

I – GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Choose the answer that corresponds best.

1. You should relax, you know that he **will** send you a text **as soon as (= when)**!
a) **he arrives** (chap.69 A1) b) he **will** arrive c) he have arrived d) he arrive
2. **How long** to be tested for Covid-19?
a) are you queued b) **have you been queuing** c) **did** you queued d) **was** you queuing
3. Billy was ... late ... he missed the whole show. a) so / to b) too / to c) **so / that** (chap 70 A2) d) too / that
4. King Juan Carlos of Spain settled a tax debt of about six hundred and **eighty**..... euros in December 2020, after being accused of financial wrongdoings. a) thousands of b) **thousand** (pas de S du pluriel en anglais s'il y a un chiffre précis devant "cent" "mille" "million", chap 49C) c) thousands d) thousand of
5. For my Christmas presents, I made up a list of all the Oscar-winning movies that are really **worth**
a) to be seen b) to see c) that I see d) **seeing**
6. I never know whom to vote for – it all **depends** their manifesto. a) of b) **on** c) for d) at
7. **Why not + verbe à l'infinitif** food and drinks on the premises? We need to keep this place clean.
a) **prohibit** b) prohibiting c) prohibition d) prohibits
8. This is the most atrocious horror movie I have seen in my life. I was scared the whole time.
a) at death b) dead c) deadly d) **to death** (expression toute faite)
9. In my company, there is **employee** whose name is Donald Trump. His life is a nightmare!
a) a b) **an** (devant un son de voyelle) c) the d) Ø
10. Since he was a child he has been **keen** mechanics. a) of b) for c) in d) **on**
11. How come you keep asking questions **instead of** your test? a) do b) **doing** c) done d) you do
12. go now? We may miss our train if we don't. a) What if b) Why c) **Shall we** d) Would they
13. **What about (+ nom ou nom verbal = verbe en ING)** her a watch? She may like it.
a) **offering** b) to offer c) we offer d) offer
14. What I heard about **those** (+ nom pluriel)appalling. a) **politicians was** b) politician was c) politicians were d) politician were
15. She opted **(preterit)** against having a dessert, and so he. a) has b) does c) will d) **did** (chap. 35 B1)
16. His parents never **wanted** an engineer. a) **him to be** (chap 64A) b) him be c) him been d) **that** he be
17. I love all shellfish – cockles, mussels, oysters... And I wouldn't mind a bit of lobster
a) **neither** b) **either** c) both d) also
18. Oh Lord! That's Janet! It so long **since we last saw her!** a) is b) was c) had been d) **has been**
19. Over there **have been** many threats that were previously unheard of.
a) **the past few years** b) last years c) the years before now d) the years **to come**
20. You and say hello every time you are in town, you know!
a) don't need come b) needn't to come c) **needn't come** d) need not **and** come
21. **One of (+ nom pluriel)** the **Nobel Peace** has been accused of inappropriate behaviour with a journalist.
a) Price Laureate b) **Price Laureates** c) Prize Laureate d) **Prize Laureates**
22. "With this ever-lasting lockdown, I **have** been lazier than ever."
".....". a) So am I b) Neither do I c) **So have I** (chap. 35 B1) d) Either should I
23. Catsdogs, like feeling they are independent. a) as b) contrary c) **unlike** d) likewise
24. Six French people ten said they were ready to keep wearing a face mask if no efficient vaccine could be distributed worldwide. a) for b) **out of** c) from d) beyond
25. When he heard thatcould actually speed up the disease, he decided he should quit.
a) to smoke b) smoke c) the smoking d) **smoking** (nom verbal => le fait de fumer, chap 63)

26. I can't see the point of enforcing regulation. a) **so strict a** b) such strict a
c) a so strict d) so strict
27. For the Oscars ceremony, a celebrity is supposed to read out a list on which
a) may there be up to ten names or titles. b) up to ten names or titles there may be.
c) be there may up to ten names or titles. d) **there may be up to ten names or titles.**
28. I understand the lockdown period was responsible for a lot of **frustration**. But you **successful** again very soon, **believe me!** a) might be b) **will be** c) won't be d) mustn't be
29. Engineering science is appeals to students most. a) that b) which c) Ø d) **what (chap.68A)**
30. My **computer** (→ non human) must be broken. All ... **is** mention a fatal error. a) he did b) he does
c) **it does** d) it did
31. "I would never have thought you would cry in front of a Disney movie! overemotional?"
a) have you b) do you **are** c) **are you being** d) were you been
32. Look at those giant seagulls! You see those in this area these days.
a) hard b) **hardly ever** c) ever d) almost
33. The cast included several actors. a) thirteen years old b) thirteen years
c) **thirteen-year-old** d) thirteen
34. The more you practise, it gets. a) the **more easy** b) and easier
c) **the easier** (comparatif d'un adjectif court) d) even **more easy**
35. The CEO **before** the economic crisis **hit** the company. a) has retired b) was retiring
c) **had retired (chap15B)** d) should retire
36. The **sales** have been **boosted** by the new design of our packages. I wish to congratulate the design department. a) **therefore (=consequently)** b) nevertheless c) otherwise d) conversely
37. They say that the Covid-19 **crisis**, many people may **be made redundant (= lose their jobs)**
a) despite b) **due to** c) because d) although
38. I remember that as a child, my parents would **let** me TV after 8.00 p.m. only during the holidays.
a) to watch b) watching c) watched d) **watch (chap 62, intro)**
39. When you come a word you do not understand, I recommend you look it in a dictionary.
a) **across / up** b) by / for c) along / about d) against / around
40. The president's inauguration speech going on **for hours**. How boring!
a) is b) **has** c) **has been** d) **was been**
41. A year **ago (+ preterit, chap 9 B4)**, everyone their holidays abroad without being tested or put in quarantine. a) spends b) spend c) **could spend** d) must spend
42. His computer gotduring his journey by train. a) break b) breaking
c) to break d) **broken (passif, chap.65 B3)**
43. You have two degrees in engineering studies, don't you? a) yet b) still c) ever d) **already**
44. He was anxious the teacher would make him ... his test again. a) **sit (chap.65A)** b) to sit c) sitting d) sat
45. The of the company is meant to **retire** soon. a) account b) counts
c) **accountant** d) accounting
46. Have you heard the dorms for at least a whole year **to be refurbished (→ futur)?**
a) **will be closed down** b) **will closing** down c) will have closed d) will know a closure
47. All students accommodation nearby. a) **will provided** b) **have be** provided
c) **must be provided** d) may have provided
48. I **wish** you studying your philosophy books **sooner**. It is **too late now**.
a) would have started b) would start c) started d) **had started (chap.15 D)**
49. My mother loves reading and listening to music. But I never know I should offer her **a CD or a book**.
a) which b) what c) **whether** d) whichever
50. I love the pattern on this scarf but pink does not suit me. Would you have it in **another** colour this one?
a) as b) that c) **than** d) Ø
51. Everyone **finished (→ preterit)** on time,? a) haven't they b) **didn't they (chap.35 A)**
c) hasn't it d) did he

52. a Brexit agreement **was finally signed** in December 2020, a lot of details **still remain to be settled**.
 a) **Although** b) Despite c) However d) Consequently
53. You start rehearsing your speech **now if you want to perform well** when you deliver it.
 a) would better b) would rather c) **had better (chap 32A)** d) had rather
54. Did you realize negative your last words sounded? a) seriously b) what c) so d) **how (chap.68 C)**
55. coffee-flavoured sweets. a) Nobody doesn't like b) Not does everyone like
 c) Everybody **don't** like d) **Not everyone likes**
56. Your fence really **needs**! You can't even say which colour it is supposed to be.
 a) to paint b) be painted c) **painting** d) that you paint it
57. **are** going to be crucial for the economy. a) Next **month** b) Few months
 c) The few months d) **The next few months**
58. The scandal is said to public when the whistleblower revealed information in the press last month.
 a) be made b) **being** made c) **having** been made d) **have been made**
59. The unemployment rate is likely to rise 10 percent within a term. a) from b) of c) **by** d) plus
60. If you wish to turn in your assignment by email, do not **forget** the document.
 a) to join b) joining c) **to enclose (chap 64 B2)** d) enclosing
61. I spend my holidays, I'm always happy to get back home.
 a) Whichever b) Whomever c) Whatever d) **Wherever**
62. I still can't believe Bob Dylan the Nobel Prize for literature **in 2016**. → **preterit (chap 9 B4)**,
 a) has been awarded b) did award c) had an award d) **was awarded**
63. Could you **stop by at the baker's** on your way home? There **isn't** bread **left** for tonight's dinner.
 a) **no** b) a little c) less d) **enough**
64. He bought this house years ago, as he **intended** here later.
 a) to moving b) **to move** c) about moving d) so as to move
65. I **wish** you your holidays relaxing 24 hours a day, as **you only have one week left now for your revisions**.
 a) spent b) **hadn't spent (chap.15 D)** c) would spend d) wouldn't have been spending
66. Five people were arrested and **charged** spying for the Russian government.
 a) **with** b) of c) in d) at
67. They **first** in Turkey several years, **then** theyto Norway.
 a) lived / during / emigrated b) **lived / for / emigrated**
 c) lived / during / have emigrated d) have lived / for / have emigrated
68. You are **only** in New York **for a couple of days** so I recommend **you make** **of it**.
 a) most b) **the most (expression toute faite, en profiter au maximum)** c) as much d) so many
69. are these dirty boots in the corridor? a) **At who** b) Which c) **Whose (à qui?)** d) Whom
70. The online game that everyone plays now is cooperative play. a) last b) late c) later d) **latest**
 (= le tout dernier en date / last = le dernier d'une série, et il n'y en aura pas d'autres ensuite)
71. With the lockdown, many companies have **decided to** virtual meetings instead of postponing them forever.
 a) **set up (chap 64 A1)** b) setting up c) have set up d) **the set up**
72. We **would like** for your order at that counter over there. a) **you to wait** b) your wait
 c) you should wait d) **that** you wait
73. **Does he know where** ...? a) **have** they gone b) **did** they go
 c) they want d) **they have gone (chap. 71 B2)**
74. **It's** about **time** your parents' home. You will turn 40 next week.
 a) you leave b) **you left (chap.10 B3)** c) you should leave d) you have left
75. If you want to be part of the musicians for the jubilee concert, you should **the rehearsals**.
 a) take part b) **practice** c) **attend** d) come
76. **Before** they **left** Syria because of the war, they six hotels in the most attractive tourist locations of the country.
 a) open b) opened c) were opening d) **had opened (chap15B)**
77. She finds it very strange that Luke **hasn't** been promoted..... a) always b) still
 c) already d) **yet (chap.75 A2)**

78. three possible reasons. a) **It exists** b) They exist c) It seems d) **There are**
79. "How do I get to the town hall please?" – "Go and you will see it on your left after walking a hundred yards." a) all right b) along c) back ahead d) **straight on**
80. I always go to the chemist's that is the supermarket on High Street. a) nearby b) close c) **opposite** d) **in face of**
81. **As soon as** I..... I **will** get my own apartment. a) **have graduated** (chap.69 A1) b) **will** be graduated c) **will** have a grade d) am graduating
82. You the whole contract **by the time we meet again**. a) are reading b) has read c) **must have read** d) must be reading
83. The instructor says you **to** wear a helmet if you want to try bungee jumping. a) **have** b) must c) **have** need d) are oblig**ated**
84. some miracle, the measures against the Covid pandemic are bound to last yet another few months. a) Unless b) **Without** c) Safe d) Considering
85. How many languages **you**? a) Ø / speak b) speak / Ø c) **can / speak** d) **does** / speak
86. There **a lot more snow** in winter in Brittany **back in the 1950s**. a) were b) has been c) must be d) **used to be** (chap.28 B)
87. I think you to the meeting. All the decisions have already been agreed on anyway. a) don't need come b) needn't to come c) haven't need to come d) **needn't come**
88. He **when** he a shark. a) was swimming / was seeing b) swam / was **sawing** c) **was swimming / saw** (chap 11 A2) d) swam / was seeing
89. As soon as he had finished writing his first novel, he tried to **have** it a) publish b) to publish c) publishing d) **published** (passif, chap.65 B2)
90. My colleague **three months after he had started** working in the company. a) **was dismissed** b) dismissed c) had **been dismiss** d) had dismissed
91. If this salesman shows up again, I **will phone the mayor and the police**. a) quite bored b) **very annoying** c) extremely pleasant d) rather interesting
92. Do you still **live at your**? a) parent's b) parents's c) parent house d) **parents'**
93. The Foreign Office says you should **avoid** there these days. a) to go b) **going** (chap.62 B3) c) you went d) yourself to go
94. registered? The deadline is tomorrow at 8.00 p.m. a) **Has every student** (**every + SINGULIER**) b) **Have** every student c) Has every students d) **Have** every student
95. Please give it back to me, this is.....! a) us b) **ours** c) we d) our
96. It's really very hot and stuffy here. open the windows? a) **I can** b) Ought I c) **I must** d) **Shall I**
97. My sister is still under age. My parents will never **let** to the party with us. a) that she comes b) her coming c) her to come d) **her come** (chap 62, intro)
98. Jill was promoted **as** **representative** in charge of environmental issues. a) Ø b) **a** c) an d) all
99. Do you **remember** an appointment with the manager **three years ago**? a) to make b) **making** (Chap 64 B2) c) you would make d) make
100. the physics teacher **this afternoon**? **Can you give her this document**? a) Will you have seen b) Have you seen c) Did you see d) **Are you seeing** (futur proche)

Text 1

Liquid nitrogen leak at Georgia poultry plant kills 6

GAINESVILLE, Ga, (AP) — A liquid nitrogen leak at a northeast Georgia poultry plant killed six people Thursday, with multiple others taken to the hospital, officials said.

At least three of those injured at the Prime Pak Foods plant in Gainesville were reported in critical condition. Poultry plants **rely on – (101)** – refrigeration systems that can include liquid nitrogen. Firefighters, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the state fire marshal were investigating the cause of the leak.

“It was a leak of unknown cause that has occurred in the system here,” Hall County Fire Department Division Chief Zach Brackett said. “We still have **a lot of information – (102)** – we’re trying to gather from the scene.”

When leaked into the air, liquid nitrogen vaporizes into an odorless gas that’s capable of displacing oxygen. That means leaks in enclosed spaces can become **deadly – (103)** – by pushing away breathable air, according to the U.S. Chemical Safety Board.

Workers who had fled the plant were gathered **outside – (104)** – when firefighters responded to the leak Thursday morning, Brackett said.

“Once the units arrived, they found a large contingent of employees that had evacuated, along with multiple victims that were in that crowd that were also experiencing medical emergencies around the facility,” Brackett told reporters in a televised news briefing.

Beth Downs, a spokesperson for Northeast Georgia Health System, said five people died at the plant and one person died in the emergency room.

Nine other injured patients were being treated at the hospital, **including three – (105)** – in critical condition, health system spokesman Sean Couch. Five were in the emergency room in fair condition. One was still on the way to the emergency room when Couch spoke.

At least – (106) – four firefighters were injured and taken to the hospital with what Brackett described as respiratory complaints.

Brackett said about 130 workers were taken **by bus – (107)** – to a nearby church where they were examined for injuries. Couch said one person was taken to the hospital from there.

Hall County school officials said students were kept safe inside a nearby elementary school during the emergency but the leak was contained and not airborne. The shelter in place order was lifted Thursday afternoon. About 1.5 miles (2.5 kilometers) of a road that runs in front of the plant and school was closed.

Gainesville is the center of Georgia’s poultry industry — the nation’s largest — and has **thousands of – (108)** – employees working in multiple processing plants.

Prime Pak Foods **merged – (109)** – into Foundation Food Group, a company that takes raw chicken and processes it into products like chicken fingers and individual chicken cuts for restaurants and food service operations. The company’s CEO did not immediately return a phone call seeking comment.

A total of 14 American workers died from asphyxiation linked to nitrogen in 12 workplace accidents recorded **between – (110)** – 2012 and 2020, according to the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 101 a) rely of | b) rely on | c) rely from | d) rely |
| 102 a) many informations | b) few information | c) a lot of information | d) plenty of informations |
| 103 a) deadly | b) death | c) dead | d) died |
| 104 a) within | b) remote | c) into | d) outside |
| 105 a) whose three | b) including three | c) whom the three | d) with three |
| 106 a) At last | b) At least | c) Everlasting | d) Latest |
| 107 a) by bus | b) on bus | c) in bus | d) with bus |
| 108 a) thousand | b) thousands | c) thousands of | d) thousand of |
| 109 a) fusioned | b) hacked | c) melted | d) merged |
| 110 a) from | b) after | c) prior to | d) between |

TEXT 2 - How social media can nudge people into becoming conspiracy theorists

CLAMPING down on conspiracy theories may not help tackle extremist views online, instead it might cause them to proliferate.

Shruti Phadke at the University of Washington in Seattle and her colleagues analysed 6 million posts from 60,000 people on social news aggregation site Reddit, as well as their memberships of user-created communities called subreddits, in an attempt to identify the roots of online radicalisation. All the people's profiles were roughly similar, but half of them were members of at least one subreddit focused on discussing political and scientific conspiracy theories.

Phadke's team found that downvoting or banning users for voicing controversial or inaccurate views was sometimes a precursor to people joining a conspiracy group, where they then faced little pushback and were further radicalised. Almost 9,000 of those who eventually joined conspiracy groups had faced some sort of moderation, such as posts being removed, but only 3,000 of those who didn't join such a group had.

Having content moderated made it 6 per cent more likely that someone would join a conspiracy group. Having posts downvoted by other users made it 19 per cent more likely (Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction, doi.org/frvj).

"It's as if they're being shunned by other communities, getting ostracised, and then they go into these conspiracy communities and find a home for their thoughts," says Phadke.

She believes that the solution is to make moderation explainable and to use "gentle nudging", such as steering anyone expressing fringe views to reputable sources.

New Scientist asked Reddit about the findings but didn't receive a comment.

The difficulties of moderating extreme or inaccurate views online have long been apparent. Conspiracy theories such as QAnon have proliferated online, and former US president Donald Trump's tweets fell foul of Twitter's terms of service this month as he received a lifetime ban.

During the early stages of the pandemic, social media platforms such as Twitter and Instagram began adding links to authoritative sources alongside users' posts about covid-19, but amid widespread criticism for allowing misinformation to spread, they have also started banning content that they deem particularly harmful.

Jaron Lanier at Microsoft Research and author of Ten Arguments for Deleting Your Social Media Accounts Right Now says that banning "is the only thing that's worked at all, as uncomfortable as it is".

When Facebook banned far-right group Britain First in April 2019, for example, the group was forced to rely on smaller social media sites like Gab. On Facebook, the group had 1.8 million followers but on Gab it still has only about 12,300.

"Over time you do reduce the threat to society," says Lanier.

111. On lines 1-2 it should be understood that:

- a) Censoring conspiracy theories contributes to limiting extremist opinions.
- b) Censoring conspiracy theories does not contribute to limiting extremist opinions.
- c) Spreading conspiracy theories contributes to making them less popular.
- d) Popular conspiracy theories spread across social networks no matter what.

112. On lines 3-5 it should be understood that:

- a) Researchers are trying to identify the origin of extremism online.
- b) 60,000 people have been identified as the most extremist users online.
- c) Reddit records 6 million posts a day.
- d) When Reddit users radicalise they create a subreddit community. The biggest of them holds 60,000 members.

113. On lines 5-7 it should be understood that:

- a) Half of Reddit users have radical political views.
- b) Half of the researchers were already members of a reddit subcommunity.
- c) The researchers picked 30,000 people who were identified as members of political or scientific conspiracy theory groups.
- d) Reddit gathers half of conspiracy theorists.

114. On lines 8-10 it should be understood that:

- a) When users are criticized for their posts, they are more likely to join conspiracy groups.
- b) Members of conspiracy groups are unlikely to have their posts removed.
- c) Once you join a conspiracy group, all your posts in the general chat are removed.
- d) When your posts are removed, you are offered to join a conspiracy group.

115. On lines 12-14 it should be understood that:

- a) Being downvoted by other users is more likely to make you join a conspiracy group than having your posts removed.
- b) Having your posts removed is more likely to make you join a conspiracy group than being downvoted by other users.
- c) Being in a conspiracy group makes it more likely that your posts will be downvoted by other users.
- d) Being in a conspiracy group makes it more likely that your posts will be removed.

116. On lines 17-18 it should be understood that:

- a) One hypothesis defended by Shruti Phadke is to have an educational approach with borderline users.
- b) Moderating users that post fake news is key to stopping conspiracy theories from spreading.
- c) The posts removed should be replaced by links to reliable sources.
- d) The reputation of a website depends on how you moderate your users.

117. On lines 20-22 it should be understood that:

- a) Conspiracy theories are a new phenomenon.
- b) Conspiracy theories have long existed.**
- c) Conspiracy theories will die out now that Donald Trump is no longer President of the USA.
- d) New conspiracy theories may surge as Donald Trump got a life-long ban from Twitter.

118. On lines 23-25 it should be understood that:

- a) With the Covid-19 pandemic, social media have not changed their policy regarding posts.
- b) With the Covid-19 pandemic, social media have made their policy regarding posts more open-minded about alternative theories.
- c) With the Covid-19 pandemic, social media have made their policy regarding posts less open-minded about alternative theories.**
- d) During the Covid-19 pandemic, the authorities asked social media websites to inform their users of the truth.

119. On lines 26-27 it should be understood that:

- a) To Jaron Lanier, although it is ethically wrong, all opinions should be allowed to be expressed.
- b) To Jaron Lanier, although it is uneasy to implement, banning wrongdoers is the ultimate solution to crack down on radicalism.**
- c) Contrary to what Jaron Lanier said, banning wrongdoers may not be the ultimate solution to crack down on radicalism.
- d) Contrary to what Jaron Lanier said, it is ethically wrong to express radical opinions on social media.

120. On lines 28-31 it should be understood that:

- a) Britain First has gained followers as it is now on Facebook.
- b) Gab is now the new trendy social media, rising from 12,300 to 1.8 million users in April 2019 only.
- c) Forcing extreme groups to retreat on to smaller social media finally protects society.**
- d) Facebook was among the first mainstream social media to ban radical users.

TEXT 3 - Is there life on Mars? Not if we destroy it with poor space hygiene

As countries begin an age of Martian exploration, planetary protection advocates insist we must be careful of interplanetary contamination

On 18 February, around 8pm GMT, Nasa will attempt to land **the car-size rover Perseverance** in Jezero crater. It's got a long list of science objectives to work through. "We want to get a fuller understanding of how Mars formed as a planet," says Sanjeev Gupta of Imperial College London, who is part of the Perseverance science team.

On Earth, the constant **shifting** of the crust has mostly destroyed the very first surface rocks to form, but on Mars the oldest rocks are preserved, so there is an **unbroken** record stretching back more than four billion years. As well as telling us about the history of the planet's formation, those primeval rocks could also contain clues as to whether life ever began on the red planet.

Yet what makes Perseverance unique is that it is also the first part of an ambitious 10-year plan between Nasa and the European Space Agency (Esa) to bring Martian rocks to Earth in around 2031.

"Scientists really want rocks from Mars back on Earth," says Gupta. Samples can be analysed much more **thoroughly** on Earth than using even the most sophisticated Mars rover. And because laboratory techniques improve constantly, they can continue to be inspected year after year for new discoveries.

The value of sample return was demonstrated in the 1970s when the analysis of moon rocks brought back by the Apollo astronauts changed our understanding of the solar system's history and formation.

But whereas the lunar samples of the 1970s were from a **barren** world, Mars could once have been a habitable planet. So key investigations will involve looking for evidence of past – or possibly present – life and that is **a whole new ballgame**.

"If you discover signs of life on Mars, you want to know that's Martian life, right? You don't want to accidentally discover E coli bacteria that hung on to your spacecraft," says Casey Dreier, chief **advocate** and senior space policy adviser for the Planetary Society, a non-profit organisation for space advocacy based in Pasadena, California.

To keep the scientific results as pure as possible, spacecraft and equipment are cleaned with chemical solvents or by heating.

Such precautions are known as planetary protection, which is split into two components. Forward contamination is the introduction of Earth life on to other worlds; backwards contamination is concerned with the possibility, however **remote**, of extraterrestrial life brought back to Earth escaping into the biosphere.

It is now thought that Mars could have been habitable and that microbes may still **be clinging** on in areas of the planet where liquid water is present. Planetary protection concerns mean that spacecraft cannot go to these areas. So, life-detection experiments cannot investigate the areas most likely to support life and therefore most concentrate on looking for the evidence of past life on Mars.

Beyond these purely pragmatic scientific issues, however, a larger debate **is brewing** that brings in an ethical dimension. "It's something that is, I think, even more important in a sense," says Dreier. "It's **applying** the lessons of **horrendous** mistakes that humans have made in terms of exploration in the past."

Perhaps the most widely known of these mistakes is the European colonisation of Hawaii in the 18th century. Various diseases devastated the indigenous population because of the bacteria and viruses that were introduced. While there is no real chance of animal life on Mars, Dreier thinks the same consideration should be extended to bacteria. "If there's life there, we don't want to **inadvertently** introduce a competing form of life that could undermine or destroy that," he says.

121. "the car-size rover Perseverance" (line 3) is closer in meaning to:

- a) the ex-carmaker Rover contributed to the design of Perseverance.
- b) Perseverance has been mounted on a car frame.
- c) Perseverance is a vehicle as big as a car and it will be used to explore rough ground.
- d) Perseverance was named after a rough sleeper famous for owning only a car.

122. "shifting" (line 7) is closer in meaning to:

- a) immobile
- b) inconsistent
- c) always changing and moving
- d) swift

123. "unbroken" (line 8) is closer in meaning to:

- a) that has never been interrupted
- b) that no one could ever beat
- c) that is so tough that it won't yield
- d) that is in very good condition

124. "thoroughly" (line 14) is closer in meaning to:

- a) very greatly
- b) in a shallow manner
- c) superficially
- d) in a detailed and careful way

125. "barren" (line 19) is closer in meaning to:

- a) lush
- b) hospitable
- c) infertile
- d) uncultivated

126. "a whole new ballgame" (line 21) is closer in meaning to:

- a) a match the score of which is known in advance
- b) a breath of fresh air
- c) a completely different and unknown situation
- d) a fine line

127. "an advocate" (line 23) is closer in meaning to:

- a) a lawyer
- b) someone who publicly supports an idea
- c) an advisor
- d) a policy-maker

128. "remote" (line 30) is closer in meaning to:

- a) far away
- b) virtual
- c) air-borne
- d) isolated

129. "be clinging" (line 32) is closer in meaning to:

- a) be sticking onto something tightly
- b) be deliberately distant from something
- c) set loose from something
- d) be releasing the pressure

130. "is brewing" (line 36) is closer in meaning to:

- a) is ruined
- b) is being ignored
- c) is vanishing
- d) is about to start

131. "applying" (line 38) is closer in meaning to:

- a) spreading
- b) using
- c) submitting a job application
- d) forgetting

132. "Horrendous" (line 38) is closer in meaning to:

- a) helpless
- b) useless
- c) dreadful
- d) joyful

133. "inadvertently" (line 42) is closer in meaning to:

- a) unknowingly
- b) intentionally
- c) interestingly
- d) increasingly