



# Reading & Writing: Fill in the blanks

## Question Bank

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### Official Guide

(Lauren Kennedy, 2012)

1.

Called Chomolungma (“goddess mother of the word”) in Tibet and Samarmatha (“goddess of the sky”) in Nepal, Mount Everest once went by the pedestrian name of Peak XV among Westerners. That was before 1 \_\_\_\_\_ established that it was the highest mountain on Earth, a fact that came as something of a surprise – Peak XV had seemed lost in the crowd of other formidable Himalayan peaks, many of which gave the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of greater height.

In 1852 the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India measured Everest’s elevation as 29,002 feet above sea level. This figure remained the officially 3 \_\_\_\_\_ height for more than one hundred years. In 1955 it was adjusted by a mere 26 feet to 29, 028 (8,848 m).

The mountain received its official name in 1865 in honor of Sir George Everest, the British Surveyor General from 1830 -1843 who had mapped the Indian subcontinent. He had some 4 \_\_\_\_\_ about having his name bestowed on the peak, arguing that the mountain should retain its local appellation, the standard policy of geographical societies.

Before the Survey of India, a number of other mountains ranked supreme in the eyes of the world. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Andean peak Chimborazo was considered the highest. At a relatively unremarkable 20,561 feet (6,310 m), it is in fact nowhere near the highest, 5 \_\_\_\_\_ by about thirty other Andean peaks and several dozen in the Himalayas. In 1809, the Himalayan peak Dhaulagiri (26,810 ft; 8,172 m) was declared the ultimate, only to be shunted aside in 1840 by Kanchenjunga (28,208 ft; 8,598 m), which today ranks third. Everest’s status has been unrivalled for the last century and a half, but not without a few threats.

- 1) purveyors surveyors surveillance persuasion
- 2) inclusion allusion anticipation illusion
- 3) accepted excepted incepted intercepted
- 4) applications implications reservations rejections
- 5) reduced surpassed surmised transposed

**2.**

The Eiffel Tower was the tallest building in the world when it was completed in 1889. It was built for the World's Fair to 1 \_\_\_\_\_ that iron could be as strong as stone while being infinitely lighter. And in fact the wrought-iron is twice as tall as the masonry Washington Monument and yet it weighs 70,000 tons less! It is repainted every seven years with 50 tons of dark brown paint.

Called "the father of the skyscraper", the Home Insurance Building, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago in 1885 (and demolished in 1931), was 138 feet tall and 10 stories. It was the first building to effectively employ a supporting 3 \_\_\_\_\_ of steel beams and columns, allowing it to have many more windows than traditional masonry structures. But this new construction method made people worry that the building would fall down, leading the city to halt construction until they could 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the structure's safety.

In 1929, auto tycoon Walter Chrysler took part in an intense race with the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company to build the world's tallest skyscraper. Just when it looked like the bank had captured the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ title, workers the Chrysler Building jacked a thin spire hidden inside the building through the top of the roof to win the contest (subsequently losing the title four month later to the Empire State Building). Chrysler also decorated his building to mirror his cars, with hubcaps, mudguards, and hood ornaments.

- 1) demonstrate implicate suggest insinuate
- 2) renovated devised constructed invented
- 3) ceiling skeleton engine concrete
- 4) exonerate ameliorate investigate consecrate
- 5) informal meaningless royal coveted

**3.**

Founded after World War II by 51 "peace-loving states" combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, 1 \_\_\_\_\_ its newest members, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and Montenegro in 2006.

United Nations Day has been 2 \_\_\_\_\_ on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objective and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945.

The UN 3 \_\_\_\_\_ in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its 4 \_\_\_\_\_ has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world."

Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping 5 \_\_\_\_\_: 16 are currently under way. Thus far, close to 130 nations have contributed personnel at various times; 119 are currently providing peacekeepers. As of August 31, 2008, there were 16 peacekeeping operations underway with a total of 88,230 personnel. The small island nation of Fiji has taken part in virtually every UN peacekeeping operation, as has Canada.

- 1) especially including possibly limiting
- 2) observed watched monitored examined
- 3) connects appoints engages absorbs
- 4) meaninglessness consequences descriptiveness influence
- 5) operation transgression processes businesses

#### 4.

If after years of Spanish classes, some people still find it impossible to understand some native speakers, they should not worry. This does not 1 \_\_\_\_\_ mean the lessons were wasted. Millions of Spanish speakers use neither standards Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which predominate in US schools.

The confusion is partly political – the Spanish-speaking world is very devised. Spanish is the language of 19 separate countries and Puerto Rico. This means that there is no one standard dialect.

The most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American. It is sometimes called “Highland” Spanish since it generally spoken in the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ areas of Latin America. While each country retains its own 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers. This dialect is noted for its 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of each letter and its strong “r” sound. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and was brought to the Americas by the early colonies.

However, the Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain, called Castilian, developed 5 \_\_\_\_\_ that never reached the New World. These include the pronunciation of “ci” and “ce” as “th”. In Madrid, “gracias” (thank you) becomes “gratheas” (as opposed to gras-see-as in Latin America). Another difference is the use of the word “vosotros” (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of “ustedes” in Spain.

Castilian sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

- 1) necessarily usually only particularly
- 2) rocky hidden mountainous costal
- 3) thoughts accents infections authority
- 4) pronunciation collection remembering elucidation
- 5) problems characteristics normalities distinguishes

#### 5.

The desire to build big is nothing new. Big buildings have been used to show off power and wealth; to honor leaders or religious beliefs; to stretch the limits of what’s possible; and even as simple 1 \_\_\_\_\_ among owners, families, architects, and builders. Some of the most 2 \_\_\_\_\_ buildings of the past include the pyramids in Egypt, the skinny towers stretching towards the sky in Italian hill towns, and the gothic cathedrals of France. While these types of building may look very different from each other, they all have one thing in 3 \_\_\_\_\_. They were built with masonry of stone walls supporting most of the weight (so-called load-bearing walls), including that of the floors,

the people, and everything the rooms contained. Because of this, the height of these buildings was limited by how massive and heavy they had to be at the base.

Two 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in the 19<sup>th</sup> century paved the way for a whole new type of building: the skyscraper. The first was the development of a safe elevator. Primitive elevators of various designs had been used for centuries, and starting in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, steam-operate elevators were used to move materials in factories, mines, and warehouses. But these elevators were not 5 \_\_\_\_\_ safe for people; if the cable broke, they would plummet to the bottom of the elevator shaft. Then in 1853, an American inventor named Elisha Graves Otis developed a safety device that kept elevators from falling if a cable should break. This new development had an enormous impact on public confidence. And later in the century, the switch to an electric motor made the elevator a practical solution to the problem of getting up and down tall buildings.

- 1) antagonists understandings ideas competition
- 2) drastic dramatic theatrical natural
- 3) common general average ordinary
- 4) expressions progressions enlargements developments
- 5) measurable only consider perceptively

## 6.

C.S. Lewis, or Jack Lewis, as he preferred to be called, was born in Belfast, Ireland (now Northern Ireland) on November 29, 1898. He was the second son of Albert Lewis, a lawyer, and Flora Hamilton Lewis. His older brother, Warren Hamilton Lewis, who was known as Warnie, had been born three years 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in 1895.

Lewis's early childhood was relatively happy and carefree. In those days Northern Ireland was not yet 2 \_\_\_\_\_ by bitter civil strife, and the Lewises were comfortably off. The family home, called Little Lea, was a large, gabled house with dark, narrow passages and an overgrown garden, which Warnie and Jack played in and 3 \_\_\_\_\_ together. There was also a library that was crammed with books – two of Jack's favorites were *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson and *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

This somewhat idyllic boyhood came to an end for Lewis when his mother became ill and died of cancer in 1908. Barely a month after her death the two boys were sent away from home to go to boarding school in England.

Lewis hated the school, with its strict rules and hard, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ headmaster, and he missed Belfast terribly. Fortunately for him, the school closed in 1910, and he was able to return to Ireland.

After a year, however, he was sent back to England to study. This time, the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ proved to be mostly positive. As a teenager, Lewis learned to love poetry, especially the works of Virgil and Homer. He also developed an interest in modern languages, mastering French, German, and Italian.

- 1) ago earlier previously subsequently
- 2) plagued bothered pestered doubted
- 3) watched instigated explored inspired
- 4) unsympathetic careless desensitized deliberative

- 5) essence understanding suffering experience

## 7.

There are many different ways to help other people. Perhaps the most common of these involves giving others 1 \_\_\_\_\_ help. In our society, there are many individuals who spontaneously help others in this way. Additionally, there are others who belong to organisations which have been set up to provide help to specific groups, such as the elderly, the disabled, and those with serious physical or 2 \_\_\_\_\_ health problems. Most importantly, there are many 3 \_\_\_\_\_, such as nursing, occupational therapy and social work, which involve professionals who are trained to provide or organise practical help for others.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ helping other people in a practical way, many volunteer and professional helpers also make use of some counselling. These skills can be very useful in enabling people to feel better as described in this book and our book, *Counselling Skills in Everyday Life*. However, it needs to be 5 \_\_\_\_\_ that just being able to make use of some counselling skills does not qualify a person as counsellor.

- 1) disguised limited practical economical
- 2) mental residual inconsequential unwell
- 3) industries illnesses workers occupations
- 4) Despite However While Only
- 5) recognized explored resisted encouraged

## 8.

Event management is particularly challenging from an operational viewpoint. In many cases, events are staged on sites where everything has been set up over a 24-hour period, with all elements carefully 1 \_\_\_\_\_. In contrast, many events are years in the planning: large convention bids are often won five years before the event is held. For the very 2 \_\_\_\_\_ bidding process, budgets need to be developed and prices quoted, requiring a good understanding of market, economic and political trends, as well as consumer choices. This long-term view is the basis of strategic management, which is covered in Part 1, and focuses on the event concept, feasibility of the event, legal compliance and financial management. Marketing is a critical 3 \_\_\_\_\_ factor and other important topic of this first section, many events (sporting, cultural and arts) involving long-term sponsorship 4 \_\_\_\_\_ with key industry players. Relationship building is particularly 5 \_\_\_\_\_ since there are so many stakeholders involved in events, including government agencies at many levels. Part 1 will look at all these aspects, including strategic risk, before moving on to the second part where operational planning and implementation will be covered in detail.

- 1) explored synchronised transmitted summarised
- 2) competitive lucrative reasonable essential
- 3) sectoral health success major
- 4) documentation settlements treaties arrangements
- 5) challenging secretive unhelpful straightforward

**9.**

This text delivers a thorough and balanced introduction to the Australian Legal System. It provides a clear grounding in the western and indigenous legal 1 \_\_\_\_\_, as well as the history of Australian Law and legal institutions. There is a special emphasis on legal method which forms the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of legal understanding. In particular, the text 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and explains legal method – the following and distinguishing of precedent, statutory interpretation and the identification of ratio, which prepares students for their legal duty. Numerous quality exercises prepare the way for legal thinking in students, for example, “Part 3: Legal Method” contains many examples and exercises to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ understanding.

- 1) traditions ideas commitments situations
- 2) technical network basis summary
- 3) converges identifies denies analyses
- 4) limit encourage confuse delay

**10.**

In June 1998, an international team of Japanese and US physicists unveiled strong evidence that elusive subatomic particles known as neutrinos have mass. These findings run 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to the standard model of particles physics – the basic theory about the structure of matter – which holds that these electrically neutral, weakly interacting particles have no mass. The discovery means that existing theoretical models of matter must now be 2 \_\_\_\_\_ to include neutrinos with mass.

Neutrinos occur in three states: electron, muon, and tau, with the names signifying what is produced when a neutrino collides with another particle. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ do not see the neutrinos themselves, but can detect the creation of electrons and muons from faint flashes of light following a particle collision.

The physicists used the giant Super-Kamiokande – the world’s biggest neutrino detector buried deep underground in Mozumi, Japan. In the experiment, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in a 50,000-ton tank of purified water, neutrinos created when cosmic rays bombard Earth’s upper atmosphere were counted relative to the number expected to penetrate the cavern. The experimenters found that the number of electron-neutrinos detected was relatively constant with the theorized total, while the number of muon-neutrinos was significantly lower. This indicated that they were disappearing into another state, of “flavor”, such as undetected tau-neutrino, or possibly another type.

- 1) away counter forth towards
- 2) denied celebrated revised identified
- 3) Electrons Observers Muons Respondents
- 4) conducted revealed submerged destroyed

**11.**

Ernest Shackleton was a British explorer of the South Pole who is best remembered for leading his crew to safety after the failed expedition of the Endurance (1914-16). Shackleton had been a junior

officer on Robert Falcon Scott's discovery 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (1902-03), and his travels with the Nimrod (1907-09) had taken him closer to the South Pole than anyone before. After Roald Amundsen reached the Pole in 1911, Shackleton and a crew of 28 men set out in his ship Endurance in 1914, in the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of being the first to cross the polar continent. The ship was frozen in ice, then crushed, and Shackleton and his men set out in lifeboats after nearly a year and a half on the ice. Shackleton, known as "The Boss", took five men and sailed 800 miles in an open boat from Elephant Island to the island of South Georgia, then went back and 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of his crew, all of whom survived. Almost two years after starting out, they reached safety in South America in September 1916. In spite of his heroics, Shackleton had a hard time back in England of finances and alcohol. He 4 \_\_\_\_\_ managed to get financing for another voyage to Antarctica in 1921, but he had a fatal heart attack at South Georgia Island and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ made it.

- 1) venue location situation expedition
- 2) hope dream forefront event
- 3) encouraged relieved saved determined
- 4) eventually reluctantly immediately casually
- 5) nearly never confidently regretably

## 12.

With an insatiable appetite for travel, food and new experience, Christine Manfield has traversed the globe in search of inspiration. Her 1 \_\_\_\_\_ has taken her from Tokyo to Istanbul, and from Hanoi to Marrakech. Now, in FIRE, she shares her world of flavour: her favourite places, the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ dishes she has enjoyed along the way, and the recipes they have 3 \_\_\_\_\_ her to create. Her verve and irrepressible enthusiasm make her an excellent travelling 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and she leaves no stone 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in her quest for new tastes.

- 1) trial quest key belief
- 2) flavourless unimpressive memorable developed
- 3) inspired confused enforced limited
- 4) worker inspiration writer companion
- 5) returned unturned upturned turned

## 13.

Melina Marchetta's first novel, *Looking for Alibrandi*, swept the pool of literary awards for young adult fiction in 1993, winning the Children's Book Council of Australia (CBCA) Book of the Year Award (Older Readers) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ many others. In 2000 it was 2 \_\_\_\_\_ as a major Australian film, winning an AFI award and an Independent Film Award for best screenplay as well as the NSW Premier's Literary Award and the Film Critics Circle of Australia Award. Melina 3 \_\_\_\_\_ secondary school English and History for ten years, during which she released her second novel, *Saving Francesca*, in 2003, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ by *On the Jellicoe Road* in 2006. Her novel have been 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in more than 14 countries and 11 languages.

- 1) between though through among
- 2) revised released relapsed revealed

- 3) taught departed devised learned
- 4) combined written followed issued
- 5) published publicised publicity publication

**14.**

A fascination with the fate of those who show great early talent remained with me. Then in 1981, I happened upon a radio documentary 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Hephzibah, who died earlier that year. Produced and narrated for the Australian Broadcasting Commission's *the Coming Out Show* by the influential feminist commentator and academic Eva Cox – who was, I 2 \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time, Hephzibah's stepdaughter – it 3 \_\_\_\_\_ interviews with Hephzibah and with those who had 4 \_\_\_\_\_ her. I heard her light, precise voice with its slightly Germanic vowels and hint of an American 5 \_\_\_\_\_ as she spoke about things were important to her, and I was drawn to her warmth, thoughtfulness and humour.

- 1) commemorating recollection disparaging summation
- 2) thought supposed learnt decided
- 3) revealed featured disclosed permitted
- 4) known personified allowed presented
- 5) intoned sound idea drawl

**15.**

A number of global forces have gradually, sometimes almost clandestinely, altered the world as we know it. The most visible to most of us has been the increasing 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of everyday life by cell phones, personal computers, e-mail, BlackBerries, and the Internet. The exploration after World War II of the electronic 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of silicon led to the development of the microprocessor, and when fiber optics combined with lasers and satellites 3 \_\_\_\_\_ communication capacities, people from Pekin, Illinois, to Peking, China, saw their lives change. A large percentage of the world's population gained 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to technologies that I, in setting out on my long career in 1948, could not have imagined, except in the context of science fiction. These new technologies not only opened up a howl new vista of low-cost communication but also 5 \_\_\_\_\_ major advances in finance that greatly enhanced our ability to direct scarce savings into productive capital investments, a critical enabler of rapidly expanding globalization and prosperity.

- 1) transgression transformation translation transmission
- 2) property contamination devices characteristics
- 3) revolutionize institutionalize compartmentalize emphasize
- 4) excess recess access egress
- 5) facilitated vacillated anticipated evaporated

**16.**

Much of our understanding of mindreading comes from two remarkable scientists, a teacher and his pupil: Silvan Tomkins and Paul Ekman. Tomkins was the teacher. He was born in Philadelphia, at the

turn of the last 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the son of a dentist from Russia. He was short, and thick around the middle, with a wild mane of white hair and huge black plastic-rimmed glasses. He taught psychology at Princeton and Rutgers, and was the author of *Affect, Imagery, Consciousness*, a four-volume work so 2 \_\_\_\_\_ that its readers were evenly divided between those who understood it and thought it was brilliant and those who did not understand it and thought was brilliant. He was a 3 \_\_\_\_\_ talker. At the end of a cocktail party, a crowd of people would sit, rapt, at Tomkin's feet, and someone would say, "One more question!" and they would all sit there for another hour and a half, as Tomkins held forth on, say, comic books, a television sitcom, the biology of emotion, his problem with Kant, and his enthusiasm for the latest fad diets, all enfolded into one 4 \_\_\_\_\_ riff.

- 1) decade millennium epoch century
- 2) laborious dense superior deliberative
- 3) legendary irascible uninspiring garrulous
- 4) amplified illusive extended unhappy

### 17.

I realize that there is so much that we collectively, and I specially, do not yet understand about the development of the brain. And often, what we do know from the latest neuroscience findings is not yet ready to translate into 1 \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions for parents; the information is sometimes still at a theoretical stage or the level of the research about a particular topic is too small (looking at the neuronal, cellular level) or too large (looking at how traditions in various 2 \_\_\_\_\_ impact language usage). In this book, I have relied heavily on what I've learned as a teacher of young children, on my experience in trying to prepare others to become teachers through university training, and on my experiences as a mum who, because of the unique challenges presented by Jenny, learned to pay very, very close 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to how my children (both of them) learned. These personal experiences have provided a unique filter through which I have absorbed and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ for parents the main messages of every neuroscientist I have ever met, listened to, read, and 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) intrusive unusual practical believable
- 2) cultures universities variations levels
- 3) supervision attention retention inspection
- 4) translated released retained foretold
- 5) bothered forgotten inspected studied

## Practice Test Plus

(Kate Chandler, 2013)

### 1.

It would be very hard to imagine life without electricity. Most of the appliances and machines that are used in homes, offices and factories are powered by electricity and this equipment 1 \_\_\_\_\_ people's overall quality of life. For that reason, the wider provision of electricity supplies is a critical factor in reducing global poverty 2 \_\_\_\_\_. To meet the needs of users around the world, the

global consumption of coal has risen more quickly 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 2000 than any other fuel. For countries that do not have their own supply of natural energy resources, coal has become an essential 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of producing power. On a global scale, coal is currently used to fire power stations and produces 40% of global electricity. This 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is very likely to increase, and predictions are that by 2030 coal will fuel 44% of the world's electricity.

- 1) **A** helps improving    **B** helps to improve    **C** help improve    **D** help improved
- 2) **A** levels    **B** ranks    **C** stages    **D** degrees
- 3) **A** for    **B** in    **C** since    **D** at
- 4) **A** means    **B** factor    **C** aspect    **D** course
- 5) **A** total    **B** sum    **C** volume    **D** figure

## 2.

People are living longer and this longevity is good news for sales teams. It results in a much more 1 \_\_\_\_\_ customer base for them to work from. Why we are living longer is not the issue for anyone 2 \_\_\_\_\_ in drawing up plans to market a product. What they focus on is the fact that there are now more age groups to target, which means that a sales pitch can be re-worked a number of times to more exactly fit each one. For example, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ referring simply to 'adults', there are now 'starting adults', 'young adults' and 'established adults'. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ markets no longer talk about 'children', but tend to refer to a fuller range of categories that includes 'kids', 'tweens', 'pre-teens' and 'teenagers'. We now have a very diverse population in terms of age, and that can only be a 5 \_\_\_\_\_ for business.

- 1) **A** usual    **B** precise    **C** right    **D** honest
- 2) **A** linked    **B** mixed    **C** concerned    **D** involved
- 3) **A** rather than    **B** by    **C** even when    **D** while
- 4) **A** While    **B** Similarly    **C** Even    **D** Really
- 5) **A** desire    **B** favour    **C** bonus    **D** promise

## 3.

Experts have waited a considerable amount of time for this much-needed book. Now we have a new and very thorough survey of wetland plant species. The content is extensive and totally up-to-date and as reference 1 \_\_\_\_\_. It represents extremely good value. In addition to the editors, there are 35 well-chosen contributors who have put in a tremendous amount of work to 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the reader with maps and indexes, and colourful photographs. The plant descriptions are straightforward, yet scholarly, and flicking through the pages, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the writers' passion for the subject. Each of the eight sections has an overview. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ current concerns and future conservation plans. Despite a few gaps and the occasional unsatisfactory illustration, this handbook will remind botanists and specialists of the importance of protecting the country's plant life. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ person interested in the topic, whether student or hardened expert, will find it indispensable.

- 1) **A** piece    **B** report    **C** book    **D** material
- 2) **A** manage    **B** assist    **C** contribute    **D** hand
- 3) **A** it can sense    **B** one sense    **C** you can sense    **D** he senses

- 4) **A** highlighting **B** focusing **C** bringing **D** involving
- 5) **A** The other **B** Anyone of **C** Every **D** All

4.

At the moment, there are between six and seven thousand languages in the world. According to linguists, fifty percent of these are in danger 1 \_\_\_\_\_ extinct. The speed of language loss has accelerated over the past few decades because businesses that need to communicate with a range of people from other cultures 2 \_\_\_\_\_ to employ more widely used languages, such as English, Chinese, or Spanish. This attitude is understandable, but it means that many local languages are dying out before anyone 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity to study them. According to linguists, some of these languages could reveal a great 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of useful information about language learning and cognitive development. In addition, a local language that has been built on the local culture contains words and phrases that express that culture; lose the language and you arguably may lose the culture, too. And finally, historians will 5 \_\_\_\_\_ that a language contains evidence of a region's history and should, for that reason alone, be preserved.

- 1) **A** have become **B** to become **C** of becoming **D** became
- 2) **A** prefer **B** fancy **C** select **D** must
- 3) **A** have **B** would have **C** having had **D** has had
- 4) **A** size **B** deal **C** capacity **D** load
- 5) **A** speak **B** tell **C** argue **D** explore

5.

Bamboo is a favoured plant among architects and designers because of its incredible strength and durability. One Colombian architect 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to it as nature's steel, but in many respects it is even better than steel: it is lighter and more flexible, and these 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I make it the ideal building material in areas that suffer earthquakes and severe weather patterns. Construction workers in places such as Hong Kong rely on bamboo scaffolding whatever the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ of the tower block they may be working on: over a billion people around the world live in a home that is made of bamboo; and China 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the plant for thousands of years. The only drawback to this remarkable product is the cost of transporting it. So for those 5 \_\_\_\_\_ live in cooler regions of the world, the enormous advantages of this natural building material are less accessible.

- 1) **A** implies **B** mentions **C** indicates **D** refers
- 2) **A** abilities **B** qualities **C** talents **D** values
- 3) **A** mass **B** top **C** summit **D** height
- 4) **A** has cultivated **B** cultivate **C** cultivates **D** had cultivated
- 5) **A** which **B** may **C** who **D** are

6.

Victoria University of Wellington has conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished astrophysicist in a recent graduation ceremony. Professor Warrick Couch 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy.

Professor Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, a finding which led to the lead scientists being awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2011, which he attended in recognition of his contribution.

In his research, Professor Couch uses large ground-based and spaced-based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ are the largest Structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees overseeing the management of these telescopes. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ his own research activities. Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

- 1) **A** was receiving **B** had received **C** is received **D** received
- 2) **A** played **B** found **C** done **D** led
- 3) **A** those **B** which **C** they **D** who
- 4) **A** In addition to **B** As a result of **C** Regarding **D** Instead of

## 7.

Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of stylized graffiti 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in New York subway stations. Haring travelled from station to station, drawing with chalk and chatting with commuters about his work. These doodles helped him develop his classic style and he grew so 2 \_\_\_\_\_, doing up to 40 drawings a day, that it was not long before fame and a measure of fortune followed.

Soon, galleries and collectors from the art establishment wanted to buy full-sized pieces by Haring. The paintings skyrocketed in price but this did not sit well with Haring's philosophy. He believed that art, or 3 \_\_\_\_\_ his art, was for everyone. Soon, Haring opened a store which he called the Pop Shop, which he hoped would attract a broad range of people. While somewhat controversial among street artists, some of 4 \_\_\_\_\_ accused Haring of 'selling out', the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

- 1) **A** drawers **B** drawn **C** drew **D** draws
- 2) **A** perceptive **B** proactive **C** pedantic **D** prolific
- 3) **A** by contrast **B** at least **C** actually **D** in part
- 4) **A** whose **B** those **C** whom **D** them

## 8.

Conservationists have long debated whether the koala should go on the Australian national threatened species list. 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the koala is clearly in trouble in some parts of the country - in Queensland, for example, high numbers are afflicted by disease - in other parts such as Victoria and South Australia the problem is not that koala populations 2 \_\_\_\_\_, but that they have grown to the point where they are almost too numerous.

For a species to be classed as vulnerable, its population 3 \_\_\_\_\_ by more than 30 percent over the last three generations or 10 years. The problem is that when such a stipulation is applied to koalas, the Victorian boom offsets the Queensland bust, and the species stays off the list.

This has repercussions because northern koalas are different to southern ones. They are smaller, for example, and they contain a genetic variation not represented in the South. 4 \_\_\_\_\_. a split listing has been devised koalas from New South Wales, the ACT and Queensland are now officially 'Vulnerable'; those from Victoria and South Australia are not considered threatened.

- 1) **A** Because **B** However **C** Despite **D** While
- 2) **A** had been falling **B** were falling **C** are falling **D** had fallen
- 3) **A** must have decreased **B** will be decreasing **C** was decreased **D** has decreased
- 4) **A** According to this **B** For this reason **C** For instance **D** In contrast

## 9.

The Department of Fine Arts is a vibrant department comprising active art professionals housed in a modern, well-equipped facility. The faculty enjoys 1 \_\_\_\_\_ relationships with local museums, numerous galleries and a variety of other art organizations. Fine Arts students benefit from studying with artistically 2 \_\_\_\_\_ mentors who exhibit and research regionally, nationally and internationally. The department provides students with many opportunities for artistic and personal 3 \_\_\_\_\_ through daily contact with full-time faculty members who are noted artists and researchers. Classes are small to allow for personalised feedback and guidance. Well-appointed studios on campus 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the daily practice of art in combination with the study of liberal arts. During their studies, students gain exposure to world-class visiting artists and exhibitions, and also have local and international travel 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) **A** corresponding **B** collaborative **C** combined **D** common
- 2) **A** activating **B** actively **C** activity **D** active
- 3) **A** growing **B** growth **C** grown **D** grow
- 4) **A** facilitating **B** facilities **C** facilitate **D** facility
- 5) **A** contingencies **B** opportunities **C** occasions **D** needs

## 10.

Lyrebirds, a common bird in rainforest areas of Australia, have an incredible repertoire of sounds that they are able to mimic from their environment, including over 20 other bird calls as well as sophisticated mechanical sounds. They 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to replicate the sounds of chainsaws and pneumatic drills. The male Lyrebird sings a medley of mimicry to impress females - and the more detailed and varied his repertoire is, the more interesting it seems to potential 2 \_\_\_\_\_. like females of other bird species, female Lyrebirds do not 3 \_\_\_\_\_ in the imitating, but simply judge the competing males' symphonies. Once learned, it seems a Lyrebird rarely forgets a call, and the sounds are passed down through the generations. There are some Lyrebirds in Victoria, Australia, that 4 \_\_\_\_\_ recreate the sounds of axes, saws and old-fashioned cameras which have not been used in the area for years.

- 1) **A** have been known **B** are being known **C** are knowing **D** know

- 2) **A** companions **B** spouses **C** mates **D** pairs
- 3) **A** put forward **B** take place **C** work out **D** take part
- 4) **A** indeed **B** still **C** just **D** yet

**11.**

A well-known feature of the European landscape is the castle. Some types of fortifications 1 \_\_\_\_\_ built thousands of years ago, but the first real castles only started to appear as recently as one thousand years ago. Construction of most of the larger castles in Europe was between around 1100 and 1500. Initially, the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of these castles was to lay claim to land won in battle and also for defence. 3 \_\_\_\_\_, the owners of the castles also realised that their castles were an effective 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to intimidate local people. Therefore, castles became a symbol of wealth and authority for those owning them, and a useful tool to keep control of territory and the residents living on that territory.

- 1) **A** have been **B** were **C** have **D** was
- 2) **A** purpose **B** feature **C** aspect **D** plan
- 3) **A** Alternatively **B** Fortunately **C** However **D** Thus
- 4) **A** process **B** form **C** way **D** use

**12.**

A recent study reveals that the ability to walk quickly in old age is an indicator of a long life. The report examined results from recent research. The 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in the research were tested on a regular 2 \_\_\_\_\_ over an extended period of time. The researchers focused on the relationship between walking speed in the post sixty-five age group and longevity. They concluded that there was a direct correlation between walking speed and life span.

A key researcher gave the explanation that this link exists 3 \_\_\_\_\_ walking involves the use of many bodily functions working in unison. The heart, lungs, skeletal system, joints, muscles, nerves and brain have to work together in order to ensure a consistent speed. Damage to any of these systems may mean a much slower walking speed 4 \_\_\_\_\_ could signal medical problems.

- 1) **A** experimenters **B** investigators **C** performers **D** participants
- 2) **A** circumstance **B** situation **C** condition **D** basis
- 3) **A** therefore **B** instead of **C** because **D** so
- 4) **A** which **B** also **C** this **D** it

**13.**

One of the questions we need to ask ourselves is: How much of the news is biased? Can we recognise bias! The fact is, despite the journalistic ideal of 'objectivity', every news story is 1 \_\_\_\_\_ by the attitudes and background of its interviewers, writers, journalists, photographers and editors. That is not to say that all bias is 2 \_\_\_\_\_, but it does exist.

So how can we, as readers or viewers, determine bias? Well, in the case of newspapers, it manifests itself in a number of ways, such as what events 3 \_\_\_\_\_ for inclusion or omission. The 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of the article, meaning its proximity to the front or back pages, is significant. The use of headlines, photographs and language are further examples.

- 1) **A** influenced **B** agreed **C** judged **D** fixed
- 2) **A** considered **B** accidental **C** deliberate **D** balanced
- 3) **A** being selected **B** have selected **C** are selected **D** selected
- 4) **A** placement **B** space **C** area **D** size

**14.**

It is believed that the only purpose of advertising is to make people buy something. It is undeniable that this is the ultimate, overall goal, but there are 1 \_\_\_\_\_ equally essential, yet more subtle, aims of an advert as well. For example, people may not buy something as a result of an advert, but that advert 2 \_\_\_\_\_ awareness of that product and brand. Sufficient advertising will reinforce that awareness 3 \_\_\_\_\_ when people purchase something, they may choose the heavily advertised brand that can be easily remembered over others; purely on the basis that they may have heard or seen that name and they are not as 4 \_\_\_\_\_ with the other names or brands available.

- 1) **A** necessary **B** another **C** other **D** more
- 2) **A** will have improved **B** will be improved **C** was improved **D** is improved
- 3) **A** except **B** but **C** yet **D** so
- 4) **A** memorable **B** familiar **C** common **D** known

**15.**

Sixty years ago an American sociologist made a distinction between 'private troubles' and 'public issues'. His theory was that 1 \_\_\_\_\_ there being many 'troubles' or 'problems' that individuals may experience in their lives, not all of these always emerge as 'public issues' which attract general interest, or are seen as requiring public responses or even action. Personal troubles are seen as 'private' and are 2 \_\_\_\_\_ within households, families or maybe even small communities. On the other hand, 'public issues' are dealt with publicly, through forms of social intervention or regulation, for example. One 3 \_\_\_\_\_ that distinguishes whether issues or problems are perceived as private or public is number. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ only a few people experience some form of trouble, then it is highly likely to remain a private matter; whereas when a large number of people begin to experience this same trouble it will quite possibly 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a public issue.

- 1) **A** otherwise **B** although **C** besides **D** despite
- 2) **A** handled **B** effected **C** advised **D** applied
- 3) **A** influence **B** reason **C** effect **D** factor
- 4) **A** Consequently **B** Whether **C** Either **D** If
- 5) **A** become **B** involve **C** remain **D** stay

**16.**

Excavations have recently been carried out on an interesting Mayan house in Central America. The house dates 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the 9th century, and it has turned out to be of great interest to archaeologists. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is particularly remarkable about the house is that its walls are covered with tables 3 \_\_\_\_\_ detailed astronomical calculations. These tables suggest that Mayan society had considerable understanding of astronomy at a much earlier time 4 \_\_\_\_\_ was previously thought to be the case. The tables focus on lunar cycles. This was important to the Mayans because they believed that there were six different gods of the moon, 5 \_\_\_\_\_ of which would take his turn to be in charge of the cycle at any given time.

- 1) **A** from **B** to **C** of **D** by
- 2) **A** Which **B** Where **C** What **D** Why
- 3) **A** showing **B** showed **C** shown **D** show
- 4) **A** there **B** that **C** then **D** than
- 5) **A** every **B** most **C** each **D** all

### 17.

Meteorologists are making increasing use of information provided on photo websites by ordinary people. There was a presentation dealing with 1 \_\_\_\_\_ they do this at a recent conference in New York. Scientists based at a university in Indiana looked at thousands of photos of snow scenes 2 \_\_\_\_\_ on line. These provided them with information about snow falls in areas where, because of heavy cloud cover, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ information from satellite photography was available. It is not necessary to make use of this source of information as far as urban weather is 4 \_\_\_\_\_, as there is usually easy access to plenty of other data about towns. But photos taken by the public can be an excellent way of filling in the gaps in knowledge 5 \_\_\_\_\_ weather events in more distant rural locations.

- 1) **A** whether **B** what **C** that **D** how
- 2) **A** posting **B** posted **C** posts **D** post
- 3) **A** some **B** much **C** any **D** no
- 4) **A** concerning **B** regarding **C** concerned **D** regarded
- 5) **A** about **B** with **C** for **D** on

### 18.

A manakin is an unusual type of bird found in the tropical forests of Colombia and Ecuador. Approximately twenty of the forty different types of manakin 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a kind of music by moving their body parts. This is particularly done by the male bird when it is hoping to attract a female. Although ornithologists had 2 \_\_\_\_\_ been aware that the bird somehow managed to make its characteristic noise with its wings, they were unable to work out exactly how the sound was produced. 3 \_\_\_\_\_. a post-graduate student has recently solved the puzzle. She did so by recording the bird's movements with a camera operating 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a speed of a thousand frames per second. A standard camcorder records about 30 frames per second. On examining the footage she was able to see that the bird used one special feather to click against other feathers – in much the same way 5 \_\_\_\_\_ guitarists use a plectrum to pluck the strings of their instrument.

- 1) **A** make **B** have **C** get **D** do
- 2) **A** once **B** ever **C** still **D** long
- 3) **A** However **B** Accordingly **C** Moreover **D** Whereas
- 4) **A** for **B** by **C** at **D** in
- 5) **A** than **B** like **C** as **D** so

**19.**

A team of young engineering students in Japan are working on the production of a robotic suit. This 1 \_\_\_\_\_ been designed to help the elderly to move around and lift heavy objects 2 \_\_\_\_\_ easily. The suit is like a kind of exoskeleton which goes over the top of your body from your shoulders to your calves. It is made of aluminium and has joints at the shoulder and elbow. It is also equipped with artificial muscles. The wearer 3 \_\_\_\_\_ be helped to stand up, for example, by pressing controls which inject air into the suit 4 \_\_\_\_\_ that the legs straighten and the person rises. The suit weighs almost ten kilos but users report that this does not seem heavy at all. They said that the increased strength that they got 5 \_\_\_\_\_ wearing it gave them very positive feelings of empowerment.

- 1) **A** was **B** has **C** had **D** is
- 2) **A** much **B** more **C** too **D** far
- 3) **A** ought to **B** used to **C** must **D** can
- 4) **A** until **B** on **C** so **D** by
- 5) **A** after **B** from **C** with **D** for

**20.**

Throughout history poetry has often been created to celebrate a wedding. This article will examine the ways in 1 \_\_\_\_\_ this has happened at different periods of time and in many 2 \_\_\_\_\_ differing societies. It will look at some examples of wedding poems from a range of eras and cultures, and will 3 \_\_\_\_\_ them in their specific context, drawing out the particular features that reflect that context. Other writers on this topic have tended to focus on more personal wedding poems, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ dedicated to the bride or the groom. Here, however, the intention is to consider poems that were written with more of a social purpose 5 \_\_\_\_\_ mind.

- 1) **A** where **B** which **C** that **D** how
- 2) **A** widely **B** widest **C** wider **D** wide
- 3) **A** take **B** get **C** see **D** set
- 4) **A** those **B** these **C** them **D** they
- 5) **A** in **B** on **C** by **D** to

**Test Builder**

(Taylor, 2012)

Most of us (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to have, or like to think we have, a sense of humor. It makes us better company and is an effective way of dealing with the various annoyances and frustrations that life brings, whether (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by people or by circumstances. We assume that it gives us the ability to laugh at ourselves, even when others make (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of us. Now, what is the difference between humor and satire, and is it true, as many people seem to think, that humorists are on the whole optimistic and sympathetic, while satirists are cynical and negative? I will be taking two writers – Henry Fielding, a writer of comedy, and Jonathan Swift, a satirist - to examine what the differences might be and how much a comic or satiric view of things is a matter of character and temperament, and to see how much the lives these two men led coincided with their respective visions. However, first I'd like to put (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a theory of sorts that would seem to reverse the general idea that humor is a positive and satire a negative view of the world. Humor is a way of accepting things as they are. Confronted with human stupidity, greed, vice, and so on, you shrug your shoulders, laugh, and carry on. After all, there is nothing to be done. Human nature is unchanging and we will never reform and improve ourselves. Satirists, on the other hand, begin with the idea that making fun of the follies of man is a very (5) \_\_\_\_\_ way of reforming them. Surely, in believing this they, rather than the humorists, are the optimists, however angry they may be.

1 demand look claim deserve

2 caused brought made effected

3 joke conversation fun entertainment

4 up in down forward

5 handy effective decent logical

It's a risky, not to say foolhardy, business predicting the future, but some (1) \_\_\_\_\_ trends are so large they are impossible to ignore and the future becomes a little less difficult to see. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of what the future might be like for the natural environment include population (3) \_\_\_\_\_, acts of environmental vandalism such as deforestation, global warming, and pollution.

Since the 1960s, the human population has roughly doubled and it is likely to rise by another third by 2030. This will of course lead to increased demands for food, water, energy, and space to live, necessarily putting us in competition with other species - and, if the past is anything to go by - with obvious results. Humans already use 40% of the world's primary production (energy) and this is bound to increase, with serious consequences for nature. We are fast losing overall biodiversity, including micro-organisms in the soil and sea, not to mention both tropical and temperate forests, which are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to maintaining productive soils, clean water, climate regulation, and resistance to disease. It seems we take these things for granted and governments do not appear to factor them in when making decisions that affect the environment.

One prediction that has been made is that, in the UK at least, warming and the loss of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ habitats could lead to more continental species coming to live here, and that in towns and cities, we will have more species that have adapted to urban life and living alongside humans.

1 local new typical global

2 Pointers Indicators Signposts Premonition

3 development growth rises explosion

4 crucial favorable decisive effective

5 unusual rare uncommon human

In any given population, about ten percent of the people are left-handed and this figure remains relatively (1) \_\_\_\_\_ over time. So-called "handedness" (2) \_\_\_\_\_ in families, but what causes it and why the proportion of left-handed to right-handed people is a constant are still a mystery.

One thing we do know is that hand dominance is related to brain asymmetry; and it seems to be generally agreed that the human brain is profoundly asymmetric, and that understanding how this works will tell us much about who we are and how our brains work. Brain (3) \_\_\_\_\_ is distributed into the left and right hemispheres, and this is crucial for understanding language, thought, memory, and perhaps even creativity. For right-handed people, language activity is mainly on the left side. Many lefthanders also have left-side language dominance, but a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ number may have language either more evenly distributed in both hemispheres or else predominantly on the right side of the brain.

Because left-handedness is seen as a key to the complex anatomy of the brain, scientists are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for links to other conditions, including immune disorders, learning disabilities, and reduced life expectancy.

1 even continual similar stable

2 happens is runs occurs

3 function memory size capacity

4 maximum suggestive significant countable

5 researching searching detecting inquiring

Computer viruses have been a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of life at least since the 1980s, if not before. They can cause companies to lose hours of working time and they can also spread panic among computer users everywhere. There are, however, several (2) \_\_\_\_\_ types of computer infection - all loosely referred to as viruses - and they each work in a slightly different way. A particularly nasty one is the worm, which is a program designed to sneak its way into an entire computer network, and reproduce itself over and over again. Then there is the *Trojan*, which strictly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ isn't a virus, but a piece of software that appears to do one thing, but actually does something malicious instead. When the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ operator introduces it into the computer, the alien program will take over the machine. With 'Trojans you have to be particularly careful because they can often be introduced by way of a message advertising an anti-virus product.

So what motivates someone to introduce a virus into the computer systems of innocent victims? Perhaps it's simply the desire to prove that it can be done. Or because it gives the kind of pleasure you get from solving a difficult problem - nowadays people protect their computers with all sorts of security software, so it takes considerable (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to break through all the defences and introduce a virus.

- 1 fact threat reality theory
- 2 distinct precise distinguished isolated
- 3 saying telling talking speaking
- 4 incredulous unsuspecting sceptical ignorant
- 5 qualifications courage skill gift

Many Utopias have been dreamed up through the ages. From Plato's Republic to Thomas More's Utopia and beyond, serious thinkers have (1) \_\_\_\_\_ societies where people live in peace and harmony. Most of these imaginary worlds have things in common: everybody is equal and plays a part in the running of the society; nobody goes without the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of life; people live mostly off the land; often there is no money, and so on. Another thing they have in common is that, to the average person, they appear distasteful or unworkable since they do not take into account ordinary human nature or feelings.

Architects have got in on the act, too. After the Great Fire of London, Christopher Wren drew up plans for a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole city, including precise street widths. And in the 20th century there was Le Corbusier's Radiant City in which, if you weren't in a car or didn't have one, life would have been a nightmare.

Also in the 20th century, another famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, dreamed up a perfect city that got no further than the drawing-board. Wright believed that what was wrong with modern cities was, in his words, rent. Ideas, land, even money itself, had to be paid for. He saw this as a form of slavery and believed that modern city dwellers had no sense of themselves as productive individuals. Thus, Wright's city was to be made up of numerous individual homesteads, and the houses themselves were to be simple, functional and in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with the environment. Everyone would own enough land to grow food for himself and his family. No outsiders would be allowed to come between the citizen and what he produced, or to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ both for money. Goods and services would all be exchanged, not bought and sold for profit.

- 1 seen dreamt envisioned idealised
- 2 needs wants ingredients essentials
- 3 redecoration rearrangement reconstruction recomposition
- 4 contact harmony peace community
- 5 usurp rob exploit corrupt

It is surprising how many people still believe that advertising has little or no influence on what they buy. It is more surprising still when these same people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to using a particular brand of, say, washing powder, toothpaste or cigarettes, and say they wouldn't change if you paid them - even after they've been shown that another brand is either just the same, better or cheaper. The fact is, people (2) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves that they have never consciously made a deliberate decision to buy a product based on an advertisement they have seen. They may, however, own up to doing so when they come to buy a product they have never owned before and shop around for the best (3) \_\_\_\_\_

But there's no (4) \_\_\_\_\_ away from ads. They're everywhere, and they're designed very cleverly and carefully to play on your emotions. And it works: you remember the ads that make you laugh, or feel sad, or simply annoy you. Often you find yourself buying something simply - you tell yourself - to try it out, but how did this brand of this product get into your head? Another reason for supposing advertising works is the question: why would so many hard-headed business people spend so much money on something that didn't?

1 divulge reveal admit declare

2 believe persuade confess credit

3 money saving package deal

4 escaping getting breaking going

The first printed books began to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ during the second quarter of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest examples were put together in a number of different ways, sometimes leaving space for decorations and ornate capitals to be (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by miniaturist painters, and sometimes containing handwritten text alongside printed illustrations. Most of them had texts and pictures printed (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from woodblocks, which is how they got the name "block-books". Printing was normally done on separate leaves which were then bound together in book form.

The obvious advantage of having printed text and visual images together on one sheet was quickly grasped by monks, who saw its (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as a means of spreading knowledge, and as an economic and effective way to get their message across to a wide audience. The monasteries, however, by no means had a monopoly on the production and sale of woodcut printing; in fact, probably the most profitable area of European printmaking was the production of playing cards. Nonetheless, the content of most surviving block-books is essentially biblical. The purpose of the illustrations was functional: to make the meaning of the stories as clear and as understandable as possible to those who were unable to read the often difficult text. It was also a result of the need to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the stories that the characters were presented in contemporary clothes and the illustrations contained details of ordinary life in the late Middle Ages.

1 occur publish appear seem

2 made printed copied added

3 early entirely singly only

4 potential possibility advantage ability

5 simplify popularize modernize improve

For copyright purposes, a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work must be original and it must be set down in some (1) \_\_\_\_\_ form, for example, on paper, computer disk, or on audio or video tape. It is not unusual for people to have the same idea at roughly the same time, but copyright applies in the way an idea is expressed, not in the idea itself. This is because ideas can encompass a wide range of concepts: for example, thousands of books and films have the same basic (2) \_\_\_\_\_ – boy meets girl, loses girl, gets girl back, good triumphs over evil, and so on. So ideas, as opposed to the way in which they are expressed, cannot be protected under copyright law.

Perhaps oddly, statistical lists and computer programs are also (3) \_\_\_\_\_ as literary works and therefore come under copyright law.

You are breaking the law when you reproduce the whole or a significant part of someone else's creation without their permission. This would include, for example, recording a CD or a video, putting on a public (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of a play, making photocopies, or copying onto a computer disk. It is also a breach of the law to key copyright material into a computer without consent, as is storing it on the computer memory. This can even apply to a small part of a work if the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be essential.

Infringement of copyright can be both a criminal act and a civil wrong. However, consumers who buy illegally copied materials, such as music CDs and films on DVD, for private use cannot be prosecuted, even if they know its origin.

1 solid complete actual permanent

2 histories plots scenes genres

3 thought presented regarded given

4 acting show performance display

5 content substance subtext matter

In prehistoric times, Europe was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with vast primeval woods and forests, which must have deeply influenced the minds as well as the lives of our ancestors. In places where they had not made clearings, they must have lived in a constant half-light. As far as we know, the oak was the commonest and most (2) \_\_\_\_\_ tree. We get our evidence partly from the statements of some classical writers, but more convincingly from the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of ancient villages built on wooden piles in lakes and from the oak forests which have been found embedded in peat bogs.

These bogs, which are most evident in northern Europe, but which are also found in some central and southern parts of the continent, have (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the plants and trees which flourished after the end of the Ice Age. The great peat bogs of Ireland reveal that there was a time when vast woods of oak and yew covered the country, the oak growing on hills that were up to a height of four hundred feet or so above the sea, while the yew grew at higher (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Ancient roadways made of oak have been found, as have, more famously, human relics.

1 smothered covered overgrown flourishing

2 useful productive practical varied

3 rest remains leftovers lack

4 kept maintained conserved preserved

5 levels piles degrees points

A rule of thumb for distinguishing butterflies from moths in this country is to examine the antennae or feelers, although, when comparing Lepidoptera worldwide, this technique is not to be relied on. Generally, especially among those native to the UK, butterflies have clubbed feelers, (1) \_\_\_\_\_

moths can have feelers of various kinds other than clubbed. There are moths that fly by day and the more brightly colored of them are sometimes (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for butterflies, but their feelers will distinguish them.

Variations within a single species of butterfly often occur, and all kinds are (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to vary in their tint or markings, or sometimes both. These variations may at times be so (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as to be hardly noticeable, but in a fair proportion, the variation is quite striking. In such cases, unless the difference is extreme, it is possible to track all the intermediate stages between the ordinary form of a species and its most extreme variety. The coloring on the underside of a butterfly differs from that of the upper side and matches, or (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in with, its natural habitat to a remarkable degree. This is why, when they settle, you can see them with their wings positioned together upright over their back.

The number of known species of butterflies throughout the world has been put at about thirteen thousand or more, but some believe there are several thousand more species as yet undiscovered.

1 nevertheless however whereas nonetheless

2 mistaken misplaced misled misunderstood

3 bound probable liable susceptible

4 invisible slight marginal unimportant

5 colors shades blends moves

Every day, on television, on the radio, and in the newspapers, we see, hear, and read about leaders and politicians making decisions that are clearly wrong-headed and that seem to us, the horrified watchers, listeners, and readers, counter-productive. To be reasonably impartial about such blunders, we must try to put (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for the moment how the decision might affect us as individuals; what we are looking for are decisions that are contrary to the interests of their makers. A glaring historical example of such stupidity would be the respective attempts of Charles XII, Napoleon Bonaparte, and Hitler to invade Russia (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the disasters it brought each of their predecessors.

Now, when investigating these matters we must tread carefully and remember that it is wrong to judge the past by the ideas of the present. Therefore, the disastrous (3) \_\_\_\_\_ made in the past must have been seen at the time by contemporaries to be counterproductive, not just with the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of experience. Again, we must check to see if there were any other (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of action that could have been taken and, if so, why they were not.

1 away aback aside behind

2 although despite regardless whatever

3 actions decisions practices effects

4 benefit aim interest clarity

5 ways means possibilities courses

Light is usually (1) \_\_\_\_\_ as a form of energy and it is indeed a kind of electromagnetic energy, not much different from radio waves, television signals, heat, and X-rays. All of these are made up of waves that spread, bend, interfere with one another, and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with obstacles in their path, rather like waves in water. A physicist might tell you that light, along with all its electromagnetic relatives, is really a form of matter, little different from more substantial matter such as houses and, like them, it is made up of individual particles. Light particles, called photons, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in streams, similar to the way in which water pours through a hose.

To most people, this might sound paradoxical or illogical, as many things to do with physics seem to these days. How can light be both energy and matter, wave and particle? The reason it can be is, in fact, not at all (4) \_\_\_\_\_: all energy is a form of matter. Almost everybody recognizes - even if they do not understand - Einstein's famous equation,  $E = mc^2$ , which spells it out: E refers to energy and m to the mass of matter. Furthermore, all matter has some of the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of waves and some of particles, but the waves of such solid-seeming things as houses are not discernable and can generally be ignored because ordinary matter acts as if it were made up of particles.

1 illustrated pictured described referred

2 crash encounter collide react

3 journey travel pour voyage

4 complicated sophisticated unknowable incomprehensible

5 particulars characteristics character actions

Of all those whose names are associated with the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of photography, Louis Daguerre is perhaps the most famous. He started out as a student of architecture, but by the age of sixteen was working as a stage designer and his work in this field, especially his handling of lighting effects, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ him to fame. His (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in photography grew out of his use of the camera obscura to help with perspective in painting and his desire to freeze the image. To this end, he formed a partnership with the photographer Nicephore Niepce - but this was short-lived as Niepce died not long after.

Daguerre continued to experiment and made, it seems by (4) \_\_\_\_\_, an important discovery: he had put an exposed photographic plate - this was, of course, before the age of film - in his chemical cupboard and some days later found that the latent image had developed. There was also a broken thermometer in the cupboard, and he assumed that the vapour from the mercury had caused it. This meant it was now possible to reduce the time the plate was exposed from eight hours to thirty minutes.

This produced an image. The next step was to fix it, which he managed to do in 1837. He called this new process the Daguerreotype, then advertised and looked for sponsors, but initially very few people were interested. The discovery was made (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in January 1839, but details of the process were not given until August the same year, the French government in the meantime having bought the rights to the process.

1 creation discovery invention manufacture

2 gave won brought gained

3 interest curiosity desire concern

4 mistake accident default purpose

5 open general official public

The term "trencherman" means a good hearty eater. It could be assumed, therefore, that a "trencher" was something people used to eat off, such as a wooden (1) \_\_\_\_\_, or the like, which (2) \_\_\_\_\_ as a plate - as the dictionary confirms. In fact, it was originally a large chunk or slice of stale bread used to soak up the juices, which would later be fed to the domestic animals or the poor. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, those who had a very strong stomach or large appetite could eat it themselves.

Before the invention of cutlery, our ancestors usually ate with their hands. It is quite surprising to realize how (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the day it was before cutlery - knives, forks and spoons, even drinking cups - became commonly used for eating. It is not a question of being slow to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the concept of such tools and their possible uses - they had been around for ages, though it was usually only the wealthier people who had them at the dinner table. So the reason for this late development or fashion must be looked for elsewhere.

1 plank table board box

2 tried used worked served

3 Also Furthermore Whereas Alternatively

4 long late far early

5 grab grasp grip hold

Woodcuts, as printed illustrations, went well with type, which is why this form of printing was the only (1) \_\_\_\_\_ used to print pictures together with moveable type until late in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Woodblocks and type are both relief surfaces - that is, raised from the flat surface of the block - and are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the same height on the bed of the printing press; furthermore, the same oil-based ink can be used on both surfaces so that they can be printed simultaneously. As with cutting the woodblocks and setting the type, the ink was applied by hand, using what was (3) \_\_\_\_\_ an "ink ball" - a pad made of leather stuffed with wool or hair and tied around a wooden handle. The ink was like a thick black oil paint and it usually (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of a mixture of linseed oil that had been boiled until it was free of fats, and various pigments. Varnishes were then added to get the ink to the right consistency or thickness, and also as an aid to drying.

Book illustration, then, was to be one of the major factors in the development of the woodcut, and its influence lasted until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The aesthetic side of book making - the arrangement of the text, ornamentation and pictures together on the page - required an inventive and subtle (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the problems of pictorial composition.

1 form means method system

2 roughly hardly closely evenly

3 known called said told

4 combined composed consisted comprised

5 approach mixture manner technique

Whenever you see a film set in ancient Greece or Rome - or anywhere for that matter - the men are all wearing togas or kilts or are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in a cloak. How much closer to our own age do we have to come to see men wearing trousers? In fact they, or something very much like them, were worn in ancient times: the Chinese dressed in trousers tied at the waist and often at the ankles to protect them against the cold, while Asian nomads wore something similar for riding. In Persia too, they were (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for both men and women. This was a form of dress that found its (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to central Europe by 400 BC. In the following century, Celtic people began wearing similar garments, while the English wore ankle-length britches until about the 1100s, when they (4) \_\_\_\_\_ knee-length britches - whether as a matter of fashion or practicality it's difficult to say.

What became known as bell-bottoms, which were fashionable in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a comeback in the 21st century, were worn by English sailors from about the 1730s, but trousers only really became fashionable in the first quarter of the 19th century, and usually only for informal day wear.

1 layered wrapped surrounded fitted

2 convenient traditional conventional commonplace

3 way path route acceptance

4 adapted altered changed adopted

5 took made had showed

It is thought that around 12,000 years ago the Earth's climate became relatively (1) \_\_\_\_\_ or more temperate, allowing for a greater variety of plant life. Those early humans leading a nomadic life, who hunted and gathered food where they happened to find it, began to supplement their diet with wild grasses such as wheat and barley.

Noticing how discarded seeds and roots later germinated and sprouted may have been what (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the first farmers to settle down and cultivate crops. We know that farmers in the Stone Age had discovered pulses - beans, peas, lentils, and so on - which they (3) \_\_\_\_\_ up and ate as a kind of porridge. Later they learnt to domesticate sheep and goats, developing tamer and manageable (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of these and other animals. In addition to that, they also discovered how to use the process of fermentation for brewing and making bread.

It was some time later that farmers noticed that the amount of crops produced declined if they were always grown in the same ground and, by the 1st century, the Romans were (5) \_\_\_\_\_ crops with pasture for grazing animals to restore the soil's fertility. This practice was followed in medieval England where the fields were divided into strips, planting cereals and vegetables, and the land left uncultivated one year in three.

1 harsher easier milder colder

2 made forced convinced decided

3 mashed squashed squeezed broke

4 types breeds species sorts

## 5 changing alternating swapping revolving

In the late 1700s, Franz Joseph Gall founded what came to be known (1) \_\_\_\_\_ phrenology - though it was originally called 'organology' - that 'science' of the size and shape of a person's cranium being a way to estimate character and mental abilities. It was a curious mixture of early psychology and neuroscience and as such (2) \_\_\_\_\_ towards later research into those fields of human enquiry.

Most people, however, think of it as simply a question of feeling the bumps on a person's head and have seen one of those (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of the head that map out the various mental faculties, and consider it no more a valid science than astrology. Yet it was intended as a science of the mental faculties in general, and was on to something with its theory that each mental faculty is (4) \_\_\_\_\_ by an organ in a particular part of the brain. That is to say he correctly guessed that there were many parts to the brain and that there was specialization in terms of the functions by those parts. Brain specialization is now a well-established fact. What Gall did not (5) \_\_\_\_\_, though - and he couldn't reasonably be expected to - was that the function of each separate brain part is not independent but contributes to the workings of larger systems composed of those separate parts.

1 as to for about

2 directed signaled gestured pointed

3 models sculptures shapes impressions

4 acted controlled radiated chosen

5 discover find realize show

The human body is designed to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ physically rather than mentally to stressful situations. This instinctive reaction to a situation is (2) \_\_\_\_\_ as the "fight or flight" response. The body is prepared to either stand and deal with the problem by fighting it, or to escape to safety. Even if the problem or threat is emotional and not physical, the body behaves in the same way: the heart beats faster, the muscles tense, and the skin sweats more. If someone finds themselves in a situation where there is no (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to escape or overcome the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the threat, then stress and anxiety will occur.

Some of the first signs that the pressure is getting to you are loss of concentration, inability to sleep, loss of temper for minor reasons, headaches, aching limbs and a general feeling of uneasiness. These (5) \_\_\_\_\_ can lead on to more serious problems, such as high blood pressure which increases the risk of a heart attack. Stress weakens the body's defence system, so you're more likely to get minor ailments like colds. It can also lead to baldness. Mentally, it becomes harder and harder to perform your normal day-to-day activities, and can lead to a nervous breakdown. Recognizing all this is the first step (6) \_\_\_\_\_ getting back to health and being able to cope with the causes of stress.

1 deal respond cope act

2 called named known referred

3 chance occasion hope likelihood

4 reason cause manner purpose

5 symptoms infections moods pains

6 away back towards forward

Most of the rubbish we produce -- about two-thirds of it - goes into landfills. Now, it is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that the average UK household produces about one and a half tons of rubbish a year. These figures may not sound alarming, but the UK is geographically small and it all adds up, and there aren't many places (2) \_\_\_\_\_ where we can dig huge holes and fill them with our rubbish, which is why ever-increasing amounts of waste from western countries are being exported to the developing world. Furthermore, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ European recycling laws and higher landfill taxes mean that the days of dumping waste into landfill sites are almost at an end.

Landfill is cheap but wasteful and, as we have seen, unsustainable in the long run, whereas burning or incineration is expensive and wasteful. Besides, local communities don't want huge incineration plants in their back yards.

Recycling is considered by many to be the best solution, but it isn't nearly as good as most people think. The recycling process degrades most materials, so that they can only be used in limited ways. Also, many of the products we buy that are (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as recyclable can only be recycled with great difficulty and at great (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps the best idea is to have reusable packaging, such as returnable bottles and refillable packets.

1 researched estimated surveyed assumed

2 still over around left

3 harder stricter austere extreme

4 labelled marked produced branded

5 effort cost price hardship

We all have our own ideas about what constitutes anti-social behavior, some of us being more tolerant than others, but the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ definition allows for a fairly broad interpretation. To quote the Crime and Disorder Act of 1998, it is behavior which "causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more people who are not in the same household as the perpetrator". Such behavior (2) \_\_\_\_\_ writing graffiti, which can make even the cleanest urban space look squalid, making excessive noise, especially at night, and throwing litter onto the streets. Such behavior, however, affects everyone in the community, and requires the community to work together to find ways of dealing with it.

Just as the problems are many and varied, the solution too must work effectively on many levels. Anti-social behavior is not confined to any particular (3) \_\_\_\_\_ group, and it affects the quality of life of young and old (4) \_\_\_\_\_. This in turn means that it needs an active partnership between all of the various social groups that make up society. More than an efficient police force is required. Schools, for example, need to have effective rules to deal with truancy and bullying.

Landlords should take (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for anti-social behavior by or against their tenants. The same also goes for local authorities and social services when taking decisions that affect the community. Furthermore, they need to share information as openly as possible.

- 1 real actual legal proper
- 2 concerns includes means involves
- 3 generation child community age
- 4 both alike together separately
- 5 blame responsibility action measures

Is altruism, the state of acting unselfishly on behalf of others, a particularly human trait, or is it a behavior other species practice too? What's more to the point, is it in fact a trait we have at all, or can all our actions be finally attributed to self-interest, however selfless they might at first (1) \_\_\_\_\_? For example, if you rush into your neighbour's burning house and save him and his family, this is naturally seen as a good and noble deed, but some would argue that it wasn't a natural human instinct that (2) \_\_\_\_\_ you to put your life at (3) \_\_\_\_\_, but that your true motive was that you would expect your neighbour to do the same for you under (4) \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances.

Other species do co-operate and work together for the mutual benefit of the group, mainly in terms of hunting for food and defence and is for the collective good. But altruism proper suggests that little or no advantage attaches to the altruistic act - you might even lose your life in the process. Cynics will say that at bottom all our actions are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in some way or another, while those who take a rosier view believe that altruism, and goodness, are a part of human nature. Aristotle himself was a bit of an optimist in this matter, believing that all people were basically good, but that this quality could only be brought out within society and that, therefore, we are, in the original sense of the word, political animals.

- 1 be claim occur appear
- 2 made caused took provoked
- 3 danger trouble risk peril
- 4 other same different similar
- 5 motivated selfish bad deceitful

In the past people traveled, if they had to, for particular and practical reasons, for example, to trade in other countries, to find better land to (1) \_\_\_\_\_, to get away from an unpleasant political regime or situation, or to go on a pilgrimage. But at what point did travel become tourism? Certainly, pilgrimages had a sort of holiday air about them, as any reader of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales will know. And people on pilgrimages to other countries did touristy things like bringing back (2) \_\_\_\_\_. "Travel," however, as Skeat's etymological dictionary points out, was the same word as "travail," meaning effort or labor, because of "the toil of traveling in olden times." Over time, the pilgrimage became the Grand Tour which was fashionable in the 16th century and after. This was a

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ around Europe made by the sons of the wealthy with the supposed purpose of  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ them in the great cultures of the past, the architecture and works of art,  
especially in Italy. So it could be said that the Grand Tour had (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the pilgrimage  
about it. It is therefore possible, at a pinch, to date the origins of tourism to the medieval pilgrimage.  
But the word itself was only officially used for the first time in 1937, and referred to people traveling  
abroad for periods of over twenty-four hours.

1 grow harvest cultivate pick

2 postcards visas photos souvenirs

3 trip travel voyage ride

4 educating teaching involving filling

5 something aspects attitudes similarities

The words "garden" and "paradise" are related by more than just having similar definitions. Both mean a piece of ground, often enclosed or walled, where fruit, flowers, herbs or vegetables can be grown. The word paradise has its root in the ancient Persian pairi-daeza, meaning "a place walled in, a park, a pleasure ground". Formal gardens have a long (1) \_\_\_\_\_, from the gardens of the pharaohs in Egypt to today's neat suburban gardens and urban allotments and rooftop gardens. They are places of refuge, where one can go for solitude, peace and quiet, for thought. Nature, which in its wild (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is unpredictable and dangerous, is tamed and domesticated and made to serve man. Trade and military conquest carried the cultural development of the Egyptian garden to Persia, where emperors built private pleasure gardens full of shade and water, large enclosed game reserves and terraced parks (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with trees and shrubs. In Egypt, to begin with, gardens in private homes and villas were mostly used for growing vegetables and located close to a canal or the river, later, however, they were often surrounded by walls and their purpose incorporated pleasure and beauty besides utility. This, of course, was for the rich. The poor, meanwhile, kept a patch for growing vegetables, rather like today's allotments. But central Persia is largely hot and dry and it is water that makes such gardens possible. Therefore they came up with a brilliantly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ system of aqueducts which brought melted snow down to the central plains from the mountains in the north-east for irrigation. In fact, water became the essence of the Persian garden. A rich variety of species thrived while thin channels delivered water throughout the garden, feeding fountains and pools and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere.

1 past history record story

2 state situation places areas

3 full bedded planted covered

4 built manufactured engineered formed

5 wetting spraying soothing cooling

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