**USE OF ENGISH**

**Read the text below and complete it with the correct forms of the words given in capital letters.**

**TRAIN JOURNEY TO WORK**

It was Monday again and after the weekend everyone was back to work and not in the best of moods. To make matters **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the morning train seemed more crowded with passengers than usual. As Emma pushed her way through, she realized that she **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stand up all the way. This was not how she wanted to start her day. Just at that moment, she spotted an empty seat in the corner of the carriage. Strangely, none of the other passengers seemed to have noticed it, so with a feeling of triumph she went and sat down. Emma was just about **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a magazine from her bag when something distracted her. Opposite Emma there was a young boy **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with something which he was allowing to run over his hands and arms. He was probably on his way to school and messing about with something as bored kids do. At first Emma **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much attention, but then a sudden movement caught her eye. A large, hairy spider **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up the boy’s arm! It looked like the kind of man-eating spider you saw in those horror films. So that’s why nobody **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the seat before her! Emma decided to stand for the rest of the journey.

**BAD**   
  
**HAVE**  
  
  
  
  
**GET**  
**PLAY**  
  
  
**NOT PAY**  
**RUN**  
  
**TAKE**

**Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.**

Many scientists feel very excited about the future of robots. According to Dr Nick Hawes, robots are going to be of great importance in many industries. However, one thing that was **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for scientists was the fact that robots could only work for two hours and do one specific task. It was important to invent a robot that had the **(9)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to function for more than two hours and so Bob the robot was invented. A robot which can function for a **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of time superior to two hours can begin to learn new things. The **(11)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Bob the robot project is to see if Bob can learn about his environment by seeing what is going on around him. It’s probable that most robots will be **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how many people imagine them and most will not look like humans at all. Although there are some advantages to having robots which look like humans, robots that look more like machines than people shouldn’t be seen **(13)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Dr Hawes thinks that the future of robot technology is very important, and this should give encouragement to students who are interested in this field.

**PROBLEM**   
  
  
**ABLE**  
**LONG**  
  
**OBJECT**  
  
**LIKE**  
  
  
  
**NEGATIVE**

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

**THE MEANING OF LANGUAGE**

Laughter is a series of vowel-like notes repeated every one-fifth of a second, **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15 facial muscles. People make a ‘huh-huh-huh’ noise rather than ‘ho-ho-ho’ or ‘ha-ha-ha’. Young children laugh about 300 times a day, an adult only 17.

Your laughter says a lot about you. According to a study, cacklers rejoice in others’ misfortunes, howlers are attention-seekers, snorters are **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to feelings of superiority, sniggerers are immature and insensitive, belly-laughers are trustworthy and friendly, and chucklers are kind but introspective.

Laughter is really contagious. In January 1962, an outbreak of giggling at a Tanzanian girls’ school **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to local villages and 14 other schools, forcing several to close. The epidemic finally ended two years later. It is believed that the brain may be programmed to respond when it hears other people’s laughter. That’s how canned laughter on TV comedy programmes **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Most laughter has nothing to **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with humour. One researcher examined what people said or heard before they laughed and found it was usually things like ‘Are you sure?’ or ‘See you later’. We laugh at the end of a sentence as a subconscious signal that we’ve finished speaking or, if someone else is speaking, that we have understood.

Some experts believe that laughter is an unconscious recognition of status – which is why people laugh at their boss’s terrible jokes. One study in a hospital found that senior staff **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ average made 7.5 witty remarks per staff meeting, junior staff 5.5 and lowly paramedics only 0.2. The study also found that women laugh almost twice as much listening to a man as men do listening to a woman.

Men and women laugh at different things. During an online study, a researcher asked 100,000 people to **(20)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ various jokes on a scale of 1 to 10, according to how funny they found them. Males preferred aggressive, nasty jokes. Women, who tend to be more linguistically skilled than men, preferred wordplay.

**14** **A** requiring **B** taking **C** obliging **D** insisting

**15** **A** likely **B** habitual **C** prone **D** tending

**16** **A** widened **B** spread **C** enlarged **D** grew

**17** **A** affects **B** works **C** runs **D** uses

**18** **A** get **B** be **C** go **D** do

**19** **A** by **B** at **C** with **D** on

**20** **A** rate **B** class **C** reckon **D** estimate

**KEY**

**TRAIN JOURNEY TO WORK**

1. **worse,**
2. **would have,**
3. **to get,**
4. **playing,**
5. **didn’t pay,**
6. **was running,**
7. **had taken**

**SPECIES LOSS ACCELERATING**

1. **problematic,**
2. **ability,**
3. **length,**
4. **objective,**
5. **unlike,**
6. **negatively**

**THE MEANING OF LANGUAGE**

1. **A,**
2. **C,**
3. **B,**
4. **B,**
5. **D,**
6. **D,**
7. **A**