

1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

a) This bridge will make us three years to complete.

completed

In three years' time _____ this bridge.

b) When is the train due to arrive?

supposed

What _____ get here?

c) Cathy hasn't been on holiday with her sister before.

first

This _____ on holiday with her sister.

d) It is thought that the escaped prisoner is back in custody.

been

The escaped prisoner is _____ recaptured.

e) You are not to leave the hospital under any circumstances.

are

Under _____ leave the hospital.

f) It may seem strange but I like stale cake!

as

Strange _____ I like stale cake!

g) There's nothing better to do, so we can go home.

may

We _____ go home.

h) In the end we had to walk to the railway station.

up

We _____ to the railway station.

i) Tony knew what the answer was after reading the book.

read

By the time Tony _____ knew what the answer was.

j) My passport needs renewing.

to

I _____ my passport renewed.

2. Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Telesales have become the bane of my life. Recently I have been so inundated with them that I now refuse to answer the phone between 6 and 9 in the evenings. Friends and relatives understand, and don't bother calling at these times. Last week I was almost (1) ...D.... accepting a year's subscription to a video company, before the red mist descended just in time, and I slammed the phone down. If it's not advisors promising to (2)..... out your finances for you, or persuading you to (3) life insurance, it will usually be home improvement companies. My advice is, don't be taken (4)by the friendly chat at the beginning of the conversation. You can (5) all their charming chit chat with ease – all they really want is your custom and your money. So (6)them, and, preferably politely, just say 'no'.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) A set in | B stuck up for | C worn off | D talked into |
| 2) A try | B set | C sort | D run |
| 3) A run into | B take out | C set about | D stand by |
| 4) A in | B over | C up | D off |
| 5) A turn out | B take to | C tell off | D see through |
| 6) A stick up for | B run up against | C tie in with | D stand up to |

3. Put one suitable word in each space.

- My cousin George is obsessed keeping fit.
- Many frozen foods are deficient vitamins.
- They say that there is an exception every rule.
- Diane showed a complete disregard her own safety.
- You are perfectly capable making your own bed, I would have thought!

4. Complete each sentence with a word formed from the word in capitals.

- The new leisure centre doesn't quite come up to my EXPECT
- There was a bare of people at the youth club. HAND
- Helen's solo crossing of the Pacific was a feat. REMARK
- All the runners, with the of Mark, were exhausted. EXCEPT
- Our city has some open spaces, but they are not very ACCESS
- Is it possible to between a hobby and an interest? DISTINCT
- Nowadays numbers of people are taking up jogging. INCREASE
- Leisure habits won't change much in the future. SEE

4. Read this paragraph and complete the paraphrase below with words related to ones in the paragraph. The first one is given. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

Work is burden for those in their 30s

A new study of workers in their 30s has found that many long to leave the jobs they are currently doing. More and more employees perceive that the traditional model of being promoted from one job to another is unsuitable for them. Increasingly, they expect to be satisfied with their job, but are disappointed, so consider doing something else. The researchers found that many people strongly desire to reduce the number of hours they work or become self-employed. Most, however, are too anxious to make the move, because they are focusing on saving for when they retire. The minority who start their own business generally feel more fulfilled.

A new study of workers in their 30s has identified a ..longing.. to leave their (1)..... jobs. There is a growing (2) that the traditional model of (3)..... is unsuitable. Increasingly, their (4)..... of job satisfaction lead to (5)..... so they consider alternatives. The researchers found a strong (6)..... for a (7)..... in working hours, or the opportunity to become self-employed. Most, however, are held back from making the move by (8)..... , because they are focusing on saving for their (9)..... . The minority who start their own business generally find greater (10)..... .

6. Read the text and decide which paragraph contains the following information. Write the correct letter A-G. You may use any letter more than once.

The Complexity of Animal Communication

A Communication is by no means a human monopoly, although our languages make possible by far the most detailed and subtle forms of communication that we know of. Most vertebrates (that is, mammals, fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians) can distinguish the sounds made by different individuals, so they are able to tell whether a sound is made by a parent or offspring, another member of their species, or a stranger. Virtually all owners of cats and dogs can provide evidence of their pet’s skills at communicating: not just with their own species – to warn off an intruding cat or dog, say – but also with their owners: demanding food, asking to be let out, greeting them when they return home.



B Apes, monkeys and many other primates have evolved fairly elaborate systems of calls for communicating with other members of their species. These sounds can be placed in three main categories: food calls, warnings of the presence of predators, and calls for help. The ‘vocabulary’ of most species amounts to only a handful of distinct sounds. However, the vervet monkeys of the

Rift Valley in Kenya appear to have developed many more calls, each with its own meaning, making theirs by far the most complex communication system of any animals other than human beings.

C The monkeys spend most of their time in the treetops, where they are generally safe from predators. However, every morning at first light they climb down to search for food at ground level. Here they are far more exposed, and so at greater risk from predators. In order to minimise that risk, one of the vervets acts as a guard.

D If the guard sees a leopard approaching, it emits a loud barking call and the monkeys run into the trees, where the leopard can't follow them. When an eagle is sighted, the warning is a double-syllable cough. Other vervets respond by looking up into the air, then seeking shelter among dense branches of trees or bushes, where the eagle won't follow them for fear of damaging its wings. The warning that a snake is approaching is a noise which the researchers who first studied vervet communication called a 'chutter' sound (apparently from the noise made by a motorcycle engine that is getting a lot of fuel). The monkeys stand up on two legs and look in the grass, then run to safety.

E Each sound is only used in its own precise situation. In effect, it means 'There's a leopard – or eagle, or snake – coming.' Experiments using recordings of the alarm calls when no predators are present show the same responses. The monkeys understand and respond to the call itself.

F Young vervets imitate the calls, and, like young children, at first overgeneralise their meaning. A toddler brought up in an English-speaking environment will come to the conclusion that the past tense of all verbs ends in *-ed*, and will use *goed* and *runned* as the past of *go* and *run*, before discovering that not all verbs follow that 'rule'. Similarly, infant vervets also use the leopard warning call when they see various other mammals, the eagle alarm for other birds, and the snake cry for anything similar to a snake. As they mature and gain experience, they begin to use the calls correctly.

G Eagles are not only a danger to vervet monkeys: they also prey on small birds, such as the superb starling. This species has its own alarm call for eagles, which vervets recognise. When a starling squeaks the warning 'danger in the air', nearby monkeys repeat it – translating it into their own term – and all the birds and monkeys rush for safety.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

1. evidence that animals react to warnings even when they are not in danger _____
2. why animals place themselves in a dangerous position _____
3. examples of communication between animals and human beings _____
4. an account of different reactions to different sounds _____
5. an instance of one non-human species understanding sounds made by another _____
6. a classification of all animal sounds according to their function _____
7. an explanation of the reason for using a particular term _____
8. a comparison between the numbers of sounds used by different species _____
9. a classification of sounds according to who produces them _____
10. evidence of a learning process in animals _____