**TEST 02 – PASSAGE 2**

**Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with the suitable word**

1. My grandmother had a strong influence on my early childhood.
2. The builders used metal rods to reinforce the walls of the building.
3. Ultraviolet-B radiation triggers the skin to produce vitamin D
4. He was released from prison after serving two years of a five-year sentence.
5. I'll email my report to you as an attachment.
6. The company has a worldwide reputation for quality.
7. He sniffes his socks to see if they needed washing.
8. I asked them to turn down their music, but they're not being very cooperative.
9. She is optimistic about her chances of winning a gold medal.
10. We're having a small drinks party for one of our colleagues who's leaving next week.

**Exercise 2: Match the word with their correct meaning**

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| 1. Anonymous | 1. Result, consequence, effect, aftermath |
| 1. Participant | 1. Nameless, unknown, unidentified # named |
| 1. Interaction | 1. A person who is taking part in an activity or event |
| 1. Charitable | 1. Manage, control |
| 1. Constructively | 1. Usefully, beneficially, helpfully # destructively |
| 1. Arguments | 1. Disagreement |
| 1. Enhance | 1. Improve, boost, enrich, increase |
| 1. Inhale | 1. Interaction (between A and B) | interaction (of A) (with B) the act of communicating with somebody, especially while you work, play or spend time with them |
| 1. Envy | 1. Connected with a charity or charities |
| 1. Administer | 1. Nature, character, personality |
| 1. Outcome | 1. Breathe in, take in, sniff in |
| 1. Disposition | 1. Jealousy # goodwill |

**11-b, 12- c, 13- h, 14-I, 15-e, 16-f, 17-g, 18-k, 19-l, 20-d, 21-a, 22-j**

**Exercise 3: Write the SYNONYMS that CAN be used to replace the highlighted word in each of the sentence below:**

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| Another discovery is that oxytocin’s effects vary depending on who we are interacting with. Studies **conducted** by Carolyn DeClerck of the University of Antwerp, Belgium, **revealed** that people who had received a dose of oxytocin actually became less cooperative when dealing with complete strangers. Meanwhile, Carsten De Dreu at the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands discovered that volunteers given oxytocin showed favouritism: Dutch men became quicker to **associate** positive words **with** Dutch names than with foreign ones, for example. According to De Dreu, oxytocin drives people to care for those in their social circles and **defend** them **from** outside dangers. So, it appears that oxytocin strengthens biases, rather than promoting general **goodwill**, as was previously thought.  There were signs of these subtleties from the start. Bartz has recently shown that in almost half of the existing research results, oxytocin influenced only certain individuals or in certain circumstances. Where once researchers took no notice of such findings, now a more nuanced understanding of oxytocin’s effects is propelling investigations down new lines. To Bartz, the key to understanding what the hormone does lies in **pinpointing** its core function rather than in cataloguing its seemingly endless effects. There are several **hypotheses** which are not mutually exclusive. Oxytocin could help to reduce anxiety and fear. Or it could simply motivate people to seek out social connections. She believes that oxytocin acts as a chemical **spotlight** that shines on social clues – a shift in **posture**, a flicker of the eyes, a dip in the voice – making people more attuned to their social environment. This would explain why it makes us more likely to look others in the eye and improves our ability to **identify** emotions. | = carry out/ organize  = publish/ unveil  = link with/ relate to  = protect  = kindness  = locate/ identify  = theory/ assumption  = attention/focus  = gesture/position  = recognize |