

PART 5

QUESTIONS 28–35

Read the article about London's Tower Bridge.

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For questions 28–35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.



London's Tower Bridge

Many tourists (0) visited Tower Bridge. It is the only bridge over the river Thames that can open and (28) ships pass under it. Tower Bridge was built in 1894 and (29) uses the same machines to lift up the two halves of the bridge. In earlier times, the river was (30) busier than now and the bridge (31) to open over a thousand times a year. Today, it only opens twice a week.

In 1952, a big red bus was (32) the middle of the bridge (33) it started to open. The driver only just got to the other side in time! Of course, now (34) are lights at (35) end and the traffic must wait for them to go green.

Example:

0 A have B did C are

Answer:

0	A	B	C
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

28 A lets B let C letting

29 A ever B yet C still

30 A much B too C very

31 A should B had C was

32 A to B between C in

33 A because B when C if

34 A there B here C they

35 A every B each C all

PART 5

QUESTIONS 28–35

Read the article about badgers.

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For questions 28–35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Badgers

Not many people have (0) seen a badger. (28) black and white animals can sometimes (29) the size of a large dog. They live in underground holes in woods and forests in Europe and many of their homes have been there (30) centuries. Scientists have even found bones of badgers (31) 250,000 years ago. The old English word for a badger was 'brock' and a few English villages, for example Brockenhurst and Brockley, have (32) that name.



(33) are lots of children's books about badgers. In (34) stories badgers are very old and clever, but in others they're not nice at all. Certainly, badgers are not very friendly and only (35) out at night. They live on insects and small animals, but also eat young plants and eggs.

Example:

0 A ever

B still

C soon

Answer:

0

A

B

C

28 A That

B This

C These

29 A being

B be

C been

30 A for

B since

C during

31 A after

B from

C at

32 A keeping

B keep

C kept

33 A Here

B There

C They

34 A some

B any

C every

35 A came

B come

C comes

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QUESTIONS 28–35

Read the article about dolphins.

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For questions 28–35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

DOLPHINS

People love dolphins because **(0)** are beautiful to watch and friendly. Dolphins are also **(28)** of the cleverest animals and are just as clever as dogs. **(29)** is possible to teach them in the same way we teach monkeys and dogs. Some people **(30)** believe that dolphins have a special way of **(31)** to each other.



(32) many other sea animals and fish, dolphins are in danger. Many dolphins are caught
(33) mistake in fishing nets, but a (34) greater problem is that thousands of
dolphins (35) dying because the sea is no longer clean enough.

Example:

0 **A** they **B** we **C** you

Answer:

0	A	B	C
			

28 A another B one C all

29 A There B It C This

30 **A** quite **B** yet **C** even

31 **A** talking **B** talk **C** talked

32 **A** As **B** For **C** Like

33 **A** with **B** by **C** from

34 **A** more **B** much **C** most

35 **A** were **B** is **C** are

PART 5

QUESTIONS 28–35

Read the article about ships.

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For questions 28–35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Ships – faster and bigger

The first people to build ships **(0)** the Egyptians 5000 years ago. They used **(28)** to travel on the River Nile, the longest river in Africa.

In the sixteenth century, people from Europe travelled thousands of kilometres in large ships. **(29)** was important that they found new ways around the world. Life was hard for these sailors and on the journey **(30)** died because they often didn't have **(31)** food.



In the nineteenth century, ships called 'clippers' **(32)** tea from China to Britain and wool from Australia to the USA. In very strong winds, clippers could sail 650 kilometres **(33)** day.

In modern times, the largest ships are oil tankers. (34) of these are 400 metres long
(35) the sailors have to use bicycles to travel round the ship!

Example:

0 **A** were **B** are **C** been

Answer:

0	A	B	C
			

28 **A** their **B** them **C** this

29 **A** There **B** Here **C** It

30 **A** many **B** much **C** more

31 **A** few **B** enough **C** little

32 **A** carried **B** carrying **C** carry

33 **A** the **B** a **C** one

34 **A** None **B** Every **C** Some

35 **A** so **B** because **C** when

Questions 28 – 35

Read the article about elephants.

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

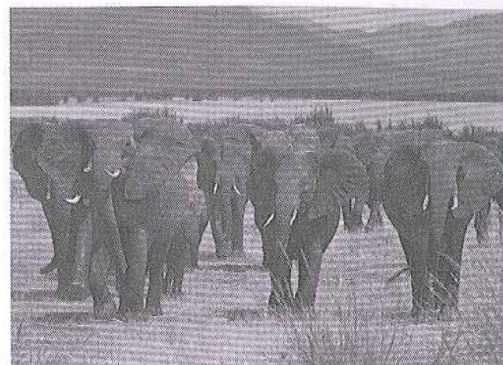
For questions 28 – 35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

Tips!

- Read the whole text once before you begin.
- Remember the difference between *who* and *which*.
- Think carefully about which pronoun to use.

What do you know about elephants?

There are two kinds (0) elephant – African elephants and Indian elephants. African elephants, (28) are taller, also have bigger, rounder ears. An African elephant's ears are almost (29) same size as sheets for a single bed! But elephants don't only use (30) ears to hear with. They wave them around to make them look much (31) dangerous than they really are.



Elephants stay together in groups called 'herds' and can live (32) 80 years. They are very big and they never stop (33) They often eat for 20 hours each day because they have such big bodies. An African elephant is heavier (34) six cars! The only animals that are (35) than elephants are whales.

Example:

0 A from B off C of

Answer:

0	A	B	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

28 A what B which C who

29 A any B a C the

30 A their B them C they

31 A more B many C most

32 A ago B since C for

33 A grows B growing C grow

34 A than B then C when

35 A large B larger C largest

Advice

0 We say: two **kinds of** animals, three **types of** fish, six **pairs of** trousers, four **pieces of** cake.

31 We can say **much bigger**, but we can't say **much-dangerouser**. Which word do we need to add here to form the comparative of **dangerous**?

34 Which word often comes after a comparative adjective?

Questions 28 – 35

Read the article about gold.

Choose the best word (**A**, **B** or **C**) for each space.

For questions **28 – 35**, mark **A**, **B** or **C** on your answer sheet.

Tips!

- Read the whole text before you start choosing your answers.
- Read the whole sentence carefully when you choose a connecting word answer.
- Check that a *be/do/have* answer goes with its main verb.
- Remember the prepositions in the expressions you've learnt.

Gold!

People **(0)** always loved gold because it is beautiful and useful. Gold is a soft, heavy, brilliant yellow metal **(28)** it doesn't change colour in the air or water.



People have used gold money for hundreds **(29)** years, but people all **(30)** the world wear gold wedding rings too. You can even **(31)** gold in racing-car engines because gold is able to carry electricity.

(32) 1880 and 2002 most gold came from South Africa, but now more gold comes from China. People in India buy more gold **(33)** any other nationality.

One kilo of gold **(34)** about 35,000 dollars at the moment. That's a lot of money! But if you want some gold for free, remember that all the winners in the Olympic Games **(35)** given gold medals. Train hard at school in your sports lessons!

Example:

0 A do

B have

C be

Answer:

0

A B C

28 A and

B or

C after

29 A by

B of

C from

30 A above

B over

C about

31 A finds

B finding

C find

32 A Between

B Before

C Through

33 A what

B when

C than

34 A cost

B costs

C costing

35 A be

B is

C are

Advice

28 Which connecting word is missing here? Read the sentence carefully.

30



33 The word **more** before the space should help you.

35 Is this verb phrase active or passive?

A black and white photograph of a woman in a leotard performing a high kick or dance move, with one leg raised high and arms extended.

A black and white photograph of a woman in a leotard performing a high kick or dance move, with one leg raised high and arms extended.

(34)

(35)

Example:

- 0 **A** They **B** Those **C** There

- 28 **A** of **B** from **C** for

- 29 A describe B described C describing

- 30 A yet B since C ago

- 31 A a B the C her

- 32 A but B and C or

- 33 **A** their **B** our **C** some

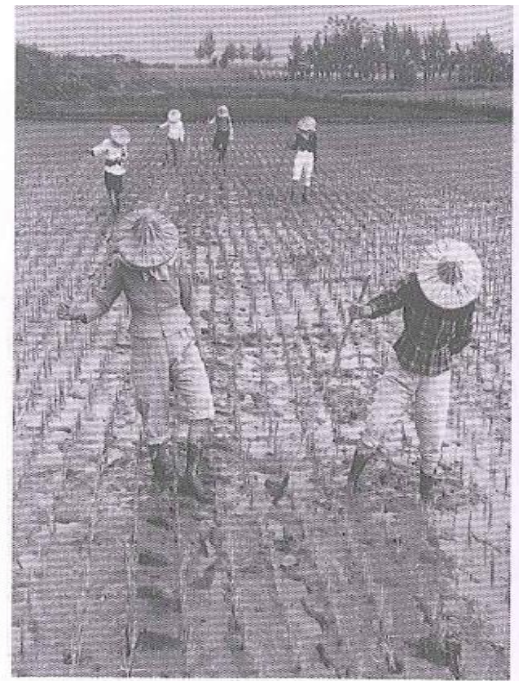
34. **A** than **B** as **C** then

- 35 A have / B having C has

Rice

Long ago, Chinese people didn't say, '(0) are you?' when they met each other or saw their friends. They said, '(28) you eaten your rice today?' Eating rice (29) such an important part of daily life in China!

Rice is still one of the (30) important kinds of food in the modern world. Nearly half the people that live on our planet eat (31) every day and in some countries, an adult eats more (32) 100 kilos of rice each year.



We think that people first (33) rice in India. In China, people began eating rice about 5,000 years ago. Rice wasn't eaten in North America until (34) 17th century, but many Americans prefer to eat pasta these days (35) only eat about 2 kilos of rice per year.

Example:

0	A How	B Whose	C Why
28	A Did	B Have	C Were
29	A been	B was	C be
30	A most	B both	C much
31	A one	B them	C it
32	A than	B with	C by
33	A grew	B grown	C grow
34	A a	B the	C this
35	A if	B because	C and

Kites

People first (0) kites in China about 2,800 years (28) but now we see kites in all parts of the world.

(29) is a famous kite competition called the Yokaichi Giant Kite Festival (30) May in Japan. Teams from the area (31) enormous kites that are usually about 12 metres square! The kites are so big, the teams bring the kites in pieces and then build them (32) they are going to fly.

(33) enter the competition, kites must show a picture of a plant or an animal and a special message. (34) of these amazing kites stay in the air for more than two hours. The winning kite (35) to fly well, but also look very beautiful. You can find out more about this festival on the internet.

Example:

0 A fly B flies C flew

28 A since B yet C ago

29 A That B It C There

30 A any B each C all

31 A bring B brings C bringing

32 A how B where C what

33 A To B By C For

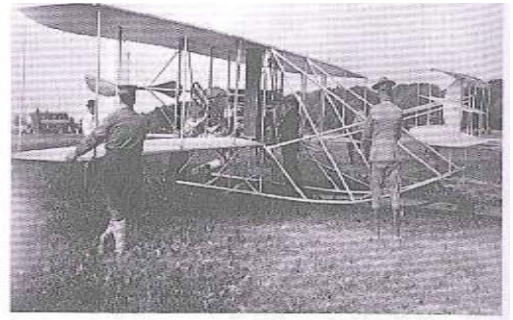
34 A Some B Another C Much

35 A have B has C having



The early history of flying machines

Orville and Wilbur Wright (0) a bicycle shop in the USA. They repaired bikes but (28) two brothers also built the first flying machine with an engine inside! They called it 'Wright Flyer'. (29) 17th December, 1903, Orville Wright climbed into 'Flyer' and started the engine. Flyer only (30) 37 metres, but it was the first time a machine that was heavier than air carried a man up into the sky.



The news (31) very exciting and soon many other people started trying (32) build flying machines too. In 1909, a man, (33) name was Louis Blériot, flew an aeroplane across the sea from France to England for the first time. (34) took 37 minutes. A famous newspaper paid Blériot £1,000 for the story of (35) wonderful success.

Example:

0 A has B having C had

28 A this B some C these

29 A At B On C In

30 A went B going C goes

31 A were B been C was

32 A by B to C for

33 A whose B which C who

34 A There B It C Each

35 A he B him C his

Langley

Tourists stop here for:

3 hours

Town Hall

See the:

21	PICTURES
----	----------

Cost of ticket:

22	70P/ 70 PENCE pence
----	------------------------------

Langley Park

Café is near:

23	LAKE
----	------

Tour of town

Meet guide in:

24	FAWCETT street
----	-------------------------

Leave Langley at:

25	4.15 p.m.
----	--------------------

AIR MUSEUM

Museum has:

140 planes

Museum is near village of:

21	CHERFORD
----	----------

From village, get bus number:

22	51
----	----

Summer opening times:

23	10 a.m. to 7.15 PM p.m.
----	-------------------------------------

Price of family ticket:

24	£ 18
----	------

Day for plane trips:

25	SUNDAY
----	--------

FIRE PRACTICE

Day: Monday

Starting time:

21	11.25 a.m.
----	---------------------

Don't take:

22	COATS or bags
----	------------------------

Go out of building through:

23	FRONT door
----	---------------------

Outside, wait next to:

24	LIBRARY
----	---------

Don't:

25	run or TALK
----	-------------------

Phone Message

From: Bike shop

Colour of bike:

21	BLUE
----	------

Bike costs:

22	£ 110
----	----------------

Shop has also got:

23	bicycle LIGHTS
----	----------------------

Come tonight before:

24	6.45 p.m.
----	--------------------

Address to go to:

25	22 King Street
----	-------------------------

JOB

At: Jones Department Store

To sell:

16

COATS

Begin work at:

17

8.40

a.m.

Days:

18

Tuesday to FRIDAY

Pay:

19

£ 5.27 per hour

Write to:

20

Mrs

HOLIDAY ENGLISH COURSE

Place:

Oxford

Students must be:

16

13

years old or more

Starting date:

17

11th

July.

Students stay with:

18

English FAMILIES

Price of course:

19

£

690

College in:

20

FARLEY

Street

HOLIDAY IN IRELAND

Leave on:

Friday morning

Number of nights:

16

2

Name of hotel:

17

KILDARE

Coach trip to visit:

18

a GLASS factory

Price this month:

19

£ 129 per person

Date of holiday:

20

17th NOVEMBER

THEATRE VISIT

Play:

Cinderella

There are tickets for:

16

7th April

A child's ticket costs:

17

£ 8.25

Name of main actor:

18

Sophie DISLEY

Show begins at:

19

3.15 p.m.

For information about
Children's Club, phone

20

7722801