ь break

о enables

c escape

c makes

## Why you should read fiction

8 A depart

9 A lets

в miss

в authorises

At	At school, the (1) majority of what we learn is factual. In history									
le	lessons we memorise names and dates; in science we have to cope (2)									
	chemical formulas and complex equations; in maths it's all									
ทเ	numbers and signs. It's only in language lessons where we may (3)									
	fiction. Some people would argue that there's (4)									
рс	oin	t in reading	something which	is 'made up'. If t	his is the (5),					
wł	าy	do languag	je teachers encour	age their student	ts to look at anything (6)					
		from	n dictionaries and re	eference materials	s?					
lt	is	because th	ney are (7)	of the benefits	s that reading brings. It					
isi	n't	simply beca	ause reading fictior	n helps us (8)	reality for a while					
ar	nd	switch off for	rom our everyday	routines. Reading	fiction also teaches us					
to	S	ee the wo	orld through other	people's eyes.	It (9) us to					
ur	ıdε	erstand the	feelings of others,	making us more	e empathetic. Fiction, in					
ot	he	r words, hel	ps us be better frie	nds.						
1	A	vast	в wide	c far	ם high					
2	Α	for	в on	c by	о with					
3	A	come up	в come across	c come about	D come over					
4	Α	little	в slight	c minimal	<b>р</b> hardly					
5	Α	issue	в matter	c case	<b>р</b> point					
6	Α	except	в apart	c other	p beside					
7	Α	aware	в wise	c familiar	p sensitive					

## Child's play?

7 A sure

8 A easy

9 A position

Imagine a restaurant, but with a (1)								
by children aged under 11; they cook and serve the food, and								
then wash up. The children even bring the	he bill at the end of the meal, all with							
a little help from the (3) staf	ff of course. There are always four							
adults on hand to (4) the you	ungsters. There's a set menu with a							
main course and dessert, and everythin	ng is made from fresh (5)							
The food is healthy and prices are (6)	and so, not surprisingly, the							
restaurant is very popular. This me	ans that a reservation is usually							
necessary to be (7) of getting	necessary to be (7) of getting a table. The (8) idea is to							
help parents by providing childcare, and to help children learn to be								
responsible. This is done by giving the	m independence in a fun and child-							
friendly (9) Is this the stuff of	of dreams? No, it's the new reality of							
the 21st century.								
1 A change в difference	c variation p contrast							
2 A entirely в all	c substantially o thoroughly							
з A rising в increased	c grown-up b expanding							
4 A command в order	c demand b supervise							
5 A flavours в ingredients	c courses b components							
6 A low B small	c little D minor							

c truthful

в elementary с introductory

в neighbourhood с environment в region

ס known

D basic

в definite

## A very unusual house

A	s p	art of an archi	tectural project in 20	110 in which peo	ple constructed egg-
sl	nap	oed, movable	homes, Dai Haifei	who was a (1)	graduate
d	eci	ded to build h	nis own portable ho	use in Beijing. (	2) for his
h	ous	se to be enviro	nmentally-friendly, H	aifei (3)	use of sustainable
m	ate	erials, including	g a bamboo frame ai	nd a grass-seede	ed covering. The tiny
h	ous	se also used a	solar panel for its	energy (4)	to a handful of
e	ec	trical gadgets,	and it had wood chip	s for insulation.	
Jı	ust	two metres tal	ll at its highest point	t, there was only	enough space for a
b	ed,	water tank, an	nd table. For three m	onths Haifei (5)	in the 'egg
h	ous	se', which had	no bathroom or kitc	hen to cook in. (	6) he ate
0	ut	and showere	d at the local po	ol where he p	oaid for an annual
m	en	nbership.			
Α	ltho	ough Haifei on	ly (7) his	egg house for a	short period of time,
h	e e	enjoyed the ex	kperience. He (8)	that rat	her than it being a
S	eric	ous project, he	e had 'just wanted	to play,' demon	strating his positive
a	ttitu	ıde (9)	life!		
1	Α	recent	в current	c latest	<b>р</b> present
2	A	keen	в glad	c hopeful	<b>р</b> interested
3	A	took	в made	c got	<b>D</b> did
4	A	stock	в bank	c store	ם supply
5	A	occupied	в lived	c remained	<b>р</b> stayed
6	A	Beyond	в Furthermore	c Otherwise	D Besides
7	A	settled	в lived	c visited	о occupied
8	A	challenged	в argued	c presented	<b>D</b> defended
a	Δ	towards	B OVEr	c by	n around

## Chickens are smarter than you think

## **England National Girls' Football Week**

by Amy King, 16

AS	mo	ost people are prod	pabiy	(1)	., tne	re is	little do	upt	tnat	tootball is
Er	ngland's most popular sport. However, most people don't realise that the									
nu	number of boys and men playing the game is currently in <b>(2)</b>									
ľ'n	n pr	oud to say that the	e san	ne is not <b>(3)</b>			of the g	jirls'	and	I women's
ga	me	– in fact, far from i	t. In <i>i</i>	April 2015, Gii	ls' Fo	otba	all Week	(4)		no
les	ss tl	han 22,000 girl pla	ayers	. Over 200 so	chools	s ac	ross Eng	glan	d to	ok part ir
the	e <b>(5</b>	<b>)</b>								
Αt	the	· e following Girls' F	ootb	all Week in C	)ctob	er 2	016, the	foc	us '	was more
		( <b>6</b> ) pa								
		es and universiti	-							_
		success. At								
		en were registered					-			
		best news of all?								
		football team next t	-	_				piai	13 (0	o set up e
				•					D /	owako
		knowledgeable		aware			niliar			awake
		fall		decline			ease	D		uction
		real		right			ctual			true
		attracted		pulled			gaged	_		brought
	Α	experience	<b>B</b> a		<b>C</b> e				dev	elopment
6		A stretching		<b>B</b> adding		С	increas	sing		
D	en	hancing								
7	A	great	В	good	C	<b>h</b> i	gh		D	strong
8	A	statistic	В	number	С	qu	antity		D	count
9	A	said	В	announced		to	old		D	advised

# The world's quietest railway station

S	om	e of the world's m	ost	heavily used	l rail	way stations	are	(1) ir		
Já	Japan. According to (2), 45 out of the 51 busiest in the world are									
in	in the country. Some 3.6 million passengers travel through the busiest									
ra	ailw	ay station, Shinjuk	u S	Station in Tok	yo, e	every (3)		day.		
В	ut :	surprisingly, this	sma	all but (4)		populate	d co	ountry also has		
S	ome	e stations which a	are	hardly used	at a	all. Kyu-Shira	ataki	Station, on the		
is	lan	d of Hokkaido is ir	า รเ	uch a (5)		place that	it w	as only used by		
0	ne	person for a few	ye	ars. High scl	hool	student Kar	na H	arada was a (6)		
	passenger before it closed in 2016. The train stopped every									
m	orn	ning to take high	scl	nool student	Kar	a Harada to	sch	nool, and every		
a	fteri	noon to drop her b	acł	k at Kyu-Shira	ataki					
В	ut	keeping the statio	n	open for jus	t on	e passengei	r sin	nply was not (7)		
		Therefo	re	the operate	or c	of the line,	Hol	kkaido Railway		
С	om	pany, planned to o	clos	se the station	(8)	E	3ut v	when they found		
0	ut t	hat this would lea	ve	Kana with no	O (9).	, t	hey	agreed to keep		
th	ne li	ine open until she	gr	aduated from	n scł	nool. Althoug	h tra	ins still use the		
lir	ne,	the station itself is	no	w completely	aba	ndoned.				
1	Α	established	В	located	С	placed	D	positioned		
2	Α	measurements	В	numbers	С	sizes	D	statistics		
3	Α	individual	В	one	С	particular	D	single		
4	Α	considerably	В	densely	С	largely	D	mainly		
5	Α	far	В	homeless	С	remote	D	separated		
6	Α	common	В	regular	С	usual	D	typical		
7	Α	commercial	В	profitable	C :	successful	D '	valuable		
8	Α	always	В	constantly	С	lastly	D	permanently		
9	Α	transport	В	journey	С	travel	D	vehicle		

#### Lighting a town

The Norwegian town of Rjukan lies along the floor of a narrow valley, (1)									
by sheer mountains. Because of its location, the town, with its									
3,400 (2), has in the past lived in shadow for half the year. During									
the day, from late September to mid-March, the town gets no direct natural									
sunlight at all. Its residents all agreed this (3) that the town was									
incredibly depressing during the winter months.									
However, that all changed in 2013 with the (4) of a system of									
mirrors whose design Martin Anderson, an artist, had first (5) up									
with some 12 years earlier. With financial (6) from the local									
government and from several prominent business people, Anderson's idea									
became a (7)									
three large solar-powered, computer-controlled mirrors (9)									
the precise movement of the sun across the winter sky,									
reflecting its rays onto the town's market square and flooding it in bright									
sunlight.									
1 A closed в contained с surrounded в shut									
2 A totals в populations с numbers р inhabitants									

в explained c showed **p** made meant ending c completion в conclusion **D** result brought c caught **D** got в соте budget c expense **D** investment в cost reality c principle **p** practicality в truth c stay find b hold в sit 8 A в following **c** proceeding **D** continuing 9 A passing

## The importance of science

Т	he a	aim of science	is to	) (1)	out	how the wo	orld ar	nd everything	in it
aı	nd	beyond it, wo	orks.	Some peo	ople, th	nough, (2)		that muc	h o
W	hat	is done in the	nar	ne of scien	ce is a	waste of tin	ne an	d money. Wh	at is
th	e (3	3) i	n in	vestigating	how a	toms behav	e or	in studying	stars
bi	llio	ns of kilometre	es av	vay? Sciend	ce, they	/ argue, is o	f (4)	onl	y if i
h	as s	some practical	use						
V	/he	n the Scottish	scie	ntist James	Clerk	Maxwell (5).		experim	ents
with electricity and magnetism in the late 19th century, he had no particular									
eı	nd i	in (6)	ar	d was certa	ainly no	ot (7)	to	make mone	y; he
W	as	simply trying	to re	eveal more	about	how the wo	orld w	orks. And ye	t his
W	ork	laid the (8)		for o	ur mo	dern way o	of life.	Computers,	the
in	teri	net, satellites,	mo	bile phone:	s, telev	visions, med	dical	scanners all	owe
th	eir	existence to	the	e fact that	t a so	ientist (9)		the nee	d to
uı	nde	erstand the wo	rld a	little better.					
1	Α	open	В	think	С	find	D	look	
2	Α	claim	В	demand	С	tell	0	review	
3	Α	basis	В	cause	C	point	D	sake	
4	Α	gain	В	profit	С	advantage	D	value	
5	Α	brought on	В	carried out	C	oulled out	D S	et off	
6	Α	plan	В	idea	(	mind		thought	
7	A	reaching	В	aiming	С	targeting	D	designing	
8	Α	sources	В	origins	С	structures	D	foundations	

c chose

**D** used

в felt

9 A held

#### A new partnership

In 1884, a small engineering firm was (1) in a part of Manchester.
Its owner had (2) to complete only two years in formal education
yet was still successfully (3) a business. In 1903, he bought his
first car but it did not meet his high (4) and, being an engineer, he
could not (5) having a go at improving it. By the following year he
had designed a new car himself, and then started manufacturing this model.
One of his cars came to the (6) of a wealthy car salesman from
an aristocratic background. He was (7) impressed by the car and
a meeting was (8) between the two of them at the Midland Hotel
in Manchester. The meeting was a success and the two men decided to go
into business together. The name of the manufacturer was Henry Royce
and that of the wealthy aristocrat, Charles Rolls – and so the world-famous
brand, the luxurious Rolls-Royce, was (9)

- л A settled в established с installed р found
- 2 A passed в achieved с managed в allowed
- в a arranging в running с working в dealing
- 4 A standards в rates с levels р ranks
- 5 A obstruct в resist с oppose о refuse
- ы A attention в view с interest р attraction
- 7 A widely в mainly с greatly в fully
- в A put out в turned up с taken out в set up
- 9 A brought в originated с discovered в born

# Dr Joseph Bell

Dr 、	Joseph Bell v	vas a distinguished	d Scottish doctor	and professor at
Edin	burgh Univers	sity in the (1)	nineteenth	century. He had
rema	arkable powers	of observation and	deduction. This (2)	him to
accı	ımulate useful	information about p	eatients in a very (3)	space
of tir	ne.			
Не	was very god	od at (4)	where his patien	ts were from by
iden	tifying small di	fferences in their ac	ccents. He could als	SO ( <b>5</b> ) 8
patie	ent's occupatio	n from marks on the	eir hand. He claime	ed to be able to (6)
	a saild	or from a soldier ju	ıst from the way tl	hey moved. If he
iden	tified a person	as a sailor he would	l look for any tattoo	s that might assist
him	in knowing whe	ere their travels had	(7) them	
Dr	Bell's skills f	or observation an	nd deduction (8)	a grea
impr	ession on his	students, particularl	y on one called Art	hur Conan Doyle.
Con	an Doyle wen	t on to create the	famous fictional d	etective Sherlock
Holn	nes, whose cha	aracter was (9)	on that of Dr l	Bell.
1 A	late	в previous	<b>c</b> closing	р final
2 A	enabled	в authorised	c guaranteed	р caused
3 A	small	в rapid	c narrow	ם short
4 A	showing off	в working out	c setting down	<b>в</b> turning up
5 A	relate	в acknowledge	c solve	<b>D</b> determine
6 A	change	в differ	c distinguish	<b>р</b> contrast
7 A	transported	в brought	c conveyed	ס taken
8 A	set	в made	c formed	p put
9 A	applied	в established	c based	<b>р</b> written

## Where to go whale watching

When asked to list the things they would most like to experience in life, a										
SI	surprising (1) of people mention seeing whales in their natural									
h	habitat. It's an ambition that can be (2) surprisingly easily. It is (3)									
		that th	e s	seas around lo	cela	nd are home	to	over five thousand		
OI	orca whales. But their behaviour, and therefore your chances of seeing									
	them, varies (4) to the season.									
							out	near the coast and		
						•		the winter months,		
							•	out at sea. (7)		
					•	•		ching trips are very		
e	asy	to organise, a	and	there's a char	ice	you'll get to se	e c	other whale species		
tc	0.									
В	esi	des Iceland,	and	other option is	to	(8)	fo	r northern Norway		
b	etw	een October	anc	d January. Orc	as	arrive here at	thi	s time of year in (9)		
		of larg	e s	hoals of herrin	ıg, \	which form an	im	portant part of their		
di	et.									
1	Α	number	В	amount	С	honoured	D	crowd		
2	Α	answered	В	rewarded	С	quantity	D	fulfilled		
		estimated		counted		guessed	D	totalled		
4	Α	according	В	depending	С	relying	D	agreeing		
5	Α	custom	В	tendency	С	habit	D	trend		
6	Α	longer	В	wider	С	broader	D	further		
7	Α	Whenever	В	Whoever	С	Whichever	D	However		
8	Α	head	В	set	С	point	D	pick		
9	Α	hunt	В	follow	С	pursuit	D	seek		

### Vera Neumann: fabric designer

era	Neumann. iai	אווכ	designer						
Vera Neumann was a designer and businesswoman whose products (1)									
their way into the homes of people across the USA.									
Vera was born in Connecticut in 1907 and showed artistic (2)									
om	an early age. A	\fte	er attending art	col	lege in New \	ork/	, she got a job as		
a textile designer, but didn't like being (3) what to do. Determined									
to develop her own styles, Vera started to produce tablecloths each item									
inte	ed by hand in h	er k	kitchen.						
But it was her scarves that (4) Vera's name. Good fabric was in									
nort	(5)	du	ring the Seco	nd	World War,	but	Vera was lucky		
าดน	ıgh to (6)		across some	sil	k left over fro	m th	ne manufacture of		
ara	chutes. Vera	use	ed it to desig	n :	scarves with	flo	ral, abstract and		
eon	netric designs	. Т	hese were a	n (7	")	suc	cess when they		
ppe	ared in depar	tme	ent stores and	dι	uring the 195	0s	they were the (8)		
	of fash	ion	, being worn	by	celebrities s	uch	as the film star		
aril	yn Monroe. By	19	60, the compa	ny	which Vera h	ad	(9) was		
npl	oying 200 staff	an	d producing 13	0 p	atterns per se	aso	n.		
A	found	В	arrived	С	fetched	D	reached		
A	training	В	talent	С	expert	D	gift		
A	led	В	directed			D	forced		
A	got	В	did	C	gained	D	made		
A	supply	В	availability	С	quantity	D (	delivery		
Α	fall	В	come	С	happen	D	run		
A	acute	В	urgent	С	instant	D	extreme		
Α	height	В	peak	C	top	D	crown		
	era era om tex ontex onto	era Neumann was	era Neumann was a	their way into the homes of the era was born in Connecticut in 19 om an early age. After attending art textile designer, but didn't like being of develop her own styles, Vera startinted by hand in her kitchen.  The extreme that (4)	era Neumann was a designer and b	era Neumann was a designer and businesswoma	era Neumann was a designer and businesswoman was their way into the homes of people across the lera was born in Connecticut in 1907 and showed art om an early age. After attending art college in New York textile designer, but didn't like being (3)		

9 A worked out в put on с carried off в set up

#### Old skills: new products

weaving.

If ancient skills which have been (1)..... down from generation to generation are going to survive, then we must find new uses for them. A good example is the cloth (2)..... as Harris tweed, which is produced on an island off the northwest coast of Scotland. A few years ago, there was only one full-time weaver of the cloth left on the island. It was all that (3) ..... of an industry that once employed a large (4)..... of local people. But local producers are now providing material for use in a (5)..... of fashionable handbags, hats and furnishings. This (6)..... in the fortunes of the industry all started way (7)..... in 2004, when a sample of Harris tweed was sent to Nike, the sportswear manufacturer. The company decided to use the material on a trainer called 'The Terminator' to demonstrate how (8)..... a traditional material can be incorporated into a modern product. This (9)..... to a large order for cloth, which involved lots of people on the island rediscovering the ancient skill of

- 1 A handed в brought с carried в taken
- 2 A seen B referred c known D regarded
  - в A remained в recalled с resumed в repeated
- 4 A extent в number с degree в amount
- 5 A range в choice с mixture в ріск
- а turn в change с switch в move
- 7 A ago B past c back D since
- 8 A effectively в especially с actually в certainly
- 9 A followed B resulted c caused D led

### **Messages from the Stone Age**

The incredible pre-historic Chauvet cave art in France is painted in (1)
colours and dates back to a period around thirty thousand years
ago when early humans first started to create rock art. Although various (2)
of this art have been found in caves in Western Europe, very
few people have seen the art at Chauvet because it is located (3)
inside an inaccessible underground cave system. Those who have seen it
say that it is very impressive, showing animals (4) horses, rhinos
and cows, and that the artwork is good enough to (5) modern
compositions.
The first scientists (6) the Chauvet paintings missed some other
important (7) however. The walls of the cave are also marked
with a series of lines and symbols, that were initially (8) as
insignificant. But recent research has suggested that these marks may
represent humankind's first steps towards the development of writing, which
is (9) people to rethink their ideas about when written
communication first started.
4 4 bright B fair a koop B sharp

1 A bright **b** sharp в tair c keen illustrations в models **D** examples c cases в thick **D** dense deep c long 3 A 4 A by means of c as well as в apart from p such as rival в compare c compete **D** oppose 5 A reach arrive meet **p** know instances matters details **D** issues 7 A В C believed в regarded thought **D** agreed С 8 A resulting в having making **D** causing 9 A

#### What is a coincidence?

A coincidence is a s	surprising thing th	nat happen to us	. For example, two
friends go shopping	alone on the sar	ne day. When th	ey (1) up
afterwards, they disco	over that they've e	each bought an id	entical T-shirt. Many
people (2)	coincidences as	significant or r	nysterious. But the
simple (3)	could be that fr	iends tend to ha	ave similar taste in
clothes.			
In reality, life is (4)	of coinci	dences, but norm	nally we don't notice
them. For example,	in almost fifty p	ercent of all foo	otball matches, two
players share the sa	me birthday. This	seems surprising	g, (5) that
there are 365 possibl	e birthdays in the	year. But most o	f these matches will
be played without	anybody being	(6) tha	at the coincidence
exists. (7)	your birthday is to	day or tomorrow,	you don't generally
go around telling peo	ople when it is. V	Vhat's more, with	out realising it, you
probably (8)	into contact with	n lots of people bo	orn on the same day
as you. But when a	coincidence is (9	) to y	our attention, it still
seems amazing.			
1 A meet	в link	c ioin	p unite

c join meet **D** unite 1 A в think **c** consider believe regard 2 A explanation в definition c motivation **p** resolution heavy в rich c full p crowded given **D** instead в except c even noticed в known **D** intelligent c aware Therefore в Whereas c Meanwhile **D** Unless 7 A make в соте have D go 9 A taken в carried brought p shown С

## **The Gesture Interface**

At the (1)	, if we want mobile	€ (2)	to the Web	o, we have t	to
travel around with	things like table	ts and smartp	hones in	our bags o	or
pockets. But the inv	entor of something	ng called the G	esture Inte	erface has (	(3)
up with	ı a way of doinç	this using or	nly someth	ing we've (	(4)
around v	with us for millions	of years – our	hands.		
The idea is (5)	on sim	ple technology	y that is	already i	in
existence. (6)	carrying aro	und the usual	hardware,	you have	а
small wearable devi	ice on your hand:	s. This contains	s a projecto	or, a camer	a
and wireless techn	ology to (7)	you to	the Web.	It also ha	≀S
sensors which read	and interpret sim	ole hand gestur	es. For ex	ample, whe	n
you want to (8)	a photogra	aph, simply ma	ke a frame	around th	ıe
image with your ha	nd and click your	fingers. The d	evice (9)	OI	ut
what you want and o	operates the came	era.			

1	Α	moment	в present	c current	ם minute
2	A	line	в entry	c access	ס link
3	Α	come	в thought	<b>c</b> found	<b>D</b> done
4	Α	delivered	в fetched	<b>c</b> brought	<b>р</b> carried
5	Α	based	в started	<b>c</b> founded	ם begun
6	Α	Along with	в Instead of	c Except for	<b>р</b> Apart from
7	Α	sign	в download	c log	D connect
8	Α	make	в take	<b>c</b> do	<b>в</b> get
9	Α	works	в reckons	c meets	ס knows

#### **Slacklining**

Slacklining is an increasingly popular activity in London's parks. All you
need if you want to (1) a go at slacklining is two trees about
fifteen metres apart, a five-centimetre-wide strap of around the same length
and the equipment to (2) the strap to the trees.

The slackline is not a rope, but a flat piece of strong webbing material. The (3)...... is to try to walk along the line without (4)...... your balance. As the line is usually (5)...... about a metre or so above the ground, there is no (6)..... risk of injury if you don't (7)..... to stay on the line. Other street sports, such as skateboarding and parkour are much more dangerous.

Basically, slacklining (8)...... quite a lot of practice, but it is something that you can learn to do. At first, most people like to (9)...... on to a friend's hard until they get used to the feeling of the moving line under their feet.

- 1 A have в make c get в put
- 2 A join B attach c unite D stick
- з A aim в target с plan в schedule
- 4 A dropping в missing с losing в slipping
- 5 A positioned B stood c settled D arranged
- 6 A deep B great c wide D tall
- 7 A realise в achieve с manage в succeed
- в A asks в requests с calls в requires
- 9 A keep в hold c touch в stay

## Karakamia wildlife sanctuary

T	he	Karakamia r	ese	erve is located	not (	1)	from	Perth in Western			
Australia. Suburban is not usually a word that you (2) with a											
W	ildli	fe paradise,	bu	t Karakamia is	actu	ally part of th	ne tow	nship of Chidlow.			
Т	The land was purchased by the Australian government in 1991 with the (3)										
of protecting threatened species of indigenous wildlife. That's											
why there is a nine-kilometre fence around it, designed to (4) out											
	•							foxes, cats and			
	abbi			, ,		, ( )		,			
				its na	ame	from the Ab	oriain	al word meaning			
		-						ir is (7)			
								ry is at its most			
								perience it. Many			
		•		• •		•		them at			
						_		e (9) to			
		pean coloniz						(0,			
		far		long	С	distant	D	remote			
				accompany							
				aim				plan			
				send		keep		hold			
		including		intending		involving		ndicating			
	A	bears	В	finds		gains		takes			
		crowded	В	filled	С	completed		packed			
		observe	В	notice	С	realise	,	glance			
		advance	В	former		ahead		prior			
J	A	auvanice	D		C	ailcau	D	ριισι			

### Pets can improve your life

The (1) of animals in helping people recover from a range of
health and emotional problems has long been (2) recognised.
Now a survey reported in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology
appears to show that owning a pet can (3) healthy individuals,
too. A number of experiments, (4) by two universities in the
United States, indicate that pet owners are generally happier, healthier,
fitter, more confident and better able to (5) with everyday issues
than non-owners.
The researchers discovered that individuals have just as (6) a
relationship with the key people in their lives, in (7) words family
and friends, as they have with their pets. And although they found no (8)
that people choose emotional relationships with pets over
relationships with other people, a study of university students showed that
owning a pet helped them (9) over the break-up of a relationship
with a partner.

1 A job в place с role **p** part 2 A mainly в deeply c highly **D** widely benefit в improve c profit **D** contribute в conducted carried c governed **D** operated в handle c treat **D** survive cope 5 A в close c true **D** actual near c different 7 A additional в other **p** alternative в support с evidence **D** example 8 A signal c take в pull 9 A get D go

## Planes can make it rain

Living next to an airport has always meant having to (1) the noise									
of pl	anes landing a	nd t	aking off. N	Now it	seems that (2)		residents		
also	have bad weath	her,	according	to a (3).	pub	lishe	ed study.		
The	scientists looke	d at	t satellite (4)	)	of clouds	abo	ve airports, and		
also	studied compu	ter	models of	the way	y clouds behav	e. V	Vhat they found		
was	that as a plane	flies	s through a	very c	old cloud, the a	ir be	hind it expands		
and	then cools (5)		rapio	dly. Th	is sudden drop	in	temperature, (6)		
	with the	ho	le formed i	n the c	cloud where the	e pla	ine has passed		
thro	ugh, can increas	se th	ne (7)	0	f rain or snow o	n th	e ground.		
In th	ne case of majo	or a	irports, with	n hund	reds of flights	ever	y day, this can		
have	e a significant (8	3)	O	n weat	her patterns up	o to	100 kilometres		
awa	y. The researc	hers	s point out	, howe	ver, that aircra	aft p	assing through		
clou	ds are (9)		. to affect t	he glob	al climate.				
1 A	keep out of	В	put up with	C I	miss out on	D S	tand up for		
2 A	neighbouring	В	close	С	local	D	surrounded		
3 A	lately	В	recently	С	lastly	D	freshly		
4 A	images	В	figures	С	aspects	D	portraits		
5 A	totally	В	extremely	С	entirely	D	perfectly		
6 A	joined	В	attached	С	composed	D	combined		
7 A	forecasts	В	certainties	С	chances	D	opportunities		
8 A	result	В	influence	С	consequence	D	impression		
9 A	doubtful	В	unsure	С	unlikely	D	improbable		

#### Teenagers really do need more sleep

It has long been suspected that lack of sleep can actually (1) to
illness, particularly in young people. Research (2) students aged
14–19 over a three-week period now appears to (3) this.
The teenagers wore devices that recorded the movements they made,

without being (4)..... of them, that indicated they were asleep. The results were then (5)..... to the number of illnesses that they had (6) ..... from during the three weeks, in addition to the number of occasions on which they had been (7)..... from school.

What the study showed was that students who slept fewer than seven hours a night caught colds, flu and other relatively (8)..... illnesses more often. The problem is that as children enter their teens their natural sleeping patterns change, (9)..... in them going to sleep later and therefore wanting to wake up later – but they still have to get up in the morning to go to school.

p make

в bring c lead 1 A cause c associating **D** involving enclosing в combining 2 A в confirm c defend **D** justify assure c familiar **p** sensitive awake 4 A aware c balanced compared в measured **D** qualified **D** experienced caught affected c suffered 6 A absent outside remote c distant light в minor c smaller **D** slight 8 A в producing c finishing **D** forcing resulting 9 A

## Checking your mobile phone

How often do you check your phone? For many of us, our phone is an											
essential (1) of everyday life, but apparently we are spending ar											
increasing amount of time checking it for information without being (2											
of doing so.											
Research in Helsinki shows that phone checking (3) lasts less											
than 30 seconds on each occasion, and usually (4) of opening a											
si	ngl	e applicatio	n sı	uch as socia	l me	dia. The study	als	o found many users			
cl	hec	k their mob	iles	throughout	the (	(5)	day,	and that what they			
cl	hec	k is often (e	6)	wit	h pa	articular conte	xts.	For instance, when			
tr	ave	elling to wor	k o	r college, pe	ople	tend to check	c the	eir email; if they are			
b	ore	d, they get a	ı qu	ick (7)		on the latest n	ews	i.			
С	hec	cking this fre	eque	ently can eas	sily b	ecome a habit	, wh	nich some say can (8)			
		us f	rom	n more impo	ortant	t things. Othe	rs,	though, believe that			
b	eing	g able to (9).		so m	nuch	new information	on s	so quickly makes life			
fa	ar m	ore interest	ing.								
1	Α	branch	В	item	С	piece	D	part			
2	Α	sensitive	В	cautious	С	sensible	D	conscious			
3	Α	virtually	В	typically	С	widely	D	suitably			
4	Α	consists	В	composes	С	involves	D	includes			
5	Α	complete	В	total	С	normal	D	entire			
6	Α	attached	В	assumed	С	associated	D	accompanied			
7	Α	update	В	revision	С	review	D	upgrade			
8	Α	disturb	В	distract	С	disrupt	D	distribute			
9	Α	capture	В	import	С	obtain	D	seize			

#### **Mars on Earth**

T	he	centre of A	nta	arctica, whe	ere	winter temp	eratı	res frequently fall to (1)
		80 d	egr	ees centigra	ade	and for four	mon	ths each year there is (2)
		darl	kne	ess 24 hou	ırs	a day, is	one	of the most extreme
eı	nvir	onments on	E	arth. It is al	so l	by (3)	1	the most similar place to
th	e s	urface of M	ars	s, which is w	/hy	a (4)	c	of thirteen scientists from
th	e E	European Sp	ac	e Agency ha	ave	spent nine n	nonth	ns at a base there.
Т	hey	have been	st	tudying the	phy	ysical and ps	sycho	ological (5) on
hı	uma	ans of livir	ng	in extreme	e c	onditions, ir	ore	der to obtain a better
uı	nde	rstanding o	f th	ne difficultie	s h	numans will (	6)	during the long
fli	ght	to Mars	anc	d their stay	/ th	nere. Of cou	ırse,	space is (7)
Α	nta	rctica in tha	t as	stronauts ha	ave	to adapt to	weig	htlessness, but the base
is	3,2	200 metres a	abc	ove sea (8)		makin	g it c	lifficult to breathe there –
a	s it	can be o	n	space fligh	ts.	They have	alsc	o, like space travellers,
e	кре	rienced stro	ng	feelings of	beir	ng (9)	0	off from civilisation.
1	A	beneath	В	lower	С	minus	D	less
2	A	regular	В	constant	С	repeated	D I	maintained
3	A	far	В	much	С	large	D	long
4	A	crew	В	cast	С	gang		o team
5	A	results	В	effects	С	issues	D	risks
6	A	oppose	В	dare	С	challenge	D	face
7	A	unlike	В	contrary	С	unfamiliar	D (	different
8	A	height	В	depth	С	depth	D	scale
9	Α	broken	В	kept	С	kept	D	taken

## Space junk

Τ	The Space Age began (1) over half a century ago, and ever since										
th	then the area just (2) the Earth's atmosphere has been filling up										
W	with all kinds of man-made objects that have become (3) as										
's	'space junk'. The items up there (4) from old satellites and parts										
of rockets to hundreds of thousands of pieces smaller than one centimetre,											
all of them travelling at extremely (5) speed. Over the last five											
ye	years, the number of such objects in space is (6) to have risen by										
5	О р	er cent, and this	h	as (7)	i	ncreased the	risk	of damage to			
W	ork	ing satellites or sp	oac	e vehicles wi	th cr	ews on board.					
In	ter	national agreeme	nt	has therefore	e no	w been (8)		on limiting			
th	e a	amount of new s	ра	ce junk. Scie	entis	ts have also	9)	some			
in	ter	esting suggestior	าร	for tidying u	p sp	ace. These ir	ncluc	de using laser			
b	ean	ns, giant nets and	ev	en an enorm	ous	umbrella-like d	evice	e to collect tiny			
bi	ts o	of junk.									
1	Α	well	В	much	С	lots	D	far			
2	Α	along	В	away	С	out		beyond			
3	Α	referred	В	known	С	called	D	named			
4	Α	include	В	enclose	С	cover	D	range			
5	Α	high	В	rapid	С	light	D	fast			
6	Α	assessed	В	supposed	С	estimated	D	regarded			
7	A	largely	В	greatly	С	importantly	D	absolutely			
Q	٨	arrived	D	reached	C	finished	Ъ	closed			

9 A caught up with в put up with с come up with в kept up with