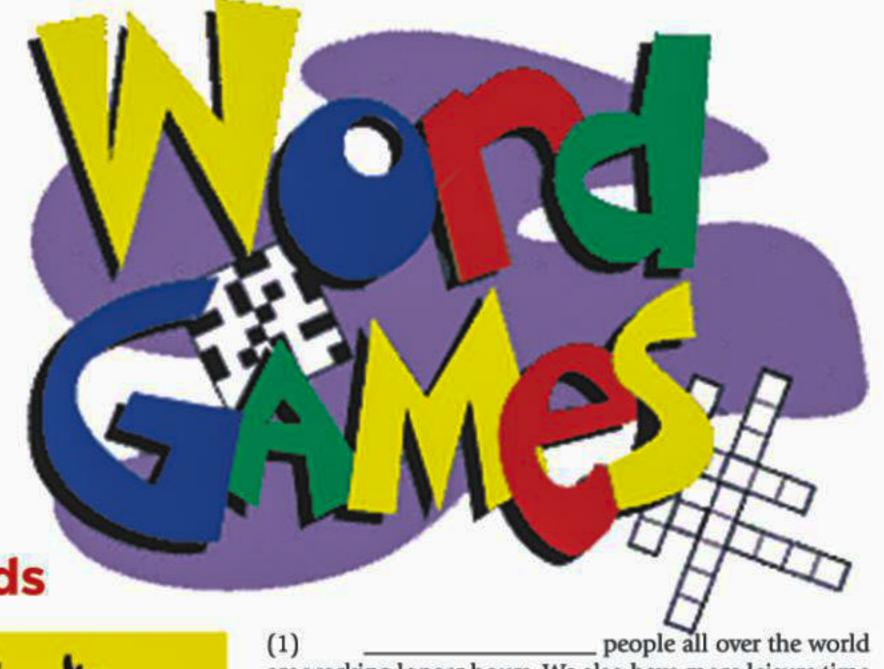
# englishinschools



## HOW GOOD ARE YOU WITH?

about how we spend out free time. Decide which of the four options best fits each space. Write the correct word into the space provided.

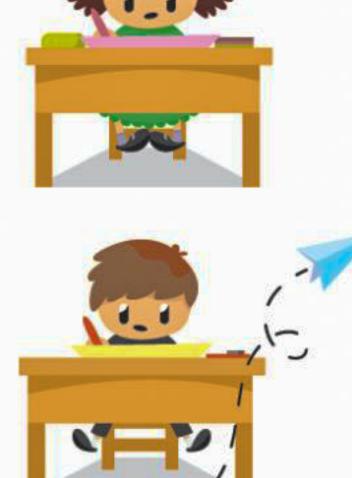


### Free time trends



(1)	Dec	ple all over the world
		ave more leisure time
DO AND STATE AND COMMON		working, watching TV
is by far the most (2	)	leisure activi-
other nation in Euro	ope, but they re rity, eighty-five p	ch more TV than any ad more too. The (3) per cent, read newspa- oks. Two thirds of
modern European w	omen work full-	the housework too.
Husbands help in the former (5)	he household n No wonder	nore than they did in r that many working
women say they are	stressed and (6	5)
		by super-
markets, the average preparing for the m UK families in the U	British family s ain evening me IK eat together o	pends just 11 minutes al. Almost half of all only once a month or half of young people
	7	the age of
people do not start		ng Spanish and Italian intil they are 24.

The average American fourteen year-old (11)	only half an hour a day doing homework, and less
than a fifth of them participate in sports, music or	ave other hobbies. (12), 65 % say they
spend their time chatting on their mobiles and (13)	out with friends in shopping malls. In the
UK, pensioners are almost twice as active as teenage	s, according to (14) research. People over 65
spend nearly two hours a day (15)	hysical activities such as walking, cycling or gardening. However,
surprisingly, people who use the Internet (16)	do more sport than people who never use it.



1	In general	Although	However	Despite	
2	joint	common	regular	general	
3	huge	massive	wide	vast	
4	cut	portion	part	piece	
5	times	ages	periods	dates	
6	alert	sleepy	exhausted	spent	
7	inspections	examinations	explorations	research	
8	fewer	less	least	smaller	
9	with	up to	by	under	
10	majority	most	bulk	mass	
11	fills	occupies	uses	spend	
12	In spite of	Despite	Nevertheless	Instead	
13	falling	hanging	running	dropping	
14	recent	newest	latest	last	
15	exercising	having	making	doing	
16	evenly regularly		completely	wholly	



### **TOURISM IN WALES**

### Fill in the correct words from the list below:

It is 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ that in north Wales 30 per cent of all jobs can be directly attributed to tourism, but the fact that visitors spend their money in a 2

\_\_\_\_\_ of ways has a beneficial effect on other things too. Many village shops would have to close if they were not supported by 3 from tourists, and the money spent on local souvenirs can

4 \_\_\_\_\_ local industries from going out of business.

5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tourism also has disadvantages. For example, many of the roads in the Snowdonia area are extremely 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_ and tourist cars cause traffic jams. Some farmers and local merchants 7 that they make it difficult for them to do their work as car parks full up during 8

\_\_\_\_\_\_ periods and many visitors cause obstructions by parking across gateways etc.. In addition, in the summer, thousands of people use the 9 \_\_\_\_\_\_ of footpaths across Snowdon and its foothills. Often the grassy 10 \_\_\_\_\_\_ is worn away, leaving rough stone or mud. This makes the path hard to see, and it can be dangerous to walk on. Repairing the paths can be very expensive, particularly higher up where 11 \_\_\_\_\_\_ is difficult.

Nevertheless, the appeal of areas of natural 12 \_\_\_\_\_\_ to visitors has led to the growth of many organizations dedicated to reducing or balancing these 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many parts of the country now operate conservation schemes, supported by voluntary contributions. In some 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tourist operators have set up their own organizations and put back money into the community by making 15

1. guessed	- estimated	- shown	- predicted
2. selection	- choice	- variety	<ul> <li>difference</li> </ul>
3. fortune	- income	- wages	- wealth
4. prevent	- damage	- avoid	- hurt
5. luckily	- finally	- generally	- unfortunately
6 thin		alim	alandar

\_\_\_\_\_ to local conservation projects.

 slender b. thin - complain - choose 7. decide explain busy

- important - economic - tiring 9. connection - organization - union - network

Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

10. level	- surface	- height	- exterior
11. admission	- entry	- permission	- access
12. love	- adoration	- beauty	- shine
13. drawbacks	- victories	- defeats	- occupations
14. locations	-landscapes	- countrysides	- scenes
15. fees	- donations	- fines - cor	mpensations

#### ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE **ACTIVITIES (DATED AUGUST 29, 2016)**

KEY	1. A	2. D	3. A	4. D 5.	B 6.	B 7. A	8. C
9. D	10. C	11. D	12. C	13. C	14. C	15. C	16. C
17. A	18. B	19. D	20. D	21. B	22. B	23. B	24. C
25. D	26. A	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. B	31. B	32. A
33. A	34. D	35. A	36. C	37. C	38. C	39. D	40. D
41. C	42. C	43. C	44. A	45. D	46. B	47. C	48. C
49. C	50. D						

# THE SCIENCE & LAUGHTER



### Fill in the correct words from the list below

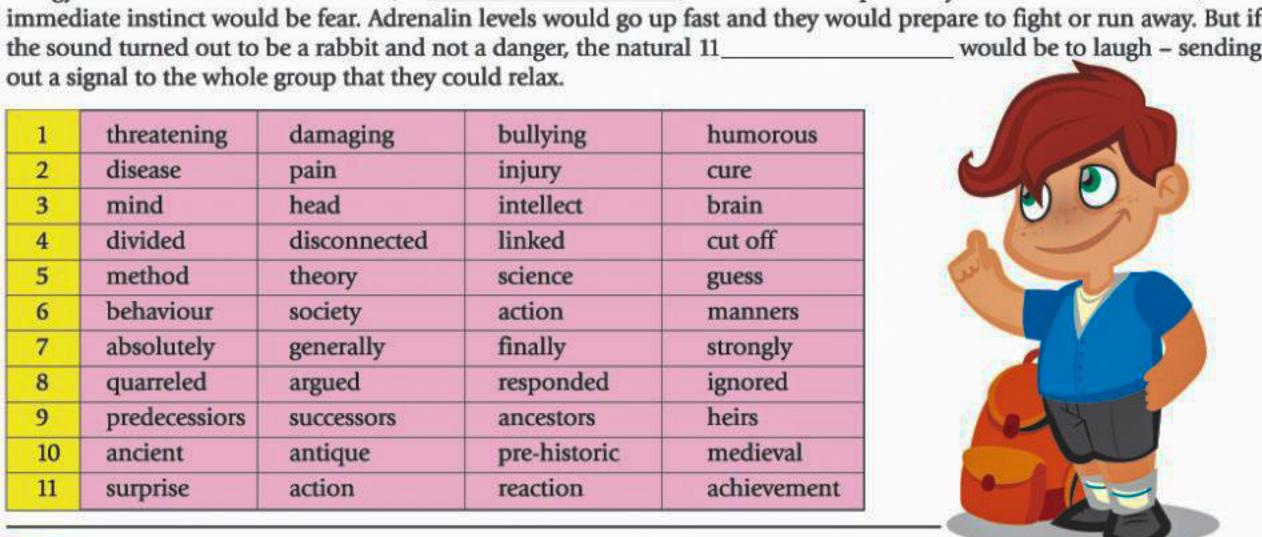
Something funny happened when a middle aged woman was taken to a hospital on Monday. It helped a group of scientists to discover why people laugh. It seems that different types of laughing are "all is well" signals which tell others when a 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ or confusing situation is safe. The woman arrived at an Indian hospital with a head 2\_\_\_\_\_\_ which appeared to give her straight

reaction to pain. Every time a doctor stuck a pin in her hand, she laughed uncontrollably. According to Dr. Ramachandran, neuroscientist at the University of California at San Diego, the region of her involved in sending messages about pain has been 4\_\_\_\_\_\_. Part of it was saying "Look, That hurts" while the other part was saying "There's no problem!" As a result the brain sent out an OK signal and she started laughing. There's no other 5\_\_\_\_\_\_ that makes sense.

Why we laugh is one of the great mysteries of human 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But Dr. Ramachandran believes he has found the answer. "Laughter is just an expression of surprise; it is also 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connected to feelings of relief, "he told members of a conference in Los Angeles. that laughter was a form of communication which helped our 9\_ hunters were surprised by a sound in the bushes, their energy and resources. If, for instance, 10

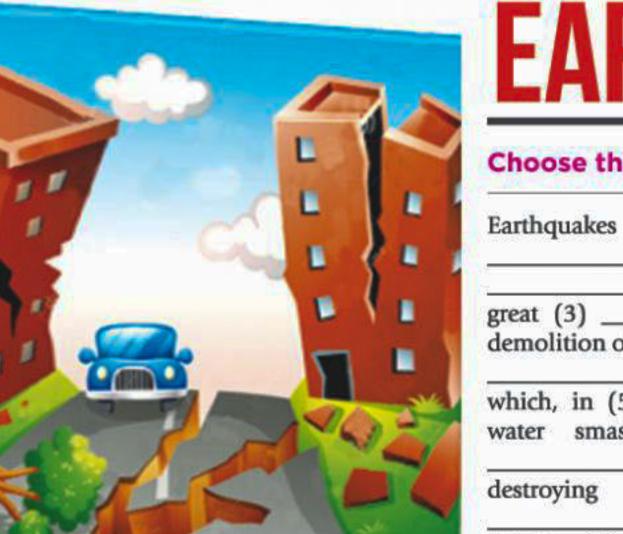
the sound turned out to be a rabbit and not a danger, the natural 11\_\_\_\_\_ out a signal to the whole group that they could relax.

1	threatening	damaging	bullying	humorous
2	disease	pain	injury	cure
3	mind	head	intellect	brain
4	divided	disconnected	linked	cut off
5	method	theory	science	guess
6	behaviour	society	action	manners
7	absolutely	generally	finally	strongly
8	quarreled	argued	responded	ignored
9	predecessiors	successors	ancestors	heirs
10	ancient	antique	pre-historic	medieval
11	surprise	action	reaction	achievement



the most destructive (1)

disasters. They usually (2)



structure and, consequently, about the life or death of its (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

### Choose the words that best fit into the blanks

without any warning and result in a of life and an enormous demolition of buildings. Additionally, they may cause (4) landslides or create gigantic tidal waves which, in (5) \_\_\_\_\_, are colossal walls of water smashing into seashores with such (6) that they are (7) \_\_\_ destroying coastal cities. However, the (8) majority of fatalities and serious injuries (9) \_ about when buildings collapse. Most frequently, the earthquake lasts 30 to 60 seconds, so usually there is no time to (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ once the shaking starts. The savage forces of an earthquake trigger off a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ chain reaction in the building's (12) \_\_\_\_\_ when it is shaken, lifted, pushed or pulled. A building's height, its (13) \_\_\_\_\_ and

(1) nature	- natural	- native	- naturalistic	(9) bring	- come	- lay	- make
(2) hit	- strike	- fall	- attack	(10) escape	- divert		- discard
(3) fatality	- waste	- harm	- loss			site - complex	The state of the s
Committee of the Commit	lming - distur	bing - devastati	ng - destructive		The second secon	on - formation	The state of the s
(5) certainty	- honesty	- truth	- fact	(13) shape	- figure	- character	- spirit
(6) liveliness	- force	- influence	- command	(14) keys	- reasons	- causes	- factors
(7) potential	- capable	- conceivable	- possible	(15) settlers	- citizens	- inhabitants	- natives

construction materials are the most significant (14) \_\_\_\_\_\_ deciding about the survival and collapse of the

### **HOW DINOSAURS BECAME EXTINCT**

### Choose the words that best fit into the blanks

- wide

(8) vast

Scientists who have recently 1 \_\_\_\_\_ dinosaur skeletons could not come up with a 2 \_\_\_\_\_ explanation for the sudden change in climate which caused their 3 Astronomers, however, have proposed the following explanation: a meteor strike. The theory is quite 4

\_\_\_\_\_\_. A meteor, approximately 1km in 5 struck the earth and caused a massive dust cloud. The rising dust then created a "blanket" in the atmosphere which 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_ approach ing solar rays from heating the earth. This "Dust Cloud Theory" was not 7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_by reviewing scientists when it was first proposed. Many climatologists believed that some other, perhaps magnetic, cause 8 \_\_\_\_\_\_ the sudden change. These scientists were usually supported by geologists. However, newly-discovered geological 9 \_\_\_\_\_supports the "Meteor Theory". Pictures from space of Hudson Bay have 10 \_\_\_\_\_\_the location of a possible impact. A crater appears near the southeastern tip of the bay, and a meteorite large enough to make such a crater would indeed be large enough to create a dust cloud 11 \_\_\_\_\_of causing the speculated climated change. Because of this new 12 \_\_\_\_\_, many astronomers are working on new methods of preventing this from happening again. All 13 meteors are labeled and monitored by special monitoring stations. 14 observing astronomers predict that no approaching meteor or comet is going to pass near

1 investigated noticed discovered determined

2 suitable fit correct truthful

enough to us to be of any worry.

3 destruction loss death extinction

4 sensitive logical likely sane

5 diameter radius angle distance 6 permitted banned averted prevented 7 denied accepted understood regretted



- 8 activated triggered halted generated
- 9 clues signals marks evidence
- 10 revealed uncovered brought advised
- 12 view method vision sight
- 11 competent talented capable proficient
- 13 imminent looming forthcoming approaching 14 Happily Luckily Accidentally Intentionally

