

1. Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Tattoos

Tattooing has been around for years. The (0) of making a permanent design or mark on the body was originally thought to (1) magical protection against disease and misfortune. Later, it was used to show a person's (2) status. The Romans, for example, (3) to tattoo slaves and criminals. With the (4) of Christianity in Europe, tattooing was forbidden. It virtually (5) out for hundreds of years, until European explorers came into (6) with American Indians and Polynesians in the 17th and 18th centuries. Sailors would return from long (7), decorated with large and elaborate designs. Many of these sailors later joined circuses, and (8) a living by showing their tattoos to the public. Nowadays, tattooing is (9) as unusual, nor as popular as it once was. Tattoo parlours do (10), but most people are unwilling to go (11) the rather painful procedure. On the other hand, (12) tattoos are becoming increasingly common. The design, which (13) for three to six weeks, is painted painlessly onto the skin. Other people still (14) the original, permanent techniques, of course. The world record for the most-tattooed person is (15) by Tom Leppard from Scotland. His leopard skin design covers 99.2% of his body surface.

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|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 0. A effect | B act | C do | D fact |
| 1. A prove | B do | C make | D provide |
| 2. A senior | B society | C communal | D social |
| 3. A used | B were | C could | D would |
| 4. A coming | B arrival | C departure | D leaving |
| 5. A died | B wore | C left | D went |
| 6. A touch | B communication | C meeting | D contact |
| 7. A travels | B sails | C voyages | D explorers |
| 8. A paid | B worked | C did | D earned |
| 9. A nowhere | B nor | C neither | D no |
| 10. A be | B live | C exist | D stay |
| 11. A through | B along | C under | D with |
| 12. A short | B temporary | C part-time | D momentary |
| 13. A lasts | B takes | C endures | D is |
| 14. A rather | B wish | C elect | D prefer |
| 15. A kept | B made | C held | D reached |

2. Read the text below and look carefully at each line. if a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by it. if it has a word which should not be there, write the word at the end of the line.

There are two examples, (0) and (00).

Town and Country

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 0. The main advantage of living in a city is that there | ___✓___ |
| 00. are so many things for to do in your free time. There | for___ |
| 1. are Cinemas, theatres, sports centres and stadiums. It | ___✓___ |
| 2. is very much difficult to be bored in the city, as long as | ___ much ___ |
| 3. you have got money to spend. I do not think so I | ___ so ___ |
| 4. would like to living in the country because it is too | ___ to ___ |
| 5. quiet. People who are prefer the country say that it | ___ are ___ |
| 6. is much more relaxed than the city. They say that | ___✓___ |
| 7. they do not worry about no crime, and that they enjoy | ___ no ___ |
| 8. breathing of clean air every day. I am sure that | ___ of ___ |
| 9. all this is true, but I think I would get bored out after | ___ out ___ |
| 10. only a few days. I do not like the traffic noise and | ___✓___ |
| 11. air pollution of the city, but I can tolerate with it if it | ___ with ___ |
| 12. means I can spend all day making shopping, then go | ___ making ___ |
| 13. to the cinema and a night club in the evening. What is | ___✓___ |
| 14. there to do in the country? Going for the long walks | ___ there ___ |
| 15. in the fields, surrounded about by trees and cows is | ___ about ___ |
| not my idea of a good time! | |

Revision:

Order of Adjectives

When using more than one adjective to describe a noun, there are some general rules to follow.

- 'Opinion' adjectives come before 'fact' adjectives in word order:
What a beautiful silk dress. (It is my opinion that it is beautiful, but it is a fact that it is made of silk)
- Adjectives describing general qualities come before those describing particular qualities:
He drives a big German car. (the car's size — 'big' — is a general quality, and the fact that it is German is more particular)

Here is a general guide to the order of adjectives:

opinion	size/ shape	colour	material/ origin	
lovely	big	red	cotton	jumper

It is, however, unusual to use more than three adjectives before a noun. One or two well-chosen adjectives are much more effective.

3. Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct position.

1. a big taxi (yellow) _____ **a big yellow taxi** _____
2. a beautiful wooden desk (old) _____ **a beautiful old wooden desk** _____
3. some blue flowers (plastic) _____ **some blue plastic flowers** _____
4. a funny old film (American) _____ **a funny old American film** _____
5. a concrete building (huge) _____ **a huge concrete building** _____
6. an expensive Italian racing car (red) _____ **an expensive red Italian racing car** _____
7. a big leather sofa (comfortable) _____ **a comfortable big leather sofa** _____
8. an ugly glass vase (pear-shaped) _____ **an ugly pear-shaped glass vase** _____
9. some little brown insects (horrible) _____ **some horrible little brown insects** _____
10. a mysterious triangular object (metal) _____ **a mysterious triangular metal object** _____

4. Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the correct order.

1. She has green eyes. They are beautiful.
She has *beautiful green* eyes.
2. He rides a Japanese motorbike which is old and big.
He rides a *big old Japanese* motorbike.
3. She wore a beige raincoat. It was made of plastic.
She wore a *beige plastic* raincoat.
4. My shirt is long-sleeved, made of silk, and fashionable.
I have a *fashionable long-sleeved silk* shirt.
5. As a young man, he was pessimistic.
He was a *pessimistic young* man.

5 Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

A Coincidence

A Coincidence is an occasion (0) **when** two or more things happen at the same time in an unusual or surprising way. Most people (1) **have** experienced coincidences. For example, a friend may telephone you (2) **at** the exact moment you were thinking about him. Coincidences happen all the (3) **time**, but few have been as remarkable (4) **as** the one experienced by King Umberto I of Italy. On 28 July 1900, King Umberto went into a restaurant in Monza. He (5) **was** very Surprised to find that the restaurant owner, (6) **who** was also called Umberto, looked and spoke exactly (7) **like** him. It was soon discovered that they were (8) **both** born in 'Turin on the same day. The restaurant owner had married a woman called Margherita, (9) **which** was also the name of the Queen whom King Umberto had married on the same day. What is more, the owner had opened his restaurant on the day (10) **of** the King's coronation. The King was (11) **so** impressed that he invited the owner to an athletics meeting (12) **the** following day. Unfortunately, Umberto the restaurant owner died (13) **in** a mysterious shooting accident (14) **that** morning. Later that same day, King Umberto I was shot dead (15) **by** an anarchist.