

Name: _____

Date: _____

Complete the passage by filling in the blank with the most appropriate sentence.

1. Science fiction is the genre of speculative fiction that imagines advanced and futuristic scientific or technological progress. ---- The genre often explores human responses to the consequences of the advances it projects, and its precise definition has long been disputed among authors, critics, scholars and readers alike. It contains many subgenres, among them hard science fiction, which places its emphasis on scientific accuracy.

- A)** Its readership expanded enormously in the middle of the twentieth century, when inexpensive magazines carried it to a mass audience for the first time.
- B)** The elements common to it have multiplied over time: from space exploration, extraterrestrial life, time travel and robotics, to parallel universes, dystopian societies and biological manipulation, and lately to information technology and environmental challenge.
- C)** Such classifications are of interest mainly to publishers, since readers themselves rarely think in terms of one subgenre or another.
- D)** Writers working in the genre have frequently insisted that their subject is the present rather than any imagined future.
- E)** Very little of the technology it described in its earliest decades has in fact come into existence since.

2. Cultural heritage is the tangible and intangible legacy of a group or a society that is inherited from past generations. ---- It includes tangible culture, such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, archival documents, books, works of art and artefacts; intangible culture, such as folklore, traditions, language and knowledge; and natural heritage, including culturally significant landscapes and biodiversity. The deliberate action of keeping such a legacy for future generations is known as preservation in American English and as conservation in British English.

- A)** Not all legacies of past generations count as heritage, however; heritage is rather the product of a selection made by a society.
- B)** The term is often used in connection with questions concerning the protection of indigenous intellectual property.
- C)** These categories were first set out by UNESCO, and they have been revised several times since the convention was adopted.
- D)** Conservation of this kind is expensive, and in most countries it depends heavily on public rather than private funding.
- E)** Every object surviving from an earlier period belongs to it, whatever the society in question happens to think of that object.