

1. Put the bracketed verbs in the correct tense, voice and mood forms.

In its 87-year history of televised news, the BBC 1) ___ (produce) some exceptional journalism and inevitable moments of embarrassment. It 2) ___ (be) 15 whole years since we 3) ___ (experience) the best style-out of a job interview disaster ever, and it 4) ___ (be) unlikely that we 5) ___ (ever witness) a TV moment as iconic.

A college graduate specialising in business from Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, Guy Goma who 6) ___ (arrive) at the BBC for an IT job interview 7) ___ (usher) to the television studio. Before he 8) ___ (be) there five minutes he 9) ___ (realise) that a completely unbelievable and unimaginable story 10) ___ (take) place.

Karen Bowerman, the BBC interviewer then 11) ___ (introduce) him as "Guy Kewney, head of newswireless.net in a live broadcast!" Across his expressive face 12) ___ (flit) a dozen expressions in a second - mainly shock, fear, guilt and embarrassment.

At this stage, Mr Goma 13) ___ (have) a choice of how to deal with the situation. To his credit, he 14) ___ (choose) to win it and if there 15) ___ (ever be) a case of showing initiative, this 16) ___ (be) it.

Mr Goma 17) ___ (be) now in demand as a celebrity, since hundreds of thousands of people now 18) ___ (watch) his television appearance online. He says he 19) ___ (not be) the person he is today if the interview 20) ___ (not happen).

Goma 21) ___ (finally interview) for the IT job afterward, but sadly, even after his 15 minutes of TV fame, he 22) ___ (not hire).

2. Use the right article by writing 'a', 'an', 'the' or '-' in the gaps.

Ms Parrot, 1) ___ most famous lady detective of 2) ___ twenty-first century, was born in 3) ___ United Kingdom in 4) ___ 1960s. She has been to many countries, including Portugal, Singapore and Australia, and has lived in 5) ___ northern hemisphere and 6) ___ southern hemisphere, as well as on 7) ___ equator. Like Sherlock Holmes, 8) ___ famous detective, she plays 9) ___ violin, and sometimes practises up to five times 10) ___ day. She has been 11) ___ detective for thirty years and claims that although many people think that this job is 12) ___ piece of cake, detectives generally work very hard and it's not all fun and games. Quite 13) ___ few of her most famous cases have attracted worldwide attention and she has been offered up to 14) ___ thousand dollars 15) ___ hour to help solve some mysteries. What 16) ___ salary! However, she donated 17) ___ money to 18) ___ poor, believing that we should use our skills for 19) ___ common good.

3. Rephrase the sentences below using the word in bold.

1. He didn't prepare for his test. I refuse to believe that he passed it. (**can't**)

He didn't prepare for his test. He _____ it.

2. I really wanted you to write me more often, but you didn't. (**might**)

You _____ me more often.

3. It is clear she is cooking now, because the guests are coming in an hour. (**must**)

She _____ now, because the guests are coming in an hour.

4. It wasn't necessary to wear a tie at work. (**have**)

I _____ wear a tie at work.

5. Sue bought some cheese but then discovered that there was plenty of it in her fridge. (**needn't**)

Sue _____ the cheese.

6. We decided to buy a new house before Christmas, but we failed. (**were**)

We _____ a new house before Christmas.

7. She was due to be there at six. It's well after six already. (**ought**)

She _____ there by now.

8. Something is wrong with the door, it doesn't open. (**won't**)

The door _____.

4. Use the words in brackets to form new suitable words in the provided spaces.

In the not-too-distant past farm animals were able to live (1) (NATURE) lives in what we would now term 'free-range' conditions. Such farming methods however, were not able to cope with the problem of (2) (POPULATE) and the increasing demands on food (3) (CONSUME) In order to satisfy this rising demand, factory farming methods were introduced along with the (4) (DEVELOP) of genetically (5) (ENGIN) (6) (GROW) hormones, which resulted in a massive increase in food production. However, these changes in the use of factory farming and drug (7) (TREAT) have led to a widespread feeling that animals are being caused a lot of distress and that the quality of the food itself suffers as a consequence. Certainly, many people believe it is (8) (ACCEPT) to keep animals in one building for their entire (9) (EXIST) and argue that more emphasis should be given to (10) (ALTERNATE) farming methods.

5. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits in each gap.

Colour, although only a small part of our communication system, plays a large role whether we are designing Web 1) ____, buying clothes or decorating your kitchen, your 2) ____ of colours sends a definite message to other people, and they will respond to it in a 3) ____ way. Every colour has a different 4) ____ on people, and the practice of correct colour selection is a delicate 5) _____. To further complicate matters, the effects of colours change, as times and fashions change.

Certain colours also mean different things in different cultures. For example, in the United States, blue is thought to be a relaxing colour. Tests reveal that the colour blue 6) ____ blood pressure, calms viewers and gives them a sense of 7) _____. In Middle Eastern countries, however, blue is believed to be a protective colour and people 8) ____ their front doors blue to ward off 9) ____ spirits.

Colour communication is an essential part of how we see the world. In western societies, we know that a jester is comical and playful because he 10) ____ in bright red, green, blue and yellow. The colour black, however, is 11) ____ with boredom or evil, and white with purity and light. The colour orange is friendly, relaxing and peaceful, whereas 12) ____ yellow is a happy colour. Research 13) ____ that all human beings make a subconscious judgement about a person or item within the first 90 seconds of 14) ____ it, and 62% to 90% of that assessment is 15) ____ on colour alone.

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|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 A covers | B papers | C pages | D sheets |
| 2 A choice | B option | C decision | D pick |
| 3 A separate | B certain | C clear | D obvious |
| 4 A idea | B sense | C force | D effect |
| 5 A method | B talent | C art | D ability |
| 6 A lowers | B drops | C sinks | D lessens |
| 7 A caution | B security | C guarantee | D defence |
| 8 A shade | B decorate | C coat | D paint |
| 9 A mean | B evil | C cruel | D wicked |
| 10 A outfits | B clothes | C dresses | D wears |
| 11 A associated | B matched | C joined | D grouped |

- 12 A strong B powerful C loud D bright
- 13 A exhibits B displays C shows D uncovers
- 14 A viewing B seeing C watching D looking
- 15 A established B constructed C based D balanced

Read the text below and do the task that follows.

THE LITTLE ICE AGE

A We tend to think of climate - as opposed to weather - as something unchanging, yet humanity has been at the mercy of climate change for its entire existence, with at least eight glacial episodes in the past 730,000 years. Our ancestors adapted to the universal but irregular global warming since the end of the last great Ice Age, around 10,000 years ago, with dazzling opportunism. They developed strategies for surviving harsh drought cycles, decades of heavy rainfall or unaccustomed cold; adopted agriculture and stock-raising, which revolutionised human life; and founded the world's first pre-industrial civilisations in Egypt Mesopotamia and the Americas. But the price of sudden climate change, in famine, disease and suffering, was often high.

B The Little Ice Age lasted from roughly 1300 until the middle of the nineteenth century. Only two centuries ago, Europe experienced a cycle of bitterly cold winters; mountain glaciers in the Swiss Alps were the lowest in recorded memory, and pack ice surrounded Iceland for much of the year. The climatic events of the Little Ice Age did more than help shape the modern world. They are the deeply important context for the current unprecedented global warming. The Little Ice Age was far from a deep freeze, however; rather an irregular seesaw of rapid climatic shifts, few lasting more than a quarter-century, driven by complex and still little understood interactions between the atmosphere and the ocean. The seesaw brought cycles of intensely cold winters and easterly winds, then switched abruptly to years of heavy spring and early summer rains, mild winters, and frequent Atlantic storms, or to periods of droughts, light northeasterly winds, and summer heat waves.

C Reconstructing the climate changes of the past is extremely difficult, because systematic weather observations began only a few centuries ago, in Europe and North America. Records from India and tropical Africa are even more recent.

For the time before records began, we have only 'proxy records' reconstructed largely from tree rings and ice cores, supplemented by a few incomplete written accounts. We now have hundreds of tree-ring records from throughout the northern hemisphere, and many from south of the equator, too, amplified with a growing body of temperature data from ice cores drilled in Antarctica, Greenland, the Peruvian Andes, and other locations. We are close to a knowledge of annual summer and winter temperature variations over much of the northern hemisphere going back 600 years.

D This book is a narrative history of climatic shifts during the past ten centuries, and some of the ways in which people in Europe adapted to them. Part One describes the Medieval Warm Period, roughly 900 to 1200. During these three centuries, Norse voyagers from Northern Europe explored northern seas, settled Greenland, and visited North America. It was not a time of uniform warmth,

for then, as always since the Great Ice Age, there were constant shifts in rainfall and temperature. Mean European temperatures were about the same as today, perhaps slightly cooler.

E It is known that the Little Ice Age cooling began in Greenland and the Arctic in about 1200. As the Arctic ice pack spread southward, Norse voyages to the west were rerouted into the open Atlantic, then ended altogether. Storminess increased in the North Atlantic and North Sea. Colder, much wetter weather descended on Europe between 1315 and 1319, when thousands perished in a continent-wide famine. By 1400, the weather had become decidedly more unpredictable and stormier, with sudden shifts and lower temperatures that culminated in the cold decades of the late sixteenth century. Fish were a vital commodity in growing towns and cities, where food supplies were a constant concern. Dried cod and herring were already the staples of the European fish trade, but changes in water temperatures forced fishing fleets to work further offshore. The Basques, Dutch, and English developed the first offshore fishing boats adapted to a colder and stormier Atlantic. A gradual agricultural revolution in northern Europe stemmed from concerns over food supplies at a time of rising populations. The revolution involved intensive commercial farming and the growing of animal fodder on land not previously used for crops. The increased productivity from farmland made some countries self-sufficient in grain and livestock and offered effective protection against famine.

F Global temperatures began to rise slowly after 1850, with the beginning of the Modern Warm Period. There was a vast migration from Europe by land-hungry farmers and others, to which the famine caused by the Irish potato blight contributed, to North America, Australia, New Zealand, and southern Africa. Millions of hectares of forest and woodland fell before the newcomers' axes between 1850 and 1890, as intensive European farming methods expanded across the world. The unprecedented land clearance released vast quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, triggering for the first time humanly caused global warming. Temperatures climbed more rapidly in the twentieth century as the use of fossil fuels proliferated and greenhouse gas levels continued to soar. The rise has been even steeper since the early 1980s. The Little Ice Age has given way to a new climatic regime, marked by prolonged and steady warming. At the same time, extreme weather events like Category 5 hurricanes are becoming more frequent.

6. The reading passage has six paragraphs, A-F. Choose the correct headings for the paragraphs from the list below. Write the correct numbers in the boxes. There are extra headings you do not need to use.

List of Headings

- 1 Predicting climatic changes
- 2 The relevance of the Little Ice Age today
- 3 Now cities contribute to climate change
- 4 Human impact on the climate
- 5 How past climatic conditions can be determined

6 A growing need for weather records

7 A study covering a thousand years

8 People have always responded to climate change

9 Enough food at last