I Read the text. For sentences 1–7, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (⎫) in the appropriate box.

**CRYPTOPHASIA – Twin-Speak**

Siblings, and especially twins, have been inventing private languages since time immemorial but recently it has captured the public’s imagination. Scientists, meanwhile, have spent the last few decades quietly building up research into what they call “cryptophasia” or “twin language,” and they are of two minds about it. They find it fascinating, as a window onto the origins of human language, but they also worry that it prevents children’s development. Twins are especially likely to invent a language because they spend so much time together and are on the same developmental level. They imitate each other’s early inventions, weakening each other’s motivation to learn the mother tongue. They spend less time communicating with parents and other adults, on average, than do non-twins, because they always have a ready playmate and because their parents are especially busy. In most cases, there’s no secret language at all, just mispronounced words. In rare cases, however, children do develop an entire language of their own, and amazingly, all twin languages spontaneously develop the same structure, regardless of the language spoken at home. They almost never use pronouns, just proper names. All this gives us a potential insight into the nature of language, into mankind’s “first language,” now lost to history. We do know that kids generally stop using private languages spontaneously or after an intervention—a good thing psychologists say, because cryptophasia may harm children if it goes on for too long. It also prevents their socialization.

TRUE FALSE

1. Cryptophasia can help scientists to learn about the beginnings of human language. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Scientists spent ten years doing a lot of research on twin language. \_\_\_\_

3. Twins encourage each other to learn mother tongue. \_\_\_\_

4. Twins’ parents are usually busier than other parents. \_\_\_\_

5. Twins very frequently develop a language of their own \_\_\_\_\_

6. The structure of a twin language doesn’t depend on the language spoken at home. \_\_\_

7. It is advisable to help twins to stop using their invented language. \_\_\_\_

**Cycling**

Cycling, bicycle riding either as a competitive sport 1.………………………… for recreation. It is popular throughout the world, but especially in Europe. Competitive events today 2.………………………… road races, track or velodrome races, off-road mountain bike races, and youth BMX races. Road  racing  is  the  oldest type of bicycle competition. There are several 3.………………………… of road racing, including stage races, one-day events, time trials and criteriums. Stage races can 4.………………………… for weeks and cover thousands of kilometres. Each day’s race is called a stage. The rider with the lowest cumulative time after all the stages is the 5.………………………… winner. The Tour de France, a 25- to 30-day race covering about 3,200 km or more, is the most prestigious bicycle race in the world. In time trials, the object is to cycle as fast as possible from one 6.…………………. to another, while being timed by a clock. There are usually two or three time trial stages in the Tour de France. A criterium is a closed-circuit race around the closed streets of a town or over roads 7.………………………… a group of villages. 8.………………………… distances are about 3 to 7 km. 9.………………………… stage racing and time trialling, the emphasis in a criterion is on speed and bike 10.………………………… rather than endurance

1. **A** and **B** but **C** or **D** nor

 2. **A** consist **B** contain **C** include **D** mean

3. **A** forms **B** manifestations **C** shapes **D** ways

4. **A** goes on **B** exist **C** happen **D** last

5. **A** general **B** major **C** overall **D** complete

6. **A** dot **B** moment **C** point **D** full stop

7. **A** associating **B** joining **C** relating **D** tying

8. **A** circuit **B** lap **C** phase **D** stage

9. **A** atypical **B** different **C** dissimilar **D** unlike

10. **A** dealing **B** driving **C** governing **D** handling

**The Lord of the Rings**

The Lord of the Rings is an epic film trilogy 1. .………………………… of three fantasy adventure films based 2. .………………………… the three-volume book of the same name 3.………………………… J. R. R. Tolkien. The films are The Fellowship of the Ring (2001), The Two Towers (2002) and The Return of the King (2003). The films 4. .………………………… directed by Peter Jackson and distributed by New Line Cinema. Considered to be one of the biggest and 5. .………………………… ambitious movie projects ever undertaken, with an overall budget of $285 million, the entire project took eight years, with the filming for 6. .………………………… three films done simultaneously and entirely in Jackson’s native New Zealand. 7. .………………………… trilogy was a great financial success, with the films collectively being the sixth highest-grossing film series of all-time (behind Harry Potter, James Bond, Star Wars, Pirates of the Caribbean, and Shrek). The films were critically acclaimed and heavily awarded, winning 17 8. .………………………… of 30 Academy Awards nominated in total. The final film in the trilogy, The Return of the King, won all 11 of the Academy Awards for 9.………………………… it was nominated, tying it with Ben-Hur and Titanic for most Academy Awards received for a film. The trilogy received wide praise for the cast and for the 10.………………………… practical and digital special effects.

1. **A** consisting **B** containing **C** including **D** sharing

2. **A** at **B** in **C** of **D** on

3. **A** by **B** from **C** of **D** to

4. **A** are **B** had **C** have **D** were

 5. **A** more **B** most **C** quite **D** rather

6. **A** all **B** both **C** each **D** every

7. **A** A **B** And **C** But **D** The

8. **A** out **B** taken **C** together **D** with

9. **A** that **B** those **C** what **D** which

10. **A** affective **B** innovative **C** inspired **D** regressive