Manhattan Island. 23. The camp of the Saxons **laid / lay** on the northern side of this mountain. 24. The problem **laid / lay** with too much government spending and high inflation. 25. Between the Yenisei and Lena rivers **lays / lies** the Central Siberian Plateau. 26. The dog **laid / lay** at her feet snoring. 27. I like to **lay / lie** the table, but I don't like to wash dishes.

Test 26

say / speak / talk / tell

1. She did not deserve to be **spoken / said** to. 2. I would like to **talk / say** to you a little bit about the final result. 3. "Your wife always asks the same questions and **says / tells** nothing new," Duane **says / tells**. 4. The next day he **said / spoke** at the University of California. 5. The old woman **said / talked** to me, **talking / telling** me of the place in Oklahoma in which she had lived for a hundred years. 6. He used to **say / talk**, "Let me see the private books of an individual, and I will **say / tell** you his character." 7. "Amy? Have you had your supper, Amy?" Duane holds his cellular phone hard to his right ear, **saying / talking** to his four-year-old daughter. 8. They **spoken / told** us we hadn't seen the Great Canyon picture. 9. The Roman elite during the empire **spoke / told** fluent Greek. 10. In February he **said /**

spoke openly for the first time of becoming prime minister. 11. She sat down, **said / talked**, and **spoke / told** stories till it grew late. 12. Once you **said / talked** that the most important thing for young people was to read world classics. 13. "What I want is to save enough money to buy my own camels," he **talked / told** me. 14. The Korean language is a language **spoken / told** by 49 million people in South Korea and 23 million people in North Korea. 15. Our parents always seemed to hold their breath when they **said / spoke** of it. 16. "All I can **say / tell**," Van Horne remarked when asked to **say / speak** that day, "is that the work has been well done in every way." 17. He **talked / told** sincerely, though hesitantly, being got to **speak / tell** of things private to him. 18. They crossed the ferry where he had **said / talked** with Pierre the year before. 19. He **says / speaks** Mandarin with the distinctive accent. 20. We had on our best clothes, and we **talked / told** pretty, and were very happy. 21. **Speaking / Telling** of comic songs and parties reminds me of a rather curious incident at which I once assisted. 22. She **said / told** they had **talked / told** about politics. 23. She greeted him and he **said / talked** to her without knowing what he was **saying / telling**. 24. Every doctor has **said / told** me that he could find nothing wrong with him. 25. As she **said / told** her daughter's story, the look of exhaustion lifted from her face. 26. It was Africa, the continent out of which the Romans used to **say / speak** some new thing was always coming.

Section 3

Idioms

Choose the right variant.

Test 27

1. When they arrived, the party was in full _____.
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A order | C meal |
| B load | D swing |

2. One day, while the question was in dispute, he hastily took offence, and turned his _____ upon everybody.
- A hand
B back
C head
D eyes
3. I have been smoking for many years and cannot get _____ this dreadful habit.
- A rid of
B out of
C down to
D round to
4. The deaf and the dumb are taken _____ of in a specialized clinic.
- A control
B care
C hold
D ground
5. We must bear in _____ that the younger people might not like the idea.
- A head
B brain
C brains
D mind
6. They fell in love with each other at first _____.
- A look
B gleam
C sight
D glimpse
7. The government put new regulations into _____.
- A effect
B affect
C act
D law
8. Their product is out of _____.
- A day
B date
C data
D datum
9. His position _____ the requirements.
- A answered
B met
C issued
D demanded

10. Thank you very much. — Oh, the _____ is all mine.
A work
B fortune
C pleasure
D happiness
11. All these had to be bought at very short _____.
A note
B notice
C time
D times
12. I am so tired. Please give me a _____ with the dishes.
A meat
B fish
C hand
D plate
13. In the short _____, he'll graduate from Oxford University.
A time
B run
C notice
D hour
14. He was at a _____ for words.
A hesitation
B difficulty
C loss
D despair
15. He decided to receive the fortune _____ any cost.
A for
B at
C on
D with
16. He has been saving money for a _____ day since 20.
A black
B blue
C rainy
D nasty
17. He can't support his family. Last month he got _____ to nothing.
A almost
B hardly
C next
D nothing

10. Although she is at the _____ age now, she will probably become a beautiful, graceful young woman.

- A common
- B awkward

- C plain
- D funny

11. Don't worry! Be happy! Don't take it _____.

- A hard
- B close

- C near
- D bad

12. Many men, many _____.

- A thoughts
- B tastes

- C heads
- D minds

13. As for money, I can guarantee you J300 a month. As for your work, you can have a completely free _____.

- A hand
- B action

- C head
- D choice

14. Our supplies _____ short.

- A turned
- B put

- C ran
- D made

15. Where have you been? At the pub?! You look a _____!

- A mess
- B crow

- C horror
- D sight

16. Nothing would induce me to set _____ within that man's house.

- A foot
- B on end

- C off
- D free

17. His words _____ in motion activities of many people and departments.

- A took
- B carried

- C set
- D held

18. Keep your mouth shut and your _____ open.
- A mind
B ears
C eyes
D heart
19. To have sweet _____ means fondness for sweet food. To have a _____ for sweets means the same.
- A tooth, hand
B heart, tooth
C tooth, heart
D hand, wish
20. She fainted at the _____ of blood.
- A current
B sight
C look
D vision

Section 4

Phrasal Verbs

Choose the right variant.

Test 32

1. It's strange but this new fashion is _____ on.
- A catching
B going
C looking
D bringing
2. Queues of cars were _____ up for several kilometres because of the accident.
- A backed
B brought
C laid
D made
3. In his work he _____ out that every person should pay taxes on his income.
- A carries
B makes
C points
D gives

12. He was _____ down from his university for taking drugs.
A gone
B brought
C broken
D sent
13. They set _____ for swimming an hour ago.
A out
B forward
C off
D in
14. Men seem to be more skilled at _____ off relationships than women.
A bearing
B making
C referring
D breaking
15. I _____ into him the other day in Oxford Street.
A faced
B ran
C blew
D shorten
16. She had to _____ up with his behaviour.
A make
B give
C take
D put
17. The Government's measures included steps to _____ down prices.
A make
B carry
C bring
D take
18. The baby _____ up all her energy and attention.
A brought
B took
C split
D carried
19. When you didn't _____ up on Friday we tried to _____ in touch with you.
A come, hold
B get, bring
C turn, get
D put, take

20. All the guests were at the railway station, _____ the newly married couple off to Venice.

A seeing

C taking

B coming

D putting

Test 33

1. All these colleges together _____ up the University of Cambridge.

A take

C set

B make

D bring

2. Great emphasis is _____ at Oxford and Cambridge on what are called "tutorials".

A given

C laid

B brought

D made

3. The teacher couldn't _____ my handwriting. He said it was _____.

A take out, illicit

C make out, illegible

B make up, illogical

D give in, illusive

4. You must look _____ the word in the dictionary if you don't know its meaning.

A for

C in

B up

D upon

5. I want to _____ on these boots to see if they are the right size.

A stand

C try

B move

D fix

6. This building should be _____ down next month.

A taken

C made

B pulled

D got

16. If you don't remember her number you may look it _____ in the telephone directory.
- A _____ C up
B for D at
17. The audience _____ out laughing when he appeared on the arena.
- A burst C made
B broke D took
18. He is _____ upon as the author of the theory.
- A considered C regarded
B looked D supposed
19. Unfortunately, they turned _____ my suggestion.
- A out C to
B down D over
20. The electricity supply will be _____ off if we don't pay our bill.
- A pit C cut
B take D carried

Test 34

1. World War II broke _____ in 1939.
- A in C out
B off D of
2. He gave up his career as a broker and _____ to painting.
- A brought C started
B began D turned
3. Never _____ till tomorrow what you can do today.
- A take off C put out
B put off D take out

PART II

TOPICS

People: Appearance, Character, Habits

Test 35

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

affected eyelashes fair features got moustache
plump put quiet sharp skin slender

I could not say exactly why I always (1) _____ off the Thorns visits. I liked Jack Thorn, a middle-aged man with (2) _____ manners. He was tall and square-shouldered with white thin hair and pale blue eyes. His big (3) _____ concealed his rather narrow lips. It was so nice to sit beside him in the armchair sipping beer and listening to his endless stories.

Jane Thorn was a woman of thirty-seven, looking her age, rather tall, and (4) _____, without being fat; she liked to tell everybody in this (5) _____ voice of hers how (6) _____ she was at the age of seventeen. She was not pretty. Though she had irregular (7) _____, her face was pleasing, chiefly, perhaps, on account of her grey eyes with long curving (8) _____ and straight pencilled eyebrows. There was a small mole on her chin. Her (9) _____ was rather yellowish and her nose was large. Her (10) _____ hair was always elaborately dressed. I often wondered why Jack had married her. Her (11) _____ manner of speaking made a strange impression on people.

As for me, her presence **(12)** _____ on my nerves. But Jack started speaking and I forgot about Jane Thorn.

Test 36

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms or synonymous expressions given before the text.

<p>accused assent breakup common confronts declared disclosed eased education famous kept received respect succeeds to tried went out</p>

Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall, was born in 1947. She is the second wife of Charles, Prince of Wales. The former Camilla Parker Bowles and Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, were married on April 9, 2005, in a civil ceremony in Windsor, England.

Camilla Rosemary Shand was born in London, England. Her father was an officer in the British Army, and she had a privileged **(1) upbringing** with a debut in 1965. She met the Prince of Wales at a polo match in 1970, a year before he left for service in the Royal Navy. They **(2) dated**, shared a love of horses, and became great friends. **(3) Noted** for her earthy sense of humour, Shand reportedly reminded Charles that her great-grandmother Alice Keppel had been the mistress of his great-great-grandfather King Edward VII, and offered a rematch. While Charles **(4) pursued** his naval career, Shand married another man in 1973, army officer Andrew Parker Bowles. The Parker Bowleses had two children, Tom, born in 1974, and Laura, born in 1979.

Charles married Lady Diana Spencer in 1981. After the **(5) breakdown** of the royal couple's marriage became **(6) public** knowledge in the early 1990s, the princess of Wales **(7) blamed** Camilla, claiming that three people made for a crowded marriage. Taped telephone conversations between Charles and Camilla **(8) revealed** embarrassingly intimate details of their relationship, and the Parker Bowleses divorced in 1995. Supporters of the princess of Wales **(9) sought** to make Camilla an outcast. In 1997, a year after her divorce from Charles, Diana died in an automobile accident, and Charles gradually began to appear in public with Camilla.

Although Charles referred to Camilla as a “non-negotiable” part of his life, the possibility of their marriage seemed a matter for the Church of England to decide. As king, Charles would head the church, which **(10) opposes** the marriage of divorced people whose spouses are still living. The **(11) approval** of Queen Elizabeth II, Charles’s mother, was also needed before the couple could marry. Over time, however, attitudes toward divorce and toward Camilla Parker Bowles gradually **(12) softened**. By February 2005 the necessary approvals had been **(13) obtained** and the wedding plans were **(14) announced**. In **(15) deference** to Diana, the late princess of Wales, Camilla has not taken this title and is known instead as the duchess of Cornwall. In Scotland, where Charles carries the title duke of Rothesay, she is known as the duchess of Rothesay. When Charles **(16) assumes** the throne, his wife is expected to take the title of princess consort rather than queen. However, all wives of English kings have traditionally been called “queen.”

Test 37

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

My grandfather was so **(1) sensible / sensitive**, so considerate towards people, and so strict in **(2) giving / keeping** his word that he gained the **(3) deep / vast** respect and love of the whole district. People travelled from every quarter to **(4) look / seek** his advice and hear his decision; and both were punctiliously **(5) followed / performed**. It is not surprising that his peasants loved such an excellent master.

Yet this kind, helpful, and even attentive man was **(6) objected / subject** at times to fearful explosions of anger which made him capable, for the time, of **(7) furnace / ferocious** actions. I once saw him in this **(8) position / state** when I was a child and the fear that I felt has left a lively impression on my **(9) head / mind** to this day. He was **(10) angry / furious** with one of his daughters; I believe she had told him a lie and **(11) insisted / persisted** in it. It was impossible to recognize him. He was trembling all over; his face was convulsed, and a **(12) fierce / firm** fire shot from his eyes which were clouded and darkened with **(13) fury / gloomy**. ‘Let me get at her!’ he called out in a strangled voice. My grandmother tried to throw herself at his **(14) feet / legs**, but in an instant my grandpa was

dragging his wife, though she was now old and **(15) stout / stove**, over the floor by her hair. Meantime, not only the offender, but all her sisters, and even their brother with his young wife and little son, had run **(16) from / out of** doors to the wood. The rest of them spent the whole night there; but the daughter-in-law, **(17) afraid / fearing** that her child would catch a cold, went back and passed the night in a servant's cottage. For a long time my grandfather **(18) raged / ranged** in the deserted house. At last, when he was **(19) tired / tried** of dragging his wife about by the hair, and weary of **(20) biting / striking** his servants, he dropped upon his bed utterly **(21) emptied / exhausted** and soon **(22) came / fell** into a deep sleep which lasted till the following morning.

Test 38

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Superstition

Superstition is a belief or practice generally regarded as **(1) irrational / rational** and as resulting from **(2) ignorance / knowledge** or from fear of the unknown. It **(3) implies / proves** a belief in unseen and unknown forces that can be influenced by objects and rituals. **(4) Examples / Samples** of common superstitions include the belief that bad luck will strike the person in front of whom a black cat **(5) comes / passes** or that some tragedy will befall a person who walks **(6) below / under** a ladder. Good luck charms, such as horseshoes, rabbits' feet, coins, lockets, and religious medals, are commonly kept or worn to **(7) attract / ward** off evil or to bring good fortune.

In **(8) general / particular**, superstitious practices and beliefs are most **(9) common / rare** in situations involving a high degree of risk, chance, and **(10) confidence / uncertainty**, and during times of personal or social stress or crisis, when events seem to be **(11) below / beyond** human control. The question of what is or is not superstitious, however, is **(12) clear / relative**. One person's beliefs can be another's superstitions. All religious beliefs and practices may be considered superstition by unbelievers, while religious leaders often condemn unorthodox popular practices as a superstitious parody of **(13) false / true** faith.

Test 39

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Thomas Alva Edison did not invent the modern world. He was, however, present at its creation. He became a significant figure in the organization and growth of American national markets, communications and power systems, and entertainment industries. Today, his name still (1) _____ for inventive creativity and his electric light bulb is a well-known symbol for a bright idea, beloved by cartoonists and advertisers. His list of 1,093 U.S. patents remains (2) _____ by any other inventor.

What made Edison so extraordinarily successful? He was by any reckoning a brilliant inventor, but there were many other fine, clever (3) _____ inventors, now mostly forgotten. Edison (4) _____ them all in the breadth of his accomplishments and broadened the notion of invention. His (5) _____ encompassed what the 20th century would call innovation — invention, research, development, and commercialization. Moreover, he combined a phenomenal creativity with a smart sense of the emerging influence of the popular press, and therein (6) _____ the key to his historical height.

One can see the foundation for his success in his youth and early career. Later in life he would spin stories of mischief and misadventure, but the evidence (7) _____ to a curious boy in an intellectually stimulating environment.

Known as Al (short for Alva) in his youth, his first work was helping in the family garden. But as “hoeing corn in a hot sun is unattractive,” he found other work when the opportunity (8) _____. In late 1859 the Grand Trunk Railroad was extended through Port Huron to Detroit, and Edison got a job with Grand Trunk as a “candy butcher,” selling sweets, newspapers, and magazines. In that position he soon showed an entrepreneurial talent. He (9) _____ boys to sell vegetables and magazines in Port Huron and wrote, printed, and sold a newspaper on the train. The Civil War was (10) _____, and when the battle of Shiloh was reported in the *Detroit Free Press*, Edison (11) _____ the editor into giving him extra copies on credit and then had the headlines telegraphed ahead to the train’s scheduled stops. The crowds were so large and the (12) _____ for the papers so great that he steadily increased the price at each station, selling all the papers at a handsome (13) _____. It is clear that young Al had already learned valuable lessons about the power of the telegraph and the press.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A substitutes
B stands | C means
D bears |
| 2. A untouched
B unchallenged | C uncapped
D unclaimed |
| 3. A contemporary
B contemptuous | C contemplative
D considerate |
| 4. A surprised
B attacked | C surpassed
D appreciated |
| 5. A sight
B visibility | C look
D vision |
| 6. A holds
B lies | C has
D lays |
| 7. A shows
B ascribes | C points
D appoints |
| 8. A arose
B raised | C rose
D aroused |
| 9. A made
B told | C employed
D exploited |
| 10. A lasting
B going | C raging
D ranging |
| 11. A talked
B told | C spoke
D said |
| 12. A decrease
B demand | C respect
D research |
| 13. A rate
B income | C speed
D profit |

Test 40

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Florence Nightingale is a British nurse and hospital reformer who became internationally known as the founder of modern nursing. Nursing, which before her time was considered low-grade unskilled labor, became a (1) _____ profession because of her efforts.

Born in Florence, Italy, on May 12, 1820, Nightingale was (2) _____ mostly in Derbyshire, England, and received a thorough classical education from her father. From 1837 to 1839 she travelled with her parents in Europe, and the suffering she saw a(n) (3) _____ interest in nursing. She visited hospitals whenever possible. In 1849 she travelled in Italy, Greece, and Egypt, and in 1850 stopped in Germany to visit the hospital at Kaiserswerth.

Nightingale returned to England determined to study nursing despite the (4) _____ of her parents. The following year she studied for several months at the nursing institution at Kaiserswerth. In 1853 she became superintendent of the Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen, a small private hospital in London.

After the Crimean War (5) _____ out in 1854, Nightingale was excited by newspaper reports about the primitive sanitation methods and (6) _____ nursing facilities at the large British barracks-hospital at Bskɔdar, Turkey. She sent a letter to the British minister of war, volunteering her services in the Crimea. At the same time, unaware of her action, the minister of war (7) _____ that she assume direction of all nursing operations at the war front.

Nightingale set (8) _____ for Bskɔdar accompanied by 38 Roman Catholic and Anglican sisters and lay nurses. They found that the military hospitals (9) _____ supplies, the wounded soldiers were unwashed and filthy, and diseases such as typhus, cholera, and dysentery were raging. Under Nightingale's supervision, efficient nursing departments were established at Bskɔdar and later at Balaklava in the Crimea. Through her tireless efforts the death (10) _____ among the sick and the wounded was greatly reduced. Nightingale became a national hero and was called the Lady with the Lamp and the Angel of the Crimea. (11) _____ Nightingale contracted a severe illness in the Crimea in 1855, she stayed with her hospital until the end of the war in 1856.

Returning to England when the war was over, Nightingale immediately began to reorganize the army medical service. She helped hospitals acquire proper ventilation and drainage systems and (12) _____ competent, properly trained orderlies. She also introduced scrupulous hospital record keeping and had an army medical school established. With a public fund raised in tribute to her services in the Crimea, Nightingale (13) _____ the Nightingale School and Home for Nurses at Saint Thomas's Hospital in London. The opening of this school marked the beginning of professional education in nursing.

Florence Nightingale's contributions to the evolution of nursing as a profession were (14) _____. Before she undertook her reforms, nurses were largely (15) _____ personnel who considered their job a low-class chore; (16) _____ her efforts the position of nursing was raised to a medical profession with high standards of education and important responsibilities. The graduates of her school soon started nursing schools in other hospitals, and the movement for (17) _____ nurses spread rapidly. Her (18) _____ was continually sought, not only on nursing matters, but also on hospital construction and management and on every aspect of public health.

Nightingale received many honours from foreign governments and in 1907 became the first woman to receive the British Order of Merit. She died in London on August 13, 1910. In 1915 the Crimean Monument in Waterloo Place, London, was erected in her (19) _____.

1. A respected
B respectful
C respectable
D respective
2. A raised
B risen
C arisen
D aroused
3. A aroused
B raised
C risen
D arisen
4. A disability
B discomfort
C disapproval
D disadvantage
5. A gave
B brought
C made
D broke

6. A unadequate
B inadequate
C imadequate
D disadequate
7. A proposed
B offered
C told
D pointed
8. A on
B off
C out
D away
9. A asked
B absent
C lacked
D exploited
10. A speed
B disease
C rate
D range
11. A Despite
B Although
C As
D Nevertheless
12. A elect
B separate
C respect
D select
13. A found
B founded
C taught
D worked
14. A invaluable
B unvaluable
C imvaluable
D overvaluable
15. A unlearnt
B untaught
C untrained
D undertrained
16. A due
B through
C according
D in
17. A learning
B studying
C training
D treating
18. A decisions
B demands
C responsibility
D advice

19. A behalf
B memory

- C honour
D commemoration

Family Life

Test 41

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

adults	affection	differs	divorced
extended	members	nuclear	protection
relatives	responsible	structure	vary

The family, a basic social group united through bonds of kinship or marriage, has been present in all societies. Ideally, the family provides its members with (1) _____, companionship, security, and socialization. The structure of the family and the needs that the family fulfils (2) _____ from society to society. The nuclear family — two (3) _____ and their children — is the main unit in some societies. In others, it is a subordinate part of an (4) _____ family, which also consists of grandparents and other (5) _____. A third family unit is the single-parent family, in which children live with an unmarried, (6) _____, or widowed mother or father.

Historical studies have shown that family (7) _____ has been less changed by urbanization and industrialization than was once supposed. The (8) _____ family was the most prevalent pre-industrial unit and is still the basic unit of social organization. The modern family (9) _____ from earlier traditional forms, however, in its functions, composition, and life cycle and in the roles of husbands and wives.

The only function of the family that continues to survive all change is the provision of (10) _____ and emotional support by and to all its members, particularly infants and young children. Specialized institutions now perform many of the other functions that were once performed by the agrarian family: economic production, education, religion, and recreation. Jobs

are usually separate from the family group; family (11) _____ often work in different occupations and in locations away from the home. Education is provided by the state or by private groups. The family is still (12) _____ for the socialization of children.

Test 42

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>adopted consist couples divorce elderly instead postpone relations tension through</p>

By the 1970s, the nuclear family had yielded somewhat to modified structures including the one-parent family, the stepfamily, and the childless family. One-parent families in the past were usually the result of the death of a spouse. Now, however, most one-parent families are the result of (1) _____, although some are created when unmarried mothers bear children. In 1991 more than one out of four children lived with only one parent, usually the mother. Most one-parent families, however, eventually became two-parent families (2) _____ remarriage.

A stepfamily is created by a new marriage of a single parent. It may (3) _____ of a parent and children and a childless spouse, a parent and children and a spouse whose children live elsewhere, or two joined one-parent families. In a stepfamily, problems in (4) _____ between non-biological parents and children may generate (5) _____; the difficulties can be especially great in the marriage of single parents when the children of both parents live with them as siblings.

Childless families may be increasingly the result of deliberate choice and the availability of birth control. (6) _____ often elect to have no children or to (7) _____ having them until their careers are well established.

Since the 1960s, several variations on the family unit have emerged. More unmarried couples are living together, before or (8) _____ of marrying. Some (9) _____ couples, most often widowed, are finding it more economically practical to cohabit without marrying. Homosexual couples also live together as a family more openly today, sometimes sharing their households with the children of one partner or with (10) _____ or foster children.

Test 43

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Sharing Family Traditions and Stories

Every family has unique and treasured family traditions and stories. The oldest members of extended families are often the keepers of these **(1) reaches / riches** and pass them from generation to generation. The greater the **(2) communication / connection** with the generations that came before, the more traditions and stories there are to **(3) divide / share** with the next generation.

Family traditions **(4) exchange / vary** from culture to culture and family to family. They may include recipes, holiday celebrations, songs, books, or games. These traditions are the **(5) legacy / way** one generation can leave for the next. But traditions can mean so much more, when the older members of the family share the stories behind the traditions, the reasons why the family tradition exists. Family stories help to provide valuable perspective and understanding of the past and the present, as well as strengthen family **(6) power / ties** across the ages. One way to capture these stories is through oral history.

Oral history is a method of gathering and preserving historical information through interviews. For families, it is a wonderful way for young people to interview older relatives about their **(7) credible / personal stories**, family history, and cultural traditions. Through oral history interviews and conversations, older relatives give children a better understanding of who they and their family are and the forces that shaped the family's **(8) form / identity**. Children and youth give older relatives love, time, and the knowledge that they and their **(9) experiences / lives** are valued.

Sharing stories through oral history is also fun, but preparation is needed to make sure it is successful. Make sure to take time to prepare, plan questions in advance, respect the schedules and privacy of older relatives, and think **(10) ahead / on** about ways to help the older relatives feel comfortable talking about the past. Older children and youth should take **(11) notice / notes** and following the interview, write down the stories they learned from their older relatives. Younger children can draw pictures or make collages illustrating the stories they heard. Young people can tap into their creativity by composing poems, songs, or skits based on their conversations with older

relatives. The whole family can get **(12) involved / prepared** by performing the song, skit, or play that portrays the family stories.

Test 44

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

In Italy, marriage **(1) arrangements / engagements** can last several years because people tend to wait to marry until they have finished their education and found employment. Marriage ceremonies traditionally followed Catholic traditions, but nowadays a growing proportion involves civil ceremonies, especially in central and northern Italy. Divorce is now granted only after at least three years of legal **(2) division / separation**.

Loyalty to and pride are important family **(3) attitudes / values**. Parents try to help their children, even when they become adults — for example, they might help them buy a home or pay for an apartment, even if it means a **(4) job / sacrifice** for the parents. In the north, most families live as **(5) extended / nuclear** units; the average family **(6) dimension / size** has significantly declined in recent decades. In the south, families are somewhat larger, and many **(7) generations / relationships** often live in the same town or house. The north-south division is also **(8) reflected / retrained** by the greater freedom women have in the north in terms of jobs and social life.

Test 45

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Dads, Give Them Household Chores

You have a chore to do **(1) _____** the house and your kids want to help out. You know it might be nice for them to help, but you're feeling a bit **(2) _____**. And you know it might turn into a two-hour project, with a big mess to clean **(3) _____**. A mess that could be avoided if you did it yourself.

We've all been there, haven't we? It can be so much easier to do the household chores and projects **(4) _____** the assistance from your little

friends. After all, who's got the time in today's world to make a project longer than it needs to be? You do.

Why is it important to (5) _____ your kids in household tasks?

Once (6) _____ a while, there's some research that unveils something so important and relevant that it screams for parents to hear it.

Researcher Marty Rossman, at the University of Minnesota, studied a group of young adults from the time they were young children. The startling results of the study were that the young adults who'd participated in household chores when they were age 3 and 4, were more (7) _____ as adults than those who didn't.

Specifically, these young adults were more likely to complete their education, get a good start on a career, develop adult (8) _____, and avoid the use of drugs. The early participation in household chores turned (9) _____ to be more important in their success than any other factor, including IQ.

On the other (10) _____, if children didn't begin participating in household chores until they were teenagers, the experience seemed to be quite the opposite, and had a negative (11) _____ on their success as young adults, using those same measures.

What does this really mean?

When your young kids feel as though their dad (or mom) believes they're capable of (12) _____ simple chores around the house, it's an incredibly powerful message to them.

Dad believes I can do it!

If your kids believe that's how you feel about them as they go through life, you'll also be the parent of confident, (13) _____, and happy kids. That's what's created when you choose to see your kids as capable, and you show them you believe in them.

But it's not as easy as just seeing them as capable. You also have to show patience when they tackle these chores. You can't take (14) _____ for them when they struggle, or "correct" what they did. Often, it's what you don't do that communicates you believe in them.

Imagine the difference you can make with your kids by allowing their participation in the family chores. Imagine the difference in your kids esteem when they feel (15) _____ a productive participant in the family from a young age.

You do have time to include your kids in chores and projects at home. Tell every other father and mother you know that they have time, too. It's too important not to.

1. **A** at
B around
C over
D into
2. **A** happy
B pleased
C ready
D impatient
3. **A** over
B out
C up
D off
4. **A** with
B taking
C depending
D without
5. **A** include
B make
C get
D intrude
6. **A** in
B upon
C on
D with
7. **A** obedient
B succeeded
C successful
D happy
8. **A** strength
B participation
C experience
D relationships
9. **A** up
B out
C over
D in
10. **A** side
B sight
C consideration
D hand
11. **A** attitude
B affect
C efficiency
D effect
12. **A** making
B handling
C handing
D creating
13. **A** sensitive
B respondent
C responsible
D frustrated

14. A over
B out

C in
D off

15. A as
B as if

C like
D as though

Test 46

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

My Child Thinks I'm Her Enemy

Parents, when their children enter the dreaded teen years, look (1) _____ nostalgically on the days when their children hadn't learned to speak yet, were pretty and adoring, and hung on to every word that their parents said. One day, puberty happens and the sweet angels of yesterday begin to act like their parents are their worst enemies.

Teenagers are a mass of confusion as they sit on the fence between their childhood and adulthood. Growing up can be quite (2) _____. While being 'grown up' has many attractions, the (3) _____ that go with it often come as a nasty surprise. For instance, teenagers want to stay out till all hours of the night, but when it comes to waking up in the morning in time for classes, it's a different story. Parents must (4) _____ them understand that if they want to party hard, they must also work hard.

Parents may feel a little like discarded old shoes, as friends become all-important to their children. It's not unusual for teenagers to go through a phase when they feel ashamed of their parents, afraid that their might not (5) _____ up to their friends' standards. This can be very hurtful for parents, but they shouldn't take it personally. Just be cordial to your children's friends and maintain a distance.

Teenagers are always talking about their freedom, usually in context of how their parents are obstacles. The minute you give children a curfew, or (6) _____ to their clothes or hair, or do not allow them to go away for the weekend, you become the evil dictator who will never understand. Suddenly, 'generation gap' becomes a buzzword. It's as if one day you and your child find yourselves on opposite sides of the fence and there's no meeting ground. Each one feels that the other is speaking a foreign language.

However, parents don't realize that if they let their teenagers run wild without any supervision, it would be a truly frightening (7) _____ for their children. Teenagers may not know it or admit it, but they need their parents to (8) _____ them about what's right and what's wrong. This is one area where age does matter and no matter how things change, parents should go with their instincts when it comes to deciding that some things are just not done.

This is the time when teenagers try to become individuals in their own right and try to move out from under the protective wing of their parents. They will try out many things in order to be 'in' with the crowd whether it's smoking, drinking, wearing skimpy clothes or even losing their virginity. This is not the time to play the great dictator and alienate your children. Talk to them, but don't talk (9) _____ to them.

The way to do it, is not by making yourself out to be the enemy and coming down on them heavily for every transgression (and there will be many). Try to (10) _____ down the ground rules right in the beginning. It is difficult for anyone to interpret the teenage mind, but try to convey the fact that you're on their side. Parents tend to forget that they were teenagers too once and their self-righteousness doesn't win them any points with their children.

Most parents tend to forget that babies do grow up someday and when the time comes, they must (11) _____ them go and find their own way in the world. You can't protect your children (12) _____ and they won't thank you if you try to.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. A upon | C back |
| B for | D around |
| 2. A scary | C quickly |
| B frightened | D expected |
| 3. A work | C consequence |
| B routine | D responsibilities |
| 4. A force | C make |
| B compel | D fail |
| 5. A take | C put |
| B live | D get |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 6. A put | C take |
| B object | D afford |
| 7. A walk | C obstacle |
| B experiment | D experience |
| 8. A interfere | C demonstrate |
| B intrude | D guide |
| 9. A mild | C over |
| B cruel | D down |
| 10. A give | C get |
| B lay | D lie |
| 11. A allow | C let |
| B permit | D get |
| 12. A already | C usually |
| B forever | D so long |

Youth Spare Time

Test 47

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>contests footwear involves perform rinks similar surface throughout</p>

Roller skating is gliding over a (1) _____ on roller skates. It is necessary to have specially designed (2) _____ with wheels built onto a boot, two at the front of the boot and two at the heel. An adaptation of ice skating, roller skating is popular (3) _____ the world. People roller skate outside on paths and roads, and inside in rinks.

The four main types of competition in roller skating have traditionally been artistic skating, speed skating, roller hockey, and roller derby. Artistic skating is (4) _____ to figure skating and ice dancing with a partner. Athletes (5) _____ graceful maneuvers such as turns, spins, and jumps. In speed-skating (6) _____, skaters race to finish a course first. Competitions take place at various distances. Roller hockey is played informally or on special (7) _____, according to rules similar to those of ice hockey. Roller derby, a contact sport that (8) _____ teams of skaters racing around an oval track, died out in the 1970s. When it was revived in the 1990s, athletes used in-line skates.

Test 48

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>appeal attributed both controversial dependency far heavy recording site unprecedented way</p>

Elvis Presley, the American singer and actor, is renowned as an early pioneer of rock music, combining the sounds of country music and rhythm-and-blues influences with what was then the new rock-and-roll style. His (1) _____, electrically charged performances also helped make Presley one of the first mass idols of American popular culture.

Elvis Aaron Presley was born in Tupelo, Mississippi. Following high school, Presley worked as a truck driver. In 1953, while (2) _____ some songs as a birthday gift for his mother at a studio in Memphis, Tennessee, Presley impressed the studio manager with his unique vocal style, demonstrating (3) _____ outstanding range and the influences of African American music. Studio owner Sam Phillips promptly signed Presley to his fledgling record label, *Sun Records*. After recording some country-tinged singles in 1954 for *Sun*, Presley switched the next year to a major label, the Radio Corporation of America (RCA).

With (4) _____ promotion by RCA and a veteran band that included guitarist Scotty Moore and bassist Bill Black, Presley swiftly became a sensation. He had five songs reach the number-one spot on the popular-music sales charts in 1956 alone. Presley's romantic, suggestive ballads were

matched by his erotic movements on stage, a style that made him popular with teens but (5) _____ with their parents and other authority figures.

After serving in the United States Army from 1958 to 1960, Presley starred in several musical films. His public (6) _____ faded during this period, as his rebellious image gave (7) _____ to the more wholesome persona developed in his film roles. His movies were also widely panned by critics.

The hit songs continued for Presley, however, including “It’s Now or Never”, “Good Luck Charm”, “Return To Sender”, “Crying In the Chapel”, “In The Ghetto”, and “Suspicious Minds”. Overall, Presley is credited with more than 100 singles that made the pop charts — (8) _____ more than any other artist.

Presley continued to perform during the late 1960s and 1970s — especially in Las Vegas, Nevada — despite deteriorating health and long-term drug (9) _____. His death, a subject of some controversy, has been officially (10) _____ to heart failure, a likely result of Presley’s chronic overuse of prescription barbiturates. Presley is buried at his mansion, Graceland, which is a major tourist (11) _____ in Memphis.

Test 49

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**breath dive environment equipment
found marine safely skills**

Snorkelling is a water activity in which swimmers hold their (1) _____ and use a diving mask, a snorkel, and fins to remain underwater for up to several minutes at a time. Because so little (2) _____ is used in snorkelling, the activity is also called skin diving.

Snorkelling is an easy way to observe the aquatic (3) _____, and because it requires only a few simple (4) _____, almost anyone who knows how to swim and feels comfortable in the water can learn how to snorkel (5) _____. Snorkelling can be practiced in any body of water, but most people prefer to (6) _____ in oceans and seas, usually around shallow coral reefs, where (7) _____ life abounds. Many of the most popular snorkelling sites are (8) _____ in the Caribbean Sea and in the South Pacific and Indian oceans.

Test 50

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

applied appeared arose attracting conventional feelings gifted origins prevailing together tremendous youth
--

Rock'n'roll

Rock and roll is a style that **(1) arose** in the United States in the mid-1950s and through both the assimilation and evolution of other styles and the gradual broadening of the name itself came to be the **(2) dominant** form of popular music, spreading to Europe and other parts of the world. Although rock music **(3) utilized** a wide variety of instruments, the basic elements were one or several vocalists, an assortment of heavily amplified electric guitars (including bass, rhythm, and lead), and drums. Among the other instruments that could be used were the electric piano, electric organ, and music synthesizer, **(4) along** with horns, woodwinds, and minor percussion instruments. In its early stages, it was a fundamentally simple style, relying on heavy, dance-oriented rhythms, common melodies and harmonies, and lyrics sympathetic to its audience's concerns — young love, the stresses of **(5) adolescence**, and automobiles. In its maturity rock tended to exhibit more complexity, and serious critics of music paid attention to some of its most **(6) talented** exponents.

The **(7) roots** of rock lay in the styles of U.S. music known as rhythm and blues and country music. In the early 1950s both styles were outside the mainstream of popular music. They were reported separately in trade journals, and in radio broadcasting they were played only on small stations for their respective minority audiences. In 1953, as an experiment, Alan Freed, a Cleveland disc jockey, began a program of rhythm and blues, then played only to black audiences. It succeeded in **(8) drawing** a large number of listeners and gave currency to the term he had adopted (though not invented) for the music — rock and roll, or rock'n'roll. In the resulting form that **(9) emerged** in 1955–56 with the rise to fame of Chuck Berry, Bill Haley and the Comets, and, particularly, Elvis Presley, a quick-tempo version of **(10) traditional** rhythm and blues was used to express emotional urgency and enthusiasm, and the lyrical content of popular music was adapted to

mirror the **(11) concerns** of a young audience. This highly rhythmic, sensual music struck a responsive chord in the newly affluent postwar teenage audience. The charismatic Presley achieved an **(12) overwhelming popularity** with his combination of country-and-western and blues elements with resonant and skilful vocals.

Test 51

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Electronic games are played for entertainment, challenge, or educational purposes. They vary in design but can include vibrant colour, sound, realistic movement, and visual **(1) affects / effects**; some even employ human actors. There are two broad classes of electronic games: video games, which are designed for specific video-game systems, handheld **(2) devices / devises**, and coin-operated arcade consoles; and computer games, which are played on personal computers.

Electronic games are a popular **(3) elapsed time / pastime** for both children and adults. Categories include strategy games, sports games, adventure and exploration games, card and board games, puzzle games, fast-action arcade games, and flying simulations. Some software programs employ game-play elements to teach reading, writing, problem **(4) deciding / solving**, and other basic skills.

From their crude origins in the late 1950s and 1960s, electronic games have grown to become a multibillion-dollar industry, one which uses the **(5) last / latest** computer technology to produce ever-more realistic game experiences for millions of users or gamers. Electronic game sales (hardware and software) were **(6) charged / estimated** at exceeding \$ 20 billion. One significant trend in the market was the simultaneous release of games based on new **(7) motion / movement** pictures, and even big-budget movies **(8) appealed / inspired** by popular games, as video games made inroads into other **(9) areas / districts** of entertainment. Some of the most elaborate games today can **(10) last / take** years of work and tens of millions of dollars to produce.

Studies have shown that, increasingly, the **(11) majority / most** of gamers are age 18 or older. In response, many software companies and game studios have **(12) aimed / focused** on developing more advanced games

(13) aimed / focused at late teenage and adult audiences. This (14) by / in turn has sparked concerns by some parents' groups that younger teens and children are being exposed to graphic violence, drugs, and even sexual imagery in popular games. Most game developers now (15) follow / think an established rating system — much (16) as / like the movie industry — that includes the (17) designs / designations E (for Everyone), T (Teen), M (Mature), and AO (Adults Only).

Test 52

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Michael Jackson, born in 1958, is an American singer, dancer, and songwriter. Jackson is one of the bestselling popular music artists in history, but beginning in the 1990s he became better known for his eccentric behaviour and strange personal life.

Michael Joseph Jackson was born in Gary, Indiana. At the age of five he (1) _____ his brothers' singing group, which was dubbed the Jackson 5 (later renamed the Jacksons). Michael's dancing ability as well as his singing skills quickly (2) _____ him the group's leader. Under the guidance of music producer Berry Gordy, founder of the Motown Records label, the group became very successful.

Jackson's first solo album, *Got to Be There*, (3) _____ him as an independent performer. Leaving the family group, Jackson played the Scarecrow in the musical film *The Wiz* and recorded the hit album *Off the Wall*, which included a number of songs he had written. His 1982 album *Thriller* (4) _____ an unprecedented eight Grammy Awards, and would remain on the top of the Billboard charts for 9 months, eventually selling over 27 million copies in the United States alone. The music videos of the singles "Beat It" (for which he received a Grammy), "Thriller," and "Billie Jean" from this album made Jackson a popular performer on MTV. The videos popularized one of Jackson's singular dance moves, known as the moonwalk.

In 1995 Jackson's double album *HIStory* was (5) _____. Half of the album is a compilation of the most successful songs from *Thriller*, *Bad*, and *Dangerous*, while the other half is a collection of original (6) _____. In 1996 Jackson won a Grammy Award for the music video "Scream", created with his sister Janet. That same year he divorced Lisa Marie Presley, the

ate Elvis Presley's daughter, whom he had wed in 1994. Jackson eventually remarried and fathered two children before divorcing a second time in 1999. A third child was born in 2002 with the aid of a surrogate mother.

Jackson's career went into (7) _____ after he faced allegations in 1993 that he had molested a 13-year-old boy. Although he was never arrested, in 1994 Jackson settled a multimillion-dollar civil lawsuit with the boy's family without (8) _____ on any wrongdoing. The boy refused to testify against Jackson in a criminal trial, and the investigation into the allegations became inactive.

Jackson released the album *Invincible* in 2001, but the collection of new material did not sell nearly as well as his previous albums. The same year he was elected to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame (the Jackson 5 had been elected in 1997).

In 2003 Jackson was arrested on multiple counts of child molestation, giving alcohol to a minor, extortion, and false imprisonment. The boy who (9) _____ Jackson of molestation testified during the trial, as did his mother, and testimony about alleged previous incidents of molestation by Jackson was also presented. Jackson's defense attorneys countered by casting doubt on the credibility of the accuser and his family. After a long, heavily publicized trial, a jury (10) _____ Jackson of all charges in June 2005.

The King of Pop died on June 25, 2009 after cardiac arrest, just weeks before launching a year-long series of concerts in London. He was a truly global superstar with fans all around the world.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A founded | C established |
| B joined | D fixed |
| 2. A turned | C brought |
| B resulted | D made |
| 3. A considered | C turned |
| B made | D established |
| 4. A carried | C competed |
| B earned | D found |
| 5. A released | C let |
| B held | D confined |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 6. A writing | C compositions |
| B constituency | D comprisals |
| 7. A decline | C fame |
| B increase | D peak |
| 8. A admitting | C responsible |
| B answering | D accountable |
| 9. A blamed | C charged |
| B confronted | D accused |
| 10. A acquitted | C convicted |
| B sentenced | D abolished |

Test 53

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Imagine riding a surfboard down your block. That's exactly what (1) ____ early skateboarders.

In the 1950s, people made their own skateboards. They removed the handlebars from scooters or (2) ____ boards to roller skates. Then they took their boards out on the streets to practice sidewalk surfing. Skaters tried to capture the feeling of riding a wave.

They didn't know it at the time, but these early skaters were inventing a new sport that would become popular around the world. Today, this sport (3) ____ by the name of skateboarding.

Today's skateboards are much better than the first, homemade ones. The wooden base, called a deck, curves upward at the front and back. It is usually made of seven thin layers of wood pressed and glued together.

The front of the deck is called a kicknose. The back is a kicktail. Two pairs of wheels are attached to axles on the bottom of the deck. The axles are called trucks.

Along with the board itself, protective gear is standard skateboarding (4) _____. Riders wear helmets, kneepads, elbow pads, wrist guards, and gloves.

Skateboarders stand on their boards with both feet, facing to the side but looking forward. To start, they use the back foot to (5) _____ off the ground and the front foot to control the board as they move forward. They (6) _____ the board by shifting their weight from heel to toe and back again.

But riding is only the beginning. The (7) _____ of skateboarding comes from the turns, jumps, flips, and other tricks that skaters perform. Experienced skateboarders are constantly combining these moves to invent new tricks.

Skateboarding tricks have a language all their own. Skaters do a wheelie by putting pressure on the kicktail to lift the front wheels (8) _____ the ground. A turn made while doing a wheelie is called a kick turn. An ollie is a jump performed by tapping on the kicktail to pop the skateboard in the air. This move is useful for jumping over obstacles.

An aerial is performed by launching off a ramp and grabbing the side of the skateboard (9) _____ in the air. In the McTwist, the skater launches into the air, grabs the board, and turns around one and a half times before (10) _____.

Skateboarders can practice their moves almost anywhere. Some communities have skate parks with ramps, rails, stairs, and other structures.

Some skate parks have halfpipes. These are U-shaped ramps with vertical walls that skaters use for advanced tricks. Skaters start at the top of one wall. They ride down the wall, across the bottom, and up the other side to launch into the air. While airborne, they do a spin, flip, or jump, and then ride back down to do it again. (11) _____ tricks on the vertical walls of a halfpipe is called vert skating.

Skateboarding competitions have been popular since the 1960s. Today, skateboarders compete in freestyle, street, vert, and slalom events. Judges (12) _____ skaters on the difficulty, variety, speed, and style of their tricks.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A imagined | C thought |
| B inspired | D dealt |
| 2. A held | C attached |
| B kept | D laid |
| 3. A known | C goes |
| B comes | D famous |
| 4. A practice | C job |
| B equipment | D involvement |

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 5. A get | C put |
| B turn | D push |
| 6. A equip | C make |
| B drive | D turn |
| 7. A thrill | C attitude |
| B knowledge | D balance |
| 8. A on | C without |
| B off | D with |
| 9. A by | C with |
| B while | D during |
| 10. A riding | C landing |
| B coming | D settling |
| 11. A Doing | C Making |
| B Playing | D Turning |
| 12. A elect | C rate |
| B select | D choose |

Test 54

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The *Beatles* is the English musical group that (1) _____ worldwide popularity in the 1960s. The four members of the group were all born in Liverpool. Each came from a working-class (2) _____, and all had had experience in various other rock groups before they started performing together. The group began in the pairing of McCartney and Lennon in 1956, joined by Harrison in 1957; the three (3) _____ the name the *Beatles* in 1960, performing at clubs in Liverpool and in Hamburg, which served as a proving ground for popular musicians of the period. In 1962 the group, under the management of Brian Epstein, signed a recording contract and recruited Starr from another band. The subsequent commercial release (1962–63) of such songs

as “Love Me Too,” “Please Please Me,” “She Loves You,” and “I Want To Hold Your Hand” made them the most popular rock group in England, and early in 1964 what soon came to be called “Beatlemania” (4) _____ the United States with the release there of the two last-named records and their first U.S. television appearance on the “Ed Sullivan Show”.

The *Beatles*’ music, originally inspired by such U.S. performers as Chuck Berry, Elvis Presley, and Bill Haley, recaptured much of the freshness and excitement of the earliest days of rock and roll and, in combination with the simple but engaging lyrics of Lennon and McCartney, kept the group at the top of popularity charts (5) _____ several years. They (6) _____ recognition both from the music industry in the form of awards for performances and songs and from Queen Elizabeth II, who named each of them to membership in the Order of the British Empire. Their long hair and tastes in dress proved influential throughout the world. With a solid financial basis — any single record or album of theirs was virtually guaranteed sales of more than a million — they (7) _____ free to experiment with new musical forms and arrangements. The result was a variety of songs (8) _____ from ballads such as “Yesterday” to complex rhythm tunes like “Paperback Writer”, from children’s songs such as “Yellow Submarine” to songs of social comment, including “Eleanor Rigby”. Their public performances ended in 1966.

Finally, the pressures of their public lives, together with their growing outside interests, (9) _____ to the group’s dissolution in 1971, although rumours that they might reunite (10) _____. McCartney produced solo albums and in 1971 formed his own band, *Wings*. Harrison worked (11) _____ and with Lennon and Starr in the 1970s. Starr appeared in films and showed some adulation to country music. Lennon continued as a musician with his wife, Yoko Ono, and as a political activist. He was wantonly (12) _____ in 1980.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A received | C seized |
| B enjoyed | D led |
| 2. A background | C backdrop |
| B condition | D ground |
| 3. A imposed | C adopted |
| B gave | D nicknamed |
| 4. A amazed | C beat |
| B influenced | D struck |

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 5. A during | C for |
| B since | D while |
| 6. A met | C granted |
| B gave | D won |
| 7. A felt | C made |
| B turned | D set |
| 8. A differed | C originated |
| B came | D ranged |
| 9. A resulted | C finished |
| B led | D went |
| 10. A went on | C continued |
| B persisted | D insisted |
| 11. A alone | C single |
| B sole | D lonely |
| 12. A executed | C dead |
| B died | D assassinated |

Home

Test 55

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

areas cellars concrete conveniences dug dwellings heating
housed location mansion owner provides running

House

A house is a dwelling place for human habitation. Whether a crude hut or an elaborate (1) _____, and whatever its degree of intrinsic architectural interest, a house (2) _____ shelter and acts as a focal point for day-to-day living.

The physical characteristics of a house depend on climate and (3) _____, available building materials, technical skill, and such cultural determinants as the social status and economic resources of the (4) _____. In rural areas until modern times, people and animals were often (5) _____ together; today's houses frequently include storage, work, and guest (6) _____, with several separate spaces for different activities. Houses can be wholly below ground level, (7) _____ out of the earth, or can be partly below and partly above the ground; most contemporary houses are built above ground (over (8) _____ in cold climates). The primary structural materials employed are wood, earth, brick, and stone, with (9) _____ and steel increasingly used, especially for city (10) _____; many of these materials are also used in combination. Choice of material depends on prevalent style, individual taste, and availability. Depending on climate and available fuels, provisions may be made for (11) _____. In modern industrialized areas, (12) _____ water and interior toilets are common. Whatever its size and (13) _____, a house both contains and stands for the basic human social unit.

Test 56

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**back composed court dwellings dwelt
edge floor ground rows storeys**

In ancient Egypt ordinary people (1) _____ in plain, mud-brick houses of rectangular plan. Excavations indicate that workers' houses had two to four rooms all on one (2) _____ and were densely packed into a grid like pattern, with narrow alleys running between long (3) _____ of these quarters; the foremen had bigger houses.

Except for the fairly elaborate houses for the noble, Greek (4) _____ remained simple through classical times. A passageway led from the street into an open (5) _____ off which three or four rooms were reached, the whole being fairly small in scale. The Roman houses, for example, at Pompeii, also stood at the street's (6) _____. Past a vestibule was an open space called the atrium, from which the sleeping rooms were reached; a colonnaded garden often stood in the (7) _____. In ancient Rome most people lived in

the equivalent of apartment houses, three to five (8) _____ high, with apartments ranging from three to six rooms; some were like tenements, others were elaborate. At (9) _____ level there were rows of small shops. The rich had huge villas outside the cities that were (10) _____ of living quarters and pleasure pavilions.

Test 57

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms or synonymous expressions given before the text.

<p>appeared because of conducted favourable impact more than planned reach respected surge</p>
--

The very first designs for semi-detached housing in London were (1) **drawn up** and (2) **carried out** by architect John Shaw and his son, also John Shaw, in the 19th century. They were associated with middle-class home owners, who considered the living conditions to be more (3) **dignified** than those within terraced houses.

During the 1920s and 1930s the housing (4) **boom** saw many high-quality semis springing up in the suburbs and areas which are now 'commuter belts'. These semi-detached homes, especially in the Home Counties, can (5) **fetch upward of** 1 million pounds (6) **due to** their large size, relative modernity and (7) **convenient** location for high-paid city workers.

Immediately after the Second World War, council semis (8) **sprung up** all over the UK. Despite their kitsch value though, semi-detached homes have a serious (9) **influence** on the UK housing market. Semi-detached 'villas' in London suburbs are now sold for (10) **upwards of** two million pounds.

Test 58

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Semi-detached houses (1) **separate** / **share** one wall between them, so they are built in (2) **couples** / **pairs**. This is a half-way solution between a

house that is detached, when they are **(3) by / on** their own, or terraced, that is, built **(4) by / in** a row. They are known as 'duplex' houses in the Americas. Semi-detached houses became popular in the United Kingdom during the suburban **(5) expansions / extensions** of the first half of the 20th century as they **(6) let / made** it faster and cheaper to build two houses that gave a larger **(7) degree / step** of privacy than terraced housing.

There are two distinct types, one where the shared wall is **(8) among / between** the reception rooms and bedrooms of the two houses, or where the front doors of both houses are in the middle and the halls, stairs and landing are against the shared wall. The first type is easier to **(9) heat / hot** but noise is more **(10) likely / probable** to transfer between the houses. Semi-detached homes **(11) fell / put** out of favour in the United Kingdom during the housing boom of the late 1990's as they have a perceived lower **(12) cost / value** than detached houses. Developers instead built detached homes very **(13) close / near** to each other to increase the potential **(14) price / profit** from the land. One **(15) cause / reason** for this is the growing use of timber-framed houses where it is much more difficult to build a wall which will not transfer too **(16) many / much** sound between the properties.

Test 59

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Houses in England

Most people in England live in urban **(1) areas / regions**. Towns and cities are spreading into their surrounding environment to **(2) cope / deal** with the increase populations. In England, an average of 7,000 hectares of farmland, countryside and green space were **(3) contacted / converted** to urban use every year between 1985 and 1998.

More people are buying their own homes than in the past. About two thirds of the people in England and the **(4) rest / whole** of Britain either own or are in the process of buying their own home. Most others live in houses or flats that they **(5) render / rent** from a private landlord, the local council, or housing association.

People buying their property almost always pay for it with a special **(6) loan / price** called a mortgage, which they must repay, with **(7) interest / per cent**, over a long period of time, usually 25 years.

Most houses in England are made of stone or brick from the local area where the houses are built. The colours of the stones and bricks **(8) differ / vary** across the country.

England has many types of homes. In the large cities, people often live in apartments. In most towns, there are streets of houses joined together in long **(9) queues / rows**. They are called terraced houses. The **(10) major / main** types of houses in England are:

Detached (a house not joined to another house)

Semi-detached (two houses joined together)

Terrace (several houses joined together)

Flats (apartments)

The most popular type of home in England is semi-detached (more than 27 % of all homes), **(11) closely / nearly** followed by detached then terraced. Almost half of London's households are flats, maisonettes or apartments. Some houses have an open fire place but nowadays over 90 per cent of homes have central **(12) heat / heating**.

A big problem in England is the rising **(13) cost / worth** of houses. Research by Halifax shows that there is no town in Britain where average property **(14) prices / values** are currently below £ 100,000.

Greater-London is topping the table for the highest average prices, which are likely to **(15) jump / push** through the £ 300,000 barrier in the third quarter of the year.

Test 60

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Single-family detached home, or detached house for short, is a free-standing residential building. Most single-family homes are built on plots larger than the structure itself, adding an area **(1) _____** the house, which is commonly called a yard in North American English or a garden in British English. Garages can also be found on most plots. In older homes, they are typically **(2) _____**, standing as a separate building, either near a driveway or facing an alley in urban areas. Newer homes in North America favour attached garages, often **(3) _____** the street, as most recent developments do not include alleys.

Typically only members of a single family live in this type of house, yet in the wider sense it **(4) _____** to a single party of people. The coun-

Compared to single-family homes are apartment complexes, duplexes, semi-detached houses, or terrace houses, where several families live in the same structure.

There are advantages and disadvantages to single-detached homes. Advantages are that the entire space around the building is (5) _____ to the owner and family, in most cases you can add on to the existing house if more (6) _____ is needed and there are generally no property management fees.

There are also many disadvantages to owning a single-family detached home. All maintenance and repair (7) _____ – interior, exterior and everything in between – are at the owner's (8) _____. There is often a lack of facilities such as pools and playgrounds (although some single-detached homes do have these features within the plot or nearby, their owners are commonly required to pay a homeowners fee as those in condos or townhomes).

Large, inner city neighbourhoods are so (9) _____ populated that there is generally not room for houses (10) _____ to just a single family. Yet the outer (11) _____ of larger cities are usually transitional areas with equal shares of smaller apartment buildings and single-detached homes. Among the wealthy industrialized nations, single-detached homes are most (12) _____ in the United States, Canada, Australia, Northern Europe and New Zealand.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A including | C surrounding |
| B with | D over |
| 2. A alone | C demolished |
| B single | D detached |
| 3. A looking | C fleeing |
| B facing | D fading |
| 4. A gets | C refers |
| B brings | D links |
| 5. A cheap | C personal |
| B dear | D private |

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 6. A room | C ground |
| B earth | D money |
| 7. A prices | C costs |
| B values | D money |
| 8. A mind | C behalf |
| B expense | D decision |
| 9. A thickly | C tensely |
| B badly | D densely |
| 10. A found | C devoted |
| B met | D brought |
| 11. A districts | C places |
| B regions | D areas |
| 12. A ordinary | C usual |
| B general | D common |

Test 61

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Naturally, as semis vary so much in style, location and quality, it is difficult to define 'advantages' that apply to all. Nonetheless, the popularity of semis amongst British homeowners is in part (1) _____ to the following factors.

UK semis typically have a driveway or garage and sizeable garden, where terraced houses have to make (2) _____ with yards and on-street parking. Noise pollution from neighbours is a lesser problem in semi-detached homes than in terraced homes. Semis often feel as if they occupy the relative (3) _____ of a rural location while preserving a certain social aspect of urban living, and avoiding the potentially isolated feel of a rural home.

As for disadvantages, close (4) _____ to neighbours can be a problem for some. Not only will they be effectively in the next room but they will also, (5) _____ your garden fence is particularly high, be looking into your garden on a regular (6) _____. The importance of a good relationship with those who occupy the other side of your semi cannot be (7) _____.

Lastly, the advantages of a semi-detached home can also be disadvantages: suburban semis are characterized by a close relationship with your neighbour, as well as the high population (8) _____ and relative lack of privacy of the city. And, finally, there is some distance from a town centre, which can be a problem for workers or those who wish to live in a cosmopolitan (9) _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A up | C out |
| B down | D in |
| 2. A out | C off |
| B in | D do |
| 3. A distance | C privacy |
| B size | D range |
| 4. A relation | C attention |
| B proximity | D talk |
| 5. A if | C that |
| B in spite | D unless |
| 6. A schedule | C basis |
| B graphic | D scheme |
| 7. A evaluated | C forecast |
| B overestimated | D proposed |
| 8. A approach | C challenge |
| B activity | D density |
| 9. A place | C feeling |
| B environment | D state |

Education

Test 62

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**assistance attended boarding fees kindergartens
preparatory prestigious referred scholarships**

The most famous schools in Britain are private (1) _____ schools, such as Eton College, Harrow School, Rugby School, and Winchester School. These famous private schools, founded during the Middle Ages, are theoretically open to the public, but in reality are (2) _____ by those who can afford the (3) _____. Only seven per cent of British students go to private schools.

Many of Britain's leaders have attended these private schools, which cater to the wealthy and influential but also offer some (4) _____ to gifted poorer children. Local authorities and the central authority also provide (5) _____ to some families who are unable to pay for the education. Only a small per centage of the population can attend these ancient and highly (6) _____ schools. A variety of other schools are also private, including (7) _____, day schools, and newer boarding schools. Private schools that take pupils from the age of 7 to the age of 11, 12, or 13 are called (8) _____ schools. Private schools that take older pupils from the age of 11, 12, or 13 to 18 or 19 are often (9) _____ to as public schools.

Test 63

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**advanced changed dedicated divided emerged enormous
extension founded purpose residential qualified single**

Britain has more than 90 universities. British universities can be (1) _____ into several categories. The foremost universities are the Uni-

University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge, both (2) _____ in the Middle Ages. The term *Oxbridge* is used to refer to both schools as a (3) _____ entity. Another type of university is the so-called redbrick variety — old and solid schools built in the 19th century when bricks were the standard building material. A large number of ultramodern universities that (4) _____ in the last half of the 20th century are often called cement block and plateglass universities. London has its own great schools, the (5) _____ University of London and its world-famous college, the London School of Economics.

Students interested in (6) _____ education can also attend polytechnics, which are schools (7) _____ to the sciences and applied technology. An education act in 1992 (8) _____ the status of these colleges to universities. Higher education can also be obtained through the Open University, founded in 1969, which offers (9) _____ courses taught through correspondence, television and radio programs, and videocassettes. It also sponsors local study centres and (10) _____ summer schools. The (11) _____ of the Open University is to reach people who may not ordinarily be (12) _____ for university study.

Test 64

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

<p>according admitted alternative comply with divided finishing lasts mandatory semesters supply</p>
--

Eleven-year secondary education in Russian is (1) **compulsory** since September 1, 2007. Until 2007, it was limited to nine years with grades 10–11. The eleven-year school term is (2) **split** into elementary (grades 1–4), middle (grades 5–9) and senior (grades 10–11) classes. Absolute majority of children attend full program schools providing eleven-year education; schools limited to elementary or elementary and middle classes typically exist in rural areas.

Children are (3) **accepted** to first grade at the age of 6 or 7, depending on individual development of each child. Children of elementary classes are normally separated from other classes within their own floor of a school

building. They are taught, ideally, by a single teacher through all four elementary grades (except for physical training and, if available, foreign languages). Starting from the fifth grade, each academic subject is taught by a dedicated specialty teacher.

The school year **(4) extends** from September 1 to end of May and is divided into four **(5) terms**. Study program in schools is fixed. Students are graded on a 5-step scale, ranging in practice from 2 (“unacceptable”) to 5 (“excellent”); 1 is a rarely used sign of extreme failure.

Upon **(6) completion** of a nine-year program the student has a **(7) choice** of either completing the remaining two years at normal school, or of a transfer to a specialized professional training school. In 2000s many such institutions have been renamed to colleges. They **(8) provide** students with a working skill qualification and a high school certificate equivalent to 11-year education in a normal school; the program, **(9) due** to its work training component, extends to 3 years. All certificates of secondary education, regardless of issuing institution, **(10) conform** to the same state standard.

Test 65

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

<p>before candidates compulsory conducted distributed inappropriate independent marks opposed preference present rival started substitute</p>

Unified State Examination

Traditionally, the universities and institutes conducted their own admissions tests **(1) regardless** of the applicants’ school record. There were no uniform measure of graduates’ abilities; marks issued by high schools were perceived as **(2) incompatible** due to grading variances between schools and regions. In 2003 the Ministry of Education **(3) launched** the Unified State Examination (USE) program. The set of standardized tests for high school graduates, **(4) issued** uniformly throughout the country and rated independent of the student’s schoolmasters was supposed to **(5) replace**

entrance exams to state universities. Thus, the reformers reasoned, the USE will help talented graduates from remote locations to **(6) compete** for admissions at the universities of their choice, at the same time eliminating admission-related bribery.

University heads **(7) resisted** the novelty, arguing that their schools cannot survive without charging the **(8) applicants** with their own entrance examinations. Nevertheless, the legislators enacted USE in February 2007. In 2008 it was **(9) mandatory** for the students and optional for the universities; it will be fully mandatory 2009. Universities are still allowed to **(10) introduce** their own entrance tests in addition to USE scoring; such tests must be publicized **(11) in advance**.

The first nation-wide USE session covering all regions of Russia was **(12) held** in the summer of 2008. 25.3 % students failed literature test, 23.5 % failed mathematics; the highest grades were recorded in French, English and society studies. Twenty thousand students filed objections against their **(13) grades**; one third of objections were settled in the student's **(14) favour**.

Test 66

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Elementary education is the earliest program of education for children, beginning generally at the age of five or six and lasting from six to eight years. In most countries elementary education is **(1) compulsory / optional** for all children. In much of the United States a year of kindergarten often **(2) precedes / proceeds** the first grade of the 8-year elementary course. In the larger communities special classes or schools are usually **(3) assured / provided** for children who are physically or mentally handicapped. The purpose of the elementary school is to **(4) induce / introduce** children to the skills, information, and attitudes necessary for proper adjustment to their community and to society. **(5) On the main / Basically**, the subjects taught are reading, writing, spelling, mathematics, social studies, science, art, music, physical education, and handicrafts. These are often supplemented with other subjects, **(6) like / such** as foreign languages. Over the years new subject matter has made the elementary school curriculum more **(7) advanced / conventional** than heretofore.

Secondary education begins generally at the age of 12 to 14 and continues from four to six years. Some types of secondary education, such as vocational schooling, are terminal and **(8) get ready / prepare** the student for employment upon graduation. Others **(9) conduct / lead** to advanced training in colleges, universities, or technical schools. In the U.S., secondary education includes the junior and senior **(10) high / higher** schools. In many foreign countries, this level of education often embraces the junior or community college **(11) as well as / together** the first two years of university training. The purpose of secondary education is to **(12) check / expand** knowledge of subjects already studied, including the systematic study of literature, foreign languages, sciences, mathematics, social studies, and other subjects essential for physical and intellectual **(13) development / knowledge** and to prepare students as future citizens.

Test 67

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

The Role of Encyclopaedias

Of the various types of reference works — who's whos, dictionaries, atlases, gazetteers, directories, and **(1) so far / so forth** — the encyclopaedia is the only one that can be termed self-contained. Each of the others conveys some information **(2) concerning / relating** every item it deals with; only the encyclopaedia attempts to provide coverage over the **(3) all / whole** range of knowledge, and only the encyclopaedia attempts to offer a **(4) comprehensive / numerous** summary of what is known of each topic considered. To this end it employs many **(5) features / feathers** that can help in its task, including pictures, maps, diagrams, charts, and statistical tables. It also frequently incorporates other types of reference works. Several modern encyclopaedias have **(6) constituted / included** a world atlas and a gazetteer, and language dictionaries have been an intermittent feature of encyclopaedias for most of their history.

Most modern encyclopaedias have biographical material concerning living persons, though the first edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica had no biographical material **(7) at / in** all. In their treatment of this kind of

information they **(8) differ / different**, however, from the form of reference work that limits itself to the provision of relevant facts without comment. **(9) Alike / Similarly**, with dictionary material, some encyclopaedias — such as the great Spanish “Espasa” — provide foreign-language equivalents **(10) either / as well**.

Test 68

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Teaching Methods

The lecture method is the oldest approach to teaching in **(1) high / higher** education. It originated in the earliest European universities **(2) during / since** the 12th and 13th centuries. Before the introduction of the printing press in 1450, students had to create their own books by **(3) listening / hearing** to lectures and writing down the words of their instructors. Today, faculty who use the lecture method typically speak to large numbers of students in a formal and very organized **(4) manner / method**. The faculty member presents his or her description of the key **(5) ideas / ideals** of a subject, and gives interpretations that often include current research on the issue. **(6) Following / Followed** the presentation, lecturers sometimes invite students to ask questions on the material.

Many faculty members **(7) imply / employ** a combination of lectures and small group discussions. In the lecture-discussion method, professors **(8) deliver / read** a lecture to a large group of students and then **(9) select / divide** the class into smaller discussion sections. Graduate teaching assistants, instructors, or assistant professors lead these small group discussions. They lead the discussion on the lecture topic, **(10) answer / reply** questions, and test the students with quizzes or exams.

Professors often use a discussion format of instruction in institutions that emphasize a high **(11) level / layer** of teacher-student interaction. In this teaching method, the professor meets with a small number of students and **(12) learns / teaches** the course by leading discussions with students. For example, the professor may present ideas and **(13) raise / rise** questions to stimulate debate or dialogue **(14) between / among** the students.

Test 69

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Compared to the university system in the United States, fewer people go on to (1) _____ education in Britain, and there is more emphasis on segregating pupils at the lower levels on the basis of (2) _____. National tests at the ages of 7, 11, and 14 (3) _____ students' progress. Schools must provide religious education for all pupils, although parents can withdraw their children from it. Full-time school begins at age 5 in Great Britain. In addition, about half of 3- and 4-year-olds are (4) _____ in specialized nursery schools or in nursery classes at primary schools.

In Britain, the term *form* is used to designate (5) _____; *old boys* and *old girls* refer to people who have graduated from a school. Private schools or independent schools are called *public schools*, a term that means just the opposite in the United States. What are called public schools in the United States are called *state schools* in Britain. Grammar schools are university (6) _____ schools, most of which have been replaced by comprehensive schools catering to students of all academic abilities. Secondary modern schools provide (7) _____ education in several fields of profession rather than preparation for university entrance.

At the age of 16, (8) _____ to leaving school, students are tested in various subjects to earn a General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). If they wish to go on to higher education at a university, they (9) _____ Advanced Level examinations, commonly known as "A" Levels. About a third of British students (10) _____ school as soon as possible after turning 16, usually taking lower-level jobs in the workforce. Those who stay in school past the age of 16 may (11) _____ with either further education or higher education. Further education is largely vocational. Students may also stay in school (12) _____ age 18 to prepare for higher education.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. A high | C higher |
| B secondary | D modern |
| 2. A school | C university |
| B ability | D compatibility |
| 3. A assess | C abolish |
| B access | D do |

4. A entered
B adopted
C adapted
D enrolled
5. A blank
B studies
C knowledge
D grade
6. A graduate
B usual
C preparatory
D private
7. A vocational
B farther
C supplement
D public
8. A before
B prior
C after
D until
9. A pass on
B keep
C take
D take on
10. A end
B graduate
C leave
D complete
11. A finish
B accomplish
C continue
D precede
12. A until
B after
C as soon as
D while

Test 70

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Admissions and Enrollment

Most U.S. law schools require (1) _____ to have a bachelor's degree as a condition for (2) _____. In addition, almost all require applicants to take the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT). There is no required pre-law course of study. While many pre-law students (3) _____ in political science or economics during their undergraduate college years, others study such subjects as philosophy, math, engineering, or business.

Admission to most law schools is (4) _____. The most selective schools offer fewer than one out of four applicants a place in the entering class. Typically, a committee of faculty members and administrators (5) _____ the admissions decision by reviewing the file of each applicant. In making its decision, the admissions committee (6) _____ such factors as the (7) _____ earned by the applicant in college, the reputation of that college, the applicant's (8) _____ on the LSAT, letters of recommendation, and essays or personal statements by the applicant. Very few law schools (9) _____ candidates for admission.

There are approximately 120,000 law students (10) _____ in the United States and about 40,000 graduate each year. The number of applications nationwide (11) _____ steadily during the 1980s and early 1990s, but began to decline in the mid-1990s. Despite fluctuation in the number of applicants, there are still fewer (12) _____ places in law schools than there are people interested in (13) _____ law school. Tuition (14) _____ for legal education are substantial, especially at law schools affiliated with private universities. Many such schools (15) _____ more than \$ 20,000 per year, not including books, housing, or food costs.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A competitors | C students |
| B applicants | D peoples |
| 2. A graduation | C tuition |
| B payment | D admission |
| 3. A specialize | C teach |
| B study | D learn |
| 4. A necessary | C competitive |
| B common | D usual |
| 5. A adapts | C receives |
| B gets | D makes |
| 6. A thinks | C develops |
| B considers | D introduces |
| 7. A money | C fees |
| B grades | D salary |

8. A name
B reason
C subject
D score
9. A interview
B speak
C introduce
D adopt
10. A enrolled
B study
C learnt
D allowed
11. A rose
B raised
C arose
D aroused
12. A necessary
B optional
C free
D available
13. A going
B studying
C learning
D attending
14. A teaching
B growth
C fees
D fines
15. A spend
B charge
C invest
D earn

Food, Products and Their History

Test 71

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

bitter blossom dishes fat flavouring nuts
oil pastries raw ripens seeds

Almonds are trees native to south-western Asia and their edible (1) _____ are nuts. The nuts are of two types, sweet and (2) _____. Sweet almonds are

the familiar edible type consumed as (3) _____ and used in cooking or as a source of almond oil or almond meal.

The almond tree, growing somewhat larger than the peach and living longer, is strikingly beautiful when in (4) _____. The growing fruit resembles the peach until it approaches maturity; as it (5) _____, the leathery outer covering splits open, curls outward, and discharges the nut.

Bitter almonds, as inedible as peach kernels, contain about 50 per cent of a fixed oil that also occurs in the sweet almond, together with prussic acid. When the prussic acid has been removed, the (6) _____ of bitter almonds is used in the manufacture of (7) _____ extracts for foods and liqueurs.

Almonds provide small amounts of protein, iron, calcium, phosphorus, and B vitamins and are high in (8) _____. They may be eaten (9) _____, blanched, or roasted and are commonly used in confectionery baking. In Europe a sweetened paste made from almonds is used in (10) _____ and in marzipan, a traditional candy. The almond is also widely used in meat, poultry, fish, and vegetarian (11) _____ of Asia.

Test 72

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

beverage cargo established extended introduced leaves planting seeds trade

History of the Tea Trade

According to legend, tea has been known in China since about 2700 BC. For millennia it was a medicinal (1) _____ obtained by boiling fresh (2) _____ in water, but around the 3rd century AD it became a daily drink, and tea cultivation and processing began. The first published account of methods of (3) _____, processing, and drinking came in 350 AD. Around 800 the first (4) _____ were brought to Japan, where cultivation became (5) _____ by the 13th century. The Chinese from Amoy brought tea cultivation to the island of Formosa (Taiwan) in 1810.

The British (6) _____ tea culture into India in 1836 and into Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1867. The Dutch East India Company carried the first (7) _____

of China tea to Europe in 1610. In 1669 the English East India Company brought China tea from ports in Java to the London market. Later, teas grown on British estates in India and Ceylon reached Mincing Lane, the centre of the tea (8) _____ in London. By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, tea growing had spread to Russian Georgia, Sumatra, and Iran and (9) _____ to non-Asian countries such as Natal, Malawi, Uganda, Kenya, Congo, Tanzania, and Mozambique in Africa, to Argentina, Brazil, and Peru in South America, and to Queensland in Australia.

Test 73

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>afford beans chocolate drink grinding hardened milk mixed produces raw sweetened</p>

At the court of Montezuma, the Aztec ruler of Mexico, in 1519, *xocoatl* was served, a bitter cocoa-bean (1) _____, which was later introduced to Spain. (2) _____, flavoured with cinnamon and vanilla, and served hot, the beverage remained a Spanish secret for almost a hundred years before its introduction to France. In 1657 a Frenchman opened a shop in London, at which solid (3) _____ for making the beverage could be purchased at 10 to 15 shillings a pound. At this price only the wealthy could (4) _____ to drink it, and there appeared in London, Amsterdam, and other European capitals fashionable chocolate houses, some of which later developed into famous clubs. About 1700 the English improved chocolate by the addition of (5) _____. The reduction in the cost of the beverage was hampered in Great Britain by the imposition of a high import duty on the (6) _____ cocoa bean, and it was not until the mid-19th century, when it was lowered to a uniform rate of 1 penny a pound, that chocolate became popular.

Chocolate manufacture started in the American colonies in 1765 at Dorchester, using beans brought in by New England sea captains from their voyages to the West Indies. James Baker financed the first mill where waterpower was used for (7) _____ the beans.

Chocolate is made from the kernels of roasted cocoa (8) _____. They are ground to form a paste called chocolate liquor, which may be (9) _____ to form

baking (bitter) chocolate; or (10) _____ with sugar and additional cocoa butter to make sweet (eating) chocolate, developed by the English firm of Fry and Sons in 1847. The addition of concentrated milk to sweet chocolate (11) _____ milk chocolate, introduced by Daniel Peter of Switzerland in 1876.

Test 74

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

<p>banned created despite enlarged fast founded improved particularly permission put down raising result spread surprised techniques tried</p>
--

Coffee

Wild coffee plants, probably from Ethiopia, were taken to southern Arabia and their (1) **cultivation** began in the 15th century. One of many legends about the discovery of coffee is that of Kaldi, an Arab shepherd, who was (2) **puzzled** by the queer behaviour of his sheep. Kaldi (3) **tasted** the berries of the evergreen bush on which the goats were feeding and, on experiencing a sense of fun and stimulation, informed of his discovery to the world.

Whatever its historical origin, the stimulating (4) **effect** of coffee undoubtedly made it popular, (5) **especially** in connection with the long religious service of the Muslims. The priests pronounced it intoxicating and therefore (6) **prohibited** it by the Koran, but (7) **in spite of** the threat of severe penalties, coffee drinking spread (8) **rapidly** among Arabs and their neighbours.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, coffee was introduced into one European country after another; many accounts are (9) **recorded** of its prohibition or (10) **approval** as a religious, political, and medical potion. Coffee gained popularity as a beverage in the London coffee houses, which became centres of political, social, literary, and eventually business influence. The first coffeehouse in London was (11) **established** about 1652. In Europe, too, the coffeehouse flourished later in the 17th century. In such North American cities as Boston, New York City, and Philadelphia, coffeehouses became popular beginning in the late 1600s. Until the close of the 17th century, the world's limited supply of coffee was obtained almost entirely from the province of Yemen in southern

Arabia. But, with the increasing popularity of the beverage, the **(12) propagation** of the plant spread rapidly to Java and other islands of the Indonesian archipelago in the 17th century and to the Americas in the 18th century. By the 20th century the greatest concentration of production was centred in the Western Hemisphere — particularly Brazil. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, industrial roasting and grinding machines came into use, vacuum-sealed containers were **(13) invented** for ground roasts, and decaffeination **(14) methods** for green coffee beans were developed. After 1950 the production of instant coffee was **(15) perfected**. The popularity of instant coffee led to **(16) increased** production of the cheaper Robusta beans in Africa.

Test 75

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Salt

In some parts of the Western Hemisphere and in India, the use of salt was **(1) derived / introduced** by Europeans, but in parts of central Africa it is still a luxury available only to the **(2) rich / riches**. Where people live mainly on milk and raw or roasted meat (so that its natural salts are not **(3) found / lost**), salt supplements are unnecessary; nomads with their **(4) crowds / flocks** of sheep or herds of cattle, for example, never eat salt with their food. On the other **(5) hand / side**, people who live mostly on cereal, vegetable, or boiled meat diets require supplements of salt.

The common use of salt is intimately connected with the transfer from nomadic to agricultural life, a **(6) start / step** in civilization that profoundly influenced the rituals and cults of almost all ancient nations. The gods were worshiped and salt was usually included in sacrificial **(7) ceremonies / gifts** consisting wholly or partly of cereal elements. Such offerings were **(8) common / usual** among the Greeks and Romans and among a number of the Semitic peoples.

The word *salt* implied high **(9) price / respect** and honour in ancient and modern languages. Examples include the Arab saying “There is salt between us”, the Hebrew expression “to eat the salt of the palace”, and the modern Persian phrase *namak haram*, “untrue to salt” (i.e., **(10) disloyal / unloyal** or **(11) disgraceful / ungrateful**). In English the term “salt of the earth” describes a person held in high esteem.

Salt greatly (12) **contributes** / **helps** to our knowledge of the ancient highways of commerce. One of the oldest roads in Italy is the Via Salaria (Salt Route) over which Roman salt from Ostia was carried into other parts of Italy. Herodotus tells of a caravan (13) **root** / **route** that united the salt oases of the Libyan Desert. The ancient trade between the Aegean and the Black Sea coast of southern Russia was largely (14) **dependent** / **relied** on the salt pans (ponds for evaporating seawater to obtain salt) at the mouth of the Dnieper River and on the salt fish brought from this district.

Cakes of salt have been used as money in Ethiopia and elsewhere in Africa and in Tibet. In the Roman army an allowance of salt was made to officers and men; in imperial times, this *salarium* (from which the English word “salary” is (15) **aroused** / **derived**) was converted into an allowance of money for salt.

Test 76

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Tobacco

When Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas, he found the natives using tobacco in much the same manner as it is used today. The American Indians believed it to possess medicinal properties, which was the main (1) _____ for its introduction into Europe. Indians (2) _____ to smoking long ago. Tobacco was important in their ceremonies, such as the smoking of the pipe of peace and an Indian who smoked such a pipe was deeply respected and (3) _____ pride in himself.

Tobacco-growing's extension to practically all parts of the world began with its introduction into Europe. Jean Nicot, the French ambassador to Lisbon in whose (4) _____ the genus *Nicotiana* was named, is said to have sent the seeds of tobacco to Catherine de Medici, the queen consort and regent of France. Portuguese and Spanish sailors took tobacco from Europe to all parts of the world.

There are no available records concerning early tobacco culture outside Europe, but the beginnings of tobacco culture by European settlers in America took place in 1530 — 1630. Tobacco soon became the chief commodity (5) _____ by the colonists for European manufactured articles.

Overproduction was an (6) _____ problem from the beginning. After the American Revolution tobacco culture (7) _____ its way from the colonial

areas in Virginia and Maryland into Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Ohio, and Missouri. Tobacco leaves were originally air-cured — left to dry in a barn for several weeks. Later, smoke from a wood fire was used (fire curing), thereby enabling the leaf to (8) _____ long ocean voyages by sailing ship. About 1825 a new fire-curing method was modified, which eliminated the effect of smoke on the taste and aroma of the leaf.

A light, air-cured leaf known as White Burley appeared about 1864, after a farmer in Brown County, Ohio, found individual tobacco plants that (9) _____ for green colouring. These plants, when cured, (10) _____ a light yellowish-red colour, and the cured leaf was extremely absorptive and much suitable for use in manufacturing mixtures for chewing and smoking. It has also been suitable for use in manufacturing the popular American blended cigarette.

Common tobacco may grow to a height of 4 to 6 feet when not topped. The flowers are usually pink but may be carmine or white. The leaves of some of the large varieties may reach a length of 2 to 3 feet, with a width of about half the length; but there is a species less than 3 inches (11) _____.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A cause | C reason |
| B aim | D alternative |
| 2. A took | C made |
| B got | D put |
| 3. A kept | C held |
| B took | D caught |
| 4. A name | C respect |
| B possession | D honour |
| 5. A exploited | C exchanged |
| B changed | D exceeded |
| 6. A economics | C economical |
| B economy | D economic |
| 7. A made | C broke |
| B got | D saw |
| 8. A prolong | C sail |
| B withstand | D go |

9. A painted
B looked
C lacked
D searched
10. A relieved
B revealed
C relied
D responded
11. A breadth
B length
C long
D width

Sports

Test 77

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**broken defenders fair goal guard job penalty
puck referee scoring substitute teams**

One of the sports invented in Canada is ice hockey. Though today ice hockey is played in many other countries, it's still especially popular in Canada, earning it the nickname "Canada's game."

Ice hockey is played by two (1) _____ of six players. It can be played indoors or outdoors. Most games are played indoors on an ice hockey rink. Near each end of the rink, a (2) _____ with a meshed net is attached to the ice.

Players try to score by using long, curved sticks to hit a hard rubber disk, called a puck, into the other team's goal. The team that scores the most goals wins.

A hockey game is divided into three periods. In professional games, each period is 20 minutes long, for a total playing time of one hour.

Each hockey team has three forwards, two defenders, and a goaltender, or goalie. Each player has a specific (3) _____ to do. But all players may skate anywhere on the ice.

The forwards do most of the (4) _____. Together, they make up a group called a line. A line has a centre, a left wing, and a right wing. The centre usually passes the (5) _____ to a wing to start a scoring play. Forwards also

play defense. They try to disrupt the other team's line. They bump, or check, opposing players and try to steal the puck.

(6) _____ mostly try to stop the other team from scoring. They have to be skilled at skating backward so they can meet attacking opponents head on. They also check opposing players to stop them or steal the puck. If they get the puck, they usually pass it to a forward. But they sometimes score goals, too.

The goalie's main job is to (7) _____ the goal. The goalie is the only player who can stop play by catching the puck or falling on it.

Officials on the ice enforce the rules and make sure that play is (8) _____. They include one or two referees and two linesmen. Like the players, they wear ice skates.

To start a game, the referee drops the puck at the centre of the ice between a player from each team. This is called a face-off. There are also face-offs after each goal and each time the (9) _____ stops play. In ice hockey, a team cannot call a time out to stop play. Player substitutions (rotating in new players) are made while the action is going on!

Play stops whenever a rule is (10) _____. For fouls such as hitting an opponent with a hockey stick or fighting, the referee calls a penalty. The offending player must leave the ice for several minutes and spend time in the penalty box. No (11) _____ player goes in. The team must play one player short until the (12) _____ is over. This is called a power play.

Test 78

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>bodies compete heights involve leaps music perform ribbons routines score strength</p>

Athletes swing their (1) _____ around bars and beams with precision. They perform acrobatic routines while dashing across floor mats. This is gymnastics, a sport filled with graceful moves and breathtaking (2) _____.

Gymnastics is one of the most beautiful and demanding of all sports. It helps athletes develop (3) _____, rhythm, balance, and flexibility.

In gymnastics, athletes perform in a variety of events. An athlete's performance in an event is called a routine. There are several kinds of events. Some of them require athletes to perform (4) _____ using equipment, such

as a balance beam or parallel bars. Other events involve tumbling, leaping, or balancing on the floor without equipment.

In competitive gymnastics, two or more teams of athletes compete against each other. Women's teams and men's teams compete separately. Each team has seven members. They (5) _____ in each event. Judges score each member's performance using a 10-point scale. A 10 is the highest (6) _____ a judge can give. For each event, the highest five scores on each team are added together. The team with the highest overall score for all events wins the competition.

Women compete in four events. They are the balance beam, the uneven bars, the vault (also called the horse), and the floor exercise.

In the balance beam, gymnasts (7) _____ leaps, turns, and other moves on a wooden beam that is 1.2 meters above the ground. In the uneven bars, gymnasts swing over and under two bars that are parallel but at different (8) _____. They end their routines with high-flying jumps.

The vault involves a piece of padded equipment called a horse. Gymnasts run toward the horse and flip themselves over it. The floor exercise is a routine performed on a large mat. The routine may (9) _____ dancing, tumbling, and acrobatics. Women perform their floor exercises to music.

Men compete in six events. They are the vault, pommel horse, rings, parallel bars, horizontal bar, and floor exercise.

Women may also compete in a separate type of gymnastic competition called rhythmic gymnastics. For this, athletes use items such as (10) _____ and hoops to perform elegant floor exercises set to (11) _____.

Test 79

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>athletes compete competitions competitors event held keeping place ski jumping track and field winners</p>

The Olympic Games

We know that the ancient Olympics began as far back as 776 BC. That's when the Greeks began (1) _____ records of the winners. The ancient Games continued until about 392 AD, more than 1,000 years.

Athletes came from cities throughout Greece to (2) _____ in races, boxing and wrestling matches, gymnastics, and weightlifting. They also threw spears, hurled a discus, and jumped for distance. Wealthy Greeks raced their horses. (3) _____ were crowned with wreaths of olive or palm leaves.

The ancient Olympic Games were not just a sporting (4) _____, however. There were (5) _____ in poetry, music, speechmaking, and other arts as well.

The Olympic Games were brought back in 1896. The first modern Olympic Games were (6) _____ in Athens, the capital of Greece. Only nine countries participated in the first Games, and all the (7) _____ were male.

Today, some 10,000 sportsmen compete in the Olympic Games, and nearly half of them are female. They represent about 200 nations.

At first, the modern Olympics included only summer sports, such as swimming, rowing, and (8) _____. Figure skating was added in 1908, and ice hockey in 1920.

The first winter Olympic Games were held in 1924. More winter sports were later added to the Winter Games, including downhill skiing, bobsledding, and (9) _____. Snowboarding and freestyle skiing followed in the 1990s.

From 1924 through 1992, the Winter Games and the Summer Games took (10) _____ in the same year. After 1992, the next Winter Games were moved up two years, to 1994. Winter Games and Summer Games now occur two years apart. Each of these Games is conducted every four years.

After each Olympic event, medals are awarded to the (11) _____ who finish in first, second, and third place. First-place winners receive a gold medal. Those who finish in second place receive a silver medal, and those in third place, a bronze medal.

Test 80

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

What would you guess is the most popular team sport in the world? Baseball? Basketball or football? No way. The answer is soccer, a sport played in almost every country in the world. It doesn't have a lot of rules or call for much (1) **equipment / strength**. All you need is an open space and a ball. The sport is called soccer in the United States and Canada. But in many countries it is called football.

Soccer is a game played by two **(2) crews / teams** on a field that is shaped like a rectangle. Players on one team try to knock a round ball through the other team's **(3) gate / goal**.

Each soccer team has 11 players. The players can use any part of their bodies to hit the ball, **(4) besides / except** their hands or arms. Players generally use their feet and **(5) hands / heads** as they kick, dribble, and pass the ball toward the goal. One player on each team **(6) guards / watches** the goal and tries to prevent the other team from **(7) scoring / striking**. This player is the goalkeeper, or goalie. The goalkeeper is the only player allowed to **(8) kick / touch** the ball with the hands while the ball is in play.

The other players are **(9) divided / shared** into defenders, midfielders, and forwards. Defenders, also called fullbacks, try to stop the opposing team from reaching the goal with the ball. Forwards do most of the scoring. Midfielders, or halfbacks, play defense but also try to score.

Most soccer games are 90 minutes long. They have two 45-minute halves divided by a short **(10) break / half**, or halftime. Besides halftime, the action stops only when a team scores, a foul is committed, or a player is injured. The official who makes sure the **(11) players / rules** are followed is called the referee. The referee can add extra time at the end of each half to make **(12) out / up** for time lost during delays.

People have played kicking games with balls since ancient times. The modern form of soccer came from Britain. It dates from the 1860s, when the rules were first written **(13) down / out**. By the late 1800s, British sailors, traders, and soldiers had carried the game all over the world. Professional soccer leagues soon **(14) appeared / came** in many countries. Today, almost every country in Europe, North America, and South America has professional soccer leagues. So **(15) do / make** many countries in Africa and Asia.

Test 81

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Tennis is an action-filled game played with **(1) rackets / rockets** and a ball by two players or four players. It's played outdoors or indoors, on a flat surface called a tennis court. The surface can be **(2) hard / solid**, like concrete or asphalt. It can also be made **(3) from / of** clay or even of grass.

The court is a large rectangle. It's divided in half by a net 0.9 metres high. White lines mark the outline of the court. Each player tries to **(4) hit /**

score the ball with the racket so that it goes over the net and bounces inside the lines on the other side.

A tennis match is made **(5) out / up** of points, games, and sets. Every point begins with a serve. A player serves by tossing the ball up and hitting it over the net. The players then hit it back and forth until a point is scored.

A point is scored if a player **(6) cannot / fails** to hit the ball back, hits the ball into the net, or hits the ball so that it lands **(7) offside / outside** the lines.

Points in tennis are described using the terms *love* (0 points), *15* (1 point), *30* (2 points), and *40* (3 points). The serving player's score appears first, followed by the other player's score. That's why you hear scores like "love-30" or "40-15" at a tennis match.

A player needs to **(8) hit / score** four points to win a game, but there's a catch! You have to win by two points, not one. A game is played until one player is **(9) ahead / forward** by two points.

A player who wins six games can win a set. But once again, you have to win the set by two games because the match cannot end in a(n) **(10) draw / equal**. If the score is tied at 6 games each, a tiebreak usually decides the winner of the set. The player to first score seven points in the tiebreak, with a two-point lead, wins the set 7–6.

Some tennis matches don't end with a tiebreak. They continue **(11) before / until** one player is ahead by two games and wins. That's why you sometimes see a score like 12–10 for the final set.

To win a tennis match of three sets, a player has to win two of the three sets. In a match of five sets, the winner must win three of the five sets. A typical score for a three-set match might look like this: 6–2, 4–6, 6–4. It means the winner won the first and third sets but **(12) failed / lost** the second.

So, remember: You win points to win a game. You win games to win a set. And you win sets to win a match. Got it?

Test 82

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The Olympic Games

Of all the games held throughout Greece, those staged at Olympia in **(1) _____** of Zeus are the most famous. Held every four years in August

6 and September 19, they influenced the Greek life so much that time was measured by the interval between them — an Olympiad. According to one legend they were (2) _____ by Heracles. The Games, like all Greek games, were an essential part of a religious festival. They (3) _____ at Olympia in the city-state of Elis, on a track about 32 metres wide. The racing length was one stade, a distance of about 192 metres. At the games in 776 BC, there was apparently only one (4) _____, the stade, but others were added over the decades. Wrestling and the pentathlon were (5) _____ in 708 BC. The latter was an all-around (6) _____ consisting of five events — the long jump, javelin throw, discus throw, foot race, and wrestling. In 648 the pancratium, a kind of no-holds-barred wrestling, was included. Kicking and hitting were (7) _____; only biting and thrusting a finger or thumb into an opponent's eye were forbidden. And from time to time further events were added.

The program must have been as (8) _____ as that of the modern Olympics, although the (9) _____ events were limited; there was no high jumping in any form and no individual field event, except in the pentathlon. Until the 77th Olympiad (472 BC) all of the contests took (10) _____ on one day; later they were spread over four days, with a fifth devoted to the closing-ceremony presentation of prizes and a banquet for the champions. Sources generally agree that women were not allowed as competitors or as (11) _____. In most events, the athletes (12) _____ in the nude.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A respect | C regard |
| B honour | D behalf |
| 2. A found | C fond |
| B funded | D founded |
| 3. A took part | C were held |
| B were occurred | D conducted |
| 4. A meeting | C champion |
| B competitor | D event |
| 5. A introduced | C concluded |
| B appeared | D came |

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 6. A championship | C competition |
| B routine | D performance |
| 7. A added | C able |
| B included | D allowed |
| 8. A different | C differed |
| B varied | D vary |
| 9. A trick or treat | C track and field |
| B track | D treat |
| 10. A part | C participation |
| B place | D placement |
| B gazers | D spectacles |
| 12. A played | C fought |
| B ran | D participated |

Test 83

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Greece lost its independence to Rome in the middle of the 2nd century BC, and the support for the competitions at Olympia and other places fell considerably in the next century. The Romans looked (1) _____ athletics with contempt — to strip naked and to contend in public was degrading in the eyes of the Roman citizen. The Romans realized the (2) _____ of the Greek festivals, however, and Augustus, who had a genuine love for athletics, staged athletic games in a temporary wooden (3) _____ erected near the Circus Maximus. By the 4th century AD, Rome, with its population of more than 1,000,000, had well over 150 holidays for games. There was chariot (4) _____ in the hippodrome and horse racing in the Circus Maximus, with room for more than 250,000 (5) _____. In an amphitheatre with accommodation for 50,000, animals and human beings were maimed and killed in the name of sport.

Indeed, public games were held in abundance, but for the Romans athletic events occupied a secondary position. The only ones that really interested them were the (6) _____ events — wrestling, boxing, and the pancratium. The main difference between the Greek and Roman attitude was that the Roman festivals were described as games, the Greek as (7) _____.

The Greeks originally organized their games for the (8) _____, the Romans for the public. One was primarily competition, the other entertainment; and it is not unreasonable to suggest the Greeks' taking a(n) (9) _____ view of sport, and the Romans' — a professional one.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A on | C up |
| B out | D upon |
| 2. A worth | C treasure |
| B price | D value |
| 3. A hall | C stadium |
| B palace | D temple |
| 4. A playing | C rolling |
| B running | D racing |
| 5. A spectators | C games |
| B races | D participants |
| 6. A popular | C cruel |
| B fighting | D spectacular |
| 7. A contests | C competitors |
| B rivals | D performances |
| 8. A people | C entertainment |
| B lookers | D competitors |
| 9. A notable | C amateur |
| B skilled | D pleasant |

Test 84

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Invention of Basketball

Basketball fans have come to expect the impossible from the fast, powerful giants who (1) _____ the game today. The phenomenal feats of Michael Jordan or Magic Johnson would have (2) _____ Dr. James Naismith who invented the game more than 100 years ago when he (3) _____ a peach basket on a gym wall. In devising the game of basketball, Naismith took (4) _____ a unique task. Very few sports have actually been invented. Hockey (5) _____ from lacrosse, baseball from British rounders, football from rugby. Now, and why, would one create a brand new game?

Naismith graduated from McGill University and Presbyterian Theological College. In 1891, he found himself teaching Psychology, Bible Study and Physical Education at the International Young Men's Christian Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. Fervently believing the old proverb that "a healthy body and a healthy mind go together", Naismith saw no (6) _____ between his theology and his love of sports. His beliefs, however, were put to the test by the most bored and rebellious gym class in the school. When winter came, and the usual outdoor sports were over, the teacher needed something to (7) _____ lazy pupils physically occupied. After some unsuccessful attempts to modify soccer, football and lacrosse for the confines of the gymnasium, Naismith decided to analyze the qualities he wanted in an indoor sport. He needed a ball large enough to be (8) _____ and thrown easily. Since he did not want tackling on the hard floor, he declared that players could not run with the ball. An elevated goal added a challenge that emphasized skill rather than physical (9) _____.

One by one, Naismith thought out the elements of his new game. On December 21, 1891 Naismith posted 13 rules to the game on the school's bulletin board and nailed two peach baskets on the gym balconies. The first game ended with a (10) _____ one — nil. But as classes played it, the game became more and more popular. Soon other schools and colleges were playing the game. But what were they going to call it? With his characteristic modesty, the inventor declined the name of "Naismith Ball", (11) _____ the simple title of Basketball. Naismith (12) _____ in his aim of creating a sport for everyone, a game that stresses skill over strength,

speed over power. His (13) _____ has become one of the most popular games in the world.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A overlap | C dominate |
| B dominant | D participate |
| 2. A amazed | C shied |
| B embarrassed | D feared |
| 3. A lay | C hung |
| B picked up | D laid |
| 4. A on | C with |
| B about | D at |
| 5. A included | C involved |
| B evolved | D included |
| 6. A difference | C cause |
| B reason | D conflict |
| 7. A support | C defend |
| B keep | D punish |
| 8. A kicked | C caught |
| B given | D taken |
| 9. A power | C force |
| B strength | D energy |
| 10. A score | C draw |
| B figure | D cause |
| 11. A chosen | C preferring |
| B discovering | D referring |
| 12. A failed | C was able |
| B managed | D succeeded |

13. A doings
B opening

- C invention
D discovery

Diseases And Their Treatment

Test 85

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

carried complication caused cough drops epidemics
fever flu identical increases outbreak sore

Influenza is an acute, infectious, contagious disease of the respiratory tract, especially the trachea, colloquially called (1) _____ or, less often, grippe. The symptoms of a simple attack include dry (2) _____, nasal obstruction and discharge, (3) _____ throat, and burning of the eyes; more complex cases are characterized by chill, sudden onset of (4) _____, headache, aching of muscles and joints, and occasional gastrointestinal symptoms. In uncomplicated cases, symptoms fade and temperature (5) _____ to normal in a few days; the risk of death (6) _____ if the disease is accompanied or followed by viral pneumonia or bacterial pneumonia.

Since the 16th century, at least 31 influenza pandemics, which are very widespread (7) _____, have been described. The most destructive epidemic of modern times, that of 1918, is estimated to have caused 20 million deaths; in the U.S. about 500,000 persons died, generally following the (8) _____ of bacterial pneumonia.

The different types of influenza virus appear in cycles; for instance, the variant appearing in the 1978–79 season was (9) _____ to the virus that was widespread during the early 1950s. Some evidence exists that pandemics occurring 60 to 70 years apart are (10) _____ by the same form of virus. Based on this theory, public health officials expected in 1976 that the same virus would reappear. When this form of the organism was isolated, vaccine against it was prepared and mass inoculation was (11) _____ out in the U.S. No (12) _____, however, of that form of influenza occurred.

Test 86

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

annoying common course encourage
persistent side treat treatment

Sore throats can be painful and (1) _____. Fortunately, most sore throats are caused by a minor illness and go away without medical (2) _____.

Many sore throats are caused by a viral illness, such as the (3) _____ cold — the most common type of viral infection; infection of the voice box or laryngitis; "the kissing disease" — a viral infection that tends to cause a(n) (4) _____ sore throat, or other viral infections, such as mumps.

Because viral illnesses are the most common cause of a sore throat, it is important not to use antibiotics to (5) _____ them. Antibiotics do not alter the (6) _____ of viral infections. Unnecessary use of an antibiotic exposes you to the risks of an allergic reaction and antibiotic (7) _____ effects, such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, rashes, and yeast infections. Antibiotics also may kill beneficial bacteria and (8) _____ the development of dangerous antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Test 87

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Vaccination for Smallpox

Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination for smallpox, was born at a time when the patterns of British medical practice and education were (1) **coming / undergoing** gradual change.

Jenner was a country youth, the son of a clergyman. Because Edward was only five when his father died, he was (2) **brought up / grown** by an elder brother who was also a clergyman. Edward attended grammar school and at the age of 13 was apprenticed to a (3) **near / nearby** surgeon. In the following eight years Jenner acquired a (4) **sound / superficial** knowledge

of medical and surgical practice that helped him much in his future work. On **(5) graduating / completing** his apprenticeship at the age of 21, he went to London and became the house pupil of John Hunter, who was on the staff of St. George's Hospital and was soon to become one of the most **(6) prominent / promissory** surgeons in London. Even more important, however, he was an anatomist, biologist, and experimentalist of the first **(7) rank / range**; not only did he collect biological **(8) specimens / specimen** but he also concerned himself with problems of physiology and function.

Smallpox was **(9) widespread / broadspread** in the 18th century and occasional outbreaks of special intensity resulted in a very high death **(10) range / rate**. Jenner, even as an apprentice, had been impressed by the fact that a person who had **(11) been ill / suffered** an attack of cowpox, a relatively harmless disease that could be **(12) contracted / contacted** from cattle, could not take the smallpox, that is could not become infected with the smallpox. Thinking over this phenomenon Jenner **(13) concluded / completed** that cowpox not only protected against smallpox but also could be transmitted from one person to another as a deliberate mechanism of protection.

The story of the great breakthrough is well known. Complications were many. Vaccination seemed **(14) common / simple**, but the vast number of persons who practiced it did not necessarily **(15) precede / follow** the procedure that Jenner had recommended, and deliberate or unconscious innovations often lessened the effectiveness. Pure cowpox vaccine was not always easy to obtain, nor was it easy to preserve or transmit.

Despite errors and occasional chicanery, the process of vaccination spread **(16) fastly / rapidly** and the death rate from smallpox plunged. Jenner, although he received worldwide recognition and many honours, **(17) made / did** no attempt to enrich himself through his discovery and actually devoted so much time to the cause of vaccination that his **(18) private / personal** practice and his **(19) private / personal** affairs suffered **(20) severely / several**. In 1802 Parliament voted him a sum of £ 10,000 and in 1806 a **(21) father / further** sum of £ 20,000.

Jenner not only received honours but also **(22) aroused / arouse** opposition and found himself subjected to attacks and calumnies, **(23) in spite / despite** which he continued his activities.

Test 88

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Having a bad toothache can really ruin your day. The annoying pain won't go away and it can really put you in a bad (1) _____. Fortunately, when you have a bad toothache there are lots of things you can do to (2) _____ the pain. You do need to try and determine what is causing the pain first, though. Some of the (3) _____ for a bad toothache include gum disease, cracked teeth, cavities, exposed roots, and the like. When you have a bad toothache, the pain may be bearable or else it may be so bad that you can't (4) _____ on anything other than the pain. If you have dental pain that you consider a bad toothache you really want to make a(n) (5) _____ with your dentist to determine where the pain is coming from, what it is for, and how you can (6) _____ it.

In most situations, people with a bad toothache simply have a cavity. If this occurs to you then you will need to have a dentist (7) _____ it. A cavity is when a hole is worn into the dentin and enamel as a result of plaque and bacteria. The bacteria are actually (8) _____ for cavities because they help wear away the dentin and enamel. A bad toothache occurs when the bacteria eats a big enough hole in a tooth to start (9) _____ the person some serious pain. At this point, the dentist can diagnose the pain and treat it through filling the cavity.

These are just some methods to help you diagnose a bad toothache and when to tell if it is time to call the dentist. The best thing you can do is treat your cavities as soon as they occur. You can prevent cavities by always brushing your teeth and having problems (10) _____ with as soon as they happen.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. A circumstances | C condition |
| B mood | D appliance |
| 2. A ruin | C relieve |
| B put aside | D take on |
| 3. A causes | C springs |
| B sauces | D reasons |

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 4. A prevent | C attain |
| B attack | D focus |
| 5. A contract | C call |
| B appointment | D preparation |
| 6. A treat | C do |
| B reveal | D cope |
| 7. A fill | C cure |
| B make | D close |
| 8. A entering | C responsible |
| B ready | D responsive |
| 9. A realizing | C doing |
| B filling | D causing |
| 10. A dealt | C decided |
| B coped | D appointing |

Test 89

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Epidemics

Epidemics are outbreaks of contagious diseases (1) _____ an unusually large number of people or involving an extensive geographical area. Epidemics, which may be short-lived or last for years, are brought on by the widening reach of disease-causing organisms. These organisms can be (2) _____ by food or water, directly from one person to another through physical contact, or by the exchange of bodily secretions such as saliva, semen, or blood. Insects, rodents, and other disease-carrying animals, are agents that may (3) _____ human populations with epidemic diseases.

Among the diseases that have occurred in epidemic proportions (4) _____ history are bubonic plague, influenza, smallpox, typhoid fever, tuberculo-

sis, cholera, bacterial meningitis, and diphtheria. Occasionally, childhood diseases such as mumps and German measles become epidemics.

In the past, when sanitary (5) _____ were poor and diseases were little understood, epidemics occurred periodically and killed thousands of people. One of the largest epidemics ever recorded was the (6) _____ of bubonic plague that raged throughout Europe, Africa, and Asia from 1347 to 1350. This epidemic, known as the Black Death in Europe, is estimated to have killed one-third of the European population.

Wars and foreign invasions have traditionally (7) _____ breeding grounds for epidemic disease. Prior to the 20th century, every European war produced more deaths from disease than from the use of weaponry. Colonists (8) _____ in the western hemisphere carried disease-causing organisms to which they were immune but that devastated the populations of Native Americans who had no previous exposure to these organisms. Due to the spread of disease, the population of central Mexico decreased (9) _____ an estimated 90 per cent in the first 50 years of Spanish domination.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. A affecting | C dying |
| B effecting | D dealing |
| 2. A caught | C laid |
| B seen | D spread |
| 3. A contact | C infect |
| B respond | D threat |
| 4. A throughout | C through |
| B during | D in |
| 5. A places | C states |
| B conditions | D modes |
| 6. A breakthrough | C breakout |
| B outbreak | D record |
| 7. A taken | C assured |
| B provided | D placed |

8. A going C arriving
B coming D sailing
9. A by C about
B on D to

Test 90

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Many people (1) ____ a cold in the springtime and / or fall. It makes us wonder: if scientists can send a man to the moon, why can't they find a (2) ____ for the common cold? The answer is easy. There are literally hundreds of kinds cold viruses out there. You never know which one you will get, so there isn't medicine for each one.

When a virus attacks you, your body works hard to get (3) ____ of it. Blood rushes to your nose and brings congestion with it. You feel terrible because you can't breathe well, but your body is actually "eating" the virus. Your temperature rises and you get a (4) ____, but the heat of your body is killing the virus. You also have a (5) ____ nose to stop the virus from getting to your cells. You may feel miserable, but actually your wonderful body is doing everything it can to kill the cold.

Different people have different (6) ____ for colds. Some people take hot baths and drink warm liquids. Other people take medicines to stop the temperature.

There is one interesting thing to note — some scientists say taking medicines when you have a cold is actually bad for you. The virus stays in you longer because your body doesn't have a way to fight it and kill it. Bodies can do an amazing job on their (7) ____. There is a joke, however, on taking medicine when you have a cold. It (8) ____ like this: It takes about one week to get (9) ____ a cold if you don't take medicine, but only 7 days to overcome a cold if you take medicine.

1. A feel C receive
B catch D undergo
2. A stoppage C care
B prevention D cure

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 3. A down | C away |
| B ground | D rid |
| 4. A feather | C feature |
| B fever | D febrile |
| 5. A wet | C pouring |
| B watering | D runny |
| 6. A remedies | C reactions |
| B attitudes | D manners |
| 7. A side | C own |
| B treatment | D effect |
| 8. A goes | C mentions |
| B says | D notes |
| 9. A off | C over |
| B on | D out |

Test 91

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Epidemics can often be (1) _____ or controlled by immunization, improved sanitation, and by other public health measures such as the use of pesticides to (2) _____ out disease-carrying insects. During the 1960s and 1970s, the medical profession hoped that epidemic diseases were well on their way to (3) _____. Poliomyelitis, an infectious viral disease of the central nervous system that had once been a scourge of young people, no longer appeared in (4) _____ numbers, and other diseases, including smallpox, tuberculosis, malaria, and cholera seemed almost neutralized.

But since the 1970s, 30 new disease-causing illnesses, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), Ebola hemorrhagic fever, and hepatitis C, have been (5) _____, most of them emerging from new settlements in the rain forests of South America, Africa, and Asia. New

antibiotic-resistant strains of influenza, tuberculosis, meningitis, cholera, and malaria have also appeared.

Fortunately, disease identification and control establishments are now in (6) _____ through most of the world and have repeatedly shown themselves capable of responding quickly and (7) _____ to sudden outbreaks of disease.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A cured | C pretended |
| B elaborated | D prevented |
| 2. A die | C kill |
| B wipe | D eliminate |
| 3. A progress | C extinction |
| B spread | D abolishment |
| 4. A significant | C serious |
| B less | D vital |
| 5. A appeared | C originated |
| B emerged | D identified |
| 6. A place | C spot |
| B sight | D site |
| 7. A fastly | C much |
| B effectively | D rapid |

Test 92

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

To Be Fit

Taking care of your health is the wise and non-time-consuming way. The question of health is truly important, especially these days and there are (1) _____ to the problem.

So, how do we get (2) ____ of lots of diseases that attack our life globally?

Aerobics is programs of physical exercises that help people improve their level of fitness by temporarily (3) ____ their heart rate and breathing rate. The term *aerobics* — the original name for the activity — is now somewhat (4) ____, and most enthusiasts use the name *group fitness* or *group exercise*. They enjoy group fitness classes for the health (5) ____ they provide and as a way to meet other people. Classes take place in community centres and health clubs all over the world.

The health benefits of aerobic exercise are numerous. People who regularly attend classes can improve their cardiovascular health, reduce their body (6) ____, increase their flexibility, and strengthen their (7) _____. Other benefits include increased energy levels throughout the day, decreased blood pressure and cholesterol levels, a strengthening of bones, improved posture, and a lower level of stress.

There are many types of group fitness programs. Most are held in classes of 10 to 30 people, usually in an indoor, mirrored room at a fitness facility. An instructor organizes and leads each class. The instructor faces the class or the mirror and (8) ____ a *routine*, which is a specific series of exercise movements synchronized (9) ____ music. Most classes last one hour and (10) ____ of four components.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A versions | C advantages |
| B solutions | D examples |
| 2. A upon | C on |
| B ready | D rid |
| 3. A raising | C describing |
| B acquiring | D arising |
| 4. A useless | C outdated |
| B unusual | D out of fashion |
| 5. A properties | C features |
| B benefits | D involvement |
| 6. A waist | C access |
| B thick | D fat |

7. A power
B blood
C tissue
D muscles
8. A goes
B leads
C makes
D dances
9. A with
B on
C to
D under
10. A comprise
B constitute
C coincide
D consist

Test 93

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The Common Cold

The term *common cold* reflects the (1) _____ of chilliness on exposure to cold. It was originally believed to have a cause-and-effect relationship with the disease, but this is now known to be incorrect. More than 200 years ago, Benjamin Franklin pointed (2) _____ that colds are (3) _____ from other people, not from exposure to a cold environment. The common cold is a(n) (4) _____, communicable viral disease characterized by nasal stuffiness, sneezing, (5) _____ nose, throat irritation, and, sometimes, fever. There are more than 100 agents that (6) _____ the illness. The common cold is an illness that occurs seasonally. Young children can contract between three and eight colds (7) _____ year, usually coming into (8) _____ with the infectious agents in day-care centres or preschools. All available evidence indicates that cold weather, chilled wet (9) _____, and draughts do not cause or increase the susceptibility of people to colds. The usual length of the illness is about five to seven days, but lingering cough and postnasal discharge may persist for (10) _____ time or more. There is no effective antiviral agent available for the common cold. Therapy (11) _____ of treating the symptoms — relieving aches, fever, and nasal obstruction. One of the greatest medical controversies

in the 1970s concerned the effectiveness of vitamin C in the prevention or treatment of the common cold. In two (12) _____ controlled studies, administration of vitamin C (13) _____ to prevent or decrease the symptoms of the common cold.

1. A sense
B reaction
C feeling
D emotion
2. A to
B out
C up
D off
3. A seized
B taken
C caught
D given
4. A acute
B sharp
C keen
D critical
5. A pouring
B watering
C spilling
D running
6. A provide
B cause
C reason
D supply
7. A per a
B the
C in a
D a
8. A collision
B effect
C contact
D notice
9. A feet
B foot
C feets
D foots
10. A two weeks
B two weeks'
C two week's
D two weeks's
11. A includes
B insists
C depends
D consists

12. A close
B accurate
C closely
D costly
13. A could not
B failed
C must not
D had

Leisure

Test 94

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

acquisition constitute costly editions exhibited
merit personal private scholarly wealth

Hobbies may be referred to various leisure-time activities, usually involving collecting objects such as stamps or butterflies, or creating objects such as wood carvings or embroidery. For example, in the West, tapestry traditionally has been a collective art combining the talent of the painter, or designer, with that of the weaver. For more than a century, doll collecting has been a popular hobby, and collections have been (1) _____ in museums throughout the world.

Once limited to people of (2) _____ and leisure, hobbies are increasingly pursued as modern technology makes more free time available to more people.

Book collecting is an (3) _____ of books by an individual, institution, or library. The rarity and value of a book are determined by certain criteria, many of which are, in fact, irrelevant to the literary (4) _____ of the work. Books may be prized because only a limited number of copies were printed, or because they were printed with hand-set type or made with handmade paper, or because (5) _____ reproduction processes and binding materials were used. The most desirable books, however, are the first editions (usually small in number) of books by well-known writers, particularly those whose reputations were established after their death or late in their writing

careers. Books published during the earlier phases of printing, from about the middle of the 15th to the late 17th century, were invariably issued in comparatively small **(6)** _____. Thus, they become increasingly valuable as a result of inevitable losses and injuries to surviving copies through the years.

Rare books that are valuable to bibliophiles because of defects in printing or binding, such as a defective cover, a missing or a superfluous title page, or a significant typographical error, **(7)** _____ a special category.

In addition to rare books, bibliophiles may attempt to assemble complete collections in fields of **(8)** _____ interest. Collectors have specialized in travel books, books illustrated by specific artists or printed on private presses, biographies of a particular person, or all the editions of the books of one writer. The book collector who expands an unusual collection over a lifetime helps to preserve books for all future generations; many of the world's great **(9)** _____ libraries were built on such **(10)** _____ collections.

Test 95

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p style="text-align: center;">environment feathers habitats preserving provide purpose set take viewed</p>

Birding, also known as bird watching, is an activity of observing and identifying birds in their natural **(1)** _____ for personal enjoyment or for educational purposes. Birders learn to recognize the distinctive **(2)** _____, colours, and structure of various bird species, as well as their calls, characteristic behaviours, and **(3)** _____. In Great Britain a lot of people participate in birding, making it one of the most popular of all outdoor recreational activities.

Birders often keep detailed lists of the bird species they have observed, the date the species was **(4)** _____, and the species' location, starting with those found in their own yards and neighbourhoods. As their interest grows and their identification skills develop, many birders **(5)** _____ pride in the growing list of species that they have watched in locations further afield,

such as other states or provinces, other countries, or even other continents. Many birders challenge themselves and one another to (6) _____ records for the most species viewed in a 24-hour period, in an entire year, or over a lifetime.

Collecting personal lists of identified birds can be more than just a pleasurable activity. In many cases these records also serve a scientific (7) _____. Skilled birders from around the world who participate as volunteers in research projects gather information on the health of bird populations. These studies often (8) _____ the best available data — sometimes the only data — about bird life in specific areas and during specific seasons. In this way data gathered by birders may play an important role in determining land use and wildlife-management policies aimed at (9) _____ birds and their habitats.

Test 96

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

benefits bushes common devices drugs proof prosper raising rich scenery set suitable unskilled

Gardening

Gardening is (1) **growing** and caring for plants as an enjoyable leisure activity, to produce food, or to create beautiful (2) **landscapes** with artfully arranged flowers, (3) **shrubs**, and trees. For some, gardening is a form of exercise, a way to save money on food, or a way to ensure that fruits and vegetables are free from pesticides or other chemicals. For others, gardening is a profession: landscape gardeners design, (4) **install**, and maintain gardens for a living. Unlike farmers, who typically produce large quantities of crops using complex equipment, such as tractors and combines, gardeners usually produce plants in smaller quantities, relying on manual (5) **tools**, such as spades, rakes, and hoes, and small power tools, such as mowers and tillers.

(6) **Evidence** of gardening dates back to 6000 BC. For much of history, functional gardens were more important than pretty ones — people relied

on their gardens not only for fruits and vegetables but also for plants used to make **(7) medicines** and dyes. Elaborate, decorative gardens were found only in the estates of rulers and **(8) wealthy** people who had slaves or servants to tend the gardens. Gardening for pleasure did not become **(9) widespread** until the development of the middle class, around 1500 AD. With money and time to spare, many began to create gardens for enjoyment, not simply out of necessity, foreshadowing the present-day popularity of gardening as a recreational activity.

Today gardening is practiced all over the world. With a little soil, some seeds, and a few basic tools, even **(10) inexperienced** gardeners can enjoy the **(11) rewards** of creating a garden and watching it grow. Gardeners with more experience and time can delve more deeply, carrying out research to select **(12) appropriate** plants, and learning about the particular requirements for each type of plant. The more gardeners apply what they learn, the more their gardens **(13) thrive** and grow.

Test 97

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Bonsai is an art of cultivating ornamental, **(1) artificially / frequently** dwarfed trees and shrubs. The word *bonsai* is from the Japanese *bon*, which means “pot,” and *sai*, “to plant.” More than the cultivation of dwarf trees, the practice of bonsai is a re-creation of **(2) environment / nature** in miniature. Although bonsai originated in China, Japan **(3) adapted / adopted** it as an art form around the 8th century. In the West, **(4) concern / interest** in bonsai began in the 20th century.

The trees traditionally used in bonsai are pine, bamboo, maple, and juniper, together with flowering **(5) grasses / shrubs**, such as azalea. However, most **(6) branches / species** of tree can be trained to create a bonsai. Bonsai trees are trained to grow into miniature forms that **(7) remind / resemble** their normal habits of growth through wiring, pruning, clipping, and root confinement, techniques that require an element of **(8) risk / skill**. A well-balanced bonsai design has an interesting root formation, a well-tapered **(9) truck / trunk**, a visually balanced arrangement of branches, and a container that is in **(10) form / proportion** to the tree.

Bonsai Village near Tokyo is Japan's largest producer of bonsai and one of the most famous **(11) attractions / spots** of the region.

Test 98

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Fishing for sport, recreation, and relaxation is called sport fishing, or *angling*, **(1) came / derived** from the Old English word *angel*, meaning "fish-hook." Angling is one of the most popular forms of recreation in the world. People fish from shore and from boats, for almost every type of *game fish* (a fish that is prized for the sport involved in catching it). Fishing equipment, called *tackle*, is simple. The basic **(2) equipment / tools** are a rod, a reel, fishing line, and hooks and lures. Because tackle is **(3) unexpensive / inexpensive** and finding a place to fish is easy, almost anyone can fish. The sport provides a(n) **(4) origin / source** of fresh food, and anglers also enjoy the time spent outdoors.

Angling may be done in fresh water or salt water. Freshwater fishing takes **(5) part / place** in lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams. Game fish in these waters include trout, bass, and many other species. They **(6) different / range** in size, from fish as small as 0.25-kg bluegills to as large as 45-kg king salmon. Saltwater fishing occurs in oceans, estuaries, and tidal rivers. Game fish found in these waters tend to be larger than average freshwater fish. They include snappers, bonefish, striped bass, and tuna. Fish as large as 70-kg sailfish and tarpon, and 225-kg marlin, can be found.

The best sportfishing occurs in spring and fall, when game fish are most active, either searching for **(7) prey / victim** or reproducing. Although they may be caught during winter and summer, fish are generally more sluggish then and less apt to chase an angler's lure. Several other factors influence fishing. Water temperature is important, as different **(8) means / species** are more active at different temperature levels. Also, if a fish's natural prey is nearby, that game fish will be active. Some fish, particularly in salt water, move to different areas **(9) concerning / depending** upon the phase of the moon and the levels of the ocean tides. Weather **(10) affects / effects** game fish activity, as fish are more likely to search for food before and after bad weather, when the water is **(11) cleaned / disturbed**.

Test 99

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Stamps

The idea for the adhesive postage stamp was first **(1)** _____ by the English schoolmaster and civil servant Rowland Hill as one of the many postal reforms in Britain in 1837. Hill's conception, for which he was later knighted, was derived from **(2)** _____ labels that had been issued almost a century earlier in many parts of Europe to collect a **(3)** _____ on newspapers.

(4) _____ Hill's efforts, on May 1, 1840, Britain released the world's first officially issued adhesive postage stamp, a one-penny denomination universally **(5)** _____ to as the Penny Black. The stamp features a portrait of Queen Victoria, which established a postal precedent in Britain; **(6)** _____ that time, all regular-issue stamps have portrayed the reigning monarch. Moreover, **(7)** _____ the Penny Black, no subsequent British stamp has been inscribed with the name of the country.

A companion two-pence blue Victoria portrait stamp was placed on **(8)** _____ on May 8, 1840, and both denominations became so **(9)** _____ that many people bought them not only for postal use, but for their design and value as souvenirs. The hobby of stamp collecting was born, **(10)** _____, within days after the Victoria-portrait stamps were issued. The Penny Black is not a **(11)** _____ stamp—many millions were issued—but, as the world's first adhesive issue, it remains highly regarded by philatelists.

Because these stamps proved to be so successful, by 1860 most nations had **(12)** _____ the use of the postage stamp. Designs **(13)** _____ imitated those of Britain, with portraits usually depicting heads of state, and symbols or artistic designs generally being national in character. Pictorial designs were more and more used toward the end of the 19th century, and stamps created to **(14)** _____ important events began to be issued. The **(15)** _____ has continued; today almost all countries issue large, colourful pictorials, often **(16)** _____ for the revenue to be obtained from sale to collectors.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. A suggested | C done |
| B taken | D believed |

2. A same
B likely
C similar
D alike
3. A money
B tax
C dividend
D borrowing
4. A Due
B Thanks
C Because
D Through
5. A known
B referred
C made
D considered
6. A since
B during
C for
D at
7. A like
B likely
C as
D alike
8. A view
B sale
C condition
D demand
9. A interested
B familiar
C popular
D comfortable
10. A since
B therefore
C as
D though
11. A rare
B seldom
C frequent
D common
12. A adapted
B adopted
C adored
D addressed
13. A firstly
B at once
C at first
D once
14. A resemble
B celebrate
C set
D commemorate

15. A tend
B way
C trend
D manner
16. A solely
B alone
C lonely
D solo

Cities and Sights

Test 100

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>cathedral constitute department district famous growth headquarters house inexpensive landmark skyscrapers turn</p>

(1) _____ for its beautiful setting, San Francisco is built on a series of steep hills located on the northern tip of a peninsula at the entrance to San Francisco Bay. The bay and its extensions (2) _____ one of the great natural harbours of the world, embracing nearly 1,200 sq km of water. Because of this, San Francisco was once the major Pacific Coast seaport of the United States. Today the city is an important centre for finance, technology, tourism, and culture. The city was named after San Francisco Bay, which in (3) _____ was named for Saint Francis of Assisi by early Spanish explorers.

San Francisco initially developed as a port city, and its early (4) _____ was centered on its waterfront. Almost from the beginning, Market Street has been central of downtown San Francisco, running from the Ferry Building in the centre of the waterfront to the foot of Twin Peaks, a high hill near the city's centre. The Ferry Building was for many years the city's most famous (5) _____. Built between 1895 and 1903, it features a 72-m tower designed after a (6) _____ bell tower in Seville, Spain.

Running inland from the Ferry Building along Market Street and to its north is the Financial District. There were built modern (7) _____ such as the 48-story Transamerica Pyramid and the 52-story Bank of America

building. They (8) _____ financial institutions, corporate (9) _____, and professional offices. West of the Financial District is a shopping district containing major (10) _____ stores and specialty shops, many of them centered on Union Square. West of Union Square, primarily along Geary Street, is a theatre (11) _____. Hotels are scattered throughout these last two areas. To the west of these areas is the Tenderloin, a district of (12) _____ hotels and low-rent apartments.

Test 101

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>consciously dominance eternal heritage incomparable link prevented protected purposely refer spread supported unrivalled</p>

Venice

An island city, the greatest seaport in late medieval Europe and its commercial and cultural (1) _____ with Asia, Venice is unique environmentally, architecturally, and historically. In its days as a republic, the Venetians (2) _____ designed their city as an exceptional place. They regarded it as a divine centre of religious, civic, and commercial life, a community blessed by St. Mark, (3) _____ by its lagoon, and governed by a balanced constitution incorporating monarchy, aristocracy, and republican liberty. Historians (4) _____ to this perception as the “myth of Venice”. The architecture of the city, especially in the Renaissance, (5) _____ imitated republican Rome, and the great rituals of state — the doge’s procession from his palace to the basilica once a year. Marriage with the Sea, when the doge threw a gold ring into the lagoon as a “sign of true and (6) _____ dominion” — publicly expressed the myth.

Venice is one of the world’s oldest tourist and cultural centres. Today the city is recognized as part of the artistic and architectural (7) _____ of all humanity; it is a city whose thousand-year economic and political independence was (8) _____ by its role in global trading. The situation of the city on islands has limited modern suburban (9) _____ beyond the historic centre;

its framework of canals and narrow streets has **(10)** _____ the intrusion of automobiles; and its unmatched wealth of fine buildings and monuments dating from the period of commercial **(11)** _____ has ensured a keen and almost universal desire for sensitive conservation.

Since the fall of the Venetian republic in 1797, the city has held an **(12)** _____ place in the Western imagination and has been endlessly described in prose and verse. The visitor arriving in Venice is still transported into another world, one whose atmosphere and beauty remain **(13)** _____.

Test 102

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

achieving catastrophe conservation escape estuary fierce houses influences made save strikingly taken untouched unrivalled
--

Pompeii

Pompeii is an ancient city 14 miles southeast of Naples, near Mount Vesuvius. It was built on a spur formed by a prehistoric lava flow to the north of the **(1) mouth** of the Sarnus River. Pompeii was destroyed by the **(2) violent** eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD; the circumstances of their preservation make their remains a **(3) unique** document of Greco-Roman life.

Mount Vesuvius erupted on August 24, 79 AD. Falling fragments of lava, pumice, and other volcanic debris covered Pompeii to a depth of more than 9 feet, causing the roofs of the houses to fall in. A rain of ashes followed, **(4) reaching** a depth of another 9 feet and preserving in a pall of ash the bodies of the inhabitants who were trying to **(5) run away** toward the coast; many were stifled by the ash. Thus Pompeii remained buried under a layer of stones and ash 6 to 7 m deep. The city's sudden burial would serve to **(6) protect** it for the next 17 centuries from vandalism, looting, and the destructive **(7) effects** of climate and weather.

For more than 1,500 years Pompeii lay **(8) undisturbed** beneath heaps of ashes, and not until 1748 were excavations undertaken. Among the most

significant aspects of the discoveries at Pompeii is the remarkable degree of **(9) preservation** of the ancient objects. The showers of wet ashes and cinders that accompanied the eruption **(10) formed** a hermetic seal about the town, preserving many public structures, temples, theatres, baths, shops, and private **(11) dwellings**. In addition, remnants of some of the 2,000 victims of the **(12) disaster** were found in the ruins of Pompeii, including several gladiators who had been placed in chains to prevent them from escaping or committing suicide.

Most of the movable objects that have been found, and some of the best-executed wall paintings and floor mosaics, were **(13) removed** to the National Museum in Naples. Taken together, the buildings and objects provide a **(14) remarkably** complete picture of life in an Italian provincial city of the 1st century AD.

Test 103

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

<p>admitted analysis aroused characteristics contest famous finally foundation innovative lifts low main sights transformation unlike</p>

Eiffel Tower

Eiffel Tower is a Parisian landmark and technological masterpiece in building-construction history. When the French government was organizing the Centennial Exposition of 1889 to commemorate the French Revolution, a **(1) competition** was held for designs for a suitable monument. More than 100 plans were submitted, and the Centennial Committee **(2) accepted** that of the **(3) noted** bridge engineer Gustave Eiffel. Eiffel's conception of a 300-metre tower of open-lattice wrought iron **(4) incited** amazement, scepticism, and a lot of opposition on aesthetic grounds.

Nothing remotely like it had ever been built; it was twice as high as the dome of St. Peter's in Rome or the Great Pyramid of Giza. **(5) In contrast** to such older monuments, Eiffel's tower was raised in a matter of months, with a small labour force, at a **(6) slight** cost. Making use of **(7) advanced**

knowledge of the behaviour of metal arch and metal truss forms under loading, including wind forces, the structure made a **(8) revolution** in civil engineering and architectural design. And despite protests, it **(9) ultimately** proved itself aesthetically.

The tower's **(10) base**, of four semicircular arches, dictated partly by engineering **(11) considerations** but also partly by Eiffel's artistic sense, required **(12) elevators** to ascend on a curve; the glass-cage machines designed by the Otis Elevator Company of the United States became one of the **(13) principal** and determining **(14) features** of the building, helping establish it as one of the world's premier tourist **(15) attractions**. The Eiffel Tower remained the tallest building in the world until completion of the Chrysler Building in New York City in 1930.

Test 104

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

New York

New York is a state in the Middle Atlantic region of the United States. It is **(1) founded / bordered** by the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the north and by Lake Ontario and Lake Erie in the northwest and west. In the east the state is adjacent to Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. Albany is the capital of New York. New York, **(2) commonly / generally** known as New York City or Big Apple, is the largest city.

New York is the world's most ethnically **(3) different / diverse** city. The Statue of Liberty, in New York Harbour, has been the first **(4) scene / vision** of America seen by millions of immigrants arriving at New York City. About one-third of New York's residents, over 2.6 million people, were born in other countries. School kids in New York speak more than 120 languages.

New York is rich in history, extending to when Native Americans first occupied its shores and river valleys. The state was named in the 1660s for the duke of York, later James II of England, though many place names are from the time when the region was a **(5) Holland / Dutch** colony known as New Netherlands. New York City was the first capital of the United States.

New York has long been a leader in the political, cultural, and economic life of the United States. It has been called the *Empire State* since before 1800,

reference to its **(6) rich / wealth** and variety of resources and probably derived from a comment, **(7) written / attributed** to George Washington, that predicted that New York would become the **(8) seat / set** of the new empire. Although California **(9) surplus / surpassed** it in population in 1963 and in manufacturing in 1972, choices made in New York **(10) influence / effect** much of the country's commerce, finance, and the creative arts.

The city is **(11) filled / full** of famous buildings that may be often seen on television. They include the Empire State Building, United Nations headquarters, Chrysler Building, and Rockefeller Centre. Today, Wall Street, New York's financial centre, is the **(12) heading / leading** financial centre for the world. Wall Street is home to many banks, stock markets, stockbrokers, and other financial institutions. Two of the world's tallest buildings, once soared above New York's skyline, the twin towers of the World Trade Centre, were destroyed by terrorists on September 11, 2001.

Central Park is an oasis of greenery in the midst of New York's tall buildings. It offers a zoo, a nature centre, playgrounds, **(13) paths / ways** for running and bicycling, and places for ice skating, roller skating, and playing sports.

New York is a major centre for the arts. No other American city has so many places to hear music, see plays, watch dance, or look at art. The city's **(14) outmost / outstanding** art museums include the Metropolitan Museum, Guggenheim Museum, Museum of Modern Art, and Whitney Museum of American Art. Galleries on Madison Avenue show very new artworks.

Times Square and Broadway form the main theatre **(15) district / region**. Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts has concert halls, theatres for dance and plays, and the Metropolitan Opera House. New York City's museums, theatres, and concerts make the city a popular **(16) destination / point** for millions of visitors each year.

Test 105

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Ellis Island

Ellis Island is an island in Upper New York Bay that **(1) formally / formerly** was the United States' central immigration reception centre. The

island **(2) lays / lies** about 1 mile southwest of Manhattan Island, New York City, and about 1,300 **(3) feet / foot** east of the New Jersey shore. It has an area of about 27 acres.

The island was named for Samuel Ellis, who owned it in the 1770s. For a time, ships' ballast was dumped there, and much of the island's current **(4) area / district** consists of landfill. In 1808 the state of New York sold the island to the federal government, and it was **(5) used / utilized** as a fort and powder magazine. It served as the nation's **(6) major / mayor** immigration station from 1892 to 1943; and about 17 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island, were **(7) possessed / processed** there by immigration authorities, and obtained **(8) agreement / permission** to enter the United States. After immigration reception was moved to New York City in 1943, Ellis Island continued to serve as a detention station for **(9) aliens / allies** and deportees until 1954. It became part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in 1965 and was reopened to sightseers in 1976 by the National Park Service. The Main Building and other structures on the island were **(10) recovered / restored** in the 1980s and opened in 1990 as the Ellis Island Immigration Museum. The jurisdiction of the island, which lies in New Jersey waters but is considered part of New York City, has been the source of a **(11) fierce / strong** dispute between New Jersey and New York State.

Test 106

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Cardiff, the capital of Wales, is a thriving cultural, commercial, and industrial centre. At the heart of the city, Cathays Park is surrounded by an impressive set of civic and historic buildings, including City Hall, the Welsh National Museum, Cardiff University, and Cardiff Castle.

At first **(1) _____**, Cardiff's city centre seems a(n) **(2) _____** place to find a castle. The capital of Wales is a busy city, loaded with traffic and shoppers **(3) _____** for a good buy. Government buildings shine in the sun. However, in the midst of this urbanization, Cardiff's ancient past is impressively **(4) _____**, in the form of a fine castle.

Cardiff castle, constructed by the Normans in 1090, was built upon the thick outer walls of an old Roman fort. In the 19th century a wing full

of richly decorated rooms was added. In 1947, Cardiff Castle was turned over to the care and trust of the people of the city, and Cardiff City Council (5) _____ the site in outstanding condition. The castle, including its ornate interiors and enchanting Norman fortress, is open to the public on most days.

The National Museum of Wales offers spectacular (6) _____ of Welsh history and cultural development.

Opened in 1927, the National Museum and Gallery is part of one of the finest collections of civic buildings in Europe. Its (7) _____ are unique amongst British Museums in its range of art and science displays, and while it is a long way from London, you would be wrong to think that its collection was in any way (8) _____. These (9) _____ mirror the cosmopolitan character of Cardiff from a time when the city was one of the world's richest cities, (10) _____ strong Welsh and international themes.

The two most interesting parts of the museum are the impressive Evolution of Wales gallery that tells a global tale of creation and change from the perspective of Wales since the beginning of the Earth, and top of the list for art lovers is the Gallery with its world-class collection of (11) _____ — old masters, Welsh landscapes, leading 20th-century works and, most of all, the astonishing impressionist collection by Cézanne, Monet, Renoir, Van Gogh and others.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A thought | C glance |
| B look | D consideration |
| 2. A probably | C appropriate |
| B unlikely | D mostly |
| 3. A running | C purchasing |
| B rushing | D searching |
| 4. A found | C discharged |
| B looked | D displayed |
| 5. A maintains | C manages |
| B watches | D takes |

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 6. A parts | C exhibits |
| B bits | D excursions |
| 7. A compositions | C contents |
| B contests | D performances |
| 8. A large | C minor |
| B major | D few |
| 9. A values | C facts |
| B presentations | D treasures |
| 10. A enjoining | C inspiring |
| B combining | D proclaiming |
| 11. A sculptures | C tapestry |
| B paintings | D compositions |

Test 107

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Hyde Park is a London Royal Park which Henry VIII acquired in 1536 (it had been owned by the monks of Westminster Abbey before that). It is a big area of open (1) _____ in the city centre of 630 acres and a perimeter of 4 miles.

Hyde Park is divided in two by the Serpentine and is (2) _____ with Kensington Gardens. Although during daylight the two parks merge seamlessly into each other, Kensington Gardens closes at (3) _____ but Hyde Park remains open throughout the year from 5 am until midnight.

There is something for everyone in Hyde Park. With over 4,000 trees, a lake, a meadow, horse rides and more it is easy to forget you're in the middle of London. The Serpentine Lake is (4) _____ for boating, sailing and even bathing. To the south of the Serpentine runs Rotten Row, the fashionable riding track through the park.

Hyde Park has the memorials at Marble Arch at the east side and Kensington palace at the west. Also (5) _____ its boundaries is the Albert Memorial, Queen Victoria's monument to her husband.

One of the most important (6) _____ to take place in the park was the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Crystal Palace was constructed on the south side of the park. The public in general did not want the building to remain in the park after the conclusion of the exhibition, and the design architect, Joseph Paxton, (7) _____ funds and purchased it. He had it moved to South London.

While up by Speaker's Corner at Marble Arch you can hear Briton's (8) _____ their right to free speech. There may be a dozen or more at any one time, each standing on a soap box, and usually spouting controversial views, strongly held on any topic you can think of religion, politics, fox hunting, trade unions, Europe, tourists.

(9) _____ Speaker's Corner, sites of interest in the park include the Diana, Princess of Wales memorial, an oval stone ring fountain opened on 6 July 2004.

Magnificent specimens of a botanical curiosity are the Weeping Beech, cherished as "the upside-down tree" and a rose garden added in 1994.

The park has become a traditional location for mass demonstrations. The Chartists, the Reform League, the Suffragettes and the Stop The War Coalition have all (10) _____ protests in the park. Many protestors on the Liberty and Livelihood March in 2002 started their march from Hyde Park.

The park is (11) _____ in 2,007 films.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A space | C site |
| B place | D spot |
| 2. A adjacent | C close |
| B near | D formed |
| 3. A darkness | C dim |
| B dark | D dusk |
| 4. A interest | C popular |
| B appreciating | D comprehensive |

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 5. A with | C within |
| B across | D opposite |
| 6. A take | C exercise |
| B make | D revise |
| 7. A tasks | C aims |
| B events | D incidents |
| 8. A raised | C founded |
| B established | D set up |
| 9. A Except | C Besides |
| B Apart | D Around |
| 10. A took | C held |
| B gave | D realized |
| 11. A looked | C mentioned |
| B watched | D said |

Test 108

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty, formally Liberty Enlightening the World, is a colossal statue on Liberty Island in the Upper Bay of New York Harbour that (1) _____ the friendship of the peoples of the United States and France. Standing 302 ft high including its pedestal, it represents a woman holding a (2) _____ in her raised right hand and a tablet bearing the date July 4, 1776, in her left, proclaiming liberty. An elevator (3) _____ to the balcony level, and a spiral staircase leads to an observation platform in the figure's crown. A plaque at the pedestal's entrance is inscribed with a sonnet, "The New Colossus", by Emma Lazarus. It was written to help (4) _____ money for the pedestal. The American Museum of Immigration is contained in the statue's base.

A French historian, Edouard de Laboulaye, made the (5) _____ for the statue after the American Civil War. Funds were contributed by the French people, and work began in France in 1875 under sculptor Bartholdi. The statue was constructed of copper sheets, hammered into shape (6) _____ and assembled over a framework of four gigantic steel supports. In 1885 the completed statue, 151 feet 1 inch high and weighing 225 tons, was disassembled and shipped to New York City. The pedestal, designed by American architect Richard Morris Hunt and built within the walls of Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island, was completed later. The statue, mounted on its pedestal, was (7) _____ by President Cleveland on October 28, 1886. In the mid-1980s the statue was repaired and restored by both American and French workers for a centennial (8) _____ held in July 1986. The statue was at first (9) _____ by the Lighthouse Board, because the illuminated torch was considered a navigational aid. Because Fort Wood was still an operational Army post, the statue was transferred in 1901 to the War Department. It was (10) _____ a national monument in 1924. Fort Wood was deactivated in 1937, and the (11) _____ of the island was incorporated into the monument. In 1956 Bedloe's Island was renamed Liberty Island, and in 1965 nearby Ellis Island, (12) _____ the country's major immigration station, was added, bringing the monument's total area to about 58 acres.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A celebrates | C commemorates |
| B mentions | D comments |
| 2. A constitution | C flag |
| B olive branch | D torch |
| 3. A rises | C arouses |
| B arises | D arouse |
| 4. A withdraw | C launder |
| B raise | D spend |
| 5. A attempt | C proposal |
| B money | D success |
| 6. A at hand | C by arms |
| B by hand | D with arms |

7. A erected
B looked
C visited
D climbed
8. A holiday
B celebration
C celebrity
D memory
9. A submitted
B considered
C obeyed
D supervised
10. A promoted
B advertised
C declared
D informed
11. A all
B rest
C whole
D wholly
12. A one
B when
C since
D once

Test 109

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Berlin Sights

In Tiergarten, one of Berlin's (1) _____, one can see the largest park, the Berlin zoo, and a variety of public monuments. It (2) _____ as far as the Brandenburg Gate and also houses the large, modern Congress Hall and the Reichstag building (1884-1894). The Reichstag, the seat of the German parliament, was burned (3) _____ in 1933 and damaged again at the end of World War II. The building and the surrounding area underwent renovation after reunification to (4) _____ the Bundestag (the lower house of Germany's parliament) and new offices of the federal government. Near Tiergarten is the Kulturforum, a cultural complex that includes the Philharmonie Concert Hall; the Neue Nationalgalerie, a modern art museum; the Museum of Decorative Arts; the Berlin State Library; the Musical Instruments Museum; and the Bauhaus Archives and Museum,

which documents the modernist Bauhaus school of architecture and design that flourished from 1919 to 1933. Nearby in the Spree is the Museuminsel (Museum Island), a group of museums that were largely (5) _____ in World War II and have been rebuilt to house collections (6) _____ by the war and the division of the city.

The Berlin Zoological Garden and Aquarium (7) _____ one of the world's largest and most comprehensive animal collections. It is generally considered the oldest zoo in Germany, having been (8) _____ in 1841, when the Prussian King Frederick William IV presented his pheasantry and menagerie to the citizens. The zoological garden was officially opened in 1844 with municipal support. Many (9) _____ species, including pygmy hippopotamuses, Indian elephants, and orangutans, have been bred there. By the outbreak of World War II in 1939, 4,000 birds and mammals and 8,300 aquarium (10) _____ were housed in the zoo. The (11) _____ were totally damaged during the war, however, and only 91 animals (12) _____.

Rebuilding was begun in 1952, and by the late 20th century the Berlin Zoological Garden and Aquarium had more than 5,000 land vertebrates of (13) _____ 1,350 species, plus an aquarium fauna of about 7,000 fresh-water and marine fishes and invertebrates. The zoo (14) _____ about 40 hectares, and the aquarium is housed in a four-storey building. The Berlin Zoological Garden has the world's best collection of wild (15) _____ (it was the first zoo to (16) _____ the mountain anoa, a small deer,) and excellent collections of birds of (17) _____, cranes, and antelopes. The zoo also (18) _____ the international studbooks for gaur and both black and white rhinoceroses.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. A areas | C sides |
| B regions | D districts |
| 2. A lasts | C extends |
| B surrounds | D encompasses |
| 3. A out | C off |
| B down | D out of |
| 4. A administrate | C supervise |
| B accommodate | D authorize |

5. **A** suffered
B perished
C destroyed
D undergone
6. **A** scattered
B broken
C split
D outcome
7. **A** implies
B considers
C contains
D regards
8. **A** settled
B based
C found
D founded
9. **A** rare
B odd
C scanty
D infrequent
10. **A** specimen
B specimens
C speciman
D specimans
11. **A** territory
B grounds
C bases
D basis
12. **A** suffered
B lived
C experienced
D survived
13. **A** merely
B hardly
C nearly
D lastly
14. **A** reserves
B occupies
C absorbs
D takes
15. **A** range
B cattle
C set
D collection
16. **A** breed
B grow
C bring up
D cultivate
17. **A** water
B prey
C sea
D wood

18. A writes
B issues

- C maintains
D holds

Culture, Traditions, Heritage

Test 110

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

aim admitted arranged celebrity complement
founded holdings national personalities splendid

The National Portrait Gallery, in London, is the (1) ____ collection of portraits of British men and women, including drawings, miniatures, busts, and photographs as well as oil paintings. The gallery was (2) ____ in 1856 and opened to the public in 1859 with a collection of 57 portraits. Its (3) ____ is to record and collect historical pictures and also to illustrate the (4) ____ of great men and women. The criterion for inclusion in the gallery has always been the (5) ____ of the sitter rather than the merit of the artist, though many superb works of art are in the collection. Portraits of living persons were (6) ____ to the gallery only after many years of excluding them. The gallery moved to its present building, just off Trafalgar Square, in 1896 and was extended in the 1930s.

The collection is (7) ____ chronologically, beginning with the Tudors and moving on through the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries to portraits of living people. The arrangement of the gallery illustrates different themes in British history, and maps and other objects are used to (8) ____ the pictures. Among the gallery's (9) ____ are portraits of the kings and queens of England, including one by Hans Holbein of Henry VIII with his father and a fine portrait of Elizabeth I. Other famous portraits include Peter Paul Rubens' (10) ____ portrait of Thomas Howard, 2nd Earl of Arundel, Sir Isaac Newton by Godfrey Kneller, Warren Hastings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Emma, Lady Hamilton, by George Romney.

Test 111

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

defeated derived enraged fails inspiration
releasing retrieve rubbed succeeds wealthy

Aladdin, in folklore, is the hero of *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp* in the collection of stories known in English as the *Arabian Nights*. In most versions of the story, Aladdin is the lazy son of a poor Chinese tailor. After his father's death, he meets a magician who poses as his uncle and persuades Aladdin to (1) _____ a wonderful lamp from a hidden cave. When Aladdin (2) _____ to give the lamp to the magician before emerging from the cave, the magician becomes (3) _____ and seals the cave, leaving Aladdin to die. In his misery Aladdin weeps and wrings his hands, (4) _____ a genie from a ring the magician had given him. The genie frees Aladdin, who soon discovers that the lamp also produces powerful genies when (5) _____. They grant Aladdin his every wish, and he eventually becomes immensely (6) _____ and marries the daughter of the sultan. The magician returns to steal the lamp, but is (7) _____, as is his evil brother who also tries to obtain the lamp. Free of these enemies, Aladdin lives a long, happy life and (8) _____ the sultan to the throne.

The 18th-century French writer Antoine Galland added the story of Aladdin to his translation of the *Arabian Nights*. Galland's text was (9) _____ from Arab oral tales, and the tale still exists in Arab folktales. The literary version of the Aladdin story is known worldwide, especially in Europe and the Americas, and has been the (10) _____ for many artistic works.

Test 112

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

along bound different dominant
evolution medium origin up use

Chinese writing and Semitic writing make (1) _____ the two great writing systems of the world. Just as the Semitic writing system was fundamental to

the (2) _____ of modern writing systems in the West, Chinese script was basic to the writing systems in the East. Chinese writing, at least until relatively recently, was more widely in (3) _____ than alphabetic writing systems, and until the 18th century more than half of the world's books had been written in Chinese, including works of speculative thought, historical writings, and novels, (4) _____ with writings on government and law.

When China was united in the 3rd century BC, the first emperor ordered that the writing system be standardized throughout the empire. This common writing system (5) _____ the Chinese people together, forming a (6) _____ of communication that could be read by groups who spoke very (7) _____, often mutually incomprehensible dialects of the language. Chinese writing is the only form of writing that has been in continuous use from the time of the invention of writing down to the present time.

As the (8) _____ language of East Asia, Chinese has greatly influenced the writing systems and vocabularies of neighbouring languages not related to it by (9) _____, such as the Japanese language, the Korean language, and the Vietnamese language.

Test 113

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

answer approaches guards image infancy leans proper proverbial set solve

Sphinx

The sphinx is a mythological creature with the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird. It was an important (1) _____ in Egyptian and Greek art and legend. In Egypt sphinxes appear to have been (2) _____ up along avenues that formed the (3) _____ to temples. The most famous of all Egyptian sphinxes is the Great Sphinx at Giza, near the pyramids. It (4) _____ the entrance to the Nile Valley.

The winged sphinx was said to have terrorized the people by demanding the (5) _____ to a riddle: "What is it that has four feet in the morning, two at noon, and three at night?" If they could not (6) _____ the riddle, she killed them.

Eventually Oedipus gave the (7) _____ answer: man, who crawls on all fours in (8) _____, walks on two feet when grown, and (9) _____ on a stick in old age; the sphinx thereupon killed herself. From this tale apparently grew the legend that the sphinx was wise, and even today the wisdom of the sphinx is (10) _____.

Test 114

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

caused concept disability experienced fall firm novelties renaissance rise scientists split trade traditionally

Renaissance

Renaissance, literally “rebirth”, is the period in European civilization immediately following the Middle Ages, (1) **conventionally** held to have been characterized by a (2) **surge** of interest in classical learning and values. The Renaissance also (3) **witnessed** the discovery and exploration of new continents, the substitution of the Copernican for the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, the (4) **decline** of the feudal system and the growth of (5) **commerce**, and the invention or application of such potentially powerful (6) **innovations** as paper, printing, the mariner’s compass, and gunpowder. To the (7) **scholars** and thinkers of the day, however, it was primarily a time of the (8) **revival** of classical learning and wisdom after a long period of cultural decline and stagnation.

The term Middle Ages was coined by scholars in the 15th century to designate the interval between the downfall of the classical world of Greece and Rome and its rediscovery at the beginning of their own century, a revival in which they felt they were participating. Indeed, the (9) **notion** of a long period of cultural darkness had been expressed by Petrarch even earlier. Events at the end of the Middle Ages, particularly beginning in the 12th century, (10) **set in motion** a series of social, political, and intellectual transformations that culminated in the Renaissance. These included the increasing (11) **failure** of the Roman Catholic Church and the Holy Roman Empire to provide a (12) **stable** and unifying framework for the organiza-

tion of spiritual and material life, the rise in importance of city-states and national monarchies, the development of national languages, and the **(13) breakup** of the old feudal structures.

Test 115

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

allowed	choice	dense	encircled	relaxation
several	took	place	whole	

Labyrinth

A labyrinth, also called a maze, is a system of complex passageways and blind alleys. The name was given by the ancient Greeks and Romans to buildings containing **(1) a number** of chambers and passages that rendered the exit difficult. Later, especially from the European Renaissance, the labyrinth or maze **(2) occurred** in formal gardens, consisting of intricate paths separated by high hedges.

The Egyptian labyrinth the description of which is given by Herodotus was situated to the east of the Lake of Moeris, opposite the ancient site of Crocodilopolis. According to Herodotus, the **(3) entire** building, surrounded by a single wall, contained 12 courts and 3,000 chambers, 1,500 above and 1,500 below ground. The roofs were wholly of stone, and the walls were covered with sculpture. Herodotus himself went through the upper chambers but was not **(4) permitted** to visit those underground, which he was told contained the tombs of the kings who had built the labyrinth and the tombs of the sacred crocodiles.

In gardening, a labyrinth or maze means an intricate network of pathways **(5) enclosed** by hedges of which it is difficult to find the centre or exit. The more common kind consists of paths kept to an equal width by parallel hedges, which should be too close and **(6) thick** for the eye to penetrate them. The task is to get to the centre, marked in some noticeable way, then to return; but even those who know the key are likely to be puzzled. Sometimes the design consists of alleys only, with no centre.

The maze in the gardens at Hampton Court Palace, one of the finest examples in England, was planted in the reign of William III. The key to

the centre is to go left on entering, then, on the first two occasions when there is an **(7) option**, go right, but thereafter go left.

Navigating through an intricate maze had become a popular form of **(8) recreation** in parts of Europe and in Japan by the late 20th century and various commercial mazes were built at amusement parks for use on a paying basis.

Test 116

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

carefully celebrations daybreak displays draw fixed a fortnight give back misfortunes order phase prevent significant success wicked
--

Chinese New Year (1)

Chinese New Year is the celebration of the New Year in Chinese communities around the world. The date of the Chinese New Year is **(1) determined** by the lunar calendar, so **(2) festivities** begin with the new **(3) cycle** of the moon that falls between January 21 and February 19. Each year is named for one of 12 symbolic animals in **(4) sequence**. The animals are: the rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, ram, monkey, rooster, dog, and boar.

The New Year celebration is the most **(5) important** and the longest of all Chinese festivals, traditionally lasting for two weeks. During this period, towns and villages are decorated with coloured lanterns, floral **(6) exhibitions**, and brightly coloured banners with New Year greetings. Preparations traditionally begin in the home the week before the New Year, when families **(7) thoroughly** clean their houses to symbolically sweep away all traces of **(8) bad luck**. They also **(9) pay off** debts, add a new coat of red paint to doors and windowpanes, and decorate the home with flowers. To **(10) avoid** bad luck, parents warn their children to be on their best behaviour. On the evening before the New Year, families gather for a feast of various dishes of seafood and dumplings. Each dish has symbolic meaning, often signifying good luck and **(11) prosperity**. At midnight, families light fireworks to **(12) attract** the attention of gener-

ous gods and to frighten away **(13) evil spirits**. The fireworks last until **(14) dawn**, although celebrants may sporadically light more fireworks for the next **(15) two weeks**.

Test 117

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

conducted dimensions employees event honour impact
important impressive ordinary presents prospered
puzzles reply show tasty tradition turned

Chinese New Year (2)

On the first day of the New Year, people put on new clothes to symbolize the discarding of the old year and its misfortunes. Then they give **(1) gifts** to friends and relatives. These usually include special rice flour cakes and fruits. Many adults, particularly married ones, also follow an ancient **(2) custom** of giving small red packets of money to children, unmarried adults, and their **(3) workers** or servants.

Among the most **(4) spectacular** festivities of Chinese New Year are the dragon and lion dances. As many as 50 or more people carry long paper dragons and lions while dancing in processions down city streets. They dance to the beating of gongs and drums, while other celebrants perform acrobatic shows.

The celebrations end with the Lantern Festival which falls on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month. This day's important **(5) activity** is watching lanterns. Throughout the Han Dynasty (206 BC — AD 220), Buddhism **(6) flourished** in China. One emperor heard that Buddhist monks would watch remains from the cremation of Buddha's body, and light lanterns to worship Buddha on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month, so he ordered to light lanterns in the imperial palace and temples to pay **(7) respect** to Buddha on this day. Later, the ceremony **(8) developed** into a grand festival among **(9) common** people and its **(10) influence** expanded from the Central Plains to the whole of China.

Till today, the lantern festival is still **(11) held** each year around the country. Lanterns of various shapes and **(12) sizes** are hung in the streets,

attracting countless visitors. “Guessing lantern riddles” is an **(13) essential** part of the Festival. Lantern owners write **(14) riddles** on a piece of paper and post them on the lanterns. If visitors have solutions to the riddles, they can pull the paper out and go to the lantern owners to check their **(15) answer**. If they are right, they will get a little gift.

People will eat yuanxiao, or rice dumpling balls with rose petals, sesame, bean paste, walnut meat, dried fruit, sugar and the like. It tastes sweet and **(16) delicious** and people eat them to **(17) indicate** union, harmony and happiness for the family.

Test 118

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

allowed altitudes articles breeding considerable costly
costs dangerous difficulties emerged fabric met needed
overcome possible stimulus taxes trade undamaged way

The Silk Road

The Silk Road was the most important trade **(1) route** linking China, Central Asia, Persia and western Asia, and Europe. A 19th-century German scholar named the network of trails the Silk Road for the **precious Chinese (2) cloth** that was originally the most valuable and abundant commodity transported on it. Although historians traditionally date the origin of the Silk Road to the 2nd century BC, a small number of **(3) goods** — principally jades, bronzes, and silks — was transported across Central Asia as early as about 1000 BC. **(4) Commerce** kept on the Silk Road until ocean-borne trade surpassed and replaced trade on the land route in the late 15th and early 16th centuries AD.

Journeys on the Silk Road entailed numerous **(5) hardships** and obstacles. Some of the route’s **difficulties (6) arose** from the severe climate and territory it passed through. Passing through the desert was extremely **(7) hazardous**, as travellers had to overcome heat, thirst, and sudden sandstorms. Accidental spillage or theft of water was a potential disaster. At the high **(8) elevations** of mountain passes, travellers **(9) encountered** extremely low temperatures. Icy conditions, avalanches, frostbite, and altitude sickness threatened life

and limb. To help **(10) cope with** such obstacles, desert caravans relied on camels to serve as pack animals. Camels could carry more weight and **(11) required** less water than any other available beast. Yet **(12) raising** and maintaining camels required expertise and was time-consuming and **(13) expensive**. Bandit raids, bribes, and customs **(14) duties** added to the cost and danger of travelling on the Silk Road. Various kingdoms and towns along the route demanded payments in return for **(15) permitting** caravans to pass through their territories.

Considering the **(16) expense** and insecurity of Silk Road trade, its continuance for 1,500 years requires explanation. The elites of western Asia and Europe were willing to pay **(17) substantial** sums for Chinese products, such as silk and porcelain. Merchants recognized the **(18) potential** profits to be made on these goods. With that **(19) incentive**, they gambled on their ability to overcome the numerous obstacles of the route and deliver their cargo **(20) intact**.

Test 119

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

A perfume bottle is a vessel made to hold scent. The earliest example is Egyptian and dates to around 1000 BC. The Egyptians used scents lavishly, especially in religious ceremonies; as a result, when they invented glass, it was largely used for perfume vessels. The **(1) fashion / use** for perfume spread to Greece, where **(2) containers / packages**, most often terra cotta or glass, were made in a **(3) difference / variety** of shapes and forms such as sandaled feet, birds, animals, and human heads. The Romans, who thought perfumes were stimulant, used not only moulded glass bottles but also blown glass, after its **(4) discovery / invention** at the end of the 1st century BC by Syrian glassmakers. The use of perfume declined somewhat with the beginning of Christianity, **(5) coinciding / following** with the deterioration of glassmaking.

By the 12th century Philippe-Auguste of France had **(6) passed / thought** a law forming the first guild of parfumeurs, and by the 13th century Venetian glassmaking had become well **(7) established / found**. In the 16th, 17th, and particularly the 18th centuries, the scent bottle **(8) assessed / assumed** varied and elaborate forms: they were made in gold, silver, cop-

per, glass, porcelain, enamel, or any **(9) alternation / combination** of these materials; 18th-century porcelain perfume bottles were shaped like cats, birds, clowns, and the like; and the varied subject matter of painted enamel bottles included pastoral scenes, fruits, and flowers.

By the 19th century classical designs, such as those created by the English pottery ware maker Josiah Wedgwood, came into **(10) fashion / favour**; but the crafts connected with perfume bottles had worsened. In the 1920s, however, Lalique, a leading French jeweller, revived **(11) fame / interest** in the bottles with his production of moulded glass examples, characterized by iced surfaces and elaborate relief patterns.

Test 120

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Rugs and Carpets

The word *carpet* was used until the 19th century for any cover made **(1) from / of** a thick material, such as a table cover or wall hanging; since the introduction of machine-made products, it has been used almost exclusively for a floor covering. Both in Great Britain and in the United States the word *rug* is often used for a partial floor covering as **(2) distinguished / varied** from carpet, which frequently is tacked down to the floor and usually covers it wall-to-wall. In **(3) according / reference** to handmade carpets, however, the names *rug* and *carpet* are used interchangeably. Handmade carpets are **(4) labours / works** of art as well as functional objects. Indeed, many Oriental carpets have reached such **(5) surpass / supreme** heights of artistic expression that they have always been regarded in the East as objects of exceptional beauty and **(6) luxury / rich** in the same way as masterpieces of painting have been in the West.

The history of rugs and carpets **(7) encompasses / encloses** two major traditions: the Asian and the Western. The older and richer is the Asian tradition, which includes the work of Central Asian, Middle Eastern, North African, Indian, and Chinese craftsmen. The Western tradition, **(8) deleted / derived** from the Asian, was established much later. It had a brief period of originality in France, but gave **(9) power / way** to imitation and to mechanical weaving in the 19th century.

Asian carpets share certain characteristics that have **(10) remained / stayed** basically unchanged for centuries. Most carpets are rectangular, **(11) although / even** square, round, or hexagonal shapes are occasionally found. Within this rectangular form nearly all designs are **(12) distinguished / divided** into border and field. The border, or frame, is **(13) composed / consisted** of complex stripes of varying widths; the field design may **(14) contain / contribute** a single central element or a repeating pattern.

The earliest European carpets were produced in 12th- and 13th-century Spain, but France was the most important centre of carpet manufacture in Europe. Two major weaving centres — Savonnerie (1627) and Aubusson (1742) — were **(15) made / set up** for the production of carpets based on Eastern techniques; today the name Savonnerie is used for luxurious French pile carpets. In the same manner as tapestry factories, these centres followed the main stylistic **(16) guidance / trends** in producing for the Crown and wealthy patrons.

Test 121

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

The use of mirror glass in furnishings **(1) arose / rose** during the 17th century. The cost and difficulty of manufacturing mirror glass of considerable size restricted the possibilities of large-scale **(2) appliance / application**. The mirror gallery at Versailles was thus an outstanding technical achievement for its time. When Louis XIV went through the gallery at the head of his court, the glass walls **(3) reflected / revealed** the diamonds in his crown.

This innovation was imitated to a greater or lesser **(4) degree / point** in all the courts of Europe. In the 18th century the wall mirror **(5) found / put** its way into most interiors. The popularity and wide distribution of mirror glass was stimulated by the **(6) demand / interest** for an increased amount of **(7) artifactual / artificial** light. During the 16th and 17th centuries, this need had been **(8) abolished / satisfied** by placing candles in front of highly polished metal plates. By using silvered mirror glass, the light **(9) affect / effect** was multiplied. From then on, large mirrors **(10) hanged / hung** over console tables were a necessary and functional part of room illumination.

Test 122

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Aztec Empire

The Aztec empire was a Native American state that ruled much of what is now Mexico from about 1427 until 1521, when the empire was **(1) conquered / intruded** by the Spaniards. The empire represented the highest point in the development of the rich Aztec civilization that had begun more than a century earlier. At the height of their **(2) force / power**, the Aztec controlled a region stretching from the Valley of Mexico in central Mexico east to the Gulf of Mexico and south to Guatemala.

The Aztec built great cities and developed a complex social, political, and religious structure. Their capital, Tenochtitlan, was located on the **(3) sight / site** of present-day Mexico City. An elaborate metropolis, Tenochtitlan was possibly the largest city in the world at the time of the Spanish conquest. It **(4) characterized / featured** a huge temple complex, a royal palace, and numerous canals.

In 1519 Spanish explorer Hernón Cortés and more than 500 Spaniards landed in eastern Mexico in **(5) search / seek** of land and gold. Aztec ruler Montezuma allowed Cortés to enter the city in order to learn more about him and his **(6) intentions / inventions**.

Finding large amounts of gold and other treasure, and fearful that the Aztec would attack his small force, Cortés seized Montezuma as a **(7) hostage / hostess** and demanded a **(8) random / ransom** of treasure. The Spaniards **(9) melded / melted** down the intricate gold ornaments of the Aztec for shipment to Spain and **(10) forced / made** Montezuma to swear loyalty to the king of Spain. The Spaniards remained in the city without opposition until about six months later, when, in Cortés's absence, Spanish officer Pedro de Alvarado killed 200 Aztec nobles who had **(11) gathered / joined** for a religious ceremony. After Cortés returned, the Aztec **(12) rebelled / revolved**, fighting to **(13) drive / ride** the Spaniards out of Tenochtitlan. The Aztec warriors tore up the city's bridges and **(14) caught / chased** the Spaniards into the canals, where three-fourths of them, weighted down with stolen gold, quickly **(15) drowned / sank**. Montezuma was killed during the revolt.

The Aztecs' crude weapons were no **(16) match / pair** for the iron, steel, and gunpowder of the Spaniards who united their forces with other

tribes to (17) **put / take** down the revolt. After three months of desperate and bloody fighting, the Spaniards won a victory.

The Spaniards conquered the remaining Aztec peoples, whose population was sharply (18) **deceased / declined** by about a third (19) **according / due** to a smallpox epidemic triggered by one of the Spanish soldiers, and took (20) **over / up** their lands, forcing them to work in gold mines and on Spanish estates.

The (21) **fail / fall** of Tenochtitlan marked the end of the Native American civilizations that had existed in Mesoamerica since the first human settlement of the region. On the ruins of Tenochtitlan, the Spaniards built Mexico City. The city's present-day cathedral (22) **raises / rises** over the ruins of an Aztec temple, and the palace of the Mexican president stands on the site of the palace of Montezuma.

Test 123

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The *Arabian Nights* or *The Thousand and One Nights* is a collection of stories from Persia, Arabia, India, and Egypt, (1) _____ over hundreds of years. (2) _____ of the stories originated as folktales, anecdotes, or fables that were (3) _____ on orally. They include the stories of Ali Baba, Aladdin, and Sindbad the Sailor, which have become particularly popular in Western countries.

The stories in the *Arabian Nights* are (4) _____ by a legendary queen named Scheherazade in a broader frame story, which opens the beginning of the collection and gives a context to the various stories it (5) _____. The frame story begins when the sultan Schahriar finds that his wife has been unfaithful and orders his servants (6) _____ her. He is so (7) _____ that he decides to marry a new woman (8) _____ night and to have her killed at daybreak. Scheherazade agrees to become Schahriar's wife (9) _____ the decree and thinks of a scheme to thwart him. The night after the wedding, she (10) _____ one of the stories to her sister so that the sultan can overhear. She stops, however, (11) _____ the story comes to its (12) _____, and the sultan allows her to live (13) _____ day so that he can hear the end. She continues this pattern night after night. After 1001 nights, the sultan relents and decides (14) _____ Scheherazade live.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A wrote
B taken | C compiled
D completed |
| 2. A Major
B Much of | C The most
D Most |
| 3. A spoke
B passed | C came
D went |
| 4. A stated
B talked | C told
D spoken |
| 5. A consists
B tells | C includes
D finishes |
| 6. A to die
B to execute | C killing
D to perish |
| 7. A enraged
B excited | C troubled
D gloomy |
| 8. A any
B each | C every
D a |
| 9. A although
B despite | C in spite
D because |
| 10. A talks
B speaks | C tells
D says |
| 11. A after
B until | C till
D before |
| 12. A beginning
B conclusion | C start
D centre |
| 13. A another
B the other | C other
D some other |

14. A to tell
B to allow

- C to let
D to order

Test 124

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Canadian Flag

Nearly a century after confederation, Canada still (1) _____ an official national flag, having (2) _____ instead a series of British-originated banners. Many of the country's citizens and government leaders considered that the absence of a distinctly Canadian flag meant a lack of national identity, and the issue got (3) _____ regularly in government and the media. The controversy (4) _____ a climactic resolution in 1964, when Prime Minister Lester Pearson (5) _____ legislation for a new flag with a maple leaf.

Creating a new flag (6) _____ a national debate. Many Canadians were strongly (7) _____ to the Red Ensign, the British Union Jack and Canadian coat of arms on a red field. It had been used, officially and unofficially, for generations. But the Prime Minister believed that the time had come for a national flag, which would be a strong unifying force for Canada. For a long time, it seemed the debate would divide Canadians, (8) _____ than unite them. Convincing (9) _____ for and against a new flag raged in Parliament and across the country. From coast to coast, Canadians took (10) _____ in the debate by creating their own designs for a new flag. The Parliamentary room was (11) _____ of drawings. One feature that most of the designs had in (12) _____ was the maple leaf, which had been a Canadian emblem since as early as 1700. Both French and English Canadians had a (13) _____ for the maple leaf. It was (14) _____ to a House of Commons committee to (15) _____ up with a final design. After 41 meetings spent looking (16) _____ some 2,000 designs, listening to advice from experts, and arguing among themselves, they finally (17) _____ on in opinion a flag with a single red maple leaf on a white background, linked by two red bars. It was that flag that Parliament (18) _____ of on December 15, 1964 and that Queen Elizabeth II (19) _____ in her speech on January 28, 1965.

1. A existed
B absent

- C absorb
D lacked

2. A pointed
B painted
C adopted
D adapted
3. A raised
B risen
C out
D involved
4. A got
B reached
C came
D appointed
5. A introduced
B induced
C put
D intruded
6. A aroused
B arose
C raised
D rose
7. A attached
B supported
C denied
D refused
8. A not
B rather
C other
D none
9. A decisions
B settlements
C arguments
D determinations
10. A pride
B participation
C part
D place
11. A packed
B filled
C piled
D full
12. A general
B main
C common
D custom
13. A detachment
B fondness
C belief
D linkage
14. A out
B up
C off
D forward

15. A make
B put
C take
D come
16. A at
B through
C for
D in
17. A agreed
B relied
C depended
D counted
18. A adopted
B agreed
C approved
D appreciated
19. A proclaimed
B precluded
C pointed
D persisted

Test 125

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Vikings

The Vikings are Nordic peoples — Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians — who raided and (1) _____ in large areas of eastern and western Europe during a period of Scandinavian expansion from about 800 to 1100.

The Vikings (2) _____ out from their homelands in Scandinavia because they needed more (3) _____ for their expanding population. Some were also (4) _____ by a desire for freedom. The tyranny of Norwegian kings got many Norsemen to (5) _____ out across the North Atlantic in their open boats for a new life in Iceland. But even here, there was restlessness. When idleness and the boredom of civilized life and the constraints of Iceland's newly adopted religion, Christianity, began to (6) _____ them they sometimes left their settled lands and looked for new ones.

Erik the Red who lived about 950–1001, a Norwegian explorer, the first European to explore Greenland and to (7) _____ a colony there, belonged to such people. Being falsely (8) _____ with killing a neighbour, Erik left the country and decided to explore land sighted by his friend to the west of Iceland. The course Erik followed took him to the island he named Green-

land. Returning to Iceland, he (9) _____ several shiploads of relatives and friends to join him in colonizing the new land in about 985. The Vikings brought livestock — mainly cows, sheep and goats — to Greenland and set (10) _____ small farming settlements. Archaeological evidence shows that the settlers also hunted seals, caribou, and other local animals. Trade with Scandinavian countries also took place.

The question (11) _____ how people could live in such a cold place. But for a period of a few centuries the climate remained mild enough to (12) _____ the European inhabitants. Only during the early 15th century, however, the settlements were (13) _____, likely because of harsher climate conditions.

A (14) _____ restlessness drove Erik's son, Leif, even further west. According to sagas, an Icelandic trader was the first European to sight land in North America. Some years later, Leif bought his ship and, based on his description, retraced the voyage shortly after 1000. It was Leif Eriksson who brought his long boats to the "Land of Flat Stones", which may be Baffin Island, and to the "Land of Woods", possibly Labrador, and finally to the mysterious place they called "Vinland". As sagas say, Leif and his men stayed for the winter in Vinland, where no snow (15) _____, where salmon larger than they had ever seen were (16) _____, and where days and nights were (17) _____ equal length. Swedish philologist Sven Soderberg is sure that "vin" in Vinland had nothing to (18) _____ with grapes, but instead was used in the old Norse sense of "grass" or "grazing lands."

But it was Leif's brother Thorvald and his successor Thorfinn Karlsefni, who made the first real (19) _____ to inhabit Vinland. A saga tells the story of how Thorvald died from the arrow of a native inhabitant of Vinland. Another saga tells how Thorfinn, his wife Gudrid, and their colonizers also failed to (20) _____ peace with the natives. Thorfinn and Gudrid returned to Greenland with their son Snorri, the first European born in (21) _____ is now America.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A scattered | C saddled |
| B settled | D scared |
| 2. A took | C spread |
| B made | D kept |
| 3. A room | C space |
| B soil | D square |

4. A driven
B denied
C escaped
D held
5. A make
B get
C bring
D set
6. A tire
B oppress
C pull
D weigh
7. A find
B set
C afford
D found
8. A charged
B accused
C convicted
D blamed
9. A suggested
B made
C persuaded
D proposed
10. A about
B along
C up
D out
11. A rises
B increases
C arises
D amounts
12. A keep
B support
C hold
D maintain
13. A addicted
B conceived
C levelled
D abandoned
14. A alike
B compatible
C similar
D comparable
15. A fell
B went
C dropped
D left
16. A lot
B much
C plentiful
D numerical

17. A as
B like
C of
D on
18. A concern
B refer
C consider
D do
19. A labours
B aims
C trials
D attempts
20. A get
B bring
C establish
D receive
21. A that
B what
C this
D place

Holidays

Test 126

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p style="text-align: center;">affection dedicated do engaged feast gifts legal romantic share</p>
--

Valentine's Day comes on the (1) _____ of two different Christian saints named Valentine. But the way that Valentine's Day is celebrated has nothing to (2) _____ with the lives of the saints.

Valentine's Day is celebrated on February 14th as a festival of romance and (3) _____. People send greeting cards called "valentines" to their sweethearts, friends, and members of their families.

Many valentines have (4) _____ poems; others are humourous. But almost all valentines ask "Be My Valentine." This may mean be my friend or be my love or my companion.

Valentine's Day is not a (5) _____ holiday; schools and banks are open as usual. Shops sell valentines and decorations for Valentine's Day parties

and dances. All the decorations are bright red, and the most common ones are heart shaped. Heart-shaped boxes of candy, jewellery, and flowers are some of the popular (6) _____ given on this day.

Valentine's Day is a day to (7) _____ loving feelings with friends and family. It has become traditional for many couples to become (8) _____ on this day. Also, famous couples, such as Romeo and Juliet, are remembered. Many newspapers carry advertisements or messages placed by people in love. Radio stations play romantic music all day long. This is a happy day because it is specially (9) _____ to celebrate love, affection, and friendship.

Test 127

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

commemorate constitutional finally has honour in honour of killed mentioned turned

Presidents' Day

The United States has at least one holiday in every month except August. On the third Monday of February, Americans (1) **celebrate** the birthday of two former presidents: George Washington, who was born on February 22, and Abraham Lincoln, on February 12. Even though they are different days, they are combined into one (2) **legal** holiday, called Presidents' Day. Americans (3) **commemorate** both of them on the same day.

George Washington was the first president of the United States, elected by unanimous vote in 1789. He is sometimes (4) **referred to** as *The Father of Our Country*. He was one of the people who fought in the Revolutionary War and later helped write the United States Constitution. Washington is the only president to have a state named in his honour. The nation's capital, Washington D.C., also (5) **bears** his name.

Abraham Lincoln became president in 1860. His presidency was difficult. The states in the north and the south were divided because of slavery. A civil war began between southern and northern states. (6) **In the end**, the northern states won and slaves were freed. After the civil war, Abraham Lincoln was (7) **assassinated**. He was shot to death while watching a play in Ford's theatre in Washington.

There are cities, towns, streets, schools, fridges, and parks named **(8) after** both President Lincoln and President Washington. Both have famous memorials in Washington D.C. Their portraits also appear on postage stamps, bills, and coins. Washington's house in Mount Vernon and Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois, have been **(9) made** into museums.

Test 128

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

For Christians, Easter is a religious holiday when they celebrate the resurrection of Christ. The Bible says that Christ died on the cross on Friday, but on Easter Sunday, he **(1) arose / rose** from the dead and went to heaven. Easter is **(2) preceded / proceeded** by 46 days during which people are expected to **(3) give / take up** fat and sweet food. This period is called Lent. It begins on a Wednesday called Ash Wednesday. The last week of Lent is called Holy Week, and it starts with Palm Sunday. On this day Christians commemorate the entrance of Jesus into Jerusalem when the people greeted him joyfully as a savior **(4) laying / lying** palm branches at his feet. Good Friday is the anniversary of the Crucifixion. On that day Jesus was crucified and died on the cross.

Easter is always on a Sunday, but the date of Easter changes yearly. It is on the first Sunday after the first full moon on, or after March 21, but it can never be later than April 25.

In the USA, during the Easter season, stores are decorated with traditional Easter symbols: Easter eggs, bunnies, yellow chicks, and flowers, especially Easter lilies. Many people also decorate the inside and outside of their homes. Easter greeting cards are a popular way to wish friends and relatives "Happy Easter." People also give Easter baskets **(5) filled / full** with food and candy.

One of the traditional Easter activities for children and adults is to decorate eggs and give them as gifts. Chocolate eggs and are also a popular gift for Easter. Other traditions **(6) connected / related** to Easter eggs are Easter egg rolls, a kind of race during which children try to roll uncooked eggs without breaking them, and Easter egg hunts. Real dyed eggs or plastic coloured eggs are hidden in the home or in the lawn, and children have an exciting time hunting for the eggs. A popular egg hunt takes **(7) part /**

place in Central Park, New York City. Hundreds of people participate in this event.

Every year there is an egg roll on the lawn of the White House, in Washington. Even the President and his wife **(8) appear / join** in the fun.

The Easter Bunny, a magical rabbit, is also a tradition of this season. Chocolate bunnies are in great **(9) demand / need** and can be found in many stores. To the delight of children and adults, people **(10) dress up / put on** as giant bunnies and appear at egg hunts and egg rolls.

Another popular celebration is the Easter Parade. A very famous parade is held along Fifth Avenue in New York City. People walk along the avenue **(11) dressing / wearing** colourful new spring clothes and fancy bonnets or hats. The avenue is closed to traffic and many people parade with their pets or carry flowers, while others line the avenue to watch the parade.

Most of the symbols **(12) associated / concerning** with Easter represent rebirth and renewal. The egg has always been a symbol of the renewal of life. The rabbit has been regarded by many cultures as a symbol of fertility and a bringer of new life. The Easter basket is a tradition that **(13) comes / derives** from the old Catholic custom of bringing the Easter food to church to be **(14) blessed / blissed**. Nowadays, it is sweets and toys that can be found in the Easter basket.

Test 129

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

In Canada and Britain, November 11 is **(1) _____** as Remembrance Day. Britain's king George V first called for a two-minute silence at 11 am, a tradition that continues to this day. Church services are **(2) _____** in Britain on the Sunday nearest November 11, known as Remembrance Sunday, in honour of those who died fighting for their country. France commemorates the Fête de l'armistice on November 11.

The best-known wreath-laying ceremony in Britain is at the Cenotaph, a memorial in London to all those killed in World War I. The British monarch, members of the royal family, and the prime minister take **(3) _____** in the ceremony. In France military parades are conducted on November 11. France's Unknown Soldier from World War I is buried beneath the Arc

de Triomphe in Paris. The National War Memorial in Ottawa, Canada, (4) _____ Canadians who served in World War I.

In the weeks before Remembrance Day in Britain and Canada, volunteers sell artificial red poppies. The poppies (5) _____ the poppy fields of Flanders, a historic region that now forms parts of Belgium, France, and The Netherlands. Many soldiers died in battles fought in Flanders during World War I.

In the USA the holiday is called Veterans Day and take place on November 11, too. It is (6) _____ to all those who have fought for the United States and to the (7) _____ of those Americans who died in battle.

Veterans Day ceremonies (8) _____ gatherings of old soldiers with grateful citizens. In many cities and towns, there are parades and speeches to (9) _____ people of the sacrifices soldiers have (10) _____. Often, flowers are (11) _____ at the gravesides of dead soldiers.

In 1921, the body of an unknown American soldier was buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia. Later, two other unknown soldiers were buried there from other wars. The (12) _____ is now known as Tomb of the Unknowns. Special Veterans Day services are held at the Tomb of the Unknowns.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A seen | C remembered |
| B observed | D commented |
| 2. A done | C held |
| B listened | D heard |
| 3. A place | C part |
| B participation | D visits |
| 4. A recognizes | C devoted |
| B remembers | D built |
| 5. A recall | C blossom |
| B grow | D remember |
| 6. A devoted | C celebrated |
| B attracted | D dedicated |

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 7. A celebration | C soldiers |
| B memory | D relation |
| 8. A attract | C appear |
| B involve | D connect |
| 9. A submit | C remember |
| B consider | D remind |
| 10. A observed | C made |
| B drawn | D done |
| 11. A lay | C lain |
| B laid | D lied |
| 12. A site | C side |
| B sight | D sign |

Travelling

Test 130

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**backpacks bitten castles explore make
minds outback ready vast wander**

Have you ever had the desire to (1) _____ the world and see what was out there? While some people prefer to stay in the comfort of their own home, others have been (2) _____ by the travel bug and can't wait to see the world. Exotic places call to them. "Come to visit me and I will show you my mysteries," they say.

Every year millions of people pack their suitcases or put on (3) _____ and flock to visit the seven continents of the world. They walk through the (4) _____ and museums of Europe, and the cities and natural wonders of

North and South America. Some visit the (5) _____ exotic cultures of Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The great (6) _____ of Australia is a wonderland for those who go there. And a few lucky people even (7) _____ to the most mysterious continent on the earth- Antarctica.

Why do people want to (8) _____ the world? It gives them a better perspective about the earth and the people living on it. It opens their (9) _____, it gives them a feeling of accomplishment, and it makes them feel alive. So save some money, get your passport (10) _____, and see the world. It will change your life forever.

Test 131

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>arrive boarding compartment compulsory concerned departure drop get granted look overcrowded pick run seat timetable</p>

Maybe you don't like flying, or are (1) _____ about air travel's contribution to global warming. Or perhaps you just prefer real travel by train or ship, where the journey is part of the adventure.

As for me, there's something romantic about travel by train, and there are some great railway adventures to be had throughout the world.

Trains are a great way to travel. They'll (2) _____ you up and (3) _____ you off in the middle of major cities, and they travel through some of the best countryside on the planet. Slide up to the glass and (4) _____ through your moving lens to the world.

European trains are frequent, you can get a ticket for an immediate (5) _____ and they generally (6) _____ on time; although you shouldn't take arrival times for (7) _____ in Italy — major train stations even have a *ritardo* column for late train arrivals. If a train is always late, why don't they simply change the (8) _____?

Train travel in China and India can try your patience as you struggle to get a ticket for the next day, and they can be extremely (9) _____.

Oh well, if you're not travelling on business, what's the rush? Sit back and enjoy the journey.

To get the best out of your journey, it always helps to have a rough idea of when the trains will be where. There are some parts of the countryside that really must be seen in daylight, and you wouldn't want to (10) _____ in a strange place at three in the morning.

As for the drawbacks, well..., there are some. Just because you have a train ticket or a rail pass, it does not always mean that you'll get a (11) _____. If that's important, you'll need to pay a supplement for seat reservations. On some trains these supplements are (12) _____, even if the train is half empty.

You may prefer to (13) _____ on a train at the start of its journey, but this is not always possible. (14) _____ a train further down the line can mean you'll have trouble finding a seat, and reservations are not accepted once the train has left its starting station.

If you find an empty (15) _____, be sure to check that the seats are not reserved — you'll get asked to move if they are.

Test 132

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**baggage board check-in changes destination
flight gate handled pick-up**

Most air travel starts and ends at a commercial airport. The typical procedure is check-in, border control, airport security baggage and passenger check before entering the (1) _____, boarding, flying and (2) _____ of luggage and — limited to international flights — another border control at the host country's border.

The check-in is normally (3) _____ by an airline or an agent working on behalf of an airline. Passengers usually hand over any (4) _____ they do not wish or are not allowed to carry-on to the aircraft's cabin and receive a boarding card before they can proceed to (5) _____ their aircraft.

Check-in is usually the first procedure for a passenger when arriving at an airport, as airline regulations require passengers (6) _____ by certain times prior to the departure of a flight. This duration spans from 30 minutes to over 3 hours depending on the (7) _____ and airline. During this proc-

ess, the passenger has the ability to ask for special accommodations such as seating preferences, inquire about (8) _____ or destination information, or make (9) _____ to reservations.

Test 133

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

adjusted amusement as chiefly created features requirements services simplify therefore thorough

Cruise Ships

Cruise ships descend from the transatlantic ocean liners. Indeed, even into the 1990s some cruise ships were liners built in the 1950s and '60s that had been (1) **adapted** to tropical cruising through largely superficial alterations — for example, the addition of swimming pools and other (2) **facilities** to suit warm-latitude cruising areas. However, most cruise ships now in service were built after 1970 specifically for the cruise trade. As most of them are (3) **designed** for large numbers of passengers (perhaps several thousand), they are characterized by high superstructures of many decks, and, (4) **since** their principal routes lie in warm seas, they are typically painted white all over. These two (5) **characteristics** give them a “wedding cake” appearance that is easily recognizable from great distances.

(6) **Close** examination usually reveals a large number of motor launches carried aboard for the ferrying ashore of passengers. Many cruise ships have stern ramps in order to (7) **facilitate** the transfer of passengers to the launches and to serve as docking facilities for small sporting boats.

The above features present the principal challenge to the cruise-ship designer: providing the maximum in safety, comfort, and (8) **entertainment** for the passengers. (9) **Thus**, isolation of machinery noise and vibration is of high importance. Cruising is commonly a low-speed activity. Electrical power is usually of much greater magnitude, (10) **mainly** because of demands by air-conditioning plants in tropical waters. The typical large cruise ship built since 1990 is powered by a “central station” electric plant. This electrical plant supplies all shipboard power (11) **needs**.

Test 134

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Camping

You come to a ridge and look down on a clear, blue mountain lake. Except for the sound of your own breathing, everything is silent. You **(1) get / take** off your backpack and pitch your tent. Later, you cook a meal and watch the stars come out. You're camping in the great outdoors — an activity enjoyed by millions of people who camp mostly to relax and have fun. Camping **(2) brings / carries** us to some of the best places for hiking, fishing, and exploring nature.

Backpacking is the most rugged form of camping. Backpackers carry all of their food and equipment in a backpack. Backpackers must travel **(3) fastly / light** and only carry basic supplies. They may walk for miles over rocky foot trails. Backpacking is the only way to get to many wilderness campsites.

Car campers can bring all the **(4) food / supplies** a car can carry. That can include a large, family-sized tent, camp chairs, and a big cooler for food. There are thousands of campsites in forests, mountains, and along rivers and lakes that people can drive to. Most of these campsites have fire pits with grills for cooking. Fresh water is usually **(5) available / discovered**, too.

Most campers use a tent. Today's tents are lightweight, waterproof, and easy to **(6) set / take** up. Backpacking tents are small and very light. Family tents are heavier and much larger. Many campers use sleeping bags.

For comfort and safety, campers pack clothes for different kinds of weather. It may be cold early in the day but hot by afternoon. That's why campers are wise to dress in layers. Sturdy hiking boots, a hat for sun **(7) light / protection**, and a lightweight, rainproof jacket complete the outfit.

All campers should carry fresh water in water bottles, a first-aid kit, sunscreen, insect repellent, and a flashlight. To avoid getting **(8) away / lost**, campers should carry a map and compass at all times. Safety should be every camper's first **(9) aid / concern**. Campers can get cold, sunburned, thirsty, overly tired, or injured from an accident. Being prepared is the key to camping safety.

And, finally, campers should try to **(10) protect / watch** the natural environment. Always leave your campsite cleaner than you found it. “Pack it in, pack it out” is a good rule to **(11) follow / view**.

Test 135

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Ecotourism (also known as ecological tourism) is a form of tourism that **(1) _____** to ecologically and socially conscious individuals. Generally speaking, ecotourism **(2) _____** on volunteering, personal growth and learning new ways to live on the planet. It typically involves travel to destinations where flora, fauna and cultural heritage are the primary **(3) _____**. Ecotourism is a conceptual experience, enriching those who are interested in researching and understanding the environment around them. It gives us insight into our impacts as human beings and also a greater **(4) _____** of our own natural habitats.

Responsible ecotourism includes programs that minimize the negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people. Therefore, in **(5) _____** to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, an integral part of ecotourism is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation and creation of economic opportunities for the local communities.

Russia, the biggest country in the world, provides its citizens and foreign guests a unique opportunity to get **(6) _____** with the riches of our vast country.

Extensive taiga in the east, steep rocks and rapid streams are ideal for productive leisure. In taiga the licensed hunting for bear, wild boar, Siberian stag, roe deer and other animals is **(7) _____**.

Mountains of the Lesser Khingan are popular among Far East climbers and cave explorers. Rapid mountain rivers are equally good for fishing and extreme rafting.

There tourists can find relic nature places: a relic cedar wood, the Cherepashy (Tortoise) Creek, the Monakh Cliff and others. The Lebedinnoye (Swan) Lake **(8) _____** the first on the list of rare nature places. Here rare Komarov lotus grows. Ecological paths and viewing grounds are created in lakesides. The real miracle of nature is karsts caves. Each of them is inter-

esting in its own way: some of them attract tourists by gigantic stalactites, others — by underground lakes and (9) _____ of bats. The biggest and most famous cave is the Ledovaya (Ice) Cave with size 18,5 thousand m³.

Flora and fauna of the region are various and unique. For protection of rare and (10) _____ kinds special natural territories with the status of botanical, biological and geological nature monuments have been set up.

The state natural reserve Bastak is created for (11) _____ of rare kinds of flora and fauna, which are put in the Red Data Book of Russia, in the list of rare and disappearing plants of the Russian Far East.

On the Bastak's territory there is the all-the-year-round ecological (12) _____ of 1,5 km, prepared for children of school age and adults. Duration of the excursion is one hour. Special preparation is not required. Tourists get acquainted with the Far East taiga, observe representatives of local fauna in the (13) _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A suits | C comforts |
| B appeals | D approves |
| 2. A aimed | C relied |
| B focused | D depended |
| 3. A needs | C requirements |
| B demands | D attractions |
| 4. A appreciation | C manner |
| B way | D realization |
| 5. A accordance | C addition |
| B relative | D conclusion |
| 6. A known | C acquainted |
| B forward | D acquired |
| 7. A prohibited | C considered |
| B necessary | D available |
| 8. A takes | C makes |
| B ranks | D marks |

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 9. A flocks | C flicks |
| B crowds | D flies |
| 10. A extinct | C disappearing |
| B dying | D leaving |
| 11. A holding | C rising |
| B raising | D preservation |
| 12. A root | C road |
| B route | D way |
| 13. A nature | C freedom |
| B wild | D liberty |

Test 136

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Passenger Services

(1) _____ airports provide a wide range of (2) _____ for the convenience of millions of travellers. These (3) _____ from such basic features as ticket-sales counters, baggage-claim areas, (4) _____, public conveniences, and restaurants to (5) _____ hotels, conference centres, shopping malls, and play areas for children. Other (6) _____ include newsstands, bars, hairdressers, post offices, and banks. As the passenger flow increases year (7) _____ year, taxi stands, car-hire agencies, and (8) _____ car parks are necessary to secure ground connections. Many airports, (9) _____ in Europe and Japan, also supply direct rail links to expedite such (10) _____.

(11) _____ all mentioned above, international terminals must also have customs areas and (12) _____-exchange counters; most have duty-free shops (13) _____. The (14) _____ of aerial hijacking and terrorist activities has resulted (15) _____ elaborating security procedures and increasingly sophisticated baggage-inspection equipment to protect passenger safety.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A The majority | C Major |
| B The number of | D Either |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 2. A facilities | C hotels |
| B recreation | D hostels |
| 3. A occupy | C differ |
| B cover | D range |
| 4. A sitting-rooms | C lounges |
| B dining-rooms | D bedrooms |
| 5. A worthy | C costing |
| B luxury | D valuable |
| 6. A services | C spots |
| B sights | D spaces |
| 7. A from | C with |
| B by | D to |
| 8. A superior | C dear |
| B expensive | D huge |
| 9. A exceptionally | C that is |
| B particularly | D subsequently |
| 10. A traffic | C motion |
| B movement | D stir |
| 11. A Above | C In addition to |
| B So as to | D As long as |
| 12. A currencies | C dollars |
| B currency | D dollar |
| 13. A either | C as well |
| B as such | D as stated |
| 14. A warning | C thought |
| B threat | D variant |

15. A to
B for

C -
D in

Communication

Test 137

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>confidential delivery goods mail messages messengers merchants post postage routes sacks services stamps timely</p>

Postal Services

Different societies devised systems for transporting (1) _____ from place to place and from person to person. The earliest were courier-type services; (2) _____ carried memorized or written messages from one person to another, and returned with the reply. The Persian and Roman empires and some Asian societies sent couriers regularly along planned (3) _____ to retrieve reliable and (4) _____ information about trade and military affairs from distant areas.

In Europe, similar systems were established by commercial concerns and (5) _____ who needed to exchange information about trade routes and (6) _____. The ruling aristocracy used trusted messengers to carry (7) _____ or sensitive information from capital to capital or kingdom to kingdom, but they were typically soldiers or servants. Over time, these arrangements evolved into government-operated systems for any citizen or subject to (8) _____ messages to any other, financed by charging users a tax or fee for (9) _____ (verified by postage (10) _____).

In the United States, the postal service was established by the government in 1789, and the postmaster general's office was created to supervise the (11) _____ service. The first postmaster general of the United States was Benjamin Franklin. In the late 19th century, as the United States expanded

its territory west beyond reliable roads or rail lines, the U.S. Post Office started the Pony Express, reviving courier-style (12) _____ in the new territories. Pony Express riders carried (13) _____ of mail through rugged and remote territory, relaying their loads from one rider to the next. The Pony Express quickly became renowned for its speed of (14) _____.

Test 138

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>designs devices existence improve invention limited means simultaneously solution telegraph transmitting</p>

The Telephone

In the 1870s, two inventors Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell both independently designed (1) _____ that could transmit speech electrically — the telephone. Both men rushed their respective (2) _____ to the patent office within hours of each other; Alexander Graham Bell patented his telephone first. Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell entered into a famous legal battle over the (3) _____ of the telephone, which Bell won.

The telegraph and telephone are both wire-based electrical systems, and Alexander Graham Bell's success with the telephone came as a direct result of his attempts to (4) _____ the telegraph.

When Bell began experimenting with electrical signals, the telegraph had been an established (5) _____ of communication for some 30 years. Although a highly successful system, the (6) _____, with its dot-and-dash Morse code was basically (7) _____ to receiving and sending one message at a time. Bell's extensive knowledge of the nature of sound and his understanding of music enabled him to think of the possibility of (8) _____ multiple messages over the same wire at the same time. Although the idea of a multiple telegraph had been in (9) _____ for some time, Bell offered his own musical or harmonic approach as a possible practical (10) _____. His "harmonic telegraph" was based on the principle that several notes could be sent (11) _____ along the same wire if the notes or signals differed in pitch.

Test 139

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

accelerated aims allow carry out conduct device
fun give launch maintain means transmit

Uses of the Internet

From the late 1960s to the early 1990s, the Internet was a communication and research **(1) tool** used almost exclusively for academic and military **(2) purposes**. This changed radically with the **(3) introduction** of the World Wide Web (WWW) in 1989. Today individuals, companies, and institutions use the Internet in many ways. Businesses use the Internet to **(4) provide** access to complex databases, such as financial databases. Companies **(5) carry out** electronic commerce, including advertising, selling, buying, distributing products, and providing after-sales services. Businesses and institutions use the Internet for voice and video conferencing and other **(6) forms** of communication that **(7) enable** people to telecommute, or work from a distance. The use of electronic mail over the Internet has greatly **(8) speeded** communication between companies and between other individuals. Media and entertainment companies use the Internet to **(9) broadcast** audio and video, including live radio and television programs. They also offer online chat groups, in which people **(10) carry on** discussions using written text, and online news and weather programs. Scientists and scholars use the Internet to communicate with colleagues, to **(11) perform** research, to distribute lecture notes and course materials to students, and to publish papers and articles. Individuals use the Internet for communication, **(12) entertainment**, finding information, and to buy and sell goods and services.

Test 140

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

The iPhone is an internet-connected multimedia smartphone designed and marketed by *Apple Inc.* with a flush multi-touch screen and a minimal

hardware interface. The **(1) device / devise** does not have a physical keyboard, so a virtual keyboard is rendered on the touch screen **(2) commonly / instead**. The iPhone **(3) features / functions** as a camera phone (including text messaging and visual voicemail), a portable media player **(4) equivalent / oppose** to an iPod, and an Internet client (with email, web browsing, and local Wi-Fi connectivity).

Apple announced the iPhone on January 9, 2007. The announcement was **(5) preceded / proceeded** by rumors and speculation that **(6) circled / circulated** for several months. The iPhone was **(7) firstly / initially** introduced in the United States on June 29, 2007, and has since been introduced worldwide. *Time magazine* named it “Invention of the Year” in 2007. On July 11, 2008, the iPhone 3G was **(8) released / reproduced**. It **(9) supports / works** faster 3G data speeds and Assisted GPS.

The 9 cm liquid crystal display with **(10) scratch / stitch**-resistant glass is specifically **(11) created / done** for use with a finger, or multiple fingers for multi-touch sensing. Because the screen is a capacitive touchscreen, **(12) bare / naked** skin is required.

The SIM card is located in a **(13) slot / spot** at the top of the device. It can be **(14) ejected / rejected** with a paperclip or a tool included with the iPhone 3G. In most countries, the iPhone is usually sold with a SIM lock, which **(15) enables / prevents** the iPhone from being used on a different mobile network.

On March 17, 2009, *Apple* announced the iPhone firmware version 3.0, **(16) according / due** to be released in summer 2009.

The iPhone went on **(17) sale / sell** in the United States on June 29, 2007. *Apple* closed its stores at 2:00 pm local time to **(18) plan / prepare** for the 6:00 pm iPhone launch, while hundreds of customers lined **(19) out / up** at stores nationwide. On launch weekend, *Apple* sold 270,000 iPhones in the first thirty hours. The original iPhone was made **(20) affordable / available** in the UK, France, and Germany in November 2007, and Ireland and Austria in the spring of 2008.

Over 3 million units were sold in the first month after the 3G launch, at a “blistering sales **(21) pace / price**”. The phenomenon of popular willingness to **(22) upgrade / uphold** to the 3G so soon after purchase of an earlier model was **(23) appealed / attributed** to *Apple*’s popularity and its frequent imitators. The anomalously high **(24) cost / demand** for the first-generation iPhone was reflected in free-market prices for older models that began to rise **(25) fastly / steadily** within days of the 3G launch resetting the price baselines.

On January 21, 2009, *Apple* announced sales of 4.36 million iPhone 3Gs in the first quarter of 2009, ending December 2008, **(26) joining / totaling** 17.4 million iPhones to date.

Test 141

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

How the U.S. Postal Service Works

The Postal Service offers services and products beyond delivery. You can buy packaging, from bubble-pack envelopes to cardboard boxes. You can also buy postcards and, of course, stamps. At the USPS Web site you can calculate your postage and print it on your own printer, or call to have a package **(1) _____** up. Through the USPS affiliate CardStore®, you can create a personalized greeting card online, add a gift card from one of several national retailers and mail the card with a click of a. It even offers a reminder service so you don't have any excuse for forgetting to send cards for special **(2) _____**.

Post office boxes have been around for more than 200 years. These small rectangular boxes are usually located in an area of the post office that is **(3) _____** 24 hours a day. You can rent one for a relatively small **(4) _____** that is based on the size of the box. The boxes themselves are built into an interior wall of the post office so that the locked side is available to customers and the other side is open so that **(5) _____** can insert mail.

There are several benefits to having a P.O. box. It can be more **(6) _____**, you can often get your mail earlier in the day. Also, if you change addresses within the same city, you don't have to change your mailing address. Some small towns actually **(7) _____** residents to have post office boxes.

Money orders are a safe and **(8) _____** alternative to sending cash through the mail. You can purchase them from any post office or any mail carrier. You can purchase postal money orders for up to \$ 1,000, but customers are **(9) _____** to a daily limit of \$ 10,000. They can be cashed at any post office or deposited at banks and other financial institutions. And if they're damaged, lost or stolen, they can be **(10) _____**.

The USPS **(11) _____** domestic and international money orders, international money orders and an international money-wiring service.

The USPS is in tune with the fact that as broadband Internet (12) _____ increases, its revenue will ultimately decrease. So it is planning strategies for simplifying products and services and tailoring them to better (13) _____ customers' needs.

The new Priority Mail Flat-Rate boxes take the guesswork out of postage by creating one rate (14) _____ of weight or distance.

A service called CONFIRM uses bar codes to track mail as it (15) _____ its way through the system.

The Intelligent Mail device (IMD) is a handheld scanner that can (16) _____ current bar codes and electronic signatures.

New sensors and detectors reduce sorting errors and determine when two pieces of mail have become (17) _____ together.

New sorters have up to 302 separations — three times more than the machines they replaced.

These are just a few of the enhancements, customer strategies and operations improvements that are under (18) _____ or under development at the USPS. You'll be able to count on the USPS to (19) _____ letters and packages at (20) _____ cost for years to come. Remember, "neither snow, nor rain..." nor high-speed Internet...".

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A picked | C turned |
| B called | D given |
| 2. A cases | C occasions |
| B incidents | D chances |
| 3. A affordable | C excessive |
| B assessable | D accessible |
| 4. A change | C money |
| B fee | D recompense |
| 5. A employs | C employees |
| B employers | D employment |
| 6. A various | C guarantee |
| B secure | D guarded |

7. **A** need
B make
C permit
D require
8. **A** inexpensive
B unexpensive
C imexpensive
D disexpensive
9. **A** regarded
B respected
C restricted
D restructured
10. **A** reset
B reprinted
C refurbished
D replaced
11. **A** suggests
B proposes
C offends
D offers
12. **A** access
B assess
C excess
D excise
13. **A** meet
B answer
C reply
D expect
14. **A** regardless
B according
C due
D despite
15. **A** goes
B makes
C realizes
D fulfils
16. **A** look
B glance
C remind
D read
17. **A** exchanged
B stuck
C interfered
D messed
18. **A** pressure
B state
C way
D condition
19. **A** decease
B deliver
C decent
D defer

20. **A** reasoning
B reassured

- C** reasonable
D retrained

Mass Media

Test 142

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

applications attached available conduct
crucial delivered devices dominance employed
expanded images security transition

Radio and television broadcasting is a primary means by which information and entertainment are (1) _____ to the public in virtually every nation around the world. Broadcasting is a (2) _____ instrument of modern social and political organization. At its peak of influence in the mid-20th century, radio and television broadcasting was (3) _____ by political leaders to address entire nations. Because of radio and television's capacity to reach and influence large numbers of people and owing to the limited spectrum of frequencies (4) _____, governments have commonly regulated broadcasting wherever it has been practiced.

Television is the most widespread form of communication in the world. Though most people will never meet the leader of a country, travel to the moon, or participate in a war, they can observe these experiences through the (5) _____ on their television.

Television has a variety of (6) _____ in society, business, and science. The most common use of television is as a source of information and entertainment for viewers in their homes. (7) _____ personnel also use televisions to monitor buildings, manufacturing plants, and numerous public facilities. Public utility employees use television to monitor the condition of an underground sewer line, using a camera (8) _____ to a robot arm or remote-control vehicle. Doctors can probe the interior of a human body with a microscopic television camera without having to (9) _____ major

surgery on the patient. Educators use television to reach students throughout the world.

In the early 1980s, new technologies — such as cable television and videocassette players — began eroding the (10) _____ of broadcasting in mass communication, splitting audiences into smaller, culturally distinct segments. Previously the only means of delivering radio and television to home receivers, broadcasting is now just one of several delivery systems available to listeners and viewers.

Digital and satellite radio also greatly (11) _____ the possibilities of radio. Not only does digital radio provide superior sound quality, but it permits such additional services as multiple audio-programming channels, on-demand audio services, and interactive features, as well as targeted advertising. Wireless Internet allows users of computers and portable media (12) _____ to access the World Wide Web from all kinds of locations. Personal digital assistants (PDAs) also use radio to access e-mail and other services, including GPS information from satellites. The (13) _____ to digital television is expected to free up a large part of the radio spectrum previously used to broadcast analog television. These frequencies may be available for many more wireless uses in the future.

Test 143

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>broadsheets cater current daily emphasize entertainment home nationally range readerships</p>

Britain has one of the largest publishing industries in the world. There are ten morning daily newspapers and nine Sunday papers published (1) _____. In addition, about 1,400 regional and local newspapers and more than 6,500 periodicals are published in the United Kingdom. Britain has one of the highest newspaper (2) _____ of any developed nation: about 60 per cent of adult Britons read a national newspaper (3) _____, and more than 65 per cent buy a Sunday newspaper. Even more Britons read local or regional newspapers.

Britain is (4) _____ to some of the oldest newspapers in the world. The *Observer* and the *Times* have both been published since the late 18th century.

In the past newspaper publishing was concentrated in Fleet Street in London, but the national papers have moved out of Fleet Street. British newspapers (5) _____ from “quality” papers that focus on the news to “popular” papers that (6) _____ entertainment. Quality newspapers, such as the *Financial Times* and the *Guardian*, are also called (7) _____ because they are printed on larger sheets of paper. They provide news on (8) _____ events and matters of public interest. Popular papers, called tabloids, often (9) _____ to gossip and publish lavishly illustrated stories. These include the *Sun* and the *Daily Star*. Other papers, such as the *Daily Mail* and *Express*, offer a middle ground between news and (10) _____ stories.

Test 144

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

accountable additional authorized comprehensive established keeps leisure provide rivalry
--

British Media

Historically, broadcasting in Britain has been treated as a public service (1) **responsible** to the people through Parliament. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), (2) **set up** in 1922, is a large public television and radio service that is primarily supported by license fees paid annually by each household. In 1955, Independent Television (ITV) stations were permitted and began to present some (3) **competition** to the BBC. The government licenses and regulates broadcasting through the Independent Television Commission (ITC) and the Radio Authority. There are numerous satellite and cable companies, as well as independent radio stations.

Television viewing is Britain’s most popular (4) **pastime**. The average Briton spends more than three and a half hours per day watching television, including videotapes. Practically every home has a radio, and about 70 per cent of the population listens to radio on a daily basis.

BBC 1 and BBC 2 are (5) **complementary** national television networks—one provides a range of programs meant to have a wide-ranging appeal, while the other broadcasts more innovative shows geared toward

specific groups. The BBC **(6) carries** no advertising and regularly transmits educational broadcasts. The proceedings of Parliament are freely broadcast on both radio and television. Britain also has three ITV channels that are **(7) licensed out** to private television companies in 14 designated television regions. These private companies **(8) support** themselves with advertising and sponsors, but are regulated by the ITC.

The BBC has five radio networks that broadcast throughout Britain. There are also three independent national radio services (classical music, rock music, and talk radio), and about 200 independent local radio services. BBC World Service Radio broadcasts around the world in English and 45 other languages, carrying **(9) extensive** programs and high-quality news broadcasts.

Test 145

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

From the early 1920s through the early 1980s, broadcasting was the only effective means of delivering television and radio programming to the general **(1) audience / public**. However, functions once **(2) exclusive / inclusive** to broadcasting are now **(3) distinguished / shared** in industrially advanced societies by two other means of mass communication: (1) cable television and radio systems, such as commercial cable services, pay-per-view **(4) canals / channels**, and modem-accessible databases, which transmit sounds and images to paid **(5) subordinates / subscribers**; and (2) self-programmable systems, such as the videocassette recorder (VCR), digital video disc (DVD), video game, and digital recording technology, which allow the user more **(6) control / power** over content and scheduling. **(7) Although / Despite** these innovations, in the first years of the 21st century broadcasting remained the **(8) single / singular** most important component of mass communication, even in countries where the newer systems are available and growing.

It is estimated that about 1.8 billion radios and 800 million television sets are in **(9) usage / use** worldwide, with more than half concentrated in North America, the European Union countries, and Japan. In developing societies such as China, India, Brazil, and Egypt, **(10) merely / nearly** all citizens own or have **(11) access / assess** to a radio; television, on the other

hand, **(12) remains / restrains** the privilege of a smaller but expanding class of people.

Test 146

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

The Newspaper Industry

The newspaper industry today continues the **(1) politics / trends** of consolidation and concentration of ownership first established in the 19th century. But a late-20th-century phenomenon, the Internet, promises to revolutionize the newspaper industry worldwide.

The number of newspapers in **(2) circulation / common** continues the steady **(3) decline / default** that began at the turn of 20th century. Most U.S. and Canadian cities today have only one newspaper publisher. Many people believe that the **(4) failure / lack** of competition compromises the integrity of news **(5) agency / coverage** in those cities. Without immediate competitive threats to **(6) admit / keep** them under control, papers may be less likely to present alternate views of public issues or may present the **(7) points / views** of the publisher or owner not as opinion, but as fact. In some areas, **(8) competition / lack** for advertising with radio, television, and magazines may encourage newspapers to present all points of view.

The rapid and widespread expansion of the Internet has **(9) enabled / made** millions of people to read a variety of daily newspapers online, usually free of **(10) charge / money**. This trend, along with the rise of 24-hour cable television news networks, has **(11) caused / made** subscription and circulation rates to decrease. The percentage of Americans getting news from the Internet at **(12) last / least** once a week more than tripled between 1996 and 1998 — from 11 million readers to 36 million readers.

Today almost all of the world's **(13) major / mayor** newspapers have online versions. Most medium- to large-sized daily newspapers in the United States and Canada are also published on the Internet. These developments have **(14) called / led** some media experts to predict that the printed newspaper will give **(15) blood / way** to fully electronic information services in the early decades of the 21st century. But whatever its medium — electronic or print — the newspaper will likely remain an important **(16) feature / line** in modern society.

Test 147

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Newspapers

The newspaper is a publication usually (1) _____ on a daily or weekly basis, the main function of which is to report news. Many newspapers also provide readers (2) _____ special information, such as weather reports, television schedules, and listings of stock prices. They provide commentary on politics, economics, and arts and culture, and sometimes include entertainment features, such as comics and crossword puzzles. In nearly all cases and in varying degrees, newspapers (3) _____ on commercial advertising for their income.

Newspaper publishers estimate that nearly six out of ten adults in the United States and Canada read a newspaper every day, and seven out of ten read a paper each weekend. By the time they see a newspaper, most people have already learned about (4) _____ news on television or radio. Readers (5) _____ on newspapers to provide detailed background information and analysis, which television and radio newscasts rarely (6) _____. Newspapers not only inform readers that an event happened but also help readers understand what (7) _____ up to the event and how it will (8) _____ the world around them.

The (9) _____ of a large newspaper works under the constant (10) _____ of deadlines to bring news to readers as quickly as human energy and technological (11) _____ permit. Reporters, photographers, artists, and editors compile articles and graphics—sometimes in just a few hours. Page designers assemble articles, photos, illustrations, advertisements, and (12) _____ headlines into page layouts, then rush their work to the printer. Printing technicians may work (13) _____ the night operating printing presses that can make more than 60,000 copies per hour.

Predecessors to modern papers first appeared in Venice, Italy, in the middle of the 14th century. Newspapers as known today, (14) _____ with advertising and a mixture of political, economic, and social news and commentary, (15) _____ in Britain in the mid-18th century.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A appeared | C issued |
| B done | D accomplished |

2. A with
B on
C by
D at
3. A support
B stay
C depend
D publish
4. A sudden
B unexpected
C abrupt
D breaking
5. A hope
B rely
C get
D evaluate
6. A offer
B suggest
C propose
D mean
7. A gave
B took
C led
D made
8. A bring
B affect
C worry
D effect
9. A personal
B staff
C editorial
D members
10. A fear
B load
C weight
D pressure
11. A devises
B inventions
C plants
D devices
12. A biting
B eye-glazing
C eye-catching
D beating
13. A through
B at
C whole
D for
14. A full
B filled
C written
D fixed

15. A emerged
B accustomed

- C supplied
D found

Test 148

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Editing

No matter what kind of book is being produced, the editorial process is basically the (1) _____. The production process has become increasingly sophisticated over the years, as publishers have taken (2) _____ of technological innovations.

In the case of general trade books, a publishing house will plan to issue a yearly list of titles (3) _____ in number from fewer than ten in the smallest firms to several hundred in the largest. A large number of books originate within the house, as editors (4) _____ ideas and find authors to write the books. Authors receive (5) _____ at percentage rates varying with the number of books sold — the more copies sold, the higher the percentage of profit the author usually receives.

After the manuscript is accepted for publication and received, an editor takes (6) _____ of the project. Editors usually work with several books at once, and in many publishing houses they are (7) _____ for every stage of book production. Editing (8) _____ vary considerably. Editors may work with authors by suggesting changes in a manuscript, or they may do line-by-line editing, (9) _____ over the changes with the authors later.

The book also (10) _____ a specialized editorial pass called copy editing. Copy editors correct grammar and spelling and also consult authors on possible (11) _____ of fact or meaning, specific constructions, or other internal difficulties.

The next (12) _____ in production is design, which may be done within the firm or by freelance designers. The designer plans the book's format—page size, number of lines on a page, size and style of type, (13) _____ of pictures, and similar (14) _____. Many talented designers have worked in the publishing business, and some houses are (15) _____ for superior design work.

1. A similar
B like

- C same
D identical

2. **A** use
B advantage
C benefit
D gain
3. **A** differ
B ranking
C variable
D ranging
4. **A** work
B aim
C generate
D point
5. **A** fees
B checks
C per cents
D recommendations
6. **A** cover
B down
C charge
D effect
7. **A** acquainted
B after
C beneficial
D responsible
8. **A** approaches
B applies
C directions
D applications
9. **A** taking
B going
C giving
D joining
10. **A** undermines
B subjects
C passes
D undergoes
11. **A** events
B dates
C errors
D data
12. **A** circulation
B step
C base
D peculiarity
13. **A** appointment
B arrangement
C accordance
D attribution
14. **A** themes
B likes
C matters
D points

15. A notified
B noticed

- C noted
D familiar

Test 149

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Paul Julius Reuter

Paul Julius Reuter is the German-born founder of one of the first news agencies, which still (1) _____ his name. Of Jewish parentage, he became a Christian in 1844 and (2) _____ the name of Reuter.

As a clerk in his uncle's bank, Reuter made the (3) _____ of the eminent mathematician and physicist Carl Friedrich Gauss, who was at that time experimenting with the electric telegraph that was to become important in news distribution.

In the early 1840s he joined a small publishing concern in Berlin. After publishing a number of political pamphlets that (4) _____ the hostility of the authorities, he (5) _____ for Paris in 1848, a year of revolution throughout Europe. He began translating extracts from articles and commercial news and sending them to papers in Germany. In 1850 he set (6) _____ a carrier-pigeon service between Aachen and Brussels, the (7) _____ points of the German and the French-Belgian telegraph lines.

Moving to England in 1851, Reuter opened a telegraph office near the London stock exchange. At first his business was (8) _____ mostly to commercial telegrams, but, with daily newspapers flourishing, he (9) _____ several publishers to subscribe to his service. His first (10) _____ success came in 1859 when he transmitted to London the text of a speech by Napoleon III forecasting the Austro-French war in Italy.

The spread of undersea cables helped Reuter (11) _____ his service to other continents. After several years of (12) _____, Reuter and two other services, Havas of France and Wolff of Germany, agreed on a geographic division of territory, leaving Havas and Wolff their (13) _____ countries, parts of Europe, and South America. The three agencies (14) _____ a virtual monopoly on world press services for many years.

Reuter was created a baron by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1871 and later was given the privileges of this (15) _____ in England. He (16) _____ as managing director of Reuters in 1878.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A carries
B wears | C applies
D bears |
| 2. A adapted
B adopted | C choose
D gained |
| 3. A introduction
B acquaintance | C familiar
D known |
| 4. A aroused
B rose | C raised
D increased |
| 5. A went
B came | C passed
D left |
| 6. A on
B up | C out
D in |
| 7. A ternate
B tenant | C terminal
D terminate |
| 8. A confined
B confirmed | C bordered
D applied |
| 9. A got
B made | C suggested
D proposed |
| 10. A spectacted
B spectator | C spectacular
D specular |
| 11. A replace
B retreat | C extend
D expel |
| 12. A circulation
B competition | C completion
D consolidation |
| 13. A respective
B respected | C respectful
D resentful |

14. A attributed
B considered
C appointed
D held
15. A place
B range
C rank
D rage
16. A reported
B revealed
C retired
D retreated

Test 150

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Competition

For already 20 years there have been a lot of discussions about the future of the computer and TV. Both media appear to be conflicting with each other. Today it is pretty obvious — TV has lost. The computer will (1) _____ over.

Three key things finally determined the contest in (2) _____ of the computer. The first one is that the Internet user has got control over the content, not receiving it passively like on TV; the second is a communicational (3) _____ of the Internet which has become like a bomb for teenagers; the third one is technological progress and broadband availability.

If we compare TV and the computer we immediately see that the main difference is the way the two media approach their audiences — TV (4) _____ upon its user as a receiver while the Internet gives equal opportunities to the users to look (5) _____ the content.

The key idea of TV is centralized broadcasting: sending a signal to everyone at the same time with the same content. As a result, this model gives the owners good control over the content of the broadcast. And sometimes this (6) _____ in the attempts to impact the content — either cutting some stuff or presenting information using various filters. Moreover, TV is business which supposes (7) _____ for ratings and advertising contracts and thus, the content is being affected again.

The computer connected to the Internet represents a decentralized and endless informational resource. This is the resource that the user has

control over - not just given the news to someone else prepared in (8) _____ but getting an opportunity to find and read the information he is (9) _____ in. There are always links to other resources in the Internet so that you can continue investigating different sources and opinions until you are really (10) _____.

Moreover, the Internet offers a choice to search information not just within your country borders — there are no borders — the world has become just one click away from you! Go and explore! The only (11) _____ which may exist is your language knowledge!

Most of the TV channels have already got the trend and created their mirrors in the Internet. They do not want to (12) _____ those computer users who are not on TV any more.

However, what finally (13) _____ the victory of computers was their communicational application. This is a totally new opportunity available for computer users with the Internet connection — the opportunity to communicate with each other. This is also the key argument for the computer vs TV which immediately shows that the existing (14) _____ cannot just be closed.

People love to communicate with each other. Now there is a fantastic opportunity to meet friends in their chats, social networks, multiplayer games, various messaging applications, etc. All what you need is just the Internet connection. You can have friends all over the world!

Technological progress (15) _____ to the Internet makes possible today a lot of things which seemed to be unrealistic just 10 years ago. One of the key conditions for that is broadband connection. With broadband you can get shows and movies on the Internet with a very good quality.

The Internet offers an opportunity to each and everyone to experiment with new ideas which (16) _____ future needs of the world of communication. It immediately (17) _____ to great ideas and this is exactly why the Internet has won.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A make | C put |
| B take | D caught |
| 2. A support | C benefit |
| B advantage | D favour |
| 3. A appliance | C variety |
| B application | D range |

4. **A** gets
B brings
C runs
D looks
5. **A** up
B forward
C for
D in
6. **A** results
B deals
C leads
D effects
7. **A** development
B reason
C fight
D responsibility
8. **A** approach
B ahead
C behalf
D advance
9. **A** joined
B interested
C fixed
D given
10. **A** found
B met
C satisfied
D brought
11. **A** lack
B limitation
C error
D border
12. **A** search
B forget
C loose
D lose
13. **A** appointed
B arranged
C determined
D attributed
14. **A** gap
B break
C matter
D point
15. **A** according
B noticed
C noted
D related
16. **A** observe
B reflect
C remind
D appoint

17. **A** answers
B informs

- C** explains
D reacts

Discoveries and Inventions

Test 151

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

carry constellation dim discovered distant
existence force initiated orbit search visible

Discovery of Pluto

Pluto was the third planet to be (1) _____, as opposed to the six planets that had been (2) _____ in the sky to the naked eye since ancient times. Its (3) _____ had been postulated on the basis of apparent perturbations of the motions of Uranus and Neptune, which suggested that a more (4) _____ planet was gravitationally disturbing the two then outermost planets. It is now known that these perturbations were spurious; Pluto's small mass could not have produced a gravitational (5) _____ strong enough to be the source of the peculiar motions. Thus, the discovery was a remarkable coincidence attributable to careful observations rather than to accurate calculations.

The (6) _____ for the expected ninth planet was supported most actively at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff in the early 20th century. It was (7) _____ by the founder of the observatory, Percival Lowell, an American astronomer who had achieved notoriety through his highly publicized claims of canal sightings on Mars.

After two unsuccessful attempts to find the planet prior to Lowell's death in 1916, an astronomical camera with a 13-inch objective was built specifically for this purpose in 1929, and a young amateur astronomer, Clyde Tombaugh, was hired to (8) _____ out the planetary search. Less than one year after he began his work, on February 18, 1930, Tombaugh found

Pluto in the (9) _____ Gemini. The new planet appeared as a (10) _____ “star” that slowly changed its position against the fixed background stars as it pursued its 248-year (11) _____ around the Sun.

Test 152

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>application cost discovered employed evidence gun invention knowledge mentioned originated rapidly scholar widely</p>
--

It may never be known with certainty who invented the first explosive, black powder. The consensus is that it (1) _____ in China in the 10th century, but that its use there was almost exclusively in fireworks and signals. It is possible that the Chinese also used black powder in bombs for military purposes and there is written record that, in mid-13th century, they put it in bamboo tubes to propel stone projectiles.

There is, however, some (2) _____ that the Arabs invented black powder. By about 1300 they had developed the first real (3) _____, a bamboo tube reinforced with iron, which used a charge of black powder to fire an arrow.

A strong case can also be made that black powder was (4) _____ by the English medieval (5) _____ Roger Bacon, who wrote explicit instructions for its preparation in 1242, in the strange form of a Latin anagram, difficult to decipher. But Bacon read Arabic, and it is possible that he got his (6) _____ from Arabic sources.

Some scholars attribute the (7) _____ of firearms to an early 14th-century German monk named Berthold Schwarz. In any case they are frequently (8) _____ in 14th-century manuscripts from many countries, and there is a record of the shipment of guns and powder from Ghent to England in 1314.

Not until the 17th century was black powder used for peaceful purposes. There is a doubtful claim that it was used in mining operations in Germany in 1613, and fairly authentic evidence that it was (9) _____ in the mines of Schemnitz, Hungary in 1627. For various reasons, such as high (10) _____, lack of suitable boring implements, and fear of roof collapse,

the use of black powder in mining did not spread (11) _____, though it was (12) _____ accepted by 1700. The first (13) _____ in civil engineering was in the Malpas Tunnel of the Canal du Midi in France in 1679.

Test 153

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>change counterfeit currently dropped inserted match passes rejected supply value</p>

Vending Machine

Vending machines dispense food, drinks, chewing gum, toiletries, or some other type of merchandise when money is (1) _____. Modern vending machines can accept coins and paper money, and some accept prepaid tokens. Some simple vending machines require that the exact amount of money for a particular item be inserted, but an increasing number of vending machines can make (2) _____.

The earliest vending machine was invented in the 1st century AD. A coin (3) _____ into this early vending machine struck a lever, causing a valve to open, which would allow a certain amount of holy water to flow out of the machine. During the 18th century, simple vending machines were used in England and the American colonies to dispense snuff and tobacco. The first chewing gum dispensers were placed on New York City train platforms in 1888. By 1945, vending machines dispensing a variety of merchandise could be found throughout the United States. (4) _____, vending machines can be found not only in the United States, but throughout Europe and Japan as well. In the United States, vending machines mainly (5) _____ food and are found in hotels, transportation terminals, and institutions. In Europe and Japan, where they are used to supplement the services of retail stores after regular business hours, they carry more varied merchandise.

An important component of vending machines is the mechanism that accepts and determines the (6) _____ of inserted money. When coins or tokens are inserted a series of tests determines the dimensions, weight, electric properties, and magnetic properties of the money; a coin or token

that fails any test is (7) _____. If the coin or token is accepted, its value is determined from the data acquired through the tests. Paper money is also carefully tested to ensure that it is not (8) _____. One type of mechanism used to check paper money uses a magnetic-sensing device to scan the length of the paper money. Ink used to print dollar bills has a small amount of metal in it; as the bill (9) _____ across the magnetic-sensing device, the device records the magnetic signature of the bill, and a computer compares the scanned pattern with the pattern of real paper money. If the patterns (10) _____, the bill is accepted.

Test 154

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>bottom channel connects construction consists extends ores unable waterway width traffic</p>
--

The Suez Canal is a sea-level (1) _____ running north to south across the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt and separating the African continent from Asia. The Suez Canal (2) _____ the Mediterranean and Red seas and allows ships to sail directly between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, rather than rounding Africa via the Cape of Good Hope. The canal (3) _____ 100 miles from Port Said on the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Suez in the south. To the west of the canal is the low-lying delta of the Nile River, and to the east is the higher, rugged, and arid Sinai Peninsula.

The Suez Canal was built by the French-owned Suez Canal Company under the leadership of Ferdinand de Lesseps and was completed in 1869 after 11 years' (4) _____. Its ownership remained largely in French and British hands for the next 80 years. In 1956, however, the Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the canal, which was closed twice by the Arab-Israeli Wars.

The Suez Canal originally consisted of a (5) _____ barely 26 feet deep, 72 feet wide at the (6) _____, and 190 feet wide at the surface. After successive widening and deepening, the canal had a minimum (7) _____ of 179 feet and an uninterrupted depth of almost 40 feet at low tide by

1963. The canal is one of the world's most heavily used shipping ways, with an average of 55 ships using it daily in the late 20th century. Its most important **(8)** _____ is the tankers carrying petroleum northward from the oilfields of the Persian Gulf to western and central Europe. Coal, **(9)** _____ and metals, and other bulk commodities are also transported northward, while the main southbound traffic **(10)** _____ of cement, fertilizers, fabricated metals, and cereal grains, as well as empty tankers returning to the Persian Gulf. The largest oil tankers (supertankers) are **(11)** _____ to use the canal when fully laden and must round the Cape of Good Hope instead.

Test 155

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

<p>advances alike altered bringing distinct enabled fact fundamentally important influence lasting main precise unbelievable</p>
--

Landmark Inventions of the Millennium

The last 1,000 years have produced an **(1) incredible** number and variety of scientific and technological **(2) breakthroughs** — but which of these were the most important? Narrowing a list of the thousands of inventions made since the year 1000 to the ten greatest requires some **(3) exact** criteria. The qualifying inventions either provided **(4) radically** new ways to do an important job, or they made possible tasks that were previously unimagined. Their **(5) impact** was felt, if not right away then eventually, by a large portion of humanity. These developments have **(6) made possible** significant new technological innovations and scientific discoveries. And finally, they have had a(n) **(7) enduring** effect on the world.

The inventions that meet these criteria, in chronological order, are the compass, the mechanical clock, the glass lens, the printing press, the steam engine, the telegraph, electric power, wireless communications, antibiotics, and the transistor.

Missing from this list are many extremely **(8) significant** technological advances, including the airplane, telephone, automobile, and computer. In

many cases these inventions were omitted because they are based on earlier developments or breakthroughs.

In considering the ten most significant inventions of the past 1,000 years, a subtle distinction must be made: The difference between “invention” and “discovery” is not as **(9) clear** as one might think. A discovery can be as simple as the observation of a previously unnoticed **(10) phenomenon**, while an invention is a human-devised machine, tool, or apparatus that did not previously exist. For example, ancient people discovered that drops of water and certain gemstones distorted light in a predictable way. However, it was not until medieval times that others tried to reproduce this effect by applying new glass-shaping technology to the formation of lenses — the **(11) basic** elements of spectacles, microscopes, telescopes, and cameras. **(12) Similarly**, people knew about and studied electricity as a force of nature for thousands of years, but it was the technological leap of mass-producing electricity and **(13) delivering** it to homes and factories in the early 20th century that **(14) transformed** the world.

Test 156

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

<p>begun discouraging erase established greenhouse items made originates principally production removed results strict sufficient supplement use</p>
--

Rubber

In 1731, the French government sent the mathematical geographer Charles Marie de La Condamine to South America on a geographical expedition. In 1736 he sent back to France several rolls of crude rubber, together with a description of the products **(1) fabricated** from it by the people of the Amazon Valley. General scientific interest in the substance and its properties was revived. In 1770, the British chemist Joseph Priestley discovered that rubber can be used to **(2) wipe away** pencil marks by rubbing, the property from which the name of the substance **(3) is derived**. In 1791 the first commercial **(4) application** of rubber was **(5) initiated** when an English manufacturer, Samuel Peal, patented a method of waterproof-

ing cloth by treating it with a solution of rubber. The British inventor and chemist Charles Macintosh, in 1823, **(6) set up** a plant in Glasgow for the **(7) manufacture** of waterproof cloth and the rainproof garments that have since borne his name.

The wild rubber trees of the South American jungles continued to be the main source of crude rubber for most of the 19th century. In 1876, the British explorer Sir Henry Wickham collected about 70,000 seeds, and, despite a **(8) rigid** embargo, smuggled them out of Brazil. The seeds were successfully grown in the **(9) hothouses** of the Royal Botanical Gardens in London, and were used to establish plantations first in Ceylon and then in other tropical regions of the eastern hemisphere. Similar plantations have since been established **(10) largely** within a narrow belt extending about 1,100 km on both sides of the equator.

In the United States, rubberized goods had become popular by the 1830s, and rubber bottles and shoes made by the Native South Americans were imported in **(11) substantial** quantities. Other rubber **(12) articles** were imported from England, and in 1832, at Massachusetts, John Haskins and Edward Chaffee organized the first rubber-goods factory in the United States. However, the resulting products, like the imported articles, became fragile in cold weather, and sticky and smelling bad in summer. In 1834 the German chemist Friedrich Ludersdorf and the American chemist Nathaniel Hayward discovered that the **(13) addition** of sulphur to gum rubber lessened or **(14) eliminated** the stickiness of finished rubber goods. In 1839 the American inventor Charles Goodyear, using the **(15) findings** of the two chemists, discovered that cooking rubber with sulphur removed the gum's **(16) unfavourable** properties, in a process called *vulcanization*. Vulcanized rubber has increased strength and elasticity and greater resistance to changes in temperature than unvulcanized rubber.

Test 157

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

alternative appreciated ascribe during familiar famous held looks like other providers quantity slightly techniques

Porcelain

People **(1) attribute** such inventions as paper, printing, gunpowder, porcelain, silk, and the compass to China. It is from there they spread to other parts of the world.

In China porcelain was first made in a primitive form. The kind most **(2) well-known** in the West was not manufactured until 1279–1368. In medieval times isolated specimens of Chinese porcelain found their way to Europe, where they were much **(3) prized**, principally because of their translucency. European potters made numerous attempts to imitate them, and, since at that time there was no exact knowledge about porcelain, experiments were **(4) conducted** strictly by analogy. The only manufactured translucent substance then known was glass, and it was perhaps inevitable that glass with tin oxide should have been used as a **(5) substitute** for porcelain. The nature of glass, however, made it impossible to shape it by any of the **(6) methods** used by the potter, and a mixture of clay and ground glass was eventually tried. Porcelain made in this way **(7) resembles** that of the Chinese only **(8) superficially** and is always called soft, or artificial, porcelain.

No **(9) further** attempts of any kind appear to have been made until the mid-17th century, when Paris importers of Dutch pottery were granted a monopoly of porcelain manufacture in France. It is not known whether they succeeded in making it or not, but, certainly by the end of the 17th century, porcelain was being made in **(10) great amount**, this time by a factory at Saint-Cloud, near Paris.

The secret of true, or hard, porcelain similar to that of China was not discovered until about 1707. **(11) In the course of** experiments in England during the 18th century, a type of soft porcelain was made in which bone ash was added to the ground glass. Josiah Spode the Second later added this bone ash to the true, hard porcelain formula, and the resulting body, known as bone china, has since become the standard English porcelain.

Many English counties and cities are well-known producers and **(12) suppliers** of porcelain. Derby since the 18th century has been famous for the manufacture of porcelain. Staffordshire includes the Potteries District, the area around Stoke-on-Trent that has been **(13) recognized** for the manufacture of porcelain, especially its lead-glazed earthenware figures — known as the Staffordshire figures — since the 18th century. Worcester, in western England, is also noted for the manufacture of fine porcelain.

Test 158

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Shoes

Shoes are stiff-soled, protective footwear that encloses the whole **(1) leg / foot**. Other forms of footwear include one-piece moccasins, soft slippers, backless mules, open sandals, and boots, which extend up the **(2) leg / foot**. For most of human history, fine footwear has been a(n) **(3) costly / expensively** luxury worn by the upper classes as a sign of status. In the earliest times people went **(4) barelegged / barefoot**, a custom that continued for centuries, especially in warm regions and indoors. Today Muslims still **(5) take off / put on** their shoes on entering a mosque to indicate respect.

The first foot coverings were probably animal **(6) skins / leather**, which peoples of the Stone Age in northern Europe and Asia **(7) tied / tried** around their ankles in cold weather. Such footwear was the likely **(8) descendant / ancestor** of Bronze Age European and Native North American skin moccasins and the leather and felt boots later worn by the Persians and Mongolians. Related forms of foot coverings include leather slippers, which **(9) originated / devised** in the Middle East and are still worn there, and the traditional fabric shoes of China, where leather was **(10) scarce / abundant**. The other basic type of footwear is the sandal, which is **(11) correct / appropriate** to warm countries. Carved wooden shoes, such as European peasant sabots, and wooden clogs, and those **(12) dressed / worn** in Japan, give **(13) aid / protection** from wet or **(14) muddy / rainy** ground.

Test 159

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

History of Printing

By the end of the 2nd century AD, the Chinese apparently had discovered printing; certainly they then had at their **(1) disposal / hands** the three elements necessary for printing: paper, the techniques for the manufacture of which they had known for several decades; ink, whose basic formula they

had known for 25 centuries; and surfaces **(2) bearing / carrying** texts carved in relief. Some of the texts were classics of Buddhist thought **(3) ascribed / inscribed** on marble pillars, to which pilgrims applied sheets of damp paper, covering the surface with ink so that the parts that stood out in relief showed **(4) up / in**; some were religious seals used to transfer pictures and texts of prayers to paper. It was probably this use of seals that **(5) led / resulted** in the 4th or 5th century to the development of ink of a good consistency for printing.

A substitute for these two kinds of surfaces, the marble pillars and the seals, that was more practical, appeared perhaps by the 6th century in the wood block. First, the text was written **(6) by / in** ink on a sheet of fine paper; then the written side of the sheet was applied to the smooth surface of a block of wood, coated with a rice paste that **(7) removed / retained** the ink of the text; third, an engraver cut away the uninked areas so that the text stood **(8) away / out** in relief and in reverse.

To **(9) make / do** a print, the wood block was inked with a paintbrush, with a sheet of paper **(10) spread / lay** on it, and the back of the sheet rubbed with a brush. Only **(11) first / one** side of the sheet could be printed.

Test 160

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

The Compass

The **(1) investigations / explorations** that led to the European arrival in the Americas required that mariners know which way they were going. On clear days and nights, the position of the Sun and stars (especially the North Star) **(2) yielded / obtained** this information. However, long voyages **(3) inevitably / rarely** included sustained periods of cloud cover, and this threw navigators **(4) of / off** course. The invention of the compass made possible the exploration of distant, uncharted lands.

The origin of the compass is cloaked in **(5) dusk / obscurity**. Ancient peoples knew about the peculiar **(6) lines / properties** of lodestone (magnetite) — that a sliver of this material, hung from a thread, will point in the **(7) direction / way** of the North Star. The idea of mounting a needle-like piece of the stone in a case that has directions marked on it seems to have

been a European invention of the 13th century, although it is possible that Arab traders brought the idea from China. In any **(8) circumstances / case**, by the end of the 14th century the compass was widely used.

Of the many technologies that aided navigation over the millennium, the compass is most **(9) fundamental / principle**. Using its seemingly magical sense of direction, sailors grew **(10) bald / bold**, striking out on longer and longer voyages of discovery. With this tool in **(11) hand / arm**, European explorers journeyed for the first time to the Americas —perhaps the single most transforming **(12) event / chance** of civilization of the past 1,000 years.

Test 161

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

History of Photography

George Eastman, a Rochester bank clerk, became **(1) interested / keen** in photography in the late 1870s. He spent three years developing a dry-plate process for photography, an enormous **(2) enlargement / improvement** over the messy, difficult wet-plate method used at the time. After obtaining patents for the process and for a machine to **(3) produce / use** large numbers of the plates, he formed the Eastman Dry Plate Company in 1881. Three years later, Eastman **(4) introduced / intruded** a new film system using paper coated with gelatine and wound on a roll. With roll holders **(5) adopted / adaptable** to most existing plate cameras, the system was an immediate success. In 1884, the company **(6) changed / exchanged** its name to Eastman Dry Plate and Film Company.

In 1888, the company launched the first easily portable camera, **(7) priced / worth** at \$25 and holding enough rolled film for 100 exposures. To **(8) develop / design** the film, owners sent the entire camera to Rochester, where the film was processed and new film inserted in the camera. Eastman called it the Kodak camera, **(9) designing / inventing** the name by trying combinations of letters starting and ending with *K*, which he considered “a strong, incisive sort of letter”. The company advertised the camera with the slogan “You **(10) push / pull** the button, we do the **(11) others / rest**.” With its small size and **(12) ease / easy** of use, the Kodak camera intro-

duced a revolution in photography, helping to open the hobby to masses of **(13) amateur / professional** photographers.

Test 162

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

It Is a Different World

What a difference 1,000 years have **(1) made / done!** In 1000 AD, the world was a very **(2) various / different** place. Most people spent their entire lives **(3) within / from** a few miles of their birthplace. Communication was limited to a small circle of villagers and the occasional passers-by. Disease struck with terrible regularity against a population that had **(4) merely / almost** no defences. With the exception of a few priests and other elites, people were basically **(5) illiterate / impolite**, and there was very little to read anyway. People in 1000 measured time by the sun and the moon. Scientific observation was **(6) banned / restricted** to what could be seen with the naked eye.

Today, thanks to a millennium of scientific discovery and innovation, people's **(7) lives / lifes** have been transformed. They can **(8) pick / take up** the phone and talk to a friend or relative in a foreign country in seconds. Motorized transportation, from cars to jets, allows people to travel long distances in short time periods. Electricity runs a vast array of laboursaving and entertainment **(9) devises / devices**. Newspapers and books are **(10) in-expensive / unexpensive** and readily available. Life **(11) expectancy / length** has greatly increased as medical science tracks down the causes and cures of more and more diseases. The computer is a powerful **(12) aim / tool** for working, creating, and communicating.

Test 163

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The Panama Canal

The Panama Canal is a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through the narrow Isthmus of Panama in Central America. Its

(1) _____ from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific is about 51 miles. It is one of the two most strategic (2) _____ waterways in the world, the other being the Suez Canal; ships sailing between the east and west coasts of the United States, for example, can shorten their voyage (3) _____ about 8,000 nautical miles by using the Panama Canal (4) _____ rounding Cape Horn.

Although it (5) _____ one of the great engineering feats of the world, construction of the Panama Canal presented problems from the beginning. In 1879, a French company was formed and it began work in 1881 on cutting a sea-level channel through the isthmus. Poor planning, disease, and (6) _____ of fraud led to the collapse of the enterprise in 1889. In 1903, the Treaty between Panama and the United States (7) _____ the United States canal-building rights and the sole right to operate and control the Canal Zone. The French company sold its holdings to the United States in 1904. Construction under U.S. (8) _____ began in 1904, and the Panama Canal opened to (9) _____ on August 15, 1914. Following numerous disputes between the United States and Panama over the sovereignty of the waterway, the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 established that the Republic of Panama would (10) _____ complete control of the canal in the year 2000. Except for small craft, no vessel can pass through the locks of the Panama Canal under its own (11) _____. Vessels are taken in tow by electric towing locomotives. With waiting time, ships require about 15 to 20 hours (12) _____ passage. Crude oil and petroleum products, grains, and coal and coke are among the (13) _____ commodity groups transported through the canal.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A depth | C length |
| B breadth | D width |
| 2. A genuine | C natural |
| B alternative | D artificial |
| 3. A for | C with |
| B at | D by |
| 4. A though | C in spite of |
| B instead of | D despite |

5. A stays
B leaves
C remains
D stands
6. A blames
B accusations
C responsibility
D charges
7. A accepted
B granted
C permitted
D agreed
8. A supervision
B supply
C provision
D command
9. A pass
B traffic
C go
D passage
10. A rule
B give
C grant
D take
11. A force
B strength
C intensity
D power
12. A to overcome
B to cross
C to negotiate
D to reach
13. A principal
B principle
C senior
D costly

Test 164

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Chair

Of all furniture forms, the chair may be the most interesting. While most other forms (except the bed) are (1) _____ to support objects, the chair supports man.

The social history of the chair is as interesting as its history as an art and craft. The chair is not (2) _____ a physical support and an aesthetic

object; it is also an indicator of human worthiness. One is (3) _____ a chair; one does not just sit down anywhere at all without being asked to do so. Chair forms may also involve an indication of (4) _____. At the old royal courts there were social (5) _____ between sitting on a chair with arms, on a chair with a back but no arms, and having to make do with a stool. In the 20th century, the director's or manager's chair has been an indicator of (6) _____ dignity, and even in democratic parliaments the speaker sits on a (7) _____ level.

As a furniture form, the chair encompasses a wealth of variations. There are chairs designed to match man's age and physical (8) _____ (the high chair, the wheelchair) and for his (9) _____ in society (the executive chair, the throne). In the olden days there were chairs to be born in (birth chairs); in the 20th century, there have been chairs to die in (the electric chair). There are chairs with one, two, three, and four legs, chairs with or without arms, and chairs with or without backs. There are chairs that can be (10) _____ up, chairs on wheels, and chairs on runners.

Modern living has developed special chairs for automobiles and aircraft. All of these chair forms have evolved to conform to changing human needs. Because of its close association with man, the chair appears to its full (11) _____ only when in use. Whereas it makes no (12) _____ to one's appreciation of a cupboard or a chest of drawers whether there is anything inside or not, a chair is best seen and evaluated with a person sitting on it, (13) _____ chair and sitter complement one another. Thus the various parts of a chair have been given names (14) _____ to the parts of the human body: arms, legs, feet, back, and seat.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A provided | C supplied |
| B intended | D intensified |
| 2. A nearly | C surely |
| B hardly | D merely |
| 3. A offered | C proposed |
| B suggested | D proclaimed |
| 4. A range | C rang |
| B rage | D rank |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 5. A relations
B contacts | C distinctions
D conditions |
| 6. A elderly
B older | C senior
D sinister |
| 7. A raised
B risen | C arisen
D aroused |
| 8. A position
B activity | C connection
D condition |
| 9. A relation
B condition | C position
D adaptation |
| 10. A cleared
B folded | C taken
D given |
| 11. A advantage
B accessibility | C account
D admission |
| 12. A decision
B reputation | C difference
D plans |
| 13. A so
B thus | C for
D therefore |
| 14. A depending
B in accordance | C concerning
D corresponding |

Test 165

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Invention

Invention (device or process) is creation of new devices, objects, ideas, or procedures useful in accomplishing human objectives. The process of

invention is invariably (1) _____ by one or more discoveries that help the inventor solve the problem at hand. A discovery may be (2) _____, such as the discovery of X rays by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen while he was experimenting with cathode rays, or induced, such as the invention of the lightning rod by Benjamin Franklin after he proved that lightning is an electrical phenomenon.

In most countries, certain classes of inventions are legally (3) _____, and any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or material, or any new and useful improvement of these, may be protected by patent; written material, music, paintings, sculpture, and photographs are protected by copyright.

The earliest artifacts show (4) _____ of human inventiveness. The Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age are noted for the important inventions for mankind. Though early stone and metal tools were crude, they (5) _____ their purposes — protection and food gathering. It is at that time that the cultivation of plants and domestication of animals, the development of building techniques, the ability to produce and control fire, the capability to make pottery, the development of simple political systems, and the invention of the wheel (6) _____.

Invention (7) _____ steadily throughout the period of written history, but since the advent of printed books, people all over the world have been able to get (8) _____ with the discoveries of the past for use as a basis for further discoveries and inventions.

The machine age, which began with the Industrial Revolution and continues to this day, (9) _____ from a group of inventions, the most important of which include the use of fossil fuels such as coal as sources of energy, the improvement of metallurgical processes (especially of steel and aluminum), the development of electricity and electronics, the invention of the internal-combustion engine, and the use of metal and cement in construction work.

Early inventors were usually isolated and unable to support themselves through their inventions. In some cases, although two individuals working independently achieved the same innovation (10) _____, only one was recognized for the discovery. For example, the American inventors Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell applied for a patent on the telephone on the same day. Credit for the discovery of the calculus was fought (11) _____ by the English scientist and mathematician Sir Isaac Newton and the German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz.

Today most modern inventions and discoveries take place in large research organizations supported by universities, government agencies, or private industries. Because of this, (12) _____ any single invention to a specific person has become difficult. The example of collective (13) _____ in producing an important invention is the development of the electronic digital computer, a device essential to storing, retrieving, and manipulating (14) _____ amounts of information.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. A preceded | C prescribed |
| B provided | D proceeded |
| 2. A careless | C incidental |
| B accidental | D careful |
| 3. A found | C recognized |
| B supplied | D acted |
| 4. A evidence | C sign |
| B fact | D signature |
| 5. A aimed | C relied |
| B fulfilled | D replied |
| 6. A took part | C occurred |
| B came | D invented |
| 7. A lasted | C occupied |
| B coincided | D proceeded |
| 8. A over | C credit |
| B free | D acquainted |
| 9. A developed | C intended |
| B began | D started |
| 10. A simultaneously | C quickly |
| B spontaneously | D fast |

11. A bitterly
B scarcely
C hardly
D blindly
12. A imposing
B ascribing
C prescribing
D protruding
13. A effect
B application
C effort
D usage
14. A deep
B blast
C vast
D lengthy

Test 166

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Umbrella

The umbrella is a device held above the head to shield a person from rain, snow, or sunlight. Modern umbrellas typically consist of a collapsible waterproof cover stretched (1) _____ over a lightweight metal frame. Covers are made of nylon or polyester. The frame is a (2) _____ of hinged ribs that radiate out from a central handle. The frame is designed to slide up and down the handle; sliding the frame toward the top of the handle (3) _____ the ribs and opens the cover, and sliding it down closes the cover. The handles of some umbrellas have a telescoping mechanism to (4) _____ their size when the umbrella is not in use. Many closed umbrellas are compact enough to (5) _____ into a briefcase, pocketbook, or purse.

Umbrellas first appeared in China about 3,000 years ago. In ancient China and Egypt, umbrellas were considered symbols of (6) _____. Important people often had umbrellas, covered with leaves or (7) _____, held over them by servants for protection from the sun. The Greeks introduced umbrellas to Europe as sunshades about 2,000 years ago. The Romans used them to protect themselves against rain.

After (8) _____ out of use for several centuries, umbrellas reappeared during the late 16th century in Italy. The Roman Catholic Church

(9) _____ the devices as marks of distinction for the pope and clergy. By the 18th century umbrellas were (10) _____ in Europe. Small, decorative umbrellas, called parasols, were fashionable in the 18th and 19th centuries. Often (11) _____ with silk, they were used for shielding women's faces from sunlight.

Umbrella ribs were originally produced from whalebone or cane. Beginning in the early 17th century in Italy, umbrellas were covered with leather to make them waterproof. In the early 18th century in France, oilcloth coverings began to be used for this (12) _____. During the 1850s lightweight steel frames began to appear, strengthening the cover and making the umbrella more (13) _____ as protection in wind and heavy weather. At about the same time, umbrellas became more (14) _____ with men. Men's umbrellas during the 1800s usually were black, but in the 20th-century brightly coloured and patterned umbrellas for both men and women (15) _____ into fashion.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A hardly | C deeply |
| B tightly | D densely |
| 2. A collection | C appliance |
| B range | D set |
| 3. A expands | C extends |
| B retreats | D enlarges |
| 4. A exchange | C reduce |
| B increase | D resume |
| 5. A fit | C lie |
| B go | D put |
| 6. A rich | C category |
| B rank | D range |
| 7. A flowers | C feathers |
| B features | D pheasants |
| 8. A falling | C getting |
| B putting | D taking |

9. A adopted
B implied
C adapted
D accused
10. A plain
B main
C general
D common
11. A tied
B worn
C dressed
D covered
12. A appliance
B purpose
C aspiration
D desire
13. A strong
B worthy
C reliable
D hard
14. A interesting
B desirable
C applicable
D popular
15. A set
B came
C got
D held

Test 167

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The Mechanical Clock

Methods for keeping approximate track of time date from antiquity. Sundials, for example, were used by the ancient Egyptians. In the cloudier climates of Europe, however, sundials proved (1) _____. Another ancient Egyptian invention was the water clock, in which water dripped from one reservoir into another at a relatively constant (2) _____. The second reservoir contained a float attached to a pointer arm. As the float rose over the course of a day, the pointer indicated the approximate hour.

The first true mechanical clocks emerged in the 14th century in Europe. History gives no single person credit for the key invention that made these clocks (3) _____. The name clock, which originally meant "bell," was

first applied in the present sense to the huge, mechanical time indicators (4) _____ in bell towers in the late Middle Ages.

Clockworks were (5) _____ heavy, bulky devices. The apparatuses for controlling their rates were crude and the clocks inaccurate. Early mechanical clocks had only hour hands—understandable considering that these timepieces were often (6) _____ by as much as two hours a day. Subsequent refinements, such as the development of the pendulum, made it possible to (7) _____ reasonably accurate track of minutes and seconds as well. Minute and second hands, and crystals to protect both the dial and hands, first appeared in the 17th century.

The achievement of artificial timekeeping has had a great impact. It became an important part of navigation, as mariners (8) _____ on accurate time measurements to calculate longitude. It was a (9) _____ to science, as scientific observations often require accurate measurements of time. The same is true for many of the operations of business and industry, for which coordination of events and human activities is of great importance. Today, an increasingly industrialized world is highly structured by time: our clocks (10) _____ when we work, play, eat, and sleep.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A unreliable | C unadequate |
| B inadequate | D irresponsible |
| 2. A source | C rate |
| B rage | D rang |
| 3. A invented | C possible |
| B to work | D to use |
| 4. A brought | C maintained |
| B supplied | D installed |
| 5. A firstly | C tensely |
| B timely | D initially |
| 6. A off | C up |
| B out | D away |
| 7. A put | C hold |
| B keep | D give |

8. A aimed
B provided
C relied
D aided
9. A discovery
B profit
C benefit
D usage
10. A appoint
B depend
C govern
D keep

Test 168

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Fireworks

Fireworks are devices or materials used for signalling or entertainment, and sometimes known as pyrotechnics. The term *pyrotechnics* also connotes the (1) _____ involved in the making and employment of such illuminative materials. Fireworks include substances or devices that (2) _____, when ignited or activated, sound, smoke, motion, or a combination of these; thus military flare and smoke devices are also considered fireworks.

The (3) _____ of blending pyrotechnic mixtures and packaging them is an ancient one, having existed in China for centuries before it spread to Europe. The Chinese made war rockets and explosives as early as the 6th century, and spread them to Arabia in the 7th century. The Arabs called the rockets Chinese arrows. The Chinese claim to have made gunpowder during the Song dynasty (960–1279), and their chronicles (4) _____ the use of war rockets against the Mongol invaders in 1279. Historians generally agree that the Mongols probably (5) _____ Chinese gunpowder and rockets into Europe in about 1241. The first authoritative records of their use in Europe (6) _____ from 1258.

In spite of China's initial progress, Europe (7) _____ it in pyrotechnic development in the 14th century, about the time the gun was invented. Shot and gunpowder for military purposes were made by skilled military tradesmen, who later were called firemakers, and who also were required to make fireworks for celebrations of victory or peace. During the Renais-

sance, two European schools of pyrotechnic thought emerged, one in Italy and the other at Nurnberg, Germany. The Italian school of pyrotechnics (8) _____ elaborate fireworks, and the German school stressed scientific advancement. Both schools added significantly to further development of pyrotechnics, and by the mid-17th century fireworks were used for entertainment on an (9) _____ (10) _____ in Europe, being popular even at resorts and public gardens. In the mid-19th century fireworks became popular in the United States. Injuries associated with fireworks, particularly to children, eventually (11) _____ their (12) _____ use. As a result, in many states of the U.S. and in parts of Canada the sale of fireworks is (13) _____ by law.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A experiences | C arts |
| B experiments | D skills |
| 2. A attract | C produce |
| B inquire | D preclude |
| 3. A discovery | C craft |
| B engagement | D employment |
| 4. A mention | C think |
| B speak | D say |
| 5. A attacked | C introduced |
| B protruded | D interpreted |
| 6. A provide | C mention |
| B prevent | D date |
| 7. A surpassed | C surrounded |
| B surplus | D superiority |
| 8. A aimed | C objected |
| B purposed | D emphasized |
| 9. A unprecedented | C disprecedented |
| B imprecedented | D inprecedented |

10. A rate
B speed
C scale
D volume
11. A discouraged
B uncouraged
C spoiled
D promoted
12. A irrestricted
B unrestricted
C unusual
D spontaneous
13. A allowed
B permitted
C let
D restricted

Money, Companies and Their Products

Test 169

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

current	equipment	fierce	founder	headquarters	
introduced	lost	major	markets	soap tube	turned

Colgate-Palmolive Company is the U.S. diversified company that produces and distributes household, health care, and personal products.

(1) _____ are in New York City.

Colgate-Palmolive's history traces back to the early 19th century, when William Colgate, a soap and candle maker, began selling his wares in New York City. His company sold the first toothpaste in a (2) _____, Colgate Ribbon Dental Cream, in 1908.

In 1928, Colgate & Company was bought by Palmolive-Peet Company. Palmolive-Peet's (3) _____, B.J. Johnson, had developed the formula for Palmolive (4) _____ in 1898. At the turn of the century Palmolive, which contained both palm and olive oils, was the world's best-selling soap. The (5) _____ name was adopted in 1953.

Colgate-Palmolive has long been in (6) _____ competition with Procter & Gamble, the country's largest soap and detergent maker. P&G (7) _____ its Tide laundry detergent shortly after World War II and thousands of consumers (8) _____ from Colgate's soaps to the new product. Colgate (9) _____ its number one place in the toothpaste market when P&G started putting fluoride in its toothpaste.

Colgate now (10) _____ a broadly diversified mix of products in the United States and other countries. (11) _____ product areas include household and personal care products, food products, health care and industrial supplies, and sports and leisure time (12) _____.

Test 170

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>blades employer keep manufacturer profitable razor retired sale salesman wasteful</p>
--

Gillette is an American inventor and first (1) _____ of the safety razor and blade. Raised in Chicago, Gillette was forced by his family's loss of possessions in the fire of 1871 to go to work, becoming a travelling (2) _____ of hardware. His (3) _____ noted his passion for mechanical tinkering, which sometimes resulted in commercially (4) _____ inventions, and advised him to invent "something that would be used and thrown away", so that the customer would (5) _____ coming back. While sharpening a permanent, straightedge (6) _____, Gillette had the idea of substituting a thin double-edged steel blade placed between two plates and held in place by a handle. Though the proposal was received with scepticism because the (7) _____ could not be sharpened, the manufactured product was a success from the beginning. The first (8) _____, in 1903, consisted of a lot of 51 razors and 168 blades; by the end of 1904, Gillette's company had produced 90,000 razors and 12,400,000 blades.

He then turned his intellectual energies to publicizing a view of utopian socialism in a series of books and other writings. He found competition (9) _____ and envisaged a planned society in which economic effort would be rationally organized by engineers. Gillette re-

mained president of his company until 1931 but **(10)** _____ from active management in 1913.

Test 171

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms or synonymous expressions given before the text.

acquisitions dates back dealing established
gained launch producer prosperous secondary
trademark was defeated whole

American Brands, Inc., is an American industrial conglomerate that was once the world's largest cigarette **(1) maker**. It was formed in 1969 as the parent company for the American Tobacco Company which was **(2) founded** in 1890. Corporate headquarters are in Old Greenwich, Connecticut.

The history of the American Tobacco Company **(3) traces** to the post-Civil War period in North Carolina, when a Confederate veteran, Washington Duke, began **(4) trading** in tobacco. In 1874 he and his sons, Benjamin and James Duke, built a factory and in 1878 formed the firm of W. Duke, Sons & Co., one of the first tobacco companies to **(5) introduce** cigarette-manufacturing machines.

Entering the "cigarette war", the Dukes eventually established the American Tobacco Company in 1890, with James as president. Through mergers and **(6) purchases**, the Duke brothers eventually **(7) acquired** corporate control of virtually the **(8) entire** American tobacco industry — some 150 factories in all.

In 1916 the American Tobacco introduced its most popular cigarette **(9) brand**, Lucky Strike, and in 1939 it introduced one of the first king-size cigarettes; Pall Mall (an old name reapplied to a new cigarette). The sales of these two brands made American Tobacco the most **(10) successful** cigarette manufacturer in the 1940s. The company **(11) failed** to establish equally strong brands of filter cigarettes in the 1950s, however, and by the 1970s it had slipped to a **(12) minor** position among U.S. tobacco makers.

Test 172

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms and synonymous expressions given before the text.

<p>cheap costly decided fast favourable made up manufactured purchase rich surpassed transformed</p>
--

Ford's Contributions

In the 1890s cars were largely recreational vehicles for the **(1) wealthy**. Early automobiles were very **(2) expensive** to buy and operate and were placed firmly in the realm of sport.

Most cars were essentially handmade from parts that had only short production runs, so they were expensive to **(3) buy** and costly to repair. It was in the first decade of the 20th century that **(4) beneficial** changes came about, notably in the United States and at the hands of Henry Ford. As a mechanic Ford had undertaken to build his own car, using methods similar to those of other designers. In 1908, however, Ford **(5) reorganized** his company and his method of production. He **(6) made up his mind** to standardize this car, producing only one or two models, painting almost all of them black, and simplifying the parts so they were **(7) inexpensive** and easy to install. From 1908, when it was first produced, until 1927, 15 million Model T's, or "Tin Lizzies", were **(8) produced**. In 1913 the Model T **(9) accounted for** 40 per cent of American production; by 1920 half the cars in the world were Model T's. Ford had in early years said he wanted to make the Model T "the family horse", which he succeeded in doing. By 1929 there were 26.7 million cars registered in the United States, the quantity so great that the mileage of surfaced roads **(10) overtook** the rail mileage in 1915 and continued growing **(11) rapidly**, reaching 500,000 miles in 1925 and 1,000,000 by 1935.

Test 173

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Counterfeit Money

Many governments have **(1) undermined / undertaken** a number of physical measures to **(2) prescribe / prevent** the counterfeiting of money.

In the United States both printed bills and struck coins have been given characteristic **(3) feathers / features** that, when closely examined, will prove the money to be **(4) genius / genuine** or counterfeit.

One of the more obvious **(5) qualities / quantities** of a counterfeit bill is the **(6) vast / poor** resolution of lines in the engraving of the bill. The line-intaglio process used for the printing of bills produces a **(7) distinctive / vague** sharpness of fine lines and readily visible **(8) differences / varieties** in ink thickness. Genuine bills have another element that is difficult to **(9) imagine / imitate**: the use of a distinctive cotton and linen paper specially made for the government printing office and characterized by **(10) tiny / dwarfish** blue and red silk fibres. A third feature of government-printed bills is a border design **(11) comprised / consisted** of a lacelike network of fine white lines. **(12) Close / Near** examination of this for clear, unbroken lines will **(13) aid / aim** in the detection of counterfeit money. The test of rubbing a bill on a piece of paper to **(14) prove / proof** its genuineness is not an accurate one, because a genuine bill will **(15) give / take** off ink as readily as a counterfeit.

In the United States, coins generally are not counterfeited as often as are bills, partially because of their lesser **(16) value / price**. Another reason that coins are less often counterfeited is that, since 1965, the use of silver in coin production (10- and 25-cent pieces) was **(17) reduced / reduced** by 50 per cent.

Test 174

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

What Is Money?

Money is anything that is widely **(1) changed / exchanged** for goods people sell or work they do. It is a form of payment people will **(2) accept / except**. Long ago, precious metals such as gold and silver were used as money. Today, paper bills and coins are a **(3) common / usual** form of money.

Money has other uses, too. One of them is to measure the value of things. Bicycles, clothes, even hamburgers have a certain value. That value is the **(4) price / worth** — how much money people will pay for it.

Money is also a way people **(5) store / take up** wealth. People often save their money in bank accounts. Saving money is a way of collecting and creating wealth, much like owning land, a home, or jewellery.

The bank looks **(6) after / for** the money of their customers. However, just having enormous funds at their **(7) discount / disposal** does not give them profit. They have to put money to work so they **(8) invest / lay** it into various companies and projects. For example, a bank gives a company a loan, i.e. it **(9) borrows / lends** the money to the company for a fixed time. At the end of the period the loan will have to be repaid and the company will have to pay **(10) interest / percentage** on the loan.

Of course banking is a risky business. Loans like this are usually repaid, but sometimes the **(11) borrower / lender** defaults and then the bank loses its money.

Test 175

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The History of Money

Consider this problem: you catch fish for your food supply, but you're tired of eating it every day. Instead you want to eat some bread. Fortunately, a baker lives next door. Trading the baker some fish for bread is an example of barter, the direct **(1) _____** of one good for another. However, barter is difficult when you try to obtain good from a producer that doesn't want what you have. For example, how do you get shoes if the shoemaker doesn't like fish? The series of trades required to obtain shoes could be complicated and time **(2) _____**.

Early societies **(3) _____** these problems. The solution was money. Money is an item, or commodity, that is agreed to be **(4) _____** in trade. Over the years, people have used a wide variety of items for money, such as seashells, beads, tea, fish hooks, fur, cattle and even tobacco.

Most early cultures traded precious metals. In 2500 B.C., the Egyptians produced metal rings for use as money. By 700 B.C. a group of seafaring people called the Lydians became the first in the Western world to make coins. The Greeks and Romans continued the coining tradition and **(5) _____** it on to later Western civilizations. Coins were **(6) _____** since they were durable, easy to carry and contained valuable metals. The value of the coin **(7) _____** upon the amount of gold and silver it contained.

During the 18th century, coins became popular throughout Europe as trading grew. One of the most widely used coins was the Spanish 8-reale. It

was often split into pieces or bits to make (8) _____. Half a coin was 4 bits, a quarter was 2 bits, a term still used today.

By 1970 silver was removed from the production of coins. The old coins were gradually removed from (9) _____ and replaced with new copper-cored coins that were faced with (10) _____ of an alloy of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel.

The Chinese were the first to use paper money. This money is pieces of paper that are not intrinsically (11) _____ themselves, but can be exchanged for a specific commodity.

People are willing to accept money in exchange for the goods and services they sell only because they are (12) _____ it will be honoured when they buy goods and services. If prices remain (13) _____, people are sure that the money they use to buy goods and services today will buy a similar (14) _____ in the future.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A substitute | C compensation |
| B exchange | D change |
| 2. A compressed | C correlated |
| B critical | D consuming |
| 3. A coped | C faced |
| B dealt | D clashed |
| 4. A changed | C accepted |
| B bought | D sold |
| 5. A proposed | C made |
| B created | D passed |
| 6. A appealing | C appointed |
| B priceless | D elected |
| 7. A referred | C depended |
| B ascribed | D attributed |
| 8. A money | C price |
| B value | D change |

9. A treatment
B circulation
C application
D appliance
10. A faces
B images
C layers
D figures
11. A valuable
B worthless
C treasure
D priceless
12. A presuming
B confident
C assuming
D appealed
13. A firm
B strong
C permanent
D stable
14. A purchase
B amount
C number
D deal

Test 176

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Warner Brothers

Warner Brothers, or WARNER BROS. INC., is the American motion-picture studio that introduced the first (1) _____ talking picture. The company was founded by four brothers, Harry, Albert, Samuel, and Jack Warner, who were the sons of Benjamin Eichelbaum, a Polish immigrant. The brothers began their careers by showing moving pictures in Ohio and Pennsylvania on a travelling basis. Beginning in 1903 they started (2) _____ movie theatres, and they then moved into film distribution. In about 1913 they began producing their own films, and in 1917 they shifted their production headquarters to Hollywood. They (3) _____ Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., in 1923. The eldest of the brothers, Harry, was president of the company and drove its headquarters in New York City, while Albert was its treasurer and head of sales and distribution. Sam and Jack managed the studio in Hollywood. When the company (4) _____ into financial difficulties in the

mid-1920s, Sam Warner (5) _____ his brothers to collaborate in developing talking pictures. Warner Brothers then made *Lights of New York*, the first full-length all-talking film, and *On with the Show*, the first all-talking colour film. The enormous financial success of these early sound films (6) _____ Warner Brothers to become a major motion-picture studio. By the 1930s Warner Brothers was producing about 100 motion pictures per year and (7) _____ 360 theatres in the United States and more than 400 abroad. Warner Brothers became known (8) _____ its tightly budgeted, technically competent entertainment films. Jack Warner was Warner's long-time vice president in (9) _____ of production and became the company's president in 1956, after the last of his elder brothers had retired.

(10) _____, Warner Brothers had undergone various corporate changes and had (11) _____ into television programming, book publishing, and musical recordings by the 1970s. In 1969, it became Warner Bros. Inc., a subsidiary of Warner Communications Inc. In 1989 the latter company (12) _____ with Time Inc. to form Time Warner Inc., the largest media and entertainment corporation in the world.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A genius | C genuine |
| B genial | D jovial |
| 2. A capturing | C acquiring |
| B possessing | D attacking |
| 3. A made | C found |
| B established | D introduced |
| 4. A raised | C made |
| B took | D ran |
| 5. A suggested | C got |
| B made | D let |
| 6. A let | C chose |
| B enabled | D made |
| 7. A dealt | C rent |
| B engaged | D controlled |

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 8. A for | C by |
| B with | D because |
| 9. A responsibility | C charge |
| B behalf | D consideration |
| 10. A Meanwhile | C Nevertheless |
| B Despite | D While |
| 11. A diversified | C distinguished |
| B divided | D varied |
| 12. A linked | C related |
| B emerged | D merged |

Fashion and Its History

Test 177

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**account complement develop directions eye
fabrics look rely research succeeded**

Many designers carefully (1) _____ and plan a collection so that all the items in it (2) _____ each other, and have the particular fashion (3) _____ which the company is known for or is going for. Rather frequently a designer will look at what the fashion (4) _____ have been in previous seasons, keep an (5) _____ on what others in the fashion business are doing, and read fashion forecasting magazines.

They also (6) _____ on knowledge of their own customers to see which styles (7) _____ and which were less popular in past seasons. Such research is combined with creative ideas to (8) _____ a theme for a collection. Other considerations must be taken into (9) _____ as well, such as which season

the collection is designed for (e.g. choosing thinner, lighter (10) _____ for summer; thicker, warmer ones for winter).

Test 178

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>acceptable attained distinctive except increased part retained sly swept use wigs</p>
--

The wearing of wigs dates from the earliest recorded times; it is known, for example, that the ancient Egyptians shaved their heads and wore (1) _____ to protect themselves from the sun and that the Assyrians, Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans also used artificial hairpieces at times.

It was not until the 16th century, however, that the wig again became a generally (2) _____ form of adornment or corrective for nature's defects, as in the case of Queen Elizabeth I. Men's perukes, or periwigs, for the first time since ancient Egypt, came into widespread (3) _____ in the 17th century, after Louis XIII began wearing one in 1624. By 1665 the wig industry was established in France by the formation of a wigmakers guild.

The wig became a (4) _____ class symbol for more than a century. In the 17th century it (5) _____ its maximum development, covering the back and shoulders and flowing down the chest. During the same century, women also wore wigs, though less often than men did. Certain professions established specific wigs as (6) _____ of their official costume; the practice is (7) _____ today only in some legal systems, notably that of the United Kingdom. Men's wigs in various forms were worn throughout the West in the 18th century, until the French and American revolutions (8) _____ away these and other symbols of social status.

From the 18th century, women wore wigs and hairpieces, but only on the (9) _____. The popularity of women's naturally styled wigs in the 20th century, and openness about wearing them, (10) _____ substantially, especially after the development of wigs made from inexpensive synthetic hairs. In the Orient, wigs have been used rarely (11) _____ in the traditional theatre of China and Japan.

Test 179

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

arranging bleaching combs curly dyed fashion
grooming occupation secure vogue wave wigs

Hairdressing is the custom of cutting and (1) _____ the hair, practiced by men and women from ancient times to the present. Early records indicate that the ancient Assyrians wore elaborate (2) _____ hair styles; by contrast, the ancient Egyptians, men and women alike, shaved their heads and wore (3) _____. Whether ornate or simple, hairdressing has been employed by nearly every society. In 400 BC some Greek women (4) _____ their hair; in the Roman period dying and (5) _____ were common. Japanese women used lacquer to (6) _____ their elaborate coiffures. The wig has come in and gone out of (7) _____ throughout history.

Beginning with the crude curling iron used by women of ancient Rome in creating their elaborate hair styles, hairdressing came to be associated with a variety of technological accoutrements, ranging from simple (8) _____ and hairpins to hold the hair in place to complex electrical appliances for drying and (9) _____ the hair and chemical processes to tint, (10) _____, curl, straighten, and condition the hair. Tastes changed and inevitably various hairdressing styles came into (11) _____. By the 20th century, hairdressing itself and the manufacture of materials and equipment had become an (12) _____ and practical art of large proportions.

Test 180

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

affected always casual cheap degree dresses emerged fast
few loose proof rich strange stylish trustworthy vogue

Fashion refers to the kinds of clothing that are in a desirable style at a particular time. At different times in history, fashionable dress has taken

very different forms. In modern times nearly everyone follows **(1) fashion** to some **(2) extent**. A young woman would look **(3) odd** if she wore the clothing that her grandmother had worn when young. However, only **(4) a small minority of people** dress in the clothing that appears in high-fashion magazines or on fashion-show runways.

It is not always easy to tell the difference between basic clothing and **(5) fashionable** clothing. Especially today, fashion designers often use **(6) in-expensive** and functional items of clothing as inspiration. Blue jeans, for instance, **(7) originated** as functional work clothing for miners and farmers. Yet today, even people who dress in jeans, T-shirts, and sports clothes may be **(8) influenced** by fashion. One year, fashionable jeans may have narrow legs; the next year the legs may be **(9) baggy**.

Clothing historians trace the development of dress by studying various sources, including magazines and catalogs, paintings and photographs, and hats, shoes, and other surviving items. **(10) Reliable** evidence about **(11) everyday** clothing from the past can be hard to obtain because most publications and images concern the fashions of the **(12) wealthy**. Furthermore, clothing that has survived from the past tends not to be typical of what was worn in daily life. Museum collections are full of fashionable ball **(13) gowns**, for example, but have very few everyday dresses worn by ordinary working-class women. Even fewer examples of ordinary men's clothing have been saved. Images, such as paintings, prints, and photographs, do provide considerable **(14) evidence** of the history of everyday clothing. These sources indicate that although everyday clothing does not usually change as **(15) rapidly** as fashionable dress, it does change **(16) constantly**.

Test 181

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Calvin Klein is an American fashion designer **(1) noted / noticed** for his womenswear, menswear, cosmetics, bed and bath linens, and other designer collections.

Born in New York City, Klein taught himself to sketch and sew as a boy. He graduated from the Fashion Institute of Technology in 1962 and worked his **(2) manner / way** up through the design ranks in New York's garment district until in 1968 he **(3) built / set** up his own house, Calvin

Klein, Ltd. Klein's original designs, with their clean lines and spare shapes, quickly won him **(4) familiarity / recognition**.

In 1968, when he opened his own company, the fashion industry was in a depressed period, with casual hippie-style clothing and the miniskirt defining the **(5) range / volume** of fashions. The direction Klein took was to provide simple, understated clothing. Though being **(6) busy / engaged** at first in designing suits and coats, he gradually **(7) paid / placed** more emphasis on sportswear, particularly interchangeable separates.

He was the first designer to win three consecutive Coty Awards for womenswear (1973–75) and was the youngest designer of ready-to-wear clothes ever **(8) elected / selected** to the Coty Hall of Fame. Klein described his design philosophy as the making of “simple, comfortable but stylish clothes — but with nothing extreme”. His clothes were relatively expensive, classic, elegant, and easy to **(9) put on / wear**, and they **(10) beat / struck** a responsive chord among buyers in the United States and other countries. His achievements were said to **(11) attribute / represent** not only the triumph of his particular brand of classical styling but also the maturation of the American fashion industry.

Test 182

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Fashion

The concept of fashion **(1) imposes / implies** a process of style change, because fashions in dress, as well as in furniture and other objects, have taken very different **(2) forms / shapes** at different times in history. Most people follow fashion to some **(3) extend / extent**, because fashion **(4) refers / reflects** to much more than the *haute couture*, the exclusive and expensive clothing produced by leading designers. Even schoolchildren are **(5) aware / awared** that fashions exist. Nevertheless, we do tend to **(6) divide / distinguish** between basic clothing, such as blue jeans, parkas, and T-shirts, and the **(7) last / latest** trendy fashions created by fashion designers. Fashion **(8) reminds / reflects** the society of which it is a part. It has been influenced by wars, conquests, laws, religion, and the arts. Individual personalities have also had an **(9) impact / input** on fashion. Royalty and heads of state

have **(10) set / started** fashion, and in the 20th century media stars have **(11) emerged / merged** as leaders of fashion. French writer Anatole France said that if he could come back to Earth 100 years after his death and have only one thing to read, he would choose a fashion magazine because that would show him the **(12) way / image** people lived.

Fashion also has its critics, who have at times denounced fashion as irrational, frivolous, tyrannical, and immoral. Why should pink be **(13) in / on** fashion one season and grey the next season? Why do people **(14) follow / observe** fashion like sheep when they have enough clothes already? A common accusation is that fashion designers **(15) accelerate / get** fashion change to create new business. Yet no new fashion **(16) succeeds / surpasses** until people are ready to accept it. The final decision about what to buy, or **(17) whether / worth** to buy anything at all, belongs to the consumer. Ultimately, fashions change **(18) despite / because** many people like new and different styles.

Test 183

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Types of Fashion

There are three main categories of fashion design, although these may be **(1) _____** up into additional, more specific categories.

The type of fashion design which prevailed until the 1950s was “made-to-measure” or haute couture, (French for high-fashion). The term *made-to-measure* may be used for any garment that is created for a specific client. Haute couture, however, is a protected term which can only be officially used by companies that **(2) _____** certain well-defined standards set by the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture. Nonetheless, many ready-to-wear, and even mass market labels, claim to produce haute couture, when in fact, **(3) _____** to established standards, they do not. A couture garment is made to order for an individual customer, and is usually made from high-quality, expensive fabric, **(4) _____** with extreme attention to detail and finish, often using time-consuming, hand-executed techniques. Look and fit **(5) _____** priority over the cost of materials and the time it takes to make.

Ready-to-wear clothes are a cross between haute couture and mass market. They are not made for individual customers, but great care is (6) _____ in the choice and cut of the fabric. Clothes are made in small quantities to guarantee exclusivity, so they are rather expensive. Ready-to-wear collections are usually presented by fashion houses each season during a period known as Fashion Week. This takes place on a city-wide basis and occurs twice per year.

Currently the fashion industry (7) _____ more on mass market sales. The mass market (8) _____ for a wide range of customers, producing ready-to-wear clothes in large quantities and standard sizes. Cheap materials, creatively used, produce (9) _____ fashion. Mass market designers generally (10) _____ the trends set by the famous names in fashion. They often wait around a season to make sure a style is going to (11) _____ on before producing their own versions of the original look. In order to save money and time, they use cheaper fabrics and simpler production techniques which can easily be done by machine. The end product can (12) _____ be sold much more cheaply.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A divided | C distinguished |
| B split | D taken |
| 2. A enjoy | C remind |
| B answer | D meet |
| 3. A regardless | C according |
| B in line | D under |
| 4. A sued | C sewn |
| B suede | D sew |
| 5. A put | C bear |
| B bring | D take |
| 6. A given | C devoted |
| B carried | D taken |
| 7. A turns | C reveals |
| B relies | D tries |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 8. A caters | C reacts |
| B responds | D replies |
| 9. A accessible | C affordable |
| B accessory | D accomplished |
| 10. A adapt | C depend |
| B react | D count |
| 11. A catch | C fetch |
| B bring | D find |
| 12. A also | C therefore |
| B nevertheless | D though |

Test 184

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Fashion of the '80s

Young people had their own favourite designers, including Jean-Paul Gaultier, who was known as the bad boy of French fashion. He (1) _____ fame for creating fashions that mixed elements of male and female dress. His men's jackets, for example, included bold patterns and unorthodox fastenings, such as corset lacing and multiple zippers. Influenced by punk and other (2) _____ styles of rebellious youth, Gaultier was also known for emphasizing the body. For example, he designed a corset with pointed brassiere cones worn by American pop singer Madonna.

English designer Vivienne Westwood also (3) _____ inspiration from street styles such as punk. She had been the first designer to show brassieres worn on the outside of dresses, a fashion that helped launch the (4) _____ for underwear as outerwear. Westwood was often inspired by historical clothing, such as the crinoline and the corset, which she modified for contemporary life.

A new enthusiasm for physical fitness also had a significant and continuing (5) _____ on fashion in the 1980s. The popularity of jogging and

aerobics (6) _____ people to stretch fabrics such as Lycra, which soon moved from active sportswear into mainstream apparel. Trousers, shirts, and skirts (7) _____ this lightweight, expandable fabric that moved with the body. Athletic shoes also became fashionable.

Italian fashion also became extremely important in the 1980s. The cities of Florence and Rome gave (8) _____ to a new fashion capital: Milan. Among the top Milanese designers were Giorgio Armani, Krizia, Ottavio Missoni, and Gianni Versace. Armani was widely regarded as the most important designer since Chanel. Like Chanel, he emphasized a modern, somewhat *androgynous* (masculine and feminine) style. He designed suits for men and women that featured less structured jackets in softly draping materials in neutral (9) _____ such as beige and camel.

Versace also captured (10) _____ with his colourful, provocative fashions for both men and women. He was especially known for the men's fashions that he designed for the television series "Miami Vice"— pastel suits worn with T-shirts, for example.

Like Armani, American sportswear designer Calvin Klein created simple clothes in luxurious materials. He also became famous for his designer jeans, (11) _____ by the young American actress Brooke Shields, and for his unisex underwear.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A received | C gained |
| B reached | D joined |
| 2. A unpopular | C upgraded |
| B unconventional | D unconditional |
| 3. A sent | C tried |
| B gave | D drew |
| 4. A trend | C tend |
| B clothes | D fabric |
| 5. A affect | C dependence |
| B impact | D work |
| 6. A acquainted | C introduced |
| B joined | D made |

7. A liked
B featured
C caught
D attracted
8. A in
B up
C birth
D way
9. A forms
B sizes
C colours
D shapes
10. A vogue
B attention
C advertisement
D place
11. A dressed
B promoted
C bought
D retained

Flora and Fauna

Test 185

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**accumulate annuals bloom blossoms critical eye-catching
heavy leaves moisture seed species unnoticed**

Many plants produce highly visible flowers that have a distinctive size, colour, or fragrance. Almost everyone is familiar with beautiful flowers such as the (1) _____ of roses, orchids, and tulips. But many plants — including oaks, beeches, maples, and grasses — have small, green or gray flowers that typically go (2) _____.

Whether (3) _____ or inconspicuous, all flowers play an important role in our life.

The life cycle of a flowering plant begins when the (4) _____ germinates. It progresses through the growth of roots, stems, and leaves; formation of flower buds; pollination and fertilization; and seed and fruit development.

The life cycle ends with old age, and death. Depending on the (5) _____, the life cycle of a plant may last one, two, or many years. Plants called (6) _____ carry out their life cycle within one year. Biennial plants live for two years: The first year they produce (7) _____, and in the second year they produce flowers and fruits and then die. Perennial plants live for more than one year. Some perennials (8) _____ every year, while others, like agave, live for years without flowering and then in a few weeks produce thousands of flowers, fruits, and seeds before dying.

A number of factors influence the timing of flowering. The age of the plant is (9) _____ because most plants must be at least one or two weeks old before they bloom; presumably they need this time to (10) _____ the energy reserves required for flowering. The number of hours of darkness is another factor that influences flowering. Many species bloom only when the night is just the right length. Poinsettias, for example, flower in winter when the nights are long, while spinach blooms when the nights are short — late spring through late summer. Temperature, light intensity, and (11) _____ also affect the time of flowering. In the desert, for example, (12) _____ rains that follow a long dry period often trigger flowers to bloom.

Test 186

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>artificial attach coast cultivation depleted edible extend feeds marine shell species</p>

An oyster is a common name for any of several different species of (1) _____ bivalve mollusks. Several of the more than 50 living species of oysters are (2) _____. Species known as pearl oysters belong to a separate family.

Oysters (3) _____ themselves to rocks or lie on the sea bottom. They are unable to move but are often displaced from their resting place by waves. The (4) _____ of the oyster is irregularly oval in shape. The oyster (5) _____ on microorganisms that are brought into the shell with the current.

Oysters are found throughout the world. They usually form large beds, which (6) _____ in warm waters from the tidal zone to a depth of up to 30m.

Beds of American bluepoint oysters are found along the eastern (7) _____ of the continent. Chesapeake Bay is the largest oyster-producing body of water in the world, although many of its oyster beds have been (8) _____ through overfishing or pollution. Large beds of edible oysters also exist in Japan and Australia. The native American Olympia oyster, which is much smaller and has a thinner shell than other edible (9) _____, is found on the west coast of North America.

Oyster culture is practiced in many countries. Young oysters, called seed oysters, are placed on suitable bottoms provided with (10) _____ collectors, such as tile or shells. The most elaborate system of oyster (11) _____ is practiced in Japan, France, and the Netherlands.

Test 187

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

amount anxiety capacity caught cheaper inspired jumps kinds safeguard seen sensitive similar stop
--

Dolphins

Dolphins are fast-swimming animals related to whales. There are at least 32 (1) **species** of dolphins. Typical examples are the bottle-nosed dolphin, a popular performer in sea aquariums, and the common dolphin, which (2) **gave rise to** many Mediterranean folk legends. Both often appear in open waters, making their characteristic arched (3) **leaps**, frequently before the bow waves of ships. Several freshwater species inhabit river estuaries in Asia and South America. The small, graceful tucuxi dolphin has been (4) **sighted** more than 2,000 km up the Amazon River.

Dolphins once were hunted commercially, especially for the small (5) **quantity** of valuable oil extracted from parts of the head and used to lubricate (6) **delicate** watch mechanisms. (7) **Less expensive** oils have now been found from other sources, and dolphins are no longer hunted for this reason. Many dolphins, however, become accidentally (8) **trapped** and drowned in tuna nets; between 1959 and 1972 an estimated 4.8 million dolphins died in this way. Under pressure from animal rights activists and

United States consumers, both domestic and international tuna canners have refused to accept shipments from fishing fleets that do not **(9) protect** dolphins. **(10) Concern** has also been expressed about the treatment of dolphins on display in public aquariums and in “swim with the dolphins” programs. The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, amended in 1988 and 1992, was passed to **(11) prevent** exploitation of dolphins and related aquatic animals.

Such **(12) ability** of dolphin as to learn and perform complex tasks in captivity put the animal on an intelligence level **(13) close** to that of primates.

Test 188

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

A botanical garden is a garden in which plants are grown and displayed primarily for scientific and educational **(1) intentions / purposes**. A botanical garden **(2) comprises / consists** chiefly of a collection of living plants, grown out-of-doors or under glass in greenhouses and **(3) conservatoires / conservatories**. It usually includes, in addition, a collection of dried plants, or herbarium, and such **(4) facilities / features** as lecture rooms, laboratories, libraries, museums, and experimental or research plantings.

The plants may be arranged **(5) according / corresponding** to one or more subdivisions of botanical science. The arrangements may be systematic (by plant classification), ecological (by relation to environment), or geographic (by region of origin). The larger botanical gardens often **(6) include / involve** special groupings, such as rock gardens, water gardens, wildflower gardens, and collections of horticultural groups produced by plant breeding, such as roses, tulips, or rhododendrons. A plantation **(7) developed / restricted** to exhibits of woody plants is called an arboretum.

Almost every major city has a botanical garden. The Royal Botanic Gardens, better known as Kew Gardens, near London, **(8) found / founded** in 1759, is the largest in the world. Experiments and research **(9) done / made** there have led to the transplanting of commercially productive crops, such as rubber, from their native **(10) habitations / habitats** to other parts of the world.

Test 189

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

A sea serpent is a mythological and legendary marine animal that traditionally (1) _____ an enormous snake. The belief in huge creatures that (2) _____ the deep was widespread throughout the ancient world.

Although tales of sea serpents have continued to exist throughout the centuries, no animal has been (3) _____ so far that has not proved to belong to a previously well-known group. A large number of the stories of monstrous marine creatures seem to be explainable as incorrect (4) _____ of animals already well known. For example, a number of dolphins swimming one behind the other and (5) _____ regularly to take air might produce the appearance of a very large serpent like creature. Giant squids are probably the (6) _____ on which many legends are based; these animals, which may reach a total length of 50 feet, occasionally visit the regions from which many accounts of sea serpents have come — Scandinavia, Denmark, the British Isles, and the eastern coasts of North America. One of these animals swimming (7) _____ the surface with two enormously extended arms would produce almost exactly the picture that many of the strangely coinciding independent accounts require: a general cylindrical shape with a flattened head, appendages on the head and neck, a dark colour on top and a lighter (8) _____ beneath, body straight but capable of being (9) _____, and throwing out water. The history of seeing of freshwater “monsters” is lengthy, especially those of Loch Ness in northern Scotland. They have been the object of much investigation, all of it (10) _____ inconclusive.

- | | | | |
|------|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. A | recollects | C | reminds |
| B | remembers | D | resembles |
| 2. A | inhabited | C | overcame |
| B | lived | D | grew |
| 3. A | seized | C | captured |
| B | held | D | looked |
| 4. A | observations | C | sight |
| B | appearance | D | behaviour |

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 5. A raising | C increasing |
| B rising | D scattering |
| 6. A reason | C foundation |
| B cause | D purpose |
| 7. A at | C in |
| B on | D – |
| 8. A shad | C shadow |
| B gloom | D shade |
| 9. A curved | C direct |
| B bent | D shrunk |
| 10. A remaining | C residing |
| B staying | D abiding |

Natural Phenomena

Test 190

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p style="text-align: center;">boats clarity discharged extinct flow maintains nearby rainfall source</p>

Silver Springs, is one of the largest limestone springs in the world in Marion County, north central Florida. The average (1) _____ is about 530,000,000 gal per day, containing more than 480 tons of minerals. The water (2) _____ a constant temperature of 22°C. The (3) _____ of the main spring is a cavern 65 ft long and 12 ft high. Most of the water (4) _____ from the 100 or more springs in the group is from the abundant (5) _____ of north central Florida, which drains into the porous limestone subsurface and later flows to the surface, filtered to unusual (6) _____. The springs support a

arge variety of aquatic life. Remains of mastodons, manatees, and (7) _____ elephants have also been found, including some in the Silver River (formed by the springs). The clear water is often exploited for filming underwater movie scenes and glass-bottomed (8) _____ take visitors over the spring pools. The explorer Hernando de Soto was probably the first European to see Silver Springs when he camped at Ocala, an Indian village (9) _____, in 1539. The Indian name for the springs means “sun-glinting water”.

Test 191

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

barley fertile peaches shade springs
underground vegetation wells

An oasis is a (1) _____ tract of land that occurs in a desert wherever a permanent supply of fresh water is available. Oases vary in size, ranging from about 1 hectare around small (2) _____ to vast areas of naturally watered or irrigated land. (3) _____ water sources account for most oases; their springs and (4) _____, some of them artesian, are supplied from sandstone aquifers whose intake areas may be more than 800 km away, as at al-Kharijah Oasis and ad-Dakhilah Oasis in the Libyan Desert.

Two-thirds of the total population of the Sahara are sedentary peoples living in oases and depending on irrigation; these areas have temperatures encouraging rapid (5) _____ growth. In all Saharan oases the date palm is the main source of food, while in its (6) _____ are grown citrus fruits, figs, (7) _____, apricots, vegetables, and cereals such as wheat, (8) _____, and millet.

Test 192

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

boundaries crops distinct dunes find moisture
peaks plains plants rainfall ranges set valley

The (1) _____ of the Sahara are the Atlantic Ocean in the west, the Atlas Mountains and the Mediterranean Sea in the north, the Red Sea and Egypt in the east, and the Sudan and the (2) _____ of the Niger River in the south. The Sahara was once a fertile area. As conditions gradually became drier, however, and desertification (3) _____ in, farmers abandoned their land.

Geographically (4) _____ are the western Sahara, which is sometimes called the Sahara proper; the central Ahaggar Mountains and the Tibesti massif, a plateau region; and the Libyan Desert in the east. The western Sahara is an area of rock-strewn (5) _____ and sand deserts of varying elevation. The land is almost entirely without (6) _____ or surface water but possesses a number of underground rivers that flow from the Atlas and other mountains. Occasionally the waters of these rivers (7) _____ their way to the surface; in these naturally irrigated oases, (8) _____ grow freely. The soil of this region of the Sahara is fertile and, where irrigation is possible, produces excellent (9) _____. The central plateau region of the Sahara runs for approximately 1,610 km in a north-western to southeastern direction and varies in height from about 580 to 760 m, and peaks in the several mountain (10) _____ that rise from the plateau are from about 1830 to more than 3,414 m high. Although rainfall is scanty in the area, a number of the central Saharan (11) _____ are snowcapped during part of the year.

The Libyan Desert is considered the most arid part of the Sahara; (12) _____ is almost totally absent and few oases exist. The land is characterized by sandy wastes and large (13) _____ of sand 122 m or more in height.

Test 193

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

accumulations circulate comprise extraordinary gradually occasionally previously real significant usually variable
--

The geysers of Yellowstone are grouped in basins located in the western half of the park. The most famous geyser is Old Faithful, which erupts (1) **on the average of** every 75 minutes for up to 5 minutes, shooting a column of

steam and hot water as high as 50m. About 38,000 to 45,000 litres of water are expelled at each eruption. Other geysers **(2) include** the Giant, which erupts at **(3) irregular** intervals, throwing out a jet of hot water up to 60m high; and the Giantess, which erupts for more than four hours, about twice a year. Steamboat Geyser, the world's tallest geyser, erupts **(4) infrequently** but as high as 120 m. Riverside Geyser is one of the most dependable and **(5) unusual** of the park's geysers. It sends an arching spray of water over the Firehole River every six to nine hours. Sapphire Geyser, **(6) formerly** a hot pool, erupted violently after the 1959 earthquake but **(7) little by little** became dormant and has not experienced a **(8) true** eruption since 1971. Other **(9) notable** geysers include Daisy, Grand, Porkchop, and Great Fountain.

The park contains more hot springs than geysers. Mineral **(10) deposits** from the waters of the hot springs have formed cones and terraces on some of the surrounding ground. The most striking example is Mammoth Hot Springs, where the waters **(11) flow** over terraces as high as 90 m.

Test 194

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Located in the central Rocky Mountains, Yellowstone National Park is a broad volcanic plateau surrounded by mountain **(1) rages / ranges**. The park has an average elevation of 2,300 m. The Yellowstone River, which is 1,110 km **(2) length / long**, crosses the **(3) district / region** from south to north, flowing into Yellowstone Lake and through the famous Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. **(4) Consisting /**

Covering 33,900 hectares at 2,357 m above sea level, Yellowstone Lake is the highest and largest mountain lake in North America. The lake shoreline **(5) exceeds / extends** for a 180m with a maximum depth of 98 m, and an average one of 40 m. Other lakes in the park include Shoshone, Lewis, and Heart lakes. After **(6) appearing / emerging** from Yellowstone Lake, the Yellowstone River flows through the meadows of Hayden Valley and then plunges into the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone over the Upper and Lower Falls, which are 33 m and 94 m **(7) height / high**, respectively. The canyon is 30 km long, and its walls reach a **(8) depth / height** of 370 m. The walls of volcanic rock display **(9) shades / shadows** of yellow, red, orange, and brown, and rugged rock formations take **(10) on / up** unusual shapes.

Artist Point and Inspiration Point (11) offer / suggest magnificent views of the canyon and falls, including Tower Falls, where the waters of Tower Creek drop 40 m into the Yellowstone River. Another geologic (12) feature / line of the park is Obsidian Cliff, a mountain of volcanic black glass and one of the largest (13) deposits / storages of obsidian in North America. Yellowstone National Park contains more than 10,000 thermal (14) sights / sites, the greatest concentration of such phenomena in the world. These include more than 300 geysers as (15) many / well as hot springs, mud volcanoes (also known as paint pots), and fumaroles (vents issuing gasses and steam).

Test 195

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Dead Sea

The Dead Sea is a salt lake in south-western Asia. Bounded on the west by Israel and the West Bank and on the east by Jordan, the Dead Sea forms part of the Israeli-Jordanian border. The surface of the Dead Sea, 408 m (1) _____ sea level as of 1996, is the lowest water surface on earth. The lake is 80 km long and has a maximum width of 18 km; its (2) _____ is 1,020 sq km.

The Dead Sea is fed mainly by the Jordan River, which enters the lake from the north. The lake has no outlet, and the heavy inflow of fresh water is carried (3) _____ solely by evaporation, which is rapid in the hot desert climate. The resulting salt (4) _____ form an enormous salt. (5) _____ to large-scale projects by Israel and Jordan to divert water from the Jordan River for irrigation and other water needs, the surface of the Dead Sea has been dropping for at least the past 50 years.

(6) _____ seven times as salty as the ocean, the Dead Sea contains at a depth of 305 m some 27 per cent solid substances. (7) _____ the density of solids in the water, the human body easily (8) _____ on the surface. The lake contains no life of any sort except for a few kinds of microbes; sea fish put into its waters soon die.

The Dead Sea is economically important as a source of potash, bromine, gypsum, salt, and other chemical products, which are extracted (9) _____.

The (10) _____ of the Dead Sea are of growing importance (11) _____ a winter health resort. The lake is (12) _____ associated with biblical history; the sites of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are believed to (13) _____ beneath the lake.

1. A under
B off
C over
D below
2. A district
B area
C place
D square
3. A out
B in
C off
D into
4. A deposits
B remnants
C remains
D evaporation
5. A Due
B According
C Accordance
D Related
6. A Merely
B Closely
C Nearly
D Mostly
7. A As
B Because
C So
D Because of
8. A swims
B floats
C sinks
D drowns
9. A unexpensively
B inexpensively
C costly
D cheap
10. A banks
B lines
C edges
D shores
11. A for
B as
C of
D from

12. A tightly
B strictly

C closely
D ultimately

13. A lie
B found

C lay
D set

Test 196

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Icebergs

The iceberg is a mass of freshwater ice that is broken (1) _____ from a glacier or an ice shelf and that floats in the ocean. Ice floats because it is less (2) _____ than water. A typical iceberg (3) _____ only about one-fifth of its total mass above the water; the other four-fifths is submerged. Icebergs can be large. The largest iceberg ever sighted was 335 km long and 97 km wide, about the size of Belgium. It was sighted in November 1956 by the (4) _____ of a United States Coast Guard icebreaker in the Ross Sea, off Antarctica. Icebergs pose a(n) (5) _____ to shipping and to offshore activities, such as offshore oil drilling, in polar and subpolar waters.

Icebergs can have many different forms, depending on their origin and age. They are usually classified as tabular, that is (6) _____ a flat tabletop, rounded, or irregular. Icebergs were known to early mariners and explorers and to sealers and whalers who (7) _____ their prey in Arctic and Antarctic waters. Beginning in the 20th century, icebergs have been used as stable platforms for scientific stations. Some people have suggested towing icebergs to places where water is scarce and melting them there, but this idea has not yet been (8) _____.

In 1914 the International Ice Patrol was established by the agreement of 16 nations with shipping interests in the North Atlantic Ocean after the *Titanic* (9) _____ with an iceberg and sank in 1912. The patrol locates icebergs in the North Atlantic, follows and predicts their drift, and (10) _____ warnings to ships in the vicinity. The activity is (11) _____ by the U.S. Coast Guard, using planes equipped with radar that can detect icebergs in all but the roughest sea conditions. The Coast Guard exchanges information with the Canadian Ice Services and also receives reports from passing ships. During the patrol season, which normally extends from March through

August, the Coast Guard broadcasts twice daily by Inmarsat satellite and by high-frequency radio facsimile, providing reports on the locations of all known sea ice and icebergs; approximately 1,000 icebergs are (12) _____ each year. Destruction of dangerous icebergs has been attempted, but with (13) _____ success.

1. A out
B off
C down
D of
2. A hard
B tense
C dense
D cold
3. A shows
B reaches
C appears
D comes
4. A peoples
B team
C crew
D soldiers
5. A obstacle
B burden
C hurdle
D hazard
6. A resembling
B reminding
C resolving
D revealing
7. A sailed
B hunted
C perished
D hustled
8. A put forward
B carried
C implemented
D introduced
9. A rushed
B ran
C broke
D collided
10. A writes
B forecasts
C anticipates
D issues
11. A attributed
B conducted
C depicted
D prevailed

12. A kept
B tracked
C held
D shipped
13. A few
B small
C little
D tiny

Test 197

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Deserts

Deserts are regions of the earth that are characterized by less than 254 mm of annual rainfall, an evaporation (1) _____ that exceeds precipitation, and, in most cases, a high average temperature. Because of a lack of moisture in the (2) _____ and low humidity in the atmosphere, most of the sunlight penetrates to the ground. Daytime temperatures can reach 55°C in the (3) _____. At night the desert floor radiates heat back to the atmosphere, and the temperature can (4) _____ to near freezing.

Desert plants have (5) _____ ways of conserving and efficiently using the water available to them. Some flowering desert plants live for a few days at (6) _____. Their seeds lie dormant in the soil, sometimes for years, until a soaking rain enables them to germinate and quickly bloom. Woody desert plants either have long (7) _____ systems that reach deep water sources or have spreading shallow ones that are able to (8) _____ up surface moisture quickly from heavy dews and occasional rains. Desert plants usually have small leaves because this conserves water by reducing surface area. Other plants drop their (9) _____ during the dry period. The process of photosynthesis — by which sunlight is converted to energy and usually conducted primarily in leaves — is taken over in the desert by the stems. A number of desert plants are succulents, (10) _____ water in leaves, stems, and roots.

The Sahara is a great desert area, the largest in the world; it is about 1,610 km wide and about 5,150 km long from east to west. The Sahara was (11) _____ a fertile area; millet was cultivated there over 8,000 years ago. As conditions gradually became drier, however, and desertification (12) _____ in, farmers abandoned their land.

The Sahara as a whole is a tableland with an average elevation from about 400 to 500 m. Only comparatively small areas are elevated as little as 150 m above sea level. In Egypt and Algeria, limited areas are below sea level. The climate is uniformly dry; most areas average less than 127 mm of rain per year, and some get none at all for years at a time. Except in the oases the desert is almost (13) _____ of vegetation. Artificial oases have been created by drilling water (14) _____ more than 1,000 m deep. The chief (15) _____ of the oases are the date palm and a form of acacia.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. A range | C rage |
| B rate | D speed |
| 2. A land | C soil |
| B earth | D sod |
| 3. A sun | C shade |
| B light | D shadow |
| 4. A raise | C rise |
| B drop | D low |
| 5. A evolved | C carried |
| B emerged | D held |
| 6. A most | C once |
| B least | D last |
| 7. A route | C rouge |
| B root | D rote |
| 8. A take | C put |
| B make | D cut |
| 9. A stems | C flowers |
| B branches | D leaves |
| 10. A rising | C arising |
| B storing | D making |

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 11. A at once | C once |
| B at first | D firstly |
| 12. A set | C gave |
| B got | D held |
| 13. A avoid | C devoid |
| B lacked | D absent |
| 14. A cycles | C holes |
| B filters | D wells |
| 15. A bushes | C shrubs |
| B grasses | D trees |

Natural Disasters

Test 198

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

calculated damage death disaster
earthquakes exceed heights intervals noticed
recession shallow speed struck

Tsunamis

Very long water waves in oceans or seas — tsunamis, sweep inshore following certain (1) _____. They sometimes reach great (2) _____ and may be extremely destructive. The immediate cause of a tsunami is a disturbance in an adjacent seabed sufficient to cause the sudden raising or lowering of a large body of water. Following the initial disturbance to the sea surface, water waves spread out in all directions. This (3) _____ may be considerable; for example, 100 metres per second. The amplitude at the surface does not

(4) _____ a few metres in deep water, but the principal wavelength may be about hundreds of kilometres; correspondingly, the principal wave period may be approximately tens of minutes. Because of these features, the waves are not (5) _____ by ships far out at sea.

When tsunamis approach (6) _____ water, the wave amplitude increases. The waves may occasionally reach a height of 20 to 30 metres in U- and V-shaped harbours and inlets. They sometimes do a great deal of (7) _____ in low-lying ground around such inlets. Frequently the wave front in the inlet is nearly vertical, and the speed of onrush may be 10 metres per second. In some cases there are several great waves separated by (8) _____ of several minutes or more. The first of these waves is often preceded by an extraordinary (9) _____ of water from the shore, which may start several minutes or even half an hour beforehand.

The worst tsunami (10) _____ in history occurred in December 2004 when a magnitude 9.0 undersea earthquake, centered in the Indian Ocean off the northwestern coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra, generated a tsunami that (11) _____ the coasts of 14 countries from Southeast Asia to northeastern Africa. The International Committee of the Red Cross reported a (12) _____ toll of more than 250,000 people as a result of the tsunami and the earthquake in Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Geologists (13) _____ that the ocean floor at the epicenter was thrust upward 9 m as a result of the quake.

Test 199

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

<p>affect collapse destruction detects following heavily occur releases resulting rose severe shaking</p>

Earthquakes

Earthquakes are caused by rapid movement of the Earth's rocky outer layer. They occur when energy stored within the Earth, usually in the form of strain in rocks, suddenly (1) _____. This energy is transmitted to the surface of the Earth by earthquake waves. The study of earthquakes

and the waves they create is called seismology (from the Greek *seismos*, “to shake”).

The (2) _____ an earthquake causes depends on its magnitude and duration, or the amount of shaking that occurs. A structure’s design and the materials used in its construction also (3) _____ the amount of damage. Earthquakes vary from small, imperceptible shaking to large shocks felt over thousands of kilometres. They can deform the ground, make buildings and other structures (4) _____, and create tsunamis. Lives may be lost in the resulting destruction.

Earthquakes, or seismic tremors, (5) _____ at a rate of several hundred per day around the world. A worldwide network of *seismographs* (machines that record movements of the Earth) (6) _____ about 1 million small earthquakes per year.

In the last 500 years, several million people have been killed by earthquakes around the world. Worldwide, earthquakes have also caused (7) _____ property and structural damage.

On November 1, 1755, Lisbon was (8) _____ damaged by a great earthquake that occurred at 9:40 a.m. The source was situated some distance off the coast. The violent (9) _____ demolished large public buildings and about 12,000 dwellings. As November 1 was All Saints’ Day, a large part of the population was attending religious services; most of the churches were destroyed, (10) _____ in many casualties. The total number of persons killed in Lisbon alone was estimated to be as high as 60,000, including those who perished by drowning and in the fire that burned for about six days (11) _____ the shock. Damage was reported in Algiers, 1,100 km to the east. The earthquake generated a tsunami that produced waves about 6 m high at Lisbon and 20 m high at Cadiz, Spain. The waves travelled on to Martinique, a distance of 6,100 km in 10 hours, and there (12) _____ to a height of 4 m.

Test 200

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms given before the text.

<p>combination connected consequence fracture generate harm intense ruin speed threats</p>
--

During recent years, floods and flash floods have caused billions of dollars in **(1) damage** each year. They are among the most common and widespread of all natural **(2) hazards**.

Flooding is caused in a variety of ways. Winter or spring rains, coupled with melting snows, can fill river basins too quickly. **(3) Torrential** rains from decaying hurricanes or other tropical systems can also produce river flooding. The Mississippi River Flood of 1993 was **(4) caused** by repeated heavy rain from thunderstorms over a period of weeks.

Flash floods are quick-rising floods usually occurring as the **(5) result** of heavy rains over a short period of time, often only several hours or even less or even without any visible signs of rain.

Floods can also be caused by ice jams on rivers in **(6) conjunction** with a winter or spring thaw, or occasionally even a dam **(7) break**. The constant influx of water finally causes a treacherous overflow to begin, powerful enough to sweep vehicles away, roll stones into roadways, uproot trees, **(8) level** buildings, and drag bridges off their piers. Most frightening is the **(9) rapidity** with which the water rises.

Coastal flooding occurs when strong onshore winds push water from an ocean, bay or inlet onto land. This can take the form of high waves **(10) associated** with tropical storms and hurricanes.

Test 201

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Thunderstorms are rain clouds that produce thunder and lightning. They form when the air **(1) close / near** to the ground is warm and humid. When this warm air **(2) lifts / raises**, it becomes cooler, and the water vapor in the air condenses, forming a cloud. If the cloud is warmer than the surrounding cloudless air, then the cloud will continue to **(3) raise / rise**. The greater the temperature **(4) difference / variety** between the relatively warm cloud and its surrounding air, the more **(5) strong / vigorous** the thunderstorm will be. If the wind speed and wind direction change significantly with height, the thunderstorm can rotate. These rotating thunderstorms provide the circulation that, when concentrated in a small area, **(6) result / return** in a tornado.

Because thunderstorms **(7) reject / require** warm, moist air, they occur most frequently in the tropics. In temperate latitudes, they are more likely

to occur during the hot summer than during the cooler seasons. **(8) Across / Over** land, thunderstorms occur most frequently in the afternoon and early evening because land surfaces heat up dramatically during the day and cool down at night. In contrast, thunderstorms at sea are equally likely to occur at all hours because large water surfaces **(9) enable / maintain** an even temperature throughout the day.

Lightning is a large spark, or burst of electric charge, that travels through the air from one charged region of a cloud to another charged region. It occurs when one region of the atmosphere becomes highly, positively charged and another region becomes highly, negatively charged, or when a large charge difference exists between the bottom of the cloud and the ground. As the lightning travels through the air, it heats the air to temperatures as high as 30,000° C. Thunder, the loud noise that **(10) accompanies / causes** lightning, **(11) produces / results** from the explosive expansion of the air as it is heated.

Hail forms when the upward movements of the air in a thunderstorm are strong enough to keep ice pellets in the upper, subfreezing part of the cloud for a relatively long time (tens of minutes). In this cold **(12) environment / position**, they will enlarge as water freezes to its surface. When the pellets become larger than 5 mm, it is called hail. In **(13) severe / stern** thunderstorms, hail that is larger than grapefruit may form. Hail has caused several hundreds of millions of dollars of **(14) damage / injury** to automobiles, aircraft, and crops during individual thunderstorms.

Test 202

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Bermuda Triangle

Bermuda Triangle is the region of the western Atlantic Ocean that has become associated in the popular imagination with mysterious maritime **(1) _____**. Also known as the Devil's Triangle, the triangle-shaped area covers about 1,140,000 sq km between the island of Bermuda, the coast of southern Florida, and Puerto Rico.

The **(2) _____** reputation of the Bermuda Triangle may be traceable to reports made in the late 15th century by navigator Christopher Columbus

(3) _____ the Sargasso Sea, in which floating masses of gulfweed were regarded as (4) _____ by early sailors; others date the notoriety of the area to the mid-19th century, when a number of reports were made of unexplained disappearances and mysteriously (5) _____ ships. The earliest recorded disappearance of a United States vessel in the area occurred in March 1918, when the USS *Cyclops* (6) _____.

The incident that (7) _____ the reputation of the Bermuda Triangle was the disappearance in December 1945 of Flight 19, a training squadron of five U.S. Navy torpedo bombers. The squadron left Fort Lauderdale, Florida, with 14 crewmen and disappeared after radioing a series of distress messages; a seaplane sent in search of the squadron also disappeared. Among the ships that have disappeared are the tankership *Marine Sulphur Queen* with 39 men aboard in 1963 and the nuclear-powered submarine *Scorpion* with a crew of 99 in 1968.

Books, articles, and television broadcasts investigating the Bermuda Triangle (8) _____ that, in the case of most of the disappearances, the weather was good, the disappearances occurred in daylight after a sudden break in radio contact, and the vessels vanished without a trace. However, sceptics (9) _____ out that many supposed mysteries result from (10) _____ or subjective consideration of data. For example, some losses (11) _____ to the Bermuda Triangle actually occurred outside the area of the triangle in violent weather conditions or in darkness, and some can be traced to known mechanical problems or inadequate equipment. In the case of Flight 19, for example, the crew commander was relatively (12) _____, a compass was (13) _____, the crew failed to follow instructions, and the aircraft was operating under conditions of worsening weather and visibility and with a low fuel supply. Other proposed explanations for disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle (14) _____ the action of physical forces unknown to science, a "hole in the sky", an unusual chemical component in the region's seawater, and abduction by extraterrestrial beings.

Scientific (15) _____ of the Bermuda Triangle have concluded that the number of disappearances in the region is not abnormal and that most of the disappearances have logical explanations. Paranormal associations with the Bermuda Triangle (16) _____ in the public mind, however.

1. A incidents
B disorders
C disasters
D failures

2. A customary
B ill
C malicious
D furious
3. A across
B about
C over
D around
4. A unexplored
B dangerous
C undiscovered
D simple
5. A lonely
B single
C abandoned
D alone
6. A evaporated
B vanished
C deserted
D left
7. A unified
B undermined
C strengthened
D focused
8. A distress
B emphasize
C introduce
D provide
9. A carry
B make
C point
D take
10. A careless
B evident
C relevant
D reflexive
11. A subscribed
B attributed
C reported
D admitted
12. A unattentive
B undeveloped
C unstable
D unskilled
13. A out of position
B out of state
C out of condition
D out of order
14. A comprise
B compare
C consist
D insist

15. A marks
B scores

C evaluations
D points

16. A insist
B demand

C persist
D preserve

Test 203

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

Tornadoes

The name *tornado* comes from the Spanish *tronada* ("thunderstorm"). The most (1) _____ of atmospheric storms, a tornado is a powerful vortex, or "twister", whose rotational speeds are estimated to be (2) _____ to 480 kilometres per hour but may occasionally (3) _____ 800 kilometres per hour. The direction of rotation in the Northern Hemisphere is usually, though not exclusively, counterclockwise. The first visible (4) _____ of tornado development is usually a funnel cloud, which extends downward from the cumulonimbus cloud of severe a thunderstorm. As this funnel dips earthward, it becomes darker because of the debris forced into its intensifying vortex. Some tornadoes give no visible warning (5) _____ their destruction strikes the unsuspecting victims. Tornadoes often occur in groups, and several twisters sometimes (6) _____ from the same cloud base. The forward speed of an individual tornado is normally 48 to 64 kilometres per hour but may (7) _____ from nearly zero to 112 kilometres per hour. The direction of motion is usually from the southwest to the northeast, although tornadoes associated with hurricanes may move from the east. The paths of twisters average only several hundred metres in width and 26 kilometres in length, but large deviations from these averages may be expected; for example, a devastating tornado that killed 689 persons in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana in the midwestern United States on March 18, 1925, was at times 1.6 kilometres (8) _____, and its path extended 352 kilometres.

In the short time that it takes to pass, a tornado (9) _____ fantastic destruction. There have been cases reported in which a schoolhouse with 85 pupils inside was demolished and the pupils carried 137 metres with none

killed; and five railway coaches, each weighing 70 tons, were (10) _____ from their track and one coach was moved 24 metres. Although much remains to be learned about tornado formation and (11) _____, remarkable (12) _____ have been made in the effectiveness of tornado detection and warning systems. These systems involve analyses of surface and upper-air weather, detection and tracking of atmosphere changes by radar, and spotting severe local storms.

1. A prominent
B hard
C strong
D violent
2. A nearly
B close
C closely
D hardly
3. A enlarge
B exaggerate
C exceed
D increase
4. A index
B site
C place
D indication
5. A until
B unless
C although
D though
6. A reduce
B descend
C decrease
D sink
7. A rank
B rage
C exceed
D range
8. A width
B wide
C broad
D breadth
9. A reasons
B leads
C results
D causes
10. A arisen
B risen
C lifted
D aroused

11. A movement
B transfer
C traffic
D transparency
12. A rewards
B progress
C success
D advances

Test 204

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The Titanic

The *Titanic* is a British luxury passenger liner that (1) _____ on April 14–15, 1912, en route to New York City from Southampton during its maiden voyage. The vessel lost about 1,515 lives at a point about 400 miles south of Newfoundland. The great ship, at that time the largest and most luxurious afloat, had a double-bottomed hull that was (2) _____ into sixteen watertight compartments. The *Titanic* was considered unsinkable. On April 14, (3) _____ before midnight, the ship collided (4) _____ an iceberg; five of its waterproof compartments were broken, causing the ship to sink at 2:20 a. m. April 15. (5) _____ held in the United States and Great Britain stated that the liner *Californian*, which was less than 20 miles away all night, could have (6) _____ the stricken vessel had its radio operator been on duty and thereby received the *Titanic*'s distress signals. Only the arrival of the liner *Carpathia* 1 hour and 20 minutes after the *Titanic* went down (7) _____ further loss of life in the icy waters.

As a result of the disaster, the first International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea was called in London in 1913. The convention drew (8) _____ rules requiring that every ship have lifeboat space for each person embarked (the *Titanic* had only 1,178 boat spaces for the 2,224 persons aboard); that lifeboat drills be held during each voyage; and, because the *Californian* had not heard the distress signals of the *Titanic*, that ships maintain a 24-hour radio watch. The International Ice Patrol also was established to (9) _____ ships of icebergs in the North Atlantic shipping lanes.

On September 1, 1985, the wreck of the *Titanic* was found lying upright in two pieces on the ocean floor at a depth of about 4,000 m. The unmanned submersible under the direction of American and French scientists (10) _____

the ship. The expedition found no sign of the long cut previously thought to have been ripped in the ship's hull by the iceberg. Some suppose that the ship was simply too large for the technology available; vibrations from its massive engines may have played some (11) _____ in the loosening of the hull plates.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A drowned | C disappeared |
| B sank | D was lost |
| 2. A divided | C shared |
| B selected | D imparted |
| 3. A soonly | C shortly |
| B short | D quickly |
| 4. A to | C with |
| B on | D upon |
| 5. A References | C Research |
| B Inquiries | D Questionnaire |
| 6. A gone | C aided |
| B sailed | D come |
| 7. A provided | C resulted |
| B prevented | D led |
| 8. A down | C on |
| B in | D up |
| 9. A warn | C forego |
| B say | D forecast |
| 10. A researched | C explored |
| B discovered | D watched |
| 11. A fool | C part |
| B offer | D evil |

Environmental Protection

Test 205

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

**approach convinced diverse goal issues led
opposed pollution preserving protest won**

The international environmental organization Greenpeace is dedicated to (1) _____ Earth's natural resources and its (2) _____ plant and animal life. The organization campaigns against nuclear weapons testing, environmental (3) _____, and destructive practices in fishing, logging, and other industries.

Greenpeace was founded in Vancouver, Canada, in 1971 by members of the Don't Make a Wave Committee, a small group (4) _____ to nuclear weapons testing by the United States military in Alaska. The group renamed itself Greenpeace to reflect the broader (5) _____ of creating a green and peaceful world.

Greenpeace (6) _____ fame for its daring exploits calculated to attract media attention to environmental (7) _____. Greenpeace members in rubber rafts have disrupted whaling expeditions by positioning themselves between the whales and hunters' harpoons. They used similar tactics in Newfoundland and Labrador to (8) _____ the clubbing of baby harp seals, whose soft white fur is highly valued by clothing manufacturers. The organization is well known for scaling corporate skyscrapers and factory smokestacks to hang protest banners.

Greenpeace's aggressive style has often (9) _____ to conflicts with corporations, local authorities, and even national governments. In recent years Greenpeace has been troubled by internal disagreements over political strategy. Some members want to persist with an aggressive (10) _____, emphasizing civil disobedience and physical confrontation. Other members, including the organization's leaders, are (11) _____ that Greenpeace must work cooperatively with the companies and industries that have been its targets.

Test 206

Fill in the blanks with the proper words given before the text.

dealt harmful hazard pollution processed recycling technique waste

Packaging is an industrial and marketing (1) _____ for containing, protecting, identifying, and facilitating the sale and distribution of agricultural, industrial, and consumer products. Virtually all manufactured and (2) _____ goods require packaging during some phase of their production and distribution. The package must maintain the purity and freshness of its contents and protect them from the outside environment; if the contents are (3) _____, corrosive, or poisonous, the package must also protect the outside environment. The packaging itself must present no chemical (4) _____, as well. The package must identify the contents and their quantity, and it must facilitate distribution. The package may contribute to the convenient use of its contents by special dispensing or closure features.

Packaging presents a major problem of environmental (5) _____. Millions of tons of packaging are discarded as solid (6) _____ each year. Much effort has been expended on developing so-called biodegradable packaging materials that will degrade naturally into harmless components. Another means of dealing with the problem is by (7) _____ packaging materials, for use as new products, packages, and fuel. In nations where space and raw materials are both at a premium, such programs have been in operation for many years. Up to 60 per cent of solid waste can be (8) _____ with by such means.

Test 207

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms or synonymous expressions given before the text.

answerable decisive decreasing destroyed dying out
emit evaluate speed together varied

Rain forests are the world's most biologically (1) **diverse** ecosystems. Although they account for less than 7 per cent of the land surface on Earth,

they contain more than 50 per cent — some scientists **(2) estimate** as high as 90 per cent — of its plant and animal species. One hectare of tropical rain forest may contain more than 600 species of trees. By comparison, the forests of the United States and Canada **(3) combined** contain only around 700 tree species. Even more impressive are the number and diversity of animal species that call rain forests their home. One study found more species of ants living on a single rain forest stump than exist in all of the British Isles.

Rain forests also play a **(4) critical** role in global climate regulation by absorbing carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas believed to be principally **(5) responsible** for global warming. Plants naturally absorb carbon dioxide and **(6) give off** oxygen gas in the process of photosynthesis, and tropical rain forests absorb more carbon dioxide than any other terrestrial ecosystem on earth. Global emissions of carbon dioxide have increased nearly 30 per cent in the last century. There is general agreement among the scientific community that by absorbing some of the gas, rain forests play a vital role in **(7) lessening** its impacts.

Despite their uniqueness and extraordinary value, tropical rain forests are being destroyed and badly degraded at an unsustainable **(8) rate**. Some scientists estimate that in the early 1990s tropical forests were being destroyed at a rate of approximately 28 hectares a minute, or about 14 million hectares each year — an area about the size of the state of Wisconsin. Over the past three decades alone, about 5 million sq km — or 20 per cent of the world's tropical forests — have been **(9) cleared**. High rates of deforestation are inevitably followed by alarming rates of plant and animal **(10) extinction** because many rain forest species cannot survive outside their pristine rain forest habitat. Some scientists estimate that dozens of rain forest species are becoming extinct every day.

Test 208

Replace the words in bold type with their synonyms or synonymous expressions given before the text.

adapt burst developing die out finally induced occurred prevented produced rival simultaneously
--

Different kinds of animals have appeared and disappeared throughout Earth's history. Some animals **(1) go extinct** because the climate where they

live changes. The climate may become wetter or drier, and warmer or cooler. If the animals cannot **(2) change** to the new climate, they die.

Some animals go extinct because they cannot **(3) compete** with other animals for food, others — because they are killed by enemies. New kinds of animals are always **(4) evolving**. Evolving means that the animals are changing slowly from generation to generation. Small differences between parents, children, and grandchildren slowly add up over many, many generations. **(5) Eventually**, a different kind of animal evolves.

Sometimes many of the animals on Earth go extinct **(6) at the same time**. Scientists call this a mass extinction and suppose there have been at least five mass extinctions in Earth's history. The last mass extinction which killed off the dinosaurs **(7) happened** about 65 million years ago.

There are several theories what **(8) caused** the extinction of the dinosaurs. Many think an asteroid or comet may have **(9) crashed** into Earth. The crash would have **(10) made** a huge dust cloud. The cloud could have **(11) blocked out** the Sun's light for years. Without light plants, dinosaurs, and other animals would die.

Test 209

Read the text and choose the proper alternative.

Like the amphibians, reptiles, insects, birds, and mammals that are experiencing alarming **(1) extinction / extinct** rates, a number of wildflower species are also endangered. The greatest **(2) threat / warning** lies in the furious pace at which land is cleared for new houses, industries, and shopping malls to accommodate rapid **(3) people / population** growth. Such clearings are making the meadow, forest, and wetland homes of wildflowers ever more scarce. Among the flowers so **(4) endangered / extinct** is the rosy periwinkle of Madagascar, a plant whose compounds have greatly reduced the death **(5) pace / rates** from childhood leukaemia. Flowering plants, many with other medicinal properties, also are threatened by **(6) global / worldwide** warming from increased combustion of fossil fuels; increased ultraviolet light from ozone layer **(7) breakdown / breakthrough**; and acid rain from industrial emissions. Flowering plants **(8) native / grown** to a certain region also may be threatened by introduced species. Yellow toadflax, for example, a garden plant which was **(9) brought / originated** to the United States and

Canada from Europe, has become a notorious weed, spreading to many habitats and **(10) preventing / prevailing** the growth of native species. In some cases, unusual wildflowers such as orchids are placed **(11) at / on** risk when they are collected extensively to be sold.

Various regional, national, and international organizations have organized their resources in **(12) response / respect** to the critical **(13) need / require** for protecting flowering plants and their habitats. In the United States, native plant societies work to **(14) conceal / conserve** regional plants in every state.

Test 210

Fill in the blanks with proper alternatives.

The greenhouse effect has **(1) _____** Earth for over 4 billion years. Now scientists are growing increasingly **(2) _____** that human activities may be modifying this natural process, with potentially dangerous **(3) _____**. Since the advent of the Industrial Revolution in the 1700s, humans have **(4) _____** many inventions that burn fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas. Burning these fossil fuels, as well as other activities such as clearing land for agriculture or urban settlements, **(5) _____** some of the same gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. These atmospheric gases have risen to levels higher than at any time in at least the last 650,000 years. As these gases build up in the atmosphere, they trap more heat near Earth's surface, causing Earth's climate to become warmer than it would naturally.

Scientists call this unnatural heating effect global warming and **(6) _____** it for an increase in Earth's surface temperature of about 0.6°C over the last 100 years. Scientists project global temperatures to continue rising during the 21st century. Warmer temperatures could **(7) _____** parts of polar ice caps and most mountain glaciers, causing a rise in sea level that would **(8) _____** coastal regions. Global warming could also affect weather patterns causing, among other problems, prolonged **(9) _____** — long periods of dry weather or increased flooding in some of the world's leading agricultural regions.

Today scientists around the world monitor atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations and create **(10) _____** about their effects on global temperatures. Air samples from sites spread across the globe are analyzed in laboratories to determine levels of individual greenhouse gases. **(11) _____**

of greenhouse gases, such as automobiles, factories, and power plants, are monitored directly to determine their emissions. Scientists gather information about climate systems and use this information to create and test computer models that simulate how climate could change in (12) _____ to changing conditions on Earth and in the atmosphere. These models act as high-tech crystal balls to project what may happen in the future as greenhouse gas levels rise. Models can only (13) _____ approximations, and some of the predictions based on these models often spark controversy within the science community. (14) _____, the basic concept of global warming is widely accepted by most climate scientists.

1. A existed
B effected
C provided
D warmed
2. A interested
B concerned
C excited
D distressed
3. A actions
B measures
C consequences
D steps
4. A devised
B discovered
C shown
D advised
5. A reveals
B releases
C retreats
D regards
6. A accuse
B fault
C blame
D convict
7. A rain
B dwelt
C create
D melt
8. A attack
B flood
C drop
D increase
9. A drought
D draft
C dwarf
B draught

10. **A** tables
B schedules
C forecasts
D graphics
11. **A** Influences
B Forces
C Sources
D Powers
12. **A** reaction
B response
C respond
D retreat
13. **A** write
B draw
C get
D provide
14. **A** Nevertheless
B So
C Above all
D Then

PART III

LEXICAL TESTS

Complete the sentences below using the correct alternative from A, B, C, or D.

Test 211

1. A tutor gives _____ instruction in his study at least once a week to students numbering not more than four.
A personal
B personnel
C private
D self
2. My sister lives _____ in a distant suburb, but she never seems to feel _____.
A lonely, lonely
B alone, alone
C alone, lonely
D lonely, alone
3. She was _____ to the University and granted a scholarship.
A received
B adopted
C admitted
D entered
4. She was _____ with some of the people, the others seemed vaguely _____ to her.
A acquainted, familiar
B familiar, acquainted
C acquainted, acquainted
D familiar, familiarly

5. British Airways _____ the departure of Flight 371 to Cairo.
- A declared
B advertised
- C announced
D pronounced
6. I think her clothes are not at all _____ for our party.
- A matching
B suiting
- C fit
D suitable
7. I _____ to announce a break in the negotiations.
- A look forward
B apologize
- C regret
D conclude
8. I visit my Granny _____ day — on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
- A every other
B each other
- C all other
D this and the other
9. England won the tournament, _____ Germany in an overtime final.
- A biting
B beating
- C betting
D bidding
10. She did not understand what they were _____ about, so she gave them a _____ look.
- A speaking, clear
B talking, blank
- C telling, certain
D saying, plain
11. The loud music in the room next to mine _____ me from my work.
- A irritated
B distracted
- C annoyed
D interfered
12. He was so _____ in his thought that he did not _____ me enter.
- A absorbed, hear
B attracted, hear
- C attentive, listened
D seized, listened

13. Nick has a good _____ for physics. They say he is so _____ at it that he will win a Nobel prize some day.
- A mind, keen
B head, brilliant
C brain, hopeful
D thought, proud
14. You have the mistaken idea that all the students in your group are _____. — But Mary Green has hardly done any _____ this week!
- A fruitless, job
B lazy-bones, lesson
C idle, work
D lazy, effort
15. The _____ of the staff agreed to the proposal but Mr. Blake _____ to it.
- A most, argued
B majority, opposed
C greater part, differed
D bigger part, resisted
16. Miss Keen has been teaching English for ages, though she hasn't got any _____.
- A experience
B degree
C knowledges
D know-how
17. You should _____ that our meetings never start late, they always start _____.
- A remind, in time
B resemble, exactly
C remember, on time
D keep in mind, exact
18. Nick and Mike were the _____ students in class who _____ to write the test well.
- A one, were able
B alone, could
C lonely, succeeded
D only, managed
19. He is feeling rather _____. The result of the exam will _____ his future career.
- A awkward, relate
B anxious, determine
C excited, rule
D nervous, control

20. She never _____ a chance of talking to a foreigner to _____ her German.
- A loses, do better
B avoids, amend
C controls, learn
D misses, improve

Test 212

1. My parents _____ to my giving _____ lessons.
- A allow, particular
B agree, private
C approve, personal
D permit, additional
2. English is the _____ language of most British.
- A mother
B home
C native
D nature
3. _____ to my reading and don't _____ to correct me if I make a mistake.
- A Hear, mind
B Attend, pause
C Listen, hesitate
D Estimate, be afraid
4. The most _____ mistake the students make is the absence of the article.
- A plain
B common
C ordinary
D often
5. A _____ of birds often fly in a "V" _____.
- A herd, size
B pack, figure
C flock, shape
D collection, view
6. A tiger has _____ from the cage. _____ everybody of the danger!
- A run, Say
B lost, Tell
C hidden, Notify
D escaped, Warn
7. The driver denied that the accident was his own _____. He _____ to say anything unless he was permitted to speak to his lawyer.
- A mistake, denied
B fault, refused
C blame, resisted
D guilt, gave up

8. He's dropped his new glasses and broken them. Now he's looking for his old _____.
- A one
B couple
C pair
D match
9. He collided with another car and had multiple _____.
- A injuries
B beats
C damages
D strokes
10. Her new house is expensive, but it does not _____ with the surrounding area.
- A suit
B blend
C match
D fix
11. All visitors to our museum are requested to _____ with the regulations.
- A obey
B comply
C obtain
D yield
12. Indian cuisine relies heavily on _____ spices.
- A severe
B acute
C hot
D fierce
13. Don't let the child touch this thing! It is _____.
- A immeasurable
B valueless
C priceless
D worthy
14. This mirror would _____ our bedroom well.
- A please
B fit
C go
D match
15. She is doing _____ into the early Renaissance architecture.
- A a study
B work
C research
D a survey

11. The price for oil keeps _____.
A rising
B getting larger
C becoming bigger
D raising
12. Everything has gone wrong. It is hardly _____ to make a proper decision.
A likely
B ever
C possible
D probably
13. Can you see this vase? I think it looks _____ to ours in the sitting room.
A fixed
B alike
C similar
D like
14. He was so tired that he slept _____ all night despite a noisy party at his neighbours' .
A strongly
B heavily
C firmly
D soundly
15. She was wearing a short black dress which _____ her perfectly.
A matched
B went
C suited
D did
16. In my _____, he is right. Let him do it in his own _____.
A mind, manner
B opinion, way
C thoughts, method
D view, means
17. She bought _____ brown gloves _____ her handbag.
A two, to fix
B a couple of, to suit
C a pair of, to match
D several, to fit
18. I phoned my dentist and made _____ with him to have my tooth filled.
A an engagement
B a conversation
C a rendezvous
D a date

19. He is such a smart person. His illegal activity will be impossible _____.

A to ensure

C to accuse

B to assure

D to prove

20. The majority of the reports were _____, so I slept them away.

A bored

C annoyed

B boring

D exhausting

Test 214

1. Unfortunately, we don't _____ to everything the speaker has said.

A accept

C admit

B agree

D approve

2. This composer is unique. He _____ for all tastes in music.

A satisfies

C caters

B looks

D needs

3. Why are you arguing? He is right _____ any doubt.

A apart from

C besides

B beside

D beyond

4. It is no use _____ him of behaving like this.

A blaming

C accusing

B criticizing

D reproaching

5. The teacher repeated his question, but Nick _____ couldn't answer it.

A never

C though

B still

D already

6. This student _____ ever attends lectures.

A hardly

C almost

B usually

D practically

3. He is so irritated today. Don't _____ him.
- A bother
B worry for
C be anxious with
D tell with
4. Did you see her at the party? — Yes, she was _____ an expensive white suit.
- A having
B putting on
C dressing
D wearing
5. The police arrested a gang making _____ currency.
- A wrong
B artificial
C counterfeit
D insincere
6. The sun is so bright. It _____ the eyes to look at it.
- A aches
B pains
C prevents
D hurts
7. We need a pilot. The waters are rather _____ here.
- A shallow
B flat
C small
D superficial
8. The police are offering a _____ for any information about the bank's robbery.
- A prize
B money
C reward
D premium
9. She is a very _____ girl. She is easily affected by any little trouble.
- A sensible
B sensational
C sensing
D sensitive
10. After a short interval he _____ with his speech about the situation in the Middle East.
- A preceded
B proceeded
C went on
D kept

11. Her son looks bad, he has been ill again. His health is _____, I should say.
- A slim
B slender
C delicate
D unwell
12. She stopped because she felt a _____ pain in her knee.
- A strong
B powerful
C delicate
D sharp
13. His family is large and he wants to _____ his house.
- A prolong
B stretch
C extend
D spread
14. They touched upon a wide _____ of subjects in their conversation.
- A range
B topic
C major
D deal
15. We couldn't stay at their flat because they did not have enough _____ for everybody.
- A spot
B space
C room
D area
16. On the _____, the results were satisfactory.
- A ground
B matter
C general
D whole
17. They _____ their seats and got down to business.
- A occupied
B took
C made
D founded
18. She did not want _____ such a poor excuse.
- A to assume
B to appreciate
C to accept
D to adapt

19. He tried to start the engine again, and then he gave it up in _____.

- A all
B earnest
C despair
D trouble

20. He _____ a long lecture about Roosevelt.

- A read
B spoke
C gave
D held

Test 216

1. I need small change. Can you _____ a five-dollar banknote?

- A exchange
B change
C alter
D swap

2. I _____ an athletic club in Chicago a year ago.

- A joined
B admitted
C attached
D stuck up

3. _____ I went, people were angry or suspicious.

- A Somewhere
B Everywhere
C Somehow
D Somewhat

4. We _____ over this question for a long time.

- A discussed
B argued
C considered
D chatted

5. Nick asked me whether I'd like to have dinner with him, and I eagerly _____ his invitation.

- A admitted
B approved
C agreed
D accepted

6. She was tired and her _____ body ached.

- A all
B all the
C whole
D whole the

7. Some people build _____ others destroy.
- A when
B while
C as soon as
D before
8. We have made _____ in both science and art.
- A success
B results
C progress
D good luck
9. His work was _____ photographs while flying over Siberia.
- A to take
B to make
C to do
D to give
10. The host gave us a wonderfully warm _____.
- A love
B welcome
C affection
D admiration
11. He gave a serious _____ that the conflict could lead to a constitutional crisis.
- A word
B telling
C warning
D suggestion
12. McEnroe was _____ for winning Wimbledon again.
- A in despair
B engaged
C the only one
D desperate
13. She wishes to ask a _____ of you.
- A reply
B question
C favour
D request
14. Is the weapon efficient? — Yes, it is a(n) _____ one.
- A sharply
B deadly
C extremely
D costly

15. The _____ place was so cosy and friendly! I felt like home.

A all

B whole

C total

D whole of

16. A room without furniture is a(n) _____ room.

A empty

B bare

C vacant

D free

17. They all came to the station to _____.

A company him

B accompany him

C see him off

D accompany with him

18. I feel terribly _____ of any friend who is going anywhere.

A sorry

B anxious

C envious

D worried

19. You _____ your railway fare travelling on foot.

A take

B pay

C make

D save

20. The girl ran around and stopped _____ a foot or two of the flower.

A in front of

B opposite

C within

D before

Test 217

1. His pictures will be of great _____ in some years.

A price

B value

C worth

D cost

2. We all _____ a holiday after a year of hard work.

A appreciate

B approve

C look forward

D eager

19. He was often _____ to as the architect of the country's foreign policy.

A considered

C referred

B looked

D mentioned

20. In most families there is someone who his relatives are _____ of.

A beloved

C considered

B ashamed

D discussed

Test 218

1. You could not help enjoying his company, though he was good for _____.

A everybody

C anybody

B everything

D nothing

2. He looks _____ he had come into a fortune.

A as

C if

B though

D as if

3. He hoped to be _____ for years of hard work by getting his promotion.

A awarded

C granted

B rewarded

D prized

4. Unfortunately, I had time only to _____ through the article before the exam.

A glimpse

C look

B examine

D glance

5. Isn't it _____ time you finished watching TV, Andy?

A the

C right

B about

D good

2. They are learning grammar, but they have not _____ much progress yet.
- A done
B succeeded
C made
D got
3. I think I've made it clear that I have no _____ to sell anything to you.
- A meaning
B intention
C mean
D invention
4. In the picture the artist caught the family _____.
- A likeness
B reproduction
C appearance
D resemblance
5. The primary _____ of the game is to score more points than opposition.
- A cause
B reason
C objective
D subjective
6. An introduction to the book is called a(n) _____.
- A contents
B chapter
C preface
D appendix
7. I would like to thank you for your hospitality _____ of all of us.
- A on account
B instead
C in spite
D on behalf
8. Please accept my _____ for not coming last week.
- A love
B mercy
C forgiveness
D excuse
9. He doubts if he will be _____ enough to play tomorrow.
- A favourable
B fit
C recovered
D good

18. My teacher _____ me to improve my pronunciation.
- A insisted
B persisted
C made
D encouraged
19. The refurbishing _____ closing our office for three months.
- A results
B means
C leads
D prevents
20. I would be very _____ if you could answer my letter as quickly as possible.
- A kind
B good
C glad
D cheerful

Test 220

1. I think the water is a bit cold. I _____ lie on the beach.
- A want
B would like
C would prefer
D would rather
2. The captain and members of the _____ welcomed us on board the ship.
- A staff
B crew
C team
D cast
3. Finally a salesgirl _____ me to buy a dress.
- A made
B suggested
C decided
D persuaded
4. Prices are very _____ in this shop.
- A expensive
B high
C dear
D big
5. The carpet is so expensive because it is made _____.
- A by arm
B with arms
C with hand
D by hand

14. Daddy, there is no one _____ you.
A as
B similar
C like
D compared
15. When I retire, I'll spend _____ my time looking after my roses.
A majority of
B most of
C the most
D much
16. His work is rather monotonous, it is _____ office work.
A most
B mostly
C most of
D most times
17. I usually _____ standing here.
A would rather
B had better
C prefer
D would like
18. Their help was _____.
A valuable
B precious
C worthy
D dear
19. She told us _____ truth.
A every
B the total
C the whole
D the entire
20. Scientists say that _____ there was no life on the Earth.
A since the beginning
B firstly
C in the beginning
D for the first time

Test 221

1. We hardly _____ go for walks these days.
A ever
B never
C not
D don't

19. The word *cartoon* once meant something _____ different than it does today.

- A wholly
- B entirely

- C else
- D other

20. She suffers from _____ headaches.

- A strong
- B powerful

- C bad
- D tough

Test 222

1. The _____ of her health after operation was satisfactory.

- A form
- B condition

- C situation
- D position

2. It is your _____ to wash up; I did it in the morning.

- A time
- B deed

- C attempt
- D turn

3. He acted in a _____ way.

- A badly
- B cowardly

- C completely
- D justly

4. The blind must have as many opportunities as the _____.

- A viewer
- B sighted

- C looker
- D gazer

5. He has a good _____ of humour.

- A feeling
- B habit

- C sense
- D manner

6. The _____ money was found in the drawer.

- A missing
- B escaped

- C losing
- D absent

7. A _____ society is a human idea.
A justiceship
B justly
C just
D justified
8. You can't see Russia _____ a week. It's such a large country!
A since
B per
C while
D within
9. Keep this blanket _____ you.
A down
B below
C over
D up
10. He _____ me of my father.
A remembers
B resembles
C reminds
D memorizes
11. He has got an unlimited _____ to the Internet.
A access
B excess
C entry
D entrance
12. They are _____ of their son who won the competition.
A pleased
B proud
C satisfied
D confided
13. He _____ us of the forthcoming meeting.
A said
B talked
C told
D spoke
14. She was still in the _____ of shock.
A condition
B position
C order
D state
15. His aim is to punish the criminal. _____, he is not convinced that imprisonment is always the right way out.
A Instead
B By contrast
C On the contrary
D Nevertheless

4. They _____ his advice and bought a new house.
- A obeyed
B listened
C followed
D objected
5. The inner surface of the hand is a(n) _____.
- A finger
B wrist
C elbow
D palm
6. One of the main sections of a text, usually having a title or a number, as a heading is a(n) _____.
- A chapter
B introduction
C conclusion
D body
7. Raisins are dried _____.
- A strawberries
B cherries
C grapes
D apples
8. He does stupid things; I think he has no _____ sense.
- A general
B common
C usual
D normal
9. They lived a _____ life in a small village in Devonshire.
- A quite
B cosy
C quiet
D relaxed
10. Stone won't _____ fire, and it can be expected to endure.
- A have
B stand
C suffer
D catch
11. Professor Jones has a(n) _____ knowledge of nuclear physics.
- A profound
B extreme
C strong
D powerful

12. I found a gold ring in the street by _____ the other day.
- A mistake
B error
C means
D chance
13. Many students often _____ the verb “listen” with “hear”.
- A confuse
B use
C involve
D confute
14. All our _____ were spent to make our house comfortable.
- A economies
B money
C savings
D cash
15. Be careful! You are standing at the _____ of the high cliff!
- A extreme
B edge
C end
D finish
16. The Amazon is one of the last natural wildernesses on _____.
- A planet
B earth
C world
D ground
17. Is sending valentines an old _____ in Great Britain?
- A manner
B way
C custom
D game
18. Because of nasty weather we hardly _____ go to the country this summer.
- A never
B ever
C —
D any
19. He has been working as a _____ for ten years and has cured a lot of people.
- A physician
B physicist
C medical
D physics

20. He is _____ to see them.

- A looking forward
- B awaiting

- C eager
- D again

Test 224

1. Many of the refugees are travelling to the south-west of the region in _____ of food and shelter.

- A search
- B finding

- C watch
- D looking

2. His mother is nervous and worried because she hasn't _____ from him for more than a month.

- A received
- B listened

- C heard
- D seen

3. This room is four metres _____.

- A wide
- B width

- C broad
- D breadth

4. They _____ Nick with killing a man.

- A accused
- B blamed

- C suspected
- D charged

5. I'd rather not sit _____ to her.

- A near
- B next

- C beside
- D nearby

6. The _____ fashion amuses me a lot.

- A latest
- B last

- C latter
- D late

12. Why don't the police take _____ measures against smuggling?
- A effective
B affective
C determined
D hard
13. Whether you like modern poetry or not is a matter of _____.
- A vogue
B choice
C taste
D favour
14. A comfortable room for sitting in is a(n) _____.
- A study
B lounge
C lobby
D attic
15. The sea is rather rough today, so I prefer to lie on the _____.
- A bank
B armchair
C seaside
D beach
16. The tsunami was unexpected and many boats attached in the harbour _____.
- A drowned
B dived
C sank
D dropped
17. He was arrested and brought to _____ on the fifth of March where he was found guilty.
- A prison
B custody
C jail
D trial
18. The place where actors perform is called a _____.
- A scene
B stage
C step
D stalls
19. Going in for sports is a good _____ for aggression.
- A exit
B method
C way out
D departure

20. There is a _____ of oil in the world at present.

- A need
B requirement
C shortage
D want

Test 226

1. She has gone to the baker's to buy a _____ of bread.

- A piece
B bar
C bunch
D loaf

2. You should write the address in the _____ right-hand corner.

- A up
B top
C head
D high

3. She did not want everybody to see her tears and tried not to _____ her disappointment.

- A hinder
B veil
C show
D hide

4. All the sportsmen of Russia were _____ the same suits.

- A dressing
B wearing
C putting on
D dressed

5. With every _____ they took, they felt more and more tired.

- A foot
B walk
C step
D pace

6. Let's drop in here to have a _____.

- A food
B snake
C snack
D meals

7. Ann was _____ because she got a bad mark.

- A excited
B cried
C upset
D feverish

20. There is a _____ of oil in the world at present.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A need | C shortage |
| B requirement | D want |

Test 226

1. She has gone to the baker's to buy a _____ of bread.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A piece | C bunch |
| B bar | D loaf |

2. You should write the address in the _____ right-hand corner.

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| A up | C head |
| B top | D high |

3. She did not want everybody to see her tears and tried not to _____ her disappointment.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| A hinder | C show |
| B veil | D hide |

4. All the sportsmen of Russia were _____ the same suits.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A dressing | C putting on |
| B wearing | D dressed |

5. With every _____ they took, they felt more and more tired.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A foot | C step |
| B walk | D pace |

6. Let's drop in here to have a _____.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A food | C snack |
| B snake | D meals |

7. Ann was _____ because she got a bad mark.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A excited | C upset |
| B cried | D feverish |

8. What's the _____ of arguing?
- A usage
B use
C manner
D habit
9. The lawyer offered us many _____ to the problem.
- A ways
B solutions
C suggestions
D variants
10. Don't _____ sudden improvements from him within such a short period of time.
- A expect
B think
C look forward
D wait
11. I don't _____ of his staying at their place.
- A like
B approve
C believe
D consider
12. They are going to _____ the place tomorrow.
- A look
B inspect
C explore
D research
13. It is difficult for me to swallow because I have got a(n) _____ throat.
- A sick
B ill
C sore
D hurt
14. She is _____ dark glasses to protect her eyes from bright light.
- A bearing
B wearing
C carrying
D bringing
15. _____ to the bad weather conditions, the flight was delayed.
- A Accordingly
B Due
C Because
D As

4. They don't have the _____ to think over the situation.
- A sense
B feeling
C mind
D brains
5. He is not so tall to _____ the ceiling.
- A approach
B get
C reach
D stretch
6. The work of the reformer is never accomplished _____ there is something else to reform.
- A so long as
B in spite of
C despite
D although
7. In a democratic republic, the people have rights that no ruler may _____ off.
- A take
B cut
C put
D give
8. The main _____ of the country is the Congo.
- A capital
B city
C ground
D river
9. This man was found _____ about with no money or papers.
- A wondering
B wandering
C escarping
D escaping
10. The Colorado River sends a _____ body of water to the Gulf of California.
- A fast
B last
C vast
D past
11. They _____ the value of this property at one million dollars.
- A access
B excess
C assess
D assail

12. They _____ to the place in time.
A reached C arrived
B approached D got
13. Do you have the _____ to move this huge stone away?
A strength C power
B force D might
14. Antonyms are the words that are _____ in meaning to other words.
A opposed C contrarian
B opposite D controversial
15. The scientific _____ for this phenomenon has been conducted for many years.
A observance C observation
B observe D observatory
16. Radio waves are _____.
A invisible C invisible
B invisible D disvisible
17. She concluded that both the book and the film were _____.
A indelicate C impure
B immodest D indecent
18. She has been keeping _____ for twenty years.
A house C accommodation
B home D apartment
19. This device is out of _____.
A application C employment
B usage D use

20. Such shoes are _____ in the mountains.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| A helpless | C vain |
| B useless | D odd |

Test 228

1. He saw her and waved his _____ to greet her.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A hand | C arm |
| B head | D chin |

2. She got hold of him after lunch and spoke to him _____.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A in face | C in private |
| B by her own | D individually |

3. I am sure that it is his _____ signature.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A genuine | C genual |
| B genius | D genial |

4. The families in the village live on a good neighbourly _____.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| A basics | C basis |
| B base | D basement |

5. His feminine _____ made an unpleasant impression on her.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A lines | C outlines |
| B futures | D features |

6. She felt a _____ odour of the lilac.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A little | C small |
| B hard | D strong |

7. Let's sit in the _____.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| A shade | C shad |
| B shadow | D shady |

3. The _____ of Rodin's works is to open on Friday.
A demonstration
B exhibition
C coverage
D portrayal
4. In Paris people are admitted to museums at a _____ price after 2 o'clock.
A free
B discharged
C decreased
D reduced
5. She _____ several photos in the forest.
A did
B made
C took
D shot
6. You may buy an _____ iron at any shop in this district.
A electrical
B electric
C electrician
D electricity
7. It is becoming more _____ for women to smoke.
A acceptable
B receivable
C adapting
D adaptive
8. The clock was old and the minute _____ was broken.
A arrow
B pointer
C needle
D hand
9. His knowledge of French literature is extensive and _____.
A thorough
B through
C throughout
D though
10. Early astronomers called the planets _____ stars because they move against the background of the stars.
A wondering
B wandering
C wander
D wonder

11. The skin doesn't feel _____ everywhere.
A like
B alike
C similar
D equal
12. He was _____ with his neighbour about the noisy party.
A friendly
B envious
C angry
D wicked
13. Turtles come _____ all sizes.
A with
B by
C in
D from
14. He is difficult to speak to. He always _____ in his opinion.
A insists
B fights
C differs
D persists
15. A check is a piece of paper that is a _____ to pay.
A easy
B part
C supply
D promise
16. I can't _____ her speaking in this affected manner.
A help
B stand
C manage
D fail
17. At last he decided to _____ in the conversation.
A interfere
B interrupt
C include
D ignore
18. I want to _____ in early to get a good seat on my flight.
A enter
B provide
C check
D arrive
19. They made a public _____ that the prices would decrease.
A advertisement
B declaration
C broadcast
D announcement

20. West Virginia _____ two US senators.

- A selects
- B elects

- C points
- D separates

Test 230

1. The weather is _____ to sudden changes in all seasons.

- A influenced
- B affected

- C subject
- D accustomed

2. This team wins in the _____ of cases.

- A major
- B majority

- C mostly
- D variety

3. They _____ us that they will not be late.

- A sure
- B assure

- C insure
- D ensure

4. He was so scared that he could not _____ a sound.

- A speak
- B did

- C talk
- D make

5. Lunch is the biggest _____ of the day and lasts two or three hours.

- A food
- B breakfast

- C part
- D meal

6. The _____ crops include potatoes, tomatoes, melons, wheat, and citrus fruits.

- A principal
- B principle

- C major
- D mayor

7. Because the population is _____ and the soil is _____, Malta must import most of its food.

- A tense, poor
- B dense, little

- C much, little
- D dense, poor

3. Canada's slow population growth _____ in an evolutionary process of cultural development that continues today.
- A led
B resulted
C attributed
D ascribed
4. With such a limited water supply, _____ to water for drinking, irrigation, and hydroelectricity has become increasingly crucial in many parts of the Middle East.
- A entry
B access
C assess
D apply
5. Armstrong _____ poverty, a lack of formal education, and racism to become one of the most innovative and influential musicians of the 20th century.
- A struggled
B fought
C overcame
D overrun
6. In 1976, a statue dedicated to Armstrong was erected in New Orleans and a park was named in his _____.
- A respect
B honour
C name
D behalf
7. Popular novels are _____ to a wide range of people and are usually written to achieve commercial success by providing readers with a good story.
- A accessible
B adoptable
C adaptable
D assessable
8. Songs must be simple, memorable, and emotionally _____ to sell to large audiences.
- A addressing
B appealing
C assessing
D accessing
9. The most successful artists wrote and performed songs about love, sexuality, personal freedom, and other issues that were of particular _____ to teenagers.
- A intent
B intention
C interest
D attention

17. This migration, known as the brain _____, increases the scarcity of educated and skilled workers in developing countries.

A leakage

C drain

B run

D gone

18. In the 19th century _____ were made to systematize education.

A labours

C jobs

B works

D efforts

19. The Netherlands has universal _____ for all citizens beginning at the age of 18.

A suffer

C suffice

B suffrage

D sufficiency

20. A conference in London of the major European _____ formulated the conditions of separation in 1831.

A strengths

C lands

B powers

D parts

Test 232

1. Dolly was a woman of great personal _____ and social ease.

A warm

C warmth

B heat

D warming

2. In May 1998, the Netherlands and ten other members of the European Union officially agreed to adopt the euro as a new _____ European currency.

A only

C single

B circular

D singular

3. He, for his part, was careless in his personal habits and _____ to extreme depression.

A devoted

C subject

B ran

D keen

11. Dawn was _____ when they finally left.
- A beginning
B rising
C lighting
D breaking
12. The collections _____ from ancient history to the present.
- A various
B different
C range
D rank
13. The most densely settled areas of the continent are those along the northern and western sea _____.
- A banks
B coasts
C lines
D shells
14. The first regular airmail _____ in the U.S. was established between New York City and Washington, D.C., in 1918.
- A road
B postage
C root
D route
15. In the long run the Industrial Revolution has _____ economic improvement for most people in industrialized societies.
- A taken up
B employed
C come
D brought
16. Taking _____ of the vast forest resources in their country, Americans built the world's best woodworking machines.
- A advantage
B adventure
C use
D benefit
17. The natural environment _____ from the effects of the Industrial Revolution.
- A influenced
B damaged
C suffered
D impacted
18. I like to be _____ for short periods. But after a few days I start getting _____.

A alone, alone
B single, lonely

C lonely, alone
D alone, lonely

19. She had _____ the world 100 metres record.

A won
B broken

C struck
D set in

20. The Himalayan mountain system is 160 to 320 km wide and _____ 2,400 km along the northern and eastern borders of India.

A extends
B exceeds

C exaggerates
D expires

Test 233

1. Fifteen players _____ a team in Gaelic football.

A make
B constitute

C consist
D compile

2. In 1854, Arthur _____ the bar exam and received his license to practice law.

A taken
B gone

C made
D passed

3. New technology was _____ in agriculture.

A introduced
B passed

C done
D appeared

4. Large _____ of wild geese were seen passing over the country.

A packs
B crowds

C lots
D flocks

5. All cats walk on their toes with the back part of the foot _____.

A raised
B risen

C increased
D arisen

6. _____ the mid-1960s Panama has developed a fish-meal and fish-oil industry.
- A In
B At
C For
D Since
7. She _____ her children to play sports.
- A made
B had
C encouraged
D let
8. The Australian government has made _____ to limit destruction of the coral.
- A effects
B efforts
C research
D work
9. African rhythms have _____ Western popular music styles such as jazz, blues, and rock.
- A prescribed
B exchanged
C done
D influenced
10. The _____ feature of the Northern Plateau is the Sahara, which occupies more than one-quarter of Africa.
- A outstanding
B outskirts
C outspread
D outset
11. The province is _____ for Edward Augustus, duke of Kent and Strathern, a son of George III of Great Britain.
- A titled
B named
C used
D called
12. The highest point on the island _____ to 142 m above sea level.
- A arises
B raises
C rises
D arouses
13. The northern side of the island has fine white beaches and is _____ from the sea by dunes.

- A provided
B procured
- C prolonged
D protected

14. About 150 days each year are _____ of frost.

- A bare
B occupied
- C free
D lack

15. The soil conditions and temperate climate of the island are _____ suited to mixed farming.

- A good
B far
- C well
D much

16. In 1998, the _____ of the fishing industry was estimated at C \$ 111 million.

- A price
B value
- C treasure
D treasury

17. The _____ of cheap power, labor, capital, and raw materials has kept manufacturing to a minimum.

- A exceed
B exaggeration
- C access
D lack

18. Prince Edward Island is a popular vacation _____, known for the rustic charm of its quiet villages, its white sandy beaches bathed by the warm waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and its excellent opportunities for trout fishing.

- A country
B resort
- C holiday
D spot

19. Visitors _____ by these attractions and by the Charlottetown Summer Festival have made tourism one of the island's leading sources of income.

- A drawn
B paid
- C taken
D noted

20. Improved roads, increased ferry service, and the expansion of recreational _____ have stimulated tourism.

A facilities

B faculties

C vacation

D holiday

Test 234

1. The Tate Gallery is a group of museums in England that house national _____ of British art and modern art from around the world.

A gatherings

B collections

C deposits

D treasuries

2. Education is free and _____ for all children from age 7 to 15.

A optional

B private

C compulsory

D public

3. The senators are _____ by the federal government.

A pointed

B provided

C elected

D appointed

4. The Royal Academy of Arts is a _____ British art organization, located in London, established for the purpose of improving and encouraging painting, sculpture, and architecture in Britain.

A principle

B principal

C prior

D precedent

5. The Security Council is the central decision-making body for _____ of defense.

A views

B matters

C labours

D opinions

6. The average _____ of 24 persons per sq km is fairly evenly distributed throughout the country.

A density
B figure

C family
D decentralization

7. By the 1890s impressionist paintings began to _____ more buyers.

A devote
B pay

C attract
D appeal

8. Horse shows are public exhibitions in which trained riders and horses _____ with one another in executing difficult jumps or various maneuvers.

A ride
B compete

C run
D deal

9. While working as a bank clerk, George Walton took evening _____ at the Glasgow School of Art.

A classes
B lessons

C subjects
D chores

10. Prince Edward Island is by _____ the most densely populated province in Canada.

A all costs
B far

C land
D any chance

11. Some of the settlements in Kings and Queens counties were _____ by Scottish immigrants.

A set
B found

C established
D organized

12. In 1869, the society moved to its _____ location in Burlington House.

A current
B fresh

C elder
D real

13. The World's Fair is an exhibition featuring displays from many nations, usually _____ to a theme or commemorating an event.

A designed
B dedicated

C attracted
D appealed

14. Levi's, the denim blue jeans invented by the company's _____ in 1873, became one of the world's most popular clothing items.
- A finder
B establishment
C founder
D personal
15. Passports are not required for _____ of the European Union who are travelling within the member nations.
- A countries
B civilians
C citizens
D compatriots
16. The _____ collections are drawn from all historical phases of art in the Middle Ages.
- A medieval
B medium
C media
D medial
17. Despite frequent periods of financial anxiety, Monet never _____ buyers for his work.
- A had
B lacked
C received
D sold
18. Andre Agassi is an American tennis player, one of the few men's players to earn victories at each of the four major professional tennis _____: the Australian Open, the French Open, Wimbledon, and the United States Open.
- A games
B championships
C tournaments
D sets
19. More than \$1 billion was _____ in the fair.
- A spent
B invested
C wasted
D sent
20. The photography department houses a collection of more than 20,000 _____.
- A images
B peoples
C reflections
D copies

8. The cabinet of the U.S. government is _____ of the administrative heads of the executive departments of the federal government, under the president.
- A consisted
B included
C made up
D presented
9. Visited by more than five million people each year, the museum is one of the most popular tourist _____ in the city.
- A sightseeings
B attractions
C intentions
D groups
10. Having invested the money into that project, he took another _____ towards becoming a millionaire.
- A position
B way
C decision
D step
11. His paintings were always sold for _____ prices.
- A big
B large
C expensive
D high
12. The department exhibits various pieces of armor, edged weapons (such as spears and swords), and firearms as _____ of art.
- A works
B parts
C pieces
D bits
13. The three bedroom house they bought for \$ 15,000 ten years ago is now _____ \$ 60,000.
- A cost
B priced
C worth
D values
14. The Amish, a group of Christians who live in Canada and the United States, choose to live without modern _____ like electricity, and prefer horse-drawn buggies to cars.
- A comforts
B conveniences
C techniques
D devices

15. Secret societies are _____ among peoples in Melanesia and in parts of Africa.
- A usual
B ordinary
C general
D common
16. Prince Edward Island National Park _____ golfers to one of the finest courses in Canada.
- A approaches
B attracts
C attains
D provides
17. The highest _____, called the High, or Grand, Atlas, is in southwestern Morocco.
- A range
B rinse
C ranch
D rage
18. Physicists cannot explain why the sun's magnetic activity varies _____, fading and intensifying again every 11 years or so.
- A strongly
B fastly
C dramatically
D hardly
19. Renoir first exhibited his paintings in Paris in 1864, and though some of his paintings were bought he did not gain _____ until 1874.
- A payment
B experiment
C money
D recognition
20. The museum regularly presents guided _____ for museum visitors.
- A trips
B tours
C tickets
D programs

PART IV

KEYS

Test 1

(1) affected (2) effect (3) affected (4) effect (5) effect (6) effect (7) affected (8) affects (9) effect (10) affect (11) effect (12) effect (13) affects (14) affected (15) effect (16) affected

Test 2

(1) stared (2) look (3) glanced (4) staring (5) look (6) staring (7) glanced (8) stared (9) glanced (10) stared (11) stared (12) glance

Test 3

(1) stare (2) gazing (3) glimpsed (4) gazed (5) gaze (6) Look (7) stared (8) gazed (9) glanced (10) stared (11) stare (12) gaze (13) glimpse

Test 4

(1) takes after (2) looks like (3) look like, takes after (4) take after (5) takes after, looks like

Test 5

(1) are alike (2) are alike, look like (3) looks like, are alike (4) looks like (5) look like

Test 6

(1) drives, driver (2) ridden (3) drive (4) drove, drove (5) rider (6) ride (7) rode (8) ride

Test 7

(1) dressed (2) dressed (3) wearing (4) put on (5) wears (6) put on (7) dress (8) put on (9) dressed, put on (10) wore (11) dressed (12) wearing (13) dressed (14) wears (15) dresses, wears (16) dresses, puts on (17) put on, dressed (18) dress

Test 8

(1) wandered, wondered (2) wondered (3) wandering (4) wondered (5) wandering
(6) wander, wonder

Test 9

(1) policy (2) politics (3) policy (4) politics (5) policy (6) Politics (7) policy
(8) policy (9) policy (10) politics, politics, politics, politics, politics (11) policy
(12) policy (13) Politics

Test 10

(1) sense (2) feeling (3) feeling (4) feelings, feeling (5) sense (6) feeling (7) feeling
(8) senses, sense (9) sense (10) feeling (11) feeling (12) sense

Test 11

(1) route (2) route (3) way (4) road (5) path (6) way (7) route (8) path (9) road,
road (10) way, way (11) way (12) route (13) route

Test 12

(1) path (2) road (3) way (4) route (5) road, path (6) pavement (7) paths (8) road,
pavement (9) way, road (10) way (11) roads (12) roads

Test 13

(1) journey (2) trip (3) excursion (4) travel (5) voyage (6) trip (7) voyage (8) excursions
(9) journey (10) travel

Test 14

(1) shade (2) shade (3) shade, shadow (4) shadow (5) shade, shadows (6) shadow
(7) shadow (8) shade (9) shadow (10) shade

Test 15

(1) area (2) districts (3) Area, area (4) area / region (5) area (6) region, Region
(7) area (8) areas, areas (9) District (10) area (11) area, areas (12) area (13) region,
area (14) districts (15) area (16) Region, region (17) districts (18) area

Test 16

(1) public (2) public (3) private (4) public (5) personal (6) Private (7) private
(8) public (9) public (10) public (11) private (12) personal (13) public (14) private
(15) private (16) public, private (17) public (18) public (19) private (20) private
(21) personal (22) public (23) private (24) public (25) private (26) public (27) private

(28) private, public (29) public 30 private (31) personal (32) public (33) public
(34) private (35) private (36) personal (37) personal

Test 17

(1) sensitive (2) sensible (3) sensible (4) sensitive (5) sensitive (6) sensible (7) Sensible
(8) sensitive

Test 18

(1) Besides (2) Except (for) (3) Besides (4) except (5) Except (for) (6) Besides
(7) Except (for) (8) except

Test 19

(1) formally (2) formally (3) formerly (4) formerly (5) formally (6) principal,
formerly, formally (7) formally (8) formally (9) formally (10) principle (11) principal
(12) principle (13) principle (14) principal

Test 20

(1) higher (2) Higher, founded (3) admitted (4) access (5) access (6) assess (7) high
(8) higher (9) passing, completion (10) passed (11) completing, diploma, degree
(12) founded (13) found (14) degree, completion (15) diploma (16) take (17) passing
(18) passed (19) graduated (20) award (21) made (22) illiteracy, literacy

Test 21

(1) did, make, made (2) made (3) make, do, do (4) doing, made, making, made,
made (5) do, made, do (6) make (7) made (8) made (9) do (10) made (11) make
(12) made, make (13) doing, doing, do, make, do (14) makes (15) made, doing,
makes, making, doing (16) made, made (17) made, does, do, made (18) made,
make (19) do (20) doing (21) make (22) do (23) make (24) make (25) making,
makes (26) make (27) make, do (28) make (29) made 300 making

Test 22

(1) raise (2) raised (3) rising (4) rose (5) raise (6) raise (7) rose (8) raised (9) raise
(10) raised (11) rising (12) raised (13) rise (14) rising (15) rose (16) raised (17) raises
(18) rises (19) risen (20) raise

Test 23

(1) rise (2) raise, arose (3) raise (4) rises (5) raised (6) arise (7) rises (8) arisen
(9) raised (10) rise (11) rises (12) raise (13) arose (14) raise (15) rise (16) rises
(17) rises (18) arisen (19) raises (20) raised

Test 24

(1) arose, raise, risen (2) arose, raising, rise, raise, rise, rises, raise (3) arisen
 (4) raised (5) Raise (6) arisen

Test 25

(1) laid (2) lay, lie (3) lying (4) Lay (5) lay (6) lying (7) lie (8) laid (9) laid (10) lie
 (11) laid (12) lying (13) lie (14) Lay (15) lie (16) lie (17) laid (18) laid (19) laid
 (20) lay (21) lay (22) lies (23) lay (24) lay (25) lies (26) lay (27) lay

Test 26

(1) spoken (2) talk (3) says, says (4) spoke (5) talked, telling (6) say, tell
 (7) talking (8) told (9) spoke (10) spoke (11) talked, told (12) said (13) told
 (14) spoken (15) spoke (16) say, speak (17) talked, speak (18) talked (19) speaks
 (20) talked (21) Speaking (22) said, talked (23) talked, saying (24) told
 (25) told (26) say

Test 27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	A	B	B	B	D	C	B	C	B	A	C	C	B	B	B	B	A	C

Test 28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	C	A	B	B	A	C	A	C	C	A	B	B	C	C	C	D	A	B

Test 29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	A	B	D	C	A	B	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	C	B	C	B

Test 30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	D	A	B	B	A	C	A	D	B	C	C	D	B	A	B	A	D	C

Test 31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	D	A	C	A	C	C	B	B	A	D	A	C	D	A	C	B	C	B

Test 32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	C	B	C	B	A	C	B	B	A	D	C	D	B	D	C	B	C	A

Test 33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	C	D	C	B	D	B	C	B	A	C	C	D	A	C	A	B	B	C

Test 34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	B	A	D	B	D	C	B	A	B	C	B	D	A	C	B	D	D	C

Test 35

(1) put (2) quiet (3) moustache (4) plump (5) sharp (6) slender (7) features (8) eyelashes (9) skin (10) fair (11) affected (12) got

Test 36

(1) education (2) went out (3) famous (4) kept (5) breakup (6) common (7) accused (8) disclosed (9) tried (10) confronts (11) assent (12) eased (13) received (14) declared (15) respect (16) succeeds to

Test 37

(1) sensible (2) keeping (3) deep (4) seek (5) followed (6) subject (7) ferocious (8) state (9) mind (10) angry (11) persisted (12) fierce (13) fury (14) feet (15) stout (16) out of (17) fearing (18) raged (19) tired (20) striking (21) exhausted (22) fell

Test 38

(1) irrational (2) ignorance (3) implies (4) Examples (5) passes (6) under (7) ward (8) general (9) common (10) uncertainty (11) beyond (12) relative (13) true

Test 39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B	B	A	C	D	B	C	A	C	C	A	B	D

Test 40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A	A	A	C	D	B	A	C	C	C	B	D	B	A	C	B	C	D	C

Test 41

(1) protection (2) vary (3) adults (4) extended (5) relatives (6) divorced (7) structure
 (8) nuclear (9) differs (10) affection (11) members (12) responsible

Test 42

(1) divorce (2) through (3) consist (4) relations (5) tension (6) Couples (7) postpone
 (8) instead (9) elderly (10) adopted

Test 43

(1) riches (2) connection (3) share (4) vary (5) legacy (6) ties (7) personal (8) identity
 (9) experiences (10) ahead (11) notes (12) involved

Test 44

(1) engagements (2) separation (3) values (4) sacrifice (5) nuclear (6) size
 (7) generations (8) reflected

Test 45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	D	C	D	A	A	C	D	B	D	D	B	C	A	C

Test 46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	A	D	C	B	B	D	D	D	B	C	B

Test 47

(1) surface (2) footwear (3) throughout (4) similar (5) perform (6) contests (7) rinks
 (8) involves

Test 48

(1) unprecedented (2) recording (3) both (4) heavy (5) controversial (6) appeal
 (7) way (8) far (9) dependency (10) attributed (11) site

Test 49

(1) breath (2) equipment (3) environment (4) skills (5) safely (6) dive (7) marine
 (8) found

Test 50

(1) appeared (2) prevailing (3) applied (4) together (5) youth (6) gifted (7) origins
 (8) attracting (9) arose (10) conventional (11) feelings (12) tremendous

Test 51

(1) effects (2) devices (3) pastime (4) solving (5) latest (6) estimated (7) motion
 (8) inspired (9) areas (10) take (11) majority (12) focused (13) aimed (14) in (15) follow
 (16) like (17) designations

Test 52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	D	B	A	C	A	A	D	A

Test 53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	C	C	B	D	D	A	B	B	C	A	C

Test 54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	A	C	D	C	D	A	D	B	B	A	D

Test 55

(1) mansion (2) provides (3) location (4) owner (5) housed (6) areas (7) dug (8) cellars
 (9) concrete (10) dwellings (11) heating (12) running (13) conveniences

Test 56

(1) dwelt (2) floor (3) rows (4) dwellings (5) court (6) edge (7) back (8) storeys
 (9) ground (10) composed

Test 57

(1) planned (2) conducted (3) respected (4) surge (5) reach (6) because of
 (7) favourable (8) appeared (9) impact (10) more than

Test 58

(1) share (2) pairs (3) on (4) in (5) expansions (6) made (7) degree (8) between
 (9) heat (10) likely (11) fell (12) value (13) close (14) profit (15) reason (16) much

Test 59

(1) areas (2) cope (3) converted (4) rest (5) rent (6) loan (7) interest (8) vary (9) rows
 (10) main (11) closely (12) heating (13) cost (14) prices (15) push

Test 60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	D	B	C	D	A	C	B	D	C	A	D

Test 61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B	D	C	B	D	C	B	D	B

Test 62

(1) boarding (2) attended by (3) fees (4) scholarships (5) assistance (6) prestigious
 (7) kindergartens (8) preparatory (9) referred

Test 63

(1) divided (2) founded (3) single (4) emerged (5) enormous (6) advanced (7) dedicated
 (8) changed (9) extension (10) residential (11) purpose (12) qualified

Test 64

(1) mandatory (2) divided (3) admitted (4) lasts (5) semesters (6) finishing
 (7) alternative (8) supply (9) according (10) comply with

Test 65

(1) independent (2) inappropriate (3) started (4) distributed (5) substitute (6) rival
 (7) opposed (8) candidates (9) compulsory (10) present (11) before (12) conducted
 (13) marks (14) preference

Test 66

(1) compulsory (2) precedes (3) provided (4) introduce (5) Basically
 (6) such (7) advanced (8) prepare (9) lead (10) high (11) as well as (12) expand
 (13) development

Test 67

(1) so forth (2) concerning (3) whole (4) comprehensive (5) features (6) included
 (7) at (8) differ (9) Similarly (10) as well

Test 68

(1) higher (2) during (3) listening (4) manner (5) ideas (6) Following (7) employ
 (8) deliver (9) divide (10) answer (11) level (12) teaches (13) raise (14) among

Test 69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	B	A	D	D	C	A	B	C	C	C	A

Test 70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	D	A	C	D	B	B	D	A	A	A	D	D	C	B

Test 71

(1) seeds (2) bitter (3) nuts (4) blossom (5) ripens (6) oil (7) flavouring (8) fat
 (9) raw (10) pastries (11) dishes

Test 72

(1) beverage (2) leaves (3) planting (4) seeds (5) established (6) introduced (7) cargo
 (8) trade (9) extended

Test 73

(1) drink (2) Sweetened (3) chocolate (4) afford (5) milk (6) raw (7) grinding
 (8) beans (9) hardened (10) mixed (11) produces

Test 74

(1) raising (2) surprised (3) tried (4) result (5) particularly (6) banned (7) despite
 (8) fast (9) put down (10) permission (11) founded (12) spread (13) created
 (14) techniques (15) improved (16) enlarged

Test 75

(1) introduced (2) rich (3) lost (4) flocks (5) hand (6) step (7) gifts (8) common
 (9) respect (10) disloyal (11) ungrateful (12) contributes (13) route (14) dependent
 (15) derived

Test 76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C	A	B	D	C	D	A	B	C	B	C

Test 77

(1) teams (2) goal (3) job (4) scoring (5) puck (6) Defenders (7) guard (8) fair (9) referee (10) broken (11) substitute (12) penalty

Test 78

(1) bodies (2) leaps (3) strength (4) routines (5) compete (6) score (7) perform (8) heights (9) involve (10) ribbons (11) music

Test 79

(1) keeping (2) compete (3) Winners (4) event (5) competitions (6) held (7) athletes (8) track and field (9) ski jumping (10) place (11) competitors

Test 80

(1) equipment (2) teams (3) goal (4) except (5) heads (6) guards (7) scoring (8) touch (9) divided (10) break (11) rules (12) up (13) down (14) appeared (15) do

Test 81

(1) rackets (2) hard (3) of (4) hit (5) up (6) fails (7) outside (8) score (9) ahead (10) draw (11) until (12) lost

Test 82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	D	C	B	A	C	D	B	C	B	A	D

Test 83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D	D	C	D	A	B	A	D	C

Test 84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	A	C	A	B	D	B	C	B	A	C	D

Test 85

(1) flu (2) cough (3) sore (4) fever (5) drops (6) increases (7) epidemics (8) complication (9) identical (10) caused (11) carried (12) outbreak

Test 86

(1) annoying (2) treatment (3) common (4) persistent (5) treat (6) course (7) side
(8) encourage

Test 87

(1) undergoing (2) brought up (3) nearby (4) sound (5) completing (6) prominent
(7) rank (8) specimens (9) widespread (10) rate (11) suffered (12) contracted
(13) concluded (14) simple (15) follow (16) rapidly (17) made (18) private
(19) personal (20) severely (21) further (22) aroused (23) despite

Test 88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	D	D	B	A	A	C	D	A

Test 89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	D	C	A	B	B	B	C	A

Test 90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B	D	D	B	D	A	C	A	C

Test 91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D	B	C	A	D	A	B

Test 92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	A	C	B	D	D	B	C	D

Test 93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
C	B	C	A	D	B	D	C	A	B	D	C	B

Test 94

(1) exhibited (2) wealth (3) acquisition (4) merit (5) costly (6) editions (7) constitute
(8) personal (9) scholarly (10) private

Test 95

(1) environment (2) feathers (3) habitats (4) viewed (5) take (6) set (7) purpose
(8) provide (9) preserving

Test 96

(1) raising (2) scenery (3) bushes (4) set (5) devices (6) proof (7) drugs (8) rich
(9) common (10) benefits (11) unskilled (12) suitable (13) prosper

Test 97

(1) artificially (2) nature (3) adopted (4) interest (5) shrubs (6) species (7) resemble
(8) skill (9) trunk (10) proportion (11) attractions

Test 98

(1) derived (2) tools (3) inexpensive (4) source (5) place (6) range (7) prey (8) species
(9) depending (10) affects (11) disturbed

Test 99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A	C	B	D	B	A	D	B	C	B	A	B	C	D	C	B

Test 100

(1) Famous (2) constitute (3) turn (4) growth (5) landmark (6) cathedral (7) skyscrapers
(8) house (9) headquarters (10) department (11) district (12) inexpensive

Test 101

(1) link (2) consciously (3) protected (4) refer (5) purposely (6) eternal (7) heritage
(8) supported (9) spread (10) prevented (11) dominance (12) unrivalled
(13) incomparable

Test 102

(1) estuary (2) fierce (3) unrivalled (4) achieving (5) escape (6) save (7) influences
(8) untouched (9) conservation (10) made (11) houses (12) catastrophe (13) taken
(14) strikingly

Test 103

(1) admitted (2) analysis (3) aroused (4) characteristics (5) contest (6) famous
(7) finally (8) foundation (9) innovative (10) lifts (11) low (12) main (13) sights
(14) transformation (15) unlike

Test 104

(1) bordered (2) commonly (3) diverse (4) vision (5) Dutch (6) wealth (7) attributed (8) seat (9) surpassed (10) influence (11) full (12) leading (13) paths (14) outstanding (15) district (16) destination

Test 105

(1) formerly (2) lies (3) feet (4) area (5) used (6) major (7) processed (8) permission (9) aliens (10) restored (11) fierce

Test 106

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C	B	D	D	A	C	C	C	D	B	B

Test 107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	A	D	C	C	C	B	A	C	C	C

Test 108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	D	A	B	C	B	C	B	D	C	B	D

Test 109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A	C	B	B	C	A	C	D	A	B	B	D	C	B	B	A	B	C

Test 110

(1) national (2) founded (3) aim (4) personalities (5) celebrity (6) admitted (7) arranged (8) complement (9) holdings (10) splendid

Test 111

(1) retrieve (2) fails (3) enraged (4) releasing (5) rubbed (6) wealthy (7) defeated (8) succeeds (9) derived (10) inspiration

Test 112

(1) up (2) evolution (3) use (4) along (5) bound (6) medium (7) different (8) dominant (9) origin

Test 113

(1) image (2) set (3) approaches (4) guards (5) answer (6) solve (7) proper (8) infancy (9) leans (10) proverbial

Test 114

(1) traditionally (2) rise (3) experienced (4) fall (5) trade (6) novelties (7) scientists (8) renaissance (9) concept (10) caused (11) disability (12) firm (13) split

Test 115

(1) several (2) took place (3) whole (4) allowed (5) encircled (6) dense (7) choice (8) relaxation

Test 116

(1) fixed (2) celebrations (3) phase (4) order (5) significant (6) displays (7) carefully (8) misfortunes (9) give back (10) prevent (11) success (12) draw (13) wicked (14) daybreak (15) a fortnight

Test 117

(1) presents (2) tradition (3) employees (4) impressive (5) event (6) prospered (7) honour (8) turned (9) ordinary (10) impact (11) conducted (12) dimensions (13) important (14) puzzles (15) reply (16) tasty (17) show

Test 118

(1) way (2) fabric (3) articles (4) trade (5) difficulties (6) emerged (7) dangerous (8) altitudes (9) met (10) overcome (11) needed (12) breeding (13) costly (14) taxes (15) allowed (16) costs (17) considerable (18) possible (19) stimulus (20) undamaged

Test 119

(1) fashion (2) containers (3) variety (4) invention (5) coinciding (6) passed (7) established (8) assumed (9) combination (10) fashion (11) interest

Test 120

(1) of (2) distinguished (3) reference (4) works (5) supreme (6) luxury (7) encompasses (8) derived (9) way (10) remained (11) although (12) divided (13) composed (14) contain (15) set (16) trends

Test 121

(1) arose (2) application (3) reflected (4) degree (5) found (6) demand (7) artificial (8) satisfied (9) effect (10) hung

Test 122

(1) conquered (2) power (3) site (4) featured (5) search (6) intentions (7) hostage (8) ransom (9) melted (10) forced (11) gathered (12) rebelled (13) drive (14) caught (15) drowned (16) match (17) put (18) declined (19) due (20) over (21) fall (22) rises

Test 123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
C	D	B	C	C	B	A	C	B	C	D	B	A	C

Test 124

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
D	C	A	B	A	A	A	B	C	C	D	C	B	B	D	B	A	C	A

Test 125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
B	C	C	A	D	B	D	A	C	C	C	B	D	C	A	C	C	D	D	C	B

Test 126

(1) feast (2) do (3) affection (4) romantic (5) legal (6) gifts (7) share (8) engaged (9) dedicated

Test 127

(1) commemorate (2) constitutional (3) honour (4) mentioned (5) has (6) Finally (7) killed (8) in honour of (9) turned

Test 128

(1) arose (2) preceded (3) give (4) laying (5) filled (6) related (7) place (8) join (9) demand (10) dress up (11) wearing (12) associated (13) comes (14) blessed

Test 129

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	C	C	A	A	D	B	B	D	C	B	A

Test 130

(1) wander (2) bitten (3) backpacks (4) castles (5) vast (6) outback (7) make (8) explore (9) minds (10) ready

Test 131

(1) concerned (2) pick (3) drop (4) look (5) departure (6) run (7) granted (8) timetable (9) overcrowded (10) arrive (11) seat (12) compulsory (13) get (14) Boarding (15) compartment

Test 132

(1) gate (2) pick-up (3) handled (4) baggage (5) board (6) check-in (7) destination (8) flight (9) changes

Test 133

(1) adjusted (2) services (3) created (4) as (5) features (6) thorough (7) simplify (8) amusement (9) therefore (10) chiefly (11) requirements

Test 134

(1) take (2) brings (3) light (4) supplies (5) available (6) set (7) protection (8) lost (9) concern (10) protect (11) follow

Test 135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B	B	D	A	C	C	D	B	A	C	D	B	B

Test 136

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C	A	D	C	B	A	B	D	B	A	C	B	C	B	D

Test 137

(1) messages (2) messengers (3) routes (4) timely (5) merchants (6) goods (7) confidential (8) post (9) postage (10) stamps (11) mail (12) services (13) sacks (14) delivery

Test 138

(1) devices (2) designs (3) invention (4) improve (5) means (6) telegraph (7) limited (8) transmitting (9) existence (10) solution (11) simultaneously

Test 139

(1) device (2) aims (3) launch (4) give (5) conduct (6) means (7) allow (8) accelerated (9) transmit (10) maintain (11) carry out (12) fun

Test 140

(1) device (2) instead (3) functions (4) equivalent (5) preceded (6) circulated (7) initially (8) released (9) supports (10) scratch (11) created (12) bare (13) slot (14) ejected (15) prevents (16) due (17) sale (18) prepare (19) up (20) available (21) pace (22) upgrade (23) attributed (24) demand (25) steadily (26) totaling

Test 141

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	D	B	C	B	D	A	C	D	D	A	A	A	B	D	B	C	B	C

Test 142

(1) delivered (2) crucial (3) employed (4) available (5) images (6) applications (7) security (8) attached (9) conduct (10) dominance (11) expanded (12) devices (13) transition

Test 143

(1) nationally (2) readerships (3) daily (4) home (5) range (6) emphasize (7) broadsheets (8) current (9) cater (10) entertainment

Test 144

(1) accountable (2) established (3) rivalry (4) leisure (5) additional (6) keeps (7) authorized (8) provide (9) comprehensive

Test 145

(1) public (2) exclusive (3) shared (4) channels (5) subscribers (6) control (7) Despite (8) single (9) use (10) nearly 11access (12) remains

Test 146

(1) trends (2) circulation (3) decline (4) lack (5) coverage (6) keep (7) views (8) competition (9) enabled (10) charge (11) caused (12) least (13) major (14) led (15) way (16) feature

Test 147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C	A	C	D	B	A	C	B	B	D	D	C	A	B	A

Test 148

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C	B	D	C	A	C	D	A	B	D	C	B	B	C	C

Test 149

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D	B	B	A	D	B	C	A	A	C	C	B	A	D	C	C

Test 150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
B	D	B	D	C	A	C	D	B	C	B	D	C	A	D	B	D

Test 151

(1) discovered (2) visible (3) existence (4) distant (5) force (6) search (7) initiated (8) carry (9) constellation (10) dim (11) orbit

Test 152

(1) originated (2) evidence (3) gun (4) discovered (5) scholar (6) knowledge (7) invention (8) mentioned (9) employed (10) cost (11) rapidly (12) widely (13) application

Test 153

(1) inserted (2) change (3) dropped (4) Currently (5) supply (6) value (7) rejected (8) counterfeit (9) passes (10) match

Test 154

(1) waterway (2) connects (3) extends (4) construction (5) channel (6) bottom (7) width (8) traffic (9) ores (10) consists (11) unable

Test 155

(1) unbelievable (2) advances (3) precise (4) fundamentally (5) influence (6) enabled (7) lasting (8) important (9) distinct (10) fact (11) main (12) alike (13) bringing (14) altered

Test 156

(1) made (2) erase (3) originates (4) use (5) begun (6) established (7) production (8) strict (9) greenhouse (10) principally (11) sufficient (12) items (13) supplement (14) removed (15) results (16) discouraging

Test 157

(1) ascribe (2) familiar (3) appreciated (4) held (5) alternative (6) techniques (7) looks like (8) slightly (9) other (10) quantity (11) during (12) providers (13) famous

Test 158

(1) foot (2) leg (3) costly (4) barefoot (5) take off (6) skins (7) tied (8) ancestor (9) originated (10) scarce (11) appropriate (12) worn (13) protection (14) muddy

Test 159

(1) disposal (2) bearing (3) inscribed (4) up (5) led (6) in (7) retained (8) out (9) make (10) spread (11) one

Test 160

(1) explorations (2) yielded (3) inevitably (4) off (5) obscurity (6) properties (7) direction (8) case (9) fundamental (10) bold (11) hand (12) event

Test 161

(1) interested (2) improvement (3) produce (4) introduced (5) adaptable (6) changed (7) priced (8) develop (9) inventing (10) push (11) rest (12) ease (13) amateur

Test 162

(1) made (2) different (3) within (4) almost (5) illiterate (6) restricted (7) lives (8) pick (9) devices (10) inexpensive (11) expectancy (12) tool

Test 163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
C	D	D	B	C	B	B	A	B	D	D	A	A

Test 164

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B	D	A	D	C	C	A	D	C	B	A	C	C	D

Test 165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	C	C	A	B	C	D	D	A	A	A	B	C	C

Test 166

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	D	C	C	A	B	C	A	A	D	D	B	C	D	B

Test 167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	C	D	D	A	B	C	C	C

Test 168

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
D	C	C	A	C	D	A	D	A	C	A	B	D

Test 169

(1) Headquarters (2) tube (3) founder (4) soap (5) current (6) fierce (7) introduced (8) turned (9) lost (10) markets (11) Major (12) equipment

Test 170

(1) manufacturer (2) salesman (3) employer (4) profitable (5) keep (6) razor (7) blades (8) sale (9) wasteful (10) retired

Test 171

(1) producer (2) established (3) dates back (4) dealing (5) launch (6) acquisitions (7) gained (8) whole (9) trademark (10) prosperous (11) was defeated (12) secondary

Test 172

(1) rich (2) costly (3) purchase (4) favourable (5) transformed (6) decided (7) cheap (8) manufactured (9) made up (10) surpassed (11) fast

Test 173

(1) undertaken (2) prevent (3) features (4) genuine (5) qualities (6) poor (7) distinctive (8) differences (9) imitate (10) tiny (11) consisted (12) Close (13) aid (14) prove (15) give (16) value (17) reduced

Test 174

(1) exchanged (2) accept (3) common (4) price (5) store (6) after (7) disposal (8) invest (9) lends (10) interest (11) borrower

Test 175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B	D	C	C	D	A	C	D	B	C	A	B	D	B

Test 176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C	C	B	D	C	B	D	A	C	A	A	D

Test 177

(1) research (2) complement (3) look (4) directions (5) eye (6) rely (7) succeeded (8) develop (9) account (10) fabrics

Test 178

(1) wigs (2) acceptable (3) use (4) distinctive (5) attained (6) part (7) retained (8) swept (9) sly (10) increased (11) except

Test 179

(1) arranging (2) curly (3) wigs (4) dyed (5) bleaching (6) secure (7) vogue (8) combs (9) grooming (10) wave (11) fashion (12) occupation

Test 180

(1) vogue (2) degree (3) strange (4) few (5) stylish (6) cheap (7) emerged (8) affected (9) loose (10) trustworthy (11) casual (12) rich (13) dresses (14) proof (15) fast (16) always

Test 181

(1) noted (2) way (3) set (4) recognition (5) range (6) engaged (7) placed (8) elected (9) wear (10) struck (11) represent

Test 182

(1) implies (2) forms (3) extent (4) refers (5) aware (6) distinguish (7) latest (8) reflects (9) impact (10) set (11) emerged (12) way (13) in (14) follow (15) accelerate (16) succeeds (17) whether (18) because

Test 183

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	D	C	C	D	D	B	A	C	A	A	C

Test 184

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C	B	D	A	B	C	B	D	C	B	B

Test 185

(1) blossoms (2) unnoticed (3) eye-catching (4) seed (5) species (6) annuals (7) leaves (8) bloom (9) critical (10) accumulate (11) moisture (12) heavy

Test 186

(1) marine (2) edible (3) attach (4) shell (5) feeds (6) extend (7) coast (8) depleted (9) species (10) artificial (11) cultivation

Test 187

(1) kinds (2) inspired (3) jumps (4) seen (5) amount (6) sensitive (7) cheaper (8) caught (9) safeguard (10) anxiety (11) stop (12) capacity (13) similar

Test 188

(1) purposes (2) consists (3) conservatories (4) facilities (5) according (6) include (7) restricted (8) founded (9) done (10) habitats

Test 189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	C	A	B	C	B	D	B	A

Test 190

(1) flow (2) maintains (3) source (4) discharged (5) rainfall (6) clarity (7) extinct (8) boats (9) nearby

Test 191

(1) fertile (2) springs (3) underground (4) wells (5) vegetation (6) shade (7) peaches (8) barley

Test 192

(1) boundaries (2) valley (3) set (4) distinct (5) plains (6) rainfall (7) find (8) plants (9) crops (10) ranges (11) peaks (12) moisture (13) dunes

Test 193

(1) usually (2) comprise (3) variable (4) occasionally (5) extraordinary (6) previously (7) gradually (8) significant (9) real (10) accumulations (11) circulate

Test 194

(1) ranges (2) long (3) region (4) Covering (5) extends (6) emerging (7) high (8) height (9) shades (10) on (11) offer (12) feature (13) deposits (14) sites (15) well

Test 195

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
D	B	C	A	A	C	D	B	B	D	B	C	A

Test 196

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B	C	A	C	D	A	B	C	D	D	B	B	C

Test 197

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	D	B	C	A	C	D	D

Test 198

(1) earthquakes (2) heights (3) speed (4) exceed (5) noticed (6) shallow (7) damage (8) intervals (9) recession (10) disaster (11) struck (12) death (13) calculated

Test 199

(1) releases (2) destruction (3) affect (4) collapse (5) occur (6) detects (7) severe (8) heavily (9) shaking (10) resulting (11) following (12) rose

Test 200

(1) combination (2) connected (3) consequence (4) fracture (5) generate (6) harm (7) intense (8) ruin (9) speed (10) threats

Test 201

(1) close (2) lifts (3) rise (4) difference (5) vigorous (6) result (7) require (8) Over (9) maintain (10) accompanies (11) results (12) environment (13) severe (14) damage

Test 202

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C	B	B	B	C	B	C	B	C	A	B	D	D	A	C	C

Test 203

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D	B	C	D	A	B	D	B	D	C	A	D

Test 204

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	A	C	C	A	C	B	D	A	C	C

Test 205

(1) preserving (2) diverse (3) pollution (4) opposed (5) goal (6) won (7) issues (8) protest (9) led (10) approach (11) convinced

Test 206

(1) technique (2) processed (3) harmful (4) hazard (5) pollution (6) waste (7) recycling (8) dealt

Test 207

(1) varied (2) evaluate (3) together (4) decisive (5) answerable (6) emit (7) decreasing (8) speed (9) destroyed (10) dying out

Test 208

(1) die out (2) adapt (3) rival (4) developing (5) finally (6) simultaneously (7) occurred (8) induced (9) burst (10) produced (11) prevented

Test 209

(1) extinct (2) threat (3) population (4) endangered (5) rates (6) global (7) breakdown (8) native (9) brought (10) preventing (11) at (12) response (13) need (14) conserve

Test 210

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
D	B	C	A	B	C	D	B	A	C	C	B	D	A

Test 211

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	C	A	C	D	C	A	B	B	B	A	B	C	B	B	C	D	B	D

Test 212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	C	B	C	D	B	C	A	B	B	C	C	B	C	D	B	A	B	C

Test 213

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	A	D	A	C	B	C	B	D	A	C	C	D	C	B	C	A	D	B

Test 214

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	D	C	B	A	C	B	C	B	A	C	B	B	C	B	C	C	A	C

Test 215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	A	D	C	D	A	C	D	B	C	D	C	A	C	D	B	C	C	C

Test 216

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	B	B	D	C	B	C	A	B	C	D	C	B	B	B	C	C	D	C

Test 217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	A	D	B	D	C	C	B	B	B	B	C	C	D	C	D	B	C	B

Test 218

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	D	B	C	B	A	C	C	D	B	A	D	D	B	D	A	C	B	C	B

Test 219

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	B	D	C	C	D	D	B	B	A	C	C	B	C	B	C	D	B	C

Test 220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	D	B	D	A	C	B	C	C	B	D	A	C	B	B	C	A	C	C

Test 221

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	A	D	D	D	C	C	D	C	B	A	A	C	A	B	D	A	B	C

Test 222

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	B	B	C	A	C	D	C	C	A	B	C	D	D	D	A	B	B	A

Test 223

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	D	C	D	A	C	B	C	D	A	D	A	C	B	B	C	B	A	C

Test 224

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	A	D	B	A	B	C	D	C	B	C	B	D	D	A	C	C	C	B

Test 225

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	B	D	A	D	B	C	A	B	B	A	C	B	D	C	D	B	C	C

Test 226

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	C	B	C	C	C	B	B	A	B	B	C	B	B	C	D	A	B	B

Test 227

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	C	A	C	A	B	D	B	C	C	D	A	B	C	C	D	A	D	B

Test 228

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	A	C	D	D	A	C	B	C	A	B	D	B	C	D	C	C	D	D

Test 229

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	B	D	C	B	A	D	A	B	B	C	C	D	D	B	A	C	D	B

Test 230

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	B	D	D	A	D	B	D	C	C	D	B	A	B	B	A	C	C	C

Test 231

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	B	B	C	B	A	B	C	A	C	C	B	A	C	D	C	D	B	B

Test 232

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	C	B	B	A	A	D	C	B	D	C	B	D	D	A	C	D	B	A

Test 233

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	A	D	A	D	C	B	D	A	B	C	D	C	C	B	D	B	A	A

Test 234

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	D	B	B	A	C	B	A	B	C	A	B	C	C	A	B	C	B	A

Test 235

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	A	B	B	B	C	B	D	D	A	C	B	D	B	A	C	D	B

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