

Australia

1 Language in use: Melbourne trams

Read the text about the famous trams in Melbourne. Some words are missing. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap (1–10). Put a cross (☒) in the correct box. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Melbourne is ... (0) for its trams and the network is one of the ... (1) systems in the world. In the Hawthorn tram depot tourists can see Melbourne's heritage trams. The ... (2) tram in the museum dates from 1890 and was originally drawn by a cable. The driver, who was known as a "grip man", would grab hold of the cable which would pull the tram along the street. When he ... (3) to stop he would release the grip on the cable and apply the brake.



Melbourne's trams actually started in 1885 and a lot of the trams were not only cable trams but they were drawn by horses. Horse-drawn trams lasted ... (4) 1923 when the last one closed. The trams themselves are not that heavy in weight and they were pulled by one horse and in some cases teams of two horses. They would only generally do one round trip ... (5) they were rested.

With the advent of technology the 20th century saw the introduction of ... (6) to power Melbourne's trams. Melbourne's famous W class trams were first built in 1923 to replace the cable trams. It was the first uniquely Australian designed tram. The design of the tram features an enclosed compartment at either end known as a saloon and an open drop centre. It was unique because it allowed for Australia's hot and cold ... (7) and it was copied in many cities around Australia. W class trams are an ... (8) part of Melbourne's history and an essential part of Melbourne's tourism. There are not only W class trams still in ... (9) service but there is a free city circle service that operates with special dark red coloured trams, most unusual and different to the standard green W class trams, that serve as mobile platforms for people to look at the ... (10) of Melbourne.

0	A	great	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	famous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	seen	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	important	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	A	easiest	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	first	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	uniquely	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	biggest	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	A	most	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	including	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	oldest	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	smaller	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	A	wish	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	went	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	has	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	wanted	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	A	up	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	before	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	until	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	in	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	A	before	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	why	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	beneath	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	at	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	A	electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	electrics	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	electronic	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	electrons	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	A	day	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	climate	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	degrees	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	area	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	A	delicious	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	unique	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	popular	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	important	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	A	day	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	regular	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	everything	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	our	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	A	sights	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	house	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	cities	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	touristic	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Language in use: At the wombat rescue centre

Read the text about the hairy-nosed wombat, South Australia's state animal. Some words are missing. Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each gap (1–10). Put a cross (☒) in the correct box. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Every Australian State has its state animal as a ... (0), and for South Australia it's the hairy-nosed wombat. But despite its symbolic importance, it's an animal in ... (1). In some ways, the species is under threat and there are still a lot of things about its biology we don't ... (2).

There are two people, however, who have done a lot for them by ... (3) rescuing wombats and learning about their biology: Manfred and Helen Heide raise young wombats whose ... (4) have been killed. Wombats, like kangaroos and koalas, are marsupials. Growing in their mother's pouch, they also die if she does. Manfred and Helen rescue and raise these little marsupials and in the process are learning a great deal about their biology.



When the little animals come in, Manfred and Helen have no ... (5) of what has actually happened because they hadn't been there. What most of the patients want is comfort because they've gone through the trauma of losing their mother. First, the small wombats are assessed. They're ... (6) for health and are then put into incubators. After that, they advance to wombat boxes, which are still heated but provide the ... (7) with a little bit more room to move about. Then they are gradually taken outside. At Manfred and Helen's centre there are enclosures which are ten foot by ten foot. The wombats are introduced to their own kind so they can interact with their own species. And from that point on, Manfred and Helen can then get them into ... (8) enclosures – some of them are over 250 square metres.

Once they're hand-reared, the wombats are not releasable back into the wild because of the hand-rearing and the personal touch they've had with ... (9). They're very people-orientated, so they wouldn't know how to survive in the wild. After 35 years of ... (10) with wombats Manfred and Helen have built their environment around their biology. They learned more by researching wild populations and have adopted the same principles in their own facilities.

0	A	weapon	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	symbol	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	sightseeing	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	popular	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	A	trouble	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	worry	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	endangered	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	A	understand	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	wish	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	known	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	saw	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	A	more	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	both	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	as well	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	everything	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	A	family	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	children	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	mothers	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	A	know	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	sensing	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	intelligence	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	A	checked	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	studied	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	stopped	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	noted	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	A	pets	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	most	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	animals	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	A	more	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	larger	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	biggest	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	now	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	A	man	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	people	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	them	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	A	having	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	seeing	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	working	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	doing	<input type="checkbox"/>

Key**1** Language in use: Melbourne trams

- 0–B: famous
- 1–D: biggest
- 2–C: oldest
- 3–D: wanted
- 4–C: until
- 5–A: before
- 6–A: electricity
- 7–B: climate
- 8–D: important
- 9–B: regular
- 10–A: sights

2 Language in use: At the wombat rescue centre

- 0–B: symbol
- 1–A: trouble
- 2–A: understand
- 3–B: both
- 4–D: mothers
- 5–C: knowledge
- 6–A: checked
- 7–D: animals
- 8–B: larger
- 9–B: people
- 10–C: working