

2020. JANUÁR 8.

1) Complete the text with a word made from the words on the right. The first one is an example.

There are (1 ...*countless*... celebrities in the world working to help people – and there are many who work to stop the killing of animals for their fur. Every year, millions of animals, from baby seals in Canada, to minks on mink farms, are killed for their fur, which is used almost exclusively in the fashion industry.

1 COUNT

2 SUCCEED

One famous person who campaigns against the fur trade is Stella McCartney, daughter of ex-Beatle Sir Paul McCartney and a highly (2.....) fashion designer.

3 CRUEL

McCartney's feelings towards animals are reflected in her work which avoids using fur.

4 PRODUCE

'Everything in [my] store and every single piece of clothing and accessory that you see is free of (3.....), which means that no animal has died to make any of them,' she says. 'I just think that a lot of people out there don't want (4.....) that an animal has had to die for.'

5 PREFER

6 ACTIVE

7 DIE

Although she thinks fur is beautiful, her (5.....) is 'to feel it on a living creature.' McCartney's mother, Linda, was also an animal (6.....), and produced a range of vegetarian food. Stella followed in her mother's footsteps. Shortly after her mother's (7.....) in 1998. Stella worked with PETA (People for the Ethical (8.....) of Animals) to release a video which promoted animal rights.

8 TREAT

9 COLLECT

10 BELIEVE

Stella apparently also persuaded her friend, Madonna to stop wearing fur, and in 2006 she launched an accessories (9.....) in which everything (including shoes, bags and belts) was made from non-animal products, not from leather.

11 DIFFICULT

'The idea that every bag and shoe needs to be made from leather should be questioned,' she said. It is her (10.....) that there is a market for non-leather accessories and she regrets that 'there aren't 20 other fashion houses making non-leather products.

But the animal rights message is facing (11.....) making the fashion industry change. Even McCartney's impact is limited. Her label is 50% owned by Gucci, which sells leather handbags.

2) Mark the statements T (true) or F (false). Correct the false statements.

a) Most animal fur is used in the fashion industry.

b) Stella thinks fur is horrible to touch or look at.

c) When her mother died, Stella began to continue what her mother had done.

d) She wishes there were more fashion houses not using leather.

e) Gucci sells 50% of Stella McCartney's handbags.

3) Complete the text with the best form of the verbs in brackets.

Last week I (1)..... (walk) home after playing tennis when it (2) (start) raining very heavily. 'Oh, no, I (3) (get) soaked before I (4)(reach) home,' I thought. 'I wish I (5) (remember) to bring my raincoat.' But unfortunately I (6) (leave) it at home. How stupid of me! I keep (7) (forget) to bring it with me. Luckily, just then a friend of mine passed in her car and offered me a lift. '(8) (you go) home?' she asked, 'or (9) (you want) a drink?' 'I think I'd rather you (10) (take) me home,' I said. 'If I (11) (not change) my clothes, I know I (12) (fall) ill, and then I (13) (not be able) to play in the tennis tournament next week. And I (14)..... (practise) hard for the last month.' 'I (15) (wait) for you to change, if you (16) (like). I think it's time you (17) (relax) for a change. You (19) (worry) too much about things lately. If you had more fun, you (20) (be) so anxious about things.

4) 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! You must use between two and five words including the word given.

a) I wish I could work in the evenings as I used to. **(MISS)**

I in the evenings.

b) There's a party at Jack's house next weekend. **(HAVING)**

Next weekend party at his house.

c) If I take the job, I'll have to move to London. **(MEAN)**

Taking the job London.

d) I haven't had a decent meal for ages! **(SINCE)**

It's a decent meal.

e) Neil wishes he hadn't sold his car. **(HAVING)**

Neil car.

f) Hurry up! We'll get to the theatre after the beginning of the play. **(WILL)**

By the time we get to the theatre the play begun.

g) Jim said he hadn't stolen the jewels. **(STEALING)**

Jim the jewels.

h) The painters painted our house last month. **(HAD)**

We last month.

i) Peter will look after the children. He has no objection. **(LOOKING)**

Peter doesn't children.

j) Have you received your salary yet? **(BEEN)**

Have, yet?

k) People think that train robber Gus Snatch has escaped. **(HAVE)**

Train robber Gus Snatchescaped.

5) Complete each sentence with ONE suitable word.

a) Those children next door are a lot of noise.

b) I don't reallylike going out this evening.

c) You don't have to hurry. You can your time.

d) Armstrong was the first person to foot on the Moon.

e) The director us permission to park our motorbikes here.

f) Can you me a favour? I need some help with the garden.

g) I can't talk now. I'm just lunch.

h) When something goes wrong, people always the blame on me.

i) Tom has just in love yet again.

j) I would like to ----- your attention to these instructions.

6) Complete the sentences with the missing preposition.

a) Fishing in this lake is the law

b) The thieves took the wrong painting mistake.

c) The party guests left the room a terrible mess.

d) I regret to tell you that you are arrest.

e) He left the safe open purpose.

f) After the peaceful beginning, the demonstrating crowd went control.

g) He could only cope the situation after getting some help.

7) Read the following article about nuclear waste. Parts of some sentences are missing. Your task is to fill them from the list below, as in the example. Write the letters in the empty spaces. There are two extra letters that you do not need.

Radioactive waste is one of the biggest problems the nuclear industry faces. The greatest concern is the small proportion of nuclear waste that is “high-level waste” – waste so radioactive that (0)**J**....., and would cause death within a few days to anyone directly exposed to it. In the UK this accounts for less than 0.3% of the total volume of nuclear waste but accounts for about half the total radioactivity.

No man-made container could survive the (1) it will take for high-level waste to decay to safe levels. No country has yet implemented a long-term solution to this problem, (2) to build repositories deep underground in areas identified for their geological stability.

Spent nuclear fuel is highly radioactive, but can be reprocessed to extract the remaining (3), a process which reduces the need to mine fresh uranium and cuts the volume of waste. In countries where reprocessing takes place, spent fuel, uranium and plutonium (4) (because they can be used), although they must be stored like radioactive wastes – and there is an added security concern that plutonium can be used to make nuclear bombs.

If reprocessing is not part of the cycle, the spent fuel itself is high-level waste. Intermediate level wastes are mixed with concrete and stored in tanks, drums, and vaults at the sites (5) If the UK’s reactors all operate to their current shutdown dates and (6) there will be an estimated 36,590 cubic metres – enough to fill 14 Olympic-sized swimming pools – of intermediate and high-level waste in the UK.

Most of the country’s low-level waste (7) at a purpose-built store in Drigg, Cumbria, although some is considered safe enough (8) to go into hazardous landfill sites. The Drigg store currently contains 960,000 cubic metres – equivalent to 384 Olympic swimming pools of waste.

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|--|---|
| A where they are created | G after being deployed |
| B to go into | H tens of thousands of years |
| C although Finland and the US have plans | I usable uranium and plutonium |
| D contributing little | J <u>it generates heat and corrodes all containers</u> |
| E are not currently categorized as wastes | K no more are built |
| F is stored in sealed concrete vaults | |