**USE OF ENGISH**

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

**INVENTIONS: ANTIBIOTICS**

It’s difficult to imagine our world without what many consider to be the greatest discovery of the 20th century. However, only 85 years ago, antibiotics weren’t available. Perhaps, the key breakthrough in medical history **(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** if Alexander Fleming had been more careful about keeping his laboratory clean! Like many scientists, Fleming was not the tidiest person and even a bit forgetful. He left a glass plate coated with bacteria **(2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** around, and a passing mould spore landed on it and performed its amazing bacterium-killing act. No one was **(3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than Fleming at what he saw when he got back to the laboratory. One dirty plate forced Fleming to rethink everything he **(4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** about bacteria before. That was in 1918, but it took another 11 years before the mould’s magic killer ingredient, penicillin, **(5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** .

Since then, this first antibiotic **(6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** millions of lives and is perhaps the most important discovery known to medical science. The significance of this cannot be overstated. Today penicillin is a standard drug on the **(7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of any chemist’s, but we shouldn’t take this amazing discovery for granted.

**NOT HAPPEN**

**LIE**

**SURPRISE**

**KNOW**

**FIND**

**SAVE**

**SHELF**

**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.**

**TIME TRAVEL**

You might think that time travel is the stuff of science fiction. So far it is, but **(8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are beginning to challenge the idea that it is impossible. It has been the subject of books by **(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** literary figures such as H. G. Wells and Mark Twain. However, researchers today are taking time travel seriously. Developments in theoretical physics show that time, speed and distance interact in a complex way which may allow humans to do the **(10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**. In fact, the main barriers to time travel are probably technological rather than theoretical. If we were able to travel faster than light, time travel would be a possibility. But at present we are simply **(11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of developing such a vehicle. This raises the **(12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** question of what we would do if we could travel back and forth in time. Would we be spectators or could we change our past and future? Could time travel damage the present somehow? It is fun to think about such questions, but if you are a **(13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** you will accept that time travel is still some way off in the future. So, don’t book your holiday to visit your great-great-grandparents yet!

**SCIENCE**

**FAME**

**POSSIBILITY**

**CAPABLE**

**FASCINATE**

**REAL**

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

**WOMEN AND GADGETS**

Michael Brook, of Stuff, UK gadget magazine that has a 95 per cent male readership, says that most women are attracted only to new bits of technology that look nice and **(14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a purpose. ‘Traditionally, technology is a male environment,’ he says. ‘Women are less patient than men: they haven’t got the time or the inclination to read a 90-page manual and **(15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** out how to operate a camera or DVD player. They want instant gratification – simple, user-friendly, intuitive technology that they can take out of the box and use immediately. They **(16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** interest if it doesn’t work immediately, whereas men view learning how to use a new gadget as a challenge. It’s that whole tradition of taking something to pieces to see how it works.’

Tom Stewart, a psychologist agrees. ‘Women are often discouraged from learning about technology,’ he says. ‘They are conditioned by society to want to be seen as different from men. Building Mecano bridges and putting together model aeroplanes teaches boys to enjoy tinkering with things, but girls are encouraged to play with dolls **(17) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** . This makes them more interested in relationships and how people behave, so they focus on the usefulness of a gadget, not on how it works.’

Some manufacturers are determined to turn women on to gadgets by combining style with function and making their technology more user-friendly. But Editorial Director Lucy Dobbs thinks that no **(18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** how user-friendly technology becomes, she won’t be able to shake off her laziness. ‘If I’m honest, most of the time I deliberately **(19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** helpless because I always know there will be someone who can help me, whether it’s my husband or a male colleague at work.’ ‘It’s easy for women to say they don’t understand and ask a man for help,’ says Tom Stewart. ‘As the saying **(20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, boys play with toys and girls play with boys.’

**14** **A** fill **B** meet **C** serve **D** satisfy

**15** **A** carry **B** work **C** clear **D** turn

**16** **A** lose **B** cut **C** drop **D** leave

**17** **A** otherwise **B** rather **C** else **D** instead

**18** **A** difference **B** matter **C** point **D** wonder

**19** **A** act **B** pretend **C** behave **D** play

**20** **A** runs **B** holds **C** goes **D** sets

**KEY**

**INVENTIONS: ANTIBIOTICS**

1. **wouldn’t have happened,**
2. **lying,**
3. **more surprised,**
4. **had known,**
5. **was found,**
6. **has saved,**
7. **shelves**

**TIME TRAVEL**

1. **scientists,**
2. **famous,**
3. **impossible,**
4. **incapable,**
5. **fascinating,**
6. **realist**

**WOMEN AND GADGETS**

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