

Over 16.000 questions

TEST MASTER

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Baskent Education Publication

TEST A

What teenagers do with their money

Thirteen-year-olds do not spend as much money as their parents suspect - at least not according to the findings of a (1) survey, *Money and Change*. The survey (2) three hundred teenagers, 13-17 years old, from (3) Britain.

By the time they (4) their teens, most children see their weekly allowance rise dramatically to an amazing national average of £5.14. Two thirds think they get (5) money, but most expect to have to do something to get it.

Although they have more cash, worry about debt is (6) among teenagers. Therefore, the (7) of children (8) an effort to save for the future.

Greater access to cash (9) teenagers does not, however, mean that they are more irresponsible (10) a result. The economic recession seems to have encouraged (11) attitudes to money, even in the case of children at these ages. Instead of wasting what pocket (12) they have on sweets or magazines, the 13-year-olds who took (13) in the survey seem to (14) to the situation by saving more than half (15) their cash.

1. A) late B) recent C) latest D) fresh
2. A) included B) contained C) counted D) enclosed
3. A) entire B) all over C) complete D) the whole
4. A) reach B) get C) make D) arrive
5. A) acceptable B) adequate C) satisfactory D) enough
6. A) gaining B) heightening C) increasing D) building
7. A) most B) maximum C) many D) majority
8. A) make B) do C) have D) try
9. A) among B) through C) between D) along
10. A) like B) as C) for D) in
11. A) aware B) knowing C) helpful D) cautious
12. A) cash B) money C) change D) savings
13. A) part B) place C) share D) piece
14. A) reply B) answer C) respond D) return
15. A) from B) as C) of D) for

TEST B

Becoming a nurse: the interview

The reality of an interview is never as bad as your fears. For some (1) people imagine the interviewer is going to jump on every tiny mistake they (2). In truth, the interviewer is as (3) for the meeting to go well as you are. It is what (4) his or her job enjoyable.

The secret of a good interview is preparing for it. What you wear is always important as it creates the first impression. So (5) neatly, but comfortably. Make (6) that you can deal with anything you are (7). Prepare for questions that are certain to come up, for example: Why do you want to become a nurse? What is the most important (8) a good nurse should have? Apart from nursing, what other careers have you (9)? What are your interests and hobbies?

Answer the questions fully and precisely. (10), if one of your interests is reading, be prepared to (11) about the sort of books you like. (12), do not learn all your answers off (13) heart. The interviewer wants to meet a human (14), not a robot. Remember, the interviewer is genuinely interested in you, so the more you relax and are yourself, the more (15) you are to succeed.

1. A) reason B) idea C) explanation D) excuse

2. A) perform B) do C) make D) have
3. A) keen B) wanting C) interested D) delighted
4. A) does B) causes C) happens D) makes
5. A) dress B) wear C) put on D) have on
6. A) evident B) sure C) definite D) clear
7. A) requested B) questioned C) enquired D) asked
8. A) character B) quality C) nature D) point
9. A) thought B) regarded C) considered D) wondered
10. A) For instance B) That is C) Such as D) Let's say
11. A) say B) talk C) discuss D) chat
12. A) However B) Although C) Despite D) Therefore
13. A) at B) in C) on D) by
14. A) character B) being C) somebody D) nature
15. A) easy B) possible C) likely D) probable

TEST C

The four-minute mile

It is the nature of athletic records that they are broken and their place is taken by new ones. Yet in many sports (1), there is a mark which is not (2) in itself, but which becomes a legend as athletes (3) to break it. The most (4) of these is the attempt to run the mile in (5) than four minutes.

In 1945, the mile record was (6) to 4 minutes, 1.5 seconds. And there, for nine years, it stuck. Then, in 1954, a medical student (7) Roger Bannister decided to try and break the record. He had been (8) for this day since running the mile in 4 minutes, 2 seconds the (9) year.

Two other runners set the pace for him, and (10) 250 yards to go he burst ahead for the finish. He wrote (11): 'My body had exhausted all its energy, but it (12) on running just the same. Those (13) few seconds seemed never-ending. I could see the line of the finishing tape. I jumped like a man making a desperate attempt to save himself from danger. 'Bannister's time was 3 minutes, 59.4 seconds. (14) this record has been broken on many (15) since, Bannister's achievement will never be forgotten.

1. A) happenings B) events C) games D) matches
2. A) central B) major C) significant D) considerable
3. A) try B) try on C) try out D) try for
4. A) known B) public C) noticeable D) famous
5. A) smaller B) less C) lower D) under
6. A) broken down B) lessened C) decreased D) brought down
7. A) entitled B) called C) nicknamed D) known
8. A) trying B) studying C) running D) training
9. A) early B) previous C) past D) former
10. A) on B) in C) with D) by
11. A) afterwards B) then C) next D) after
12. A) went B) continued C) ran D) got
13. A) last B) late C) latest D) later
14. A) But B) In spite of C) However D) Although
15. A) times B) times C) occasions D) incidents

TEST D**Traffic Lights**

The first traffic signal was invented by a railway signaling engineer. It was installed ___(1)___ the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It ___(2)___ like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. ___(3)___, it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident ___(4)___ further development until cars became common.

___(5)___ traffic lights are an American invention. Red-green ___(6)___ were installed in Cleveland in 1914. Three-color signals, operated ___(7)___ hand from a tower in the ___(8)___ of the street, were installed in New York in 1918. The ___(9)___ lights of this type to ___(10)___ in Britain were in London, on the junction between St. James's Street and Piccadilly, in 1925. Automatic signals were installed ___(11)___ year later.

In the past, traffic lights were ___(12)___ . In New York, some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just ___(13)___ silently, but would ring bells to ___(14)___ the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been ___(15)___ by standard models which are universally adopted.

1. A) outside B) out C) out of D) outdoors
2. A) resembled B) looked C) showed D) seemed
3. A) However B) Therefore C) Although D) Despite
4. A) forbade B) disappointed C) avoided D) discouraged
5. A) New B) Recent C) Modern D) Late
6. A) methods B) ways C) systems D) means
7. A) by B) with C) through D) in
8. A) middle B) heart C) focus D) halfway
9. A) original B) primary C) first D) early
10. A) show B) appear C) happen D) become
11. A) a B) in the C) in a D) the
12. A) various B) particular C) rare D) special
13. A) change B) alter C) vary D) move
14. A) rise B) raise C) wake D) get up
15. A) reproduced B) replaced C) removed D) remained

TEST E**The best stone in the world**

In 1769 George and Eleanor Coade bought a factory manufacturing artificial stone in southeast London on a ___(1)___ at Pedlar's Acre, south ___(2)___ the river. The family were ___(3)___ running a successful factory in the south-west of England. Within a year of moving ___(4)___ the capital, George Coade died, leaving his wife and daughter to ___(5)___ on the business. The Coade Stone they perfected ___(6)___ to become the most permanent stone ever made. The product developed by the factory's former ___(7)___, Richard Holt, was a kind of baked clay. The two women ___(8)___ with his recipe, and ___(9)___ in creating a new kind of stone which was almost a hundred percent weather-proof.

The advantage of Coade Stone is that while natural stone slowly breaks down and erodes away, Coade Stone seems to be ___(10)___ to survive in all weather conditions for many years. The National Gallery, the Royal Opera House and Buckingham Palace ___(11)___ display their original ornaments made of Coade Stone. ___(12)___ mother and daughter were clever businesswomen. They ___(13)___ only the top artists of the day to model their stone into statues and other ornaments.

After the deaths of Eleanor Coade and her daughter the factory survived for twenty years, but in 1840 it ___(14)___ closed. With it went the Coade Stone recipe which was ___(15)___, and has never been rediscovered.

1. A) territory B) place C) ground D) plot
2. A) to B) of C) from D) than
3. A) already B) just C) yet D) however
4. A) at B) in C) to D) on
5. A) go B) carry C) get D) run
6. A) claimed B) had C) was D) would

7. A) landlord B) possessor C) owner D) tenant
8. A) experimented B) tried
C) experienced D) tested
9. A) managed B) succeeded C) achieved D) completed
10. A) capable B) possible C) able D) good
11. A) still B) only C) just D) yet
12. A) Either B) Also C) Each D) Both
13. A) employed B) worked C) staffed D) teamed
14. A) lastly B) at last C) in the end D) finally
15. A) missing B) disappeared C) lost D) left

TEST F**On your bike!**

If you are getting fed up wasting time looking for parking space, my ___(1)___ to you is to consider the bicycle as an alternative ___(2)___ of transport. Cycling is probably the cheapest and healthiest way of getting ___(3)___ in our congested city centers. ___(4)___ it is convenient and environmentally desirable, it can be an unattractive ___(5)___ on a cold wintry morning. It is much easier to ___(6)___ onto a nice warm bus or jump into your car, ___(7)___ the sight of cyclists as they weave their way in and out of the traffic may fill you with ___(8)___ as you sit waiting in yet ___(9)___ traffic jam. In spite of the ___(10)___ that worsening pollution is getting many people ___(11)___, causing more and more health problems, and ___(12)___ it is fashionable to express one's ___(13)___ of the environmentally safe bicycle, it is hard to ___(14)___ the danger cyclists face in sharing the road with cars. ___(15)___ cycling is not as risky as it looks at first sight, there are more and more accidents involving cyclists.

1. A) advice B) warning C) plan D) solution
2. A) method B) way C) means D) instrument
3. A) on B) through C) over D) about
4. A) Despite B) In spite C) Although D) Even as
5. A) choice B) advice C) propose D) transport
6. A) enter B) be C) travel D) get
7. A) even B) however C) though D) and
8. A) approval B) envy C) angry D) criticism
9. A) other B) more C) another D) longer
10. A) truth B) reality C) fact D) event
11. A) round B) down C) over D) together
12. A) while B) despite C) as D) in spite of
13. A) favor B) agreement C) belief D) approval
14. A) refuse B) criticize C) deny D) think
15. A) Even though B) However C) Whereas D) Although

TEST G

Picture this

Getting friends and family to pose for photos is hard enough, but how would you cope with a rabbit, an owl or a butterfly that simply ___(1)___ to keep still?

Simon King, wildlife film-maker and photographer, says you don't need any formal ___(2)___ to get started. The whole ___(3)___ is that photographing wildlife should be fun. Simon offers the following ___(4)___:

Specialize from the start. You're more likely to get good ___(5)___ sooner if you ___(6)___ on one type of wildlife - insects for instance - ___(7)___ than just going off to the woods or park with your camera and snapping whatever you see.

___(8)___ something that isn't hard to photograph. Choosing an animal that's hard to ___(9)___, or will run away if it sees you ___(10)___ unnecessary problems. How about flowers, or a group of birds?

___(11)___ second-hand camera shops and local papers for quality ___(12)___ . You don't need to ___(13)___ a fortune - Simon started with just a second-hand camera that cost around £30. But you will need a single lens reflex camera.

Remember it's the ___(14)___ photograph that counts, not just the subject. ___(15)___ you're composing a picture and try to be as artistic as possible.

1. A) disobeys B) dislikes C) refuses D) avoids
2. A) training B) education C) exercise D) lecture
3. A) thought B) idea C) dream D) plan
4. A) lessons B) facts C) warnings D) tips
5. A) progress B) luck C) results D) events
6. A) think B) concentrate C) limit D) depend
7. A) more B) other C) better D) rather
8. A) Decide B) Pick C) Prefer D) Collect
9. A) spot B) notice C) meet D) glance
10. A) creates B) starts C) puts D) leads
11. A) Visit B) Look C) Find D) Search
12. A) instruments B) equipment C) material D) tools
13. A) cost B) make C) spend D) lose
14. A) big B) all C) whole D) full
15. A) Think B) Guess C) Invent D) Imagine

TEST H

Shopping in Japan

Unlike millions of Britons, who will not know how much the Christmas turkey, child's bicycle and the January sales have ___(1)___ them until the credit card bill arrives, the Japanese ___(2)___ to settle up before they've even ___(3)___ their shopping list.

The Japanese like to improve on every idea, even if the idea is cash. So they have been ___(4)___ about the pre-paid card. It ___(5)___ the bother of banknotes and it saves the Japanese ___(6)___ the fear of being in ___(7)___ to someone else.

It ___(8)___ with the convenient pre-paid telephone card and has ___(9)___ through train ticket cards, taxi cards, and supermarket cards all the way to McDonald's hamburgers cards.

Few Westerners can understand why anyone ___(10)___ want to give money to a supermarket or a department store ___(11)___ by buying a pre-paid card. But credit companies are held in some suspicion in Japan. People have traditionally preferred cash and will happily stroll the streets with quite large ___(12)___ of money in their pockets. The fact that street crime is fairly ___(13)___ helps.

Pre-paid cards are now as ___(14)___ as chopsticks and twice as convenient. About 500 million cards were sold in the first five years after they became ___(15)___.

1. A) lost B) cost C) charged D) priced
2. A) prefer B) desire C) enjoy D) select
3. A) written about B) written off
C) written out D) written up
4. A) keen B) enthusiastic C) exciting D) eager
5. A) does away with B) does out of
C) does without D) does out
6. A) of B) from C) for D) by
7. A) payment B) bill C) debt D) interest
8. A) opened B) invented C) introduced D) started
9. A) followed B) developed C) changed D) turned
10. A) would B) will C) may D) must
11. A) in time B) in front C) in future D) in advance
12. A) savings B) sums C) deposits D) masses
13. A) seldom B) slight C) rare D) slow
14. A) common B) usual C) regular D) often
15. A) prepared B) possible C) ready D) available

TEST I

The personal trainer

What does a personal trainer do?

I meet each client to discuss what he or she is looking for. It could be ___(1)___ from improving general fitness to losing - or, in a few cases, - ___(2)___ weight. I then devise a training program for them which I think will ___(3)___ them to achieve their ___(4)___ . If they've had anything ___(5)___ with them, say a back ___(6)___ , I speak to their doctor who will ___(7)___ me what not to do. If someone eats and drinks too much, it's easy to suggest they ___(8)___ , but if that doesn't ___(9)___ , I look at their diet. I prefer to train on a one-to-one ___(10)___ , though I do sometimes work with ___(11)___ if they are friends and want to train together.

Who needs a personal trainer?

I think most people do. A trainer will ___(12)___ you to try ___(13)___ . You achieve 20 per cent more than you could training alone, no ___(14)___ how dedicated you are. I've got a lot of Americans on my books, and I actually prefer them. ___(15)___ most Brits, who still haven't really got the idea, Americans know how to work out.

1. A) nothing B) everything C) anything D) something
2. A) adding B) gaining C) putting D) finding
3. A) help B) ensure C) let D) organize
4. A) hope B) intention C) aim D) wish
5. A) ill B) bad C) off D) wrong
6. A) wound B) hurt C) injury D) accident
7. A) persuade B) advise C) suggest D) order
8. A) cut out B) cut off C) cut back D) cut down
9. A) work B) function C) manage D) advance
10. A) way B) method C) basis D) style
11. A) crowds B) couples C) twins D) doubles
12. A) move B) push C) make D) insist
13. A) stronger B) better C) more D) harder
14. A) matter B) point C) way D) doubt
15. A) Compared B) Contrary C) Different D) Unlike

TEST J**The fall guy**

Nick Gillard earns a living working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first __ (1) __ of show business was trick-riding circus horses when he was just 12 years old. Four years later he got the chance to __ (2) __ in his first film. 'I really enjoyed working on the film,' Nick remembers, 'so I started asking how I'd __ (3) __ becoming a stuntman.' Nick couldn't just __ (4) __ as a stuntman straight away. First he had to get __ (5) __ by the British Stunt Register, which represents stunt professionals in Britain. To do this he had to reach instructor __ (6) __ in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics. Since qualifying __ (7) __ the age of 19, Nick has worked on many movies and he has doubled for some of the biggest stars in Hollywood.

Safety and timing are all-important for stunt professionals - they plan everything down to the __ (8) __ detail. 'We take the utmost __ (9) __. It's not like being an actor where you can __ (10) __ the shot again if it goes wrong. It's got to work first time.' Nick has __ (11) __ some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, and in Alien 3 he was __ (12) __ on fire, without air, for more than two minutes. Filming on location __ (13) __ him all __ (14) __ the world, often for months __ (15) __ a time.

1. A) lesson B) experiment C) attempt D) taste
2. A) play B) practice C) perform D) show
3. A) go on B) go about C) go by D) go for
4. A) put up B) establish C) set up D) introduce
5. A) applied B) allowed C) agreed D) accepted
6. A) line B) level C) measure D) mark
7. A) in B) on C) at D) by
8. A) tiniest B) lowest C) least D) lightest
9. A) caution B) care C) attention D) guard
10. A) have B) make C) give D) take
11. A) made B) done C) led D) given
12. A) put B) caught C) set D) lit
13. A) takes B) brings C) flies D) fetches
14. A) about B) through C) across D) over
15. A) at B) on C) for D) in

TEST K**Yachtswoman**

Lisa Clayton's dream was to become the first woman in history to sail single-handed, non-stop and unassisted around the world. On 17 September 1994, she set sail in Spirit of Birmingham on what could have been the final __ (1) __ of her life. Here are some of her notes on the journey.

Day 182

The loneliness got worse __ (2) __ the day. When you haven't __ (3) __ a ship or land for four months, __ (4) __ talked to anyone, it really gets you __ (5) __. The sense of isolation is frightening.

Day 217

I __ (6) __ a lot of my trip feeling frustrated and frightened, __ (7) __ it was because of the __ (8) __ winds, a broken heater or the sharks. I remember thinking, 'This is crazy!' The sun was out, the sea was __ (9) __ and here I was __ (10) __ tears! Then I saw the most wonderful __ (11) __ - a 12m whale which swam __ (12) __ the boat for hours.

Day 286

Two days before I crossed the __ (13) __ line a helicopter came out scanning the seas for me. That's when I finally thought, 'I'm going to do it.' About 50 boats escorted me into the harbor where thousands of people were waiting, __ (14) __ me on. And, as I docked, fireworks and cannons __ (15) __. It was just mad!

1. A) excursion B) travel C) journey D) tour
2. A) from B) by C) since D) at

3. A) crossed B) discovered C) passed D) joined
4. A) let alone B) not only C) without even D) not counting
5. A) back B) out C) off D) down
6. A) took B) spent C) had D) stayed
7. A) whether B) unless C) either D) if
8. A) low B) weak C) mild D) light
9. A) sparkling B) glowing C) flickering D) flashing
10. A) full of B) in C) down with D) on
11. A) scenery B) view C) sight D) outlook
12. A) alongside B) close C) besides D) ahead
13. A) ending B) final C) finishing D) last
14. A) crying B) cheering C) shouting D) screaming
15. A) broke out B) let out C) set off D) went off

TEST L**Night visitor**

She put the key in the keyhole as quietly as she could but she found it __ (1) __ as the door was old and rusty. As she __ (2) __ opened the door, it squeaked __ (3) __ on its old hinges. 'I wish they'd oil the thing a bit more __ (4) __,' she muttered to herself __ (5) __. She closed the door __ (6) __ behind her and then tiptoed __ (7) __ across the room. Unfortunately, this time it was the floorboards that betrayed her as they creaked __ (8) __ with every step she took. It had been so __ (9) __ since the old house had been built - it had __ (10) __ been about two hundred years before and for all Helen knew they had __ (11) __ replaced the original floorboards. Helen's heart began to beat __ (12) __. It was one o'clock. Helen's parents must have gone to bed __ (13) __. This was most unusual. Rarely __ (14) __ to bed before she got home. No sooner had she put her foot on the first stair __ (15) __ she heard a muffled voice call out, 'Who's there? Is that you, Helen?'

1. A) hardly B) easy C) hard D) easily
2. A) slowly B) loudly C) carefully D) noisily
3. A) lightly B) noisily C) softly D) gently
4. A) frequent B) oftener C) sooner D) frequently
5. A) with angry B) angry C) angrily D) from anger
6. A) shyly B) efficiently C) carefully D) fast
7. A) softly B) gentle C) finely D) shortly
8. A) aloud B) loud C) loudly D) allowed
9. A) along B) long time C) long D) a long time
10. A) probably B) certainly C) definitely D) may not
11. A) rarely B) scarcely C) never D) occasionally
12. A) fastly B) more faster C) more fast D) faster
13. A) early B) more earlier C) the earliest D) more early
14. A) they went B) they did go
C) they have gone D) did they go
15. A) then B) than C) that D) there

TEST M**A hectic time**

Dear Trevor,

I know it's been ages since I wrote to you but I've been very busy __ (1) __ we decided to move into the country. The house in the village is not quite ready __ (2) __ but as you can imagine __ (3) __ the last few weeks we've had to chase up builders and plumbers and we've __ (4) __ got a long way to go.

It's been such a long time since we __ (5) __ to work on it. I've almost forgotten how long it's been exactly. We must have started it about seven years __ (6) __ and we've __ (7) __ spent a small fortune on it. We are __ (8) __ living in our rather cramped flat where you __ (9) __ us a few years ago but it __ (10) __ to get unbearable and we __ (11) __ to moving out. We are still __ (12) __ around from morning __ (13) __ night and it's been particularly hectic __ (14) __ the last week. Anyway, __ (15) __ all this was going on Karen fell and sprained her ankle which was the last thing we needed!

1. A) every time B) ever since C) while D) before
2. A) still B) already C) yet D) soon
3. A) for B) as C) while D) since
4. A) yet B) already C) nearly D) still
5. A) have started B) start C) did start D) started
6. A) before B) ago C) previous D) since
7. A) still B) not C) already D) yet
8. A) already B) still C) yet D) longer
9. A) were visiting B) have visited
C) had been visited D) visited
10. A) begun B) is beginning C) begins D) begin
11. A) have looked B) looked forward
C) will look forward D) are looking forward
12. A) rush B) rushed C) rushing D) be rushed
13. A) and B) into C) till D) through
14. A) during B) from C) in D) while
15. A) in B) during C) while D) for

TEST N**The mystery of the Marie Celeste**

We spotted the Marie Celeste drifting in mid-Atlantic on December 5, 1872. Since the ship looked damaged, the captain said the three of us __ (1) __ board her at once __ (2) __ investigate and __ (3) __ him back any information we could get hold of. We __ (4) __ climb on board without too much difficulty but we couldn't see any sign of life anywhere. The crew of the Marie Celeste __ (5) __ have abandoned ship __ (6) __ the ship's small lifeboat was missing. Some navigational equipment which a ship of that kind __ (7) __ had on board was also missing. The crew __ (8) __ had much time to abandon ship because they had not __ (9) __ with them many of their personal possessions. Luckily, we __ (10) __ to find the ship's log which helped us a great deal in our __ (11) __. The last time the captain of the Maria Celeste had __ (12) __ an entry in the ship's log was November 21. Something extraordinary must have taken __ (13) __ between this date and December 5. The captain of the ship, Benjamin Briggs, had extensive __ (14) __ of the high seas so what had made him __ (15) __ the decision to abandon ship in the middle of nowhere?

1. A) have B) had to C) could D) ought
2. A) in order that B) so that C) in order to D) for to
3. A) take B) get C) carry D) bring
4. A) couldn't B) managed C) unable D) were able to
5. A) can't B) must C) hadn't D) could
6. A) since B) on account of
C) as a result of D) owing to
7. A) shouldn't B) should have
C) shouldn't have D) should be

8. A) ought not have B) must not
C) couldn't have D) would have
9. A) taken B) fetched C) brought D) had
10. A) could B) able C) knew D) managed
11. A) information B) solution C) suggestion D) investigation
12. A) took B) passed C) wrote D) made
13. A) part B) care C) place D) control
14. A) qualification B) education C) experience D) travel
15. A) bring B) choose C) have D) take

TEST O**The big day**

Whatever candidates may think about examiners, they are not in fact __ (1) __ monsters, dripping red ink instead of blood, but ordinary people who will do their best to pass candidates as __ (2) __ as candidates follow certain basic rules of the game. Many candidates are __ (3) __ in the First Certificate not because their English is __ (4) __ but because they are __ (5) __ about the requirements of the examination. Before you __ (6) __ for the examination, make sure you know what is expected of you; you are __ (7) __ to do well unless you answer all the questions set, and don't include __ (8) __ material. Don't start writing as __ (9) __ as you get the paper - think first, write __ (10) __! If part of an answer is incorrect, you __ (11) __ cross it out and write the preferred answer neatly above it. If your handwriting __ (12) __ illegible, it will be difficult for the examiner to give you credit for it, __ (13) __ it is right or __ (14) __. You will also lose marks if your essay is written in an __ (15) __ style for the type of writing and intended audience.

1. A) insensible B) unsensible C) unsensitive D) insensitive
2. A) much B) far C) long D) soon
3. A) unhappy B) inaccurate C) incorrect D) unsuccessful
4. A) inadequate B) misguided
C) illegible D) misunderstood
5. A) ill-informed B) informed C) dissinformed D) mal-informed
6. A) will sit B) would sit C) have sat D) sit
7. A) improbably B) impossible C) unlikely D) unlucky
8. A) irrelevant B) illiterate C) indirect D) illogical
9. A) quickly B) immediately C) fast D) soon
10. A) after B) afterwards C) later D) slower
11. A) will B) would C) should D) have
12. A) was B) were C) be D) is
13. A) however B) whenever C) whether D) if
14. A) no B) none C) false D) not
15. A) inappropriate B) misappropriate
C) inappropriate D) disappropriate

TEST P**Bad news**

The mass media nowadays are our main source of information about what's happening in the world and the impression one __ (1) __ from them about human __ (2) __ is pretty depressing. My blood __ (3) __ rises every time I switch the television on. Apart from gossip about __ (4) __ personalities, the picture they paint of human __ (5) __ is that they are violent and bloodthirsty. They just report crimes, violations of human rights and the way we are destroying our natural __ (6) __. They rarely report __ (7) __ in science or medicine; it's a bleak picture. Last night, there was a report about a mass __ (8) __ from a prison in Chicago during which five prison guards __ (9) __ dead as the prisoners were __ (10) __ their getaway. Then there was the story of someone who __ (11) __ gunned down by police when he went berserk and massacred ten innocent __ (12) __ in a shopping centre somewhere - again - in the United States. I see now where Hollywood __ (13) __ get their ideas from. They just turn on the news and they've got themselves a __ (14) __ scenario. It seems to me that news __ (15) __ have become a form of entertainment.

1. A) takes B) collects C) gets D) draws
2. A) nature B) character C) species D) persons
3. A) level B) impression C) pressure D) temperature
4. A) film affairs B) film business
C) show star D) show business
5. A) beings B) characters C) personalities D) people
6. A) wealth B) springs C) materials D) resources
7. A) breakaways B) break-ins
C) break-ups D) breakthroughs
8. A) break-in B) break-out C) breakthrough D) break-up
9. A) have been shot B) have shot
C) were shooting D) were shot
10. A) taking B) making C) trying D) escaping
11. A) had B) has been C) got D) was got
12. A) by-passers B) passers-by C) pedestrians D) onlookers
13. A) screenplayers B) scriptplayers
C) scenewriters D) screenwriters
14. A) ready-made B) take-away C) give away D) high class
15. A) bulletins B) broadcasters C) forecasts D) reporters

TEST R**E-mail or snail mail?**

Modern technology has brought about enormous improvements in communications and yet many people are still very worried __ (1) __ using the latest computer technology. I am often __ (2) __ to meet colleagues who still don't know what the 'e' in e-mail stands for and they are too __ (3) __ to ask.

They assume you have to be skilled __ (4) __ computers to send a message via e-mail but in fact it is __ (5) __ thing in the world. It is also __ (6) __ to send an e-mail message __ (7) __ to send an ordinary letter or a 'snail' message which also takes __ (8) __ longer. An e-mail message is only __ (9) __ more expensive than a local telephone call to send; on top of the call itself you also have to pay a fee to your 'server'. If you send a letter by __ (10) __ mail it will take a couple of days to get there whereas an e-mail will not take __ (11) __ than a few seconds. Once you become __ (12) __ to using the system you will be __ (13) __ at how much more __ (14) __ it is than other means of communication. Of course, before you have access to e-mail, you will need a fairly __ (15) __ computer, which can be quite expensive.

1. A) for B) about C) at D) with as
2. A) surprising B) irritating C) surprised D) irritated
3. A) embarrassing B) embarrassed
C) tired D) tiring
4. A) about B) into C) to D) in
5. A) simplest B) the more simple
C) simpler D) the simplest
6. A) cheaper B) more cheaper
C) cheapest D) the cheaper
7. A) as B) than C) that D) from
8. A) much B) more C) as D) lot
9. A) little B) slightly C) less D) least
10. A) second-hand B) low-paid
C) part-time D) first-class
11. A) more long B) longest C) as long D) longer
12. A) capable B) accustomed C) clever D) good
13. A) amazed B) puzzled C) experienced D) pleased
14. A) confident B) certain C) efficient D) skillful
15. A) strong B) great C) powerful D) large