

REVISION FOR THE 1ST TERM TEST – NO6 (GRADE 12)

I. READING CLOZE TEXT

EX1. Complete the text with the correct answer by circling A, B, C or D.

There are some negative and positive links between media content that teenagers are exposed (1) _____ and their behaviour. These days, media exerts a marked (2) _____ on teenagers' body image. The ideal image of "thin" or "muscly" body on TV programs is likely to change their dieting behaviour. A teenage girl may stop eating meat to be as beautifully thin as her idol. Media can also influence other (3) _____ or risky behaviour, including smoking, drinking alcohol and taking other drugs. On the other hand, media can be a positive influence for teenagers. For example, teenagers who read a lot of news are more likely to take more _____ (4) in major social and political issues. This can help educate and encourage them to become more involved as citizens in their communities. Teenagers can also pick up important health promotion _____ (5) from the media such as encouraging healthy eating and lifestyle habits, and promoting respectful relationships.

(Text adapted from http://raisingchildren.net.au/articles/mediainfluences_teenagers.html)

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. with | B. from | C. to | D. about |
| 2. A. influence. | B. affect | C. dependence | D. difference |
| 3. A. healthy | B. endangered | C. unhealthy | D. desirable |
| 4. A. risk | B. interest | C. advantage | D. efficiency |
| 5. A. advent | B. advert | C. resources | D. messages |

EX2. Read the text and choose the most suitable word to fit each gap by circling A, B, C or D.

In the autumn of the year 1620, a group of more than 100 immigrants left England (1) _____ a long sea voyage to North America. They were unhappy with their lives in Europe (2) _____ a better life in the New World. They called themselves "Pilgrims." After a voyage of 65 days, they landed on the shore of what is today known as the state of Massachusetts. It was difficult (3) _____ the first winter there because the immigrants had little food or clothing, and the weather was quite cold. But the Indians who lived in the area gave them valuable assistance. (4) _____ their help, the Pilgrims were able to grow enough food the following spring and summer to provide for all their needs. To give thanks for their good fortune, the Pilgrims invited their Indian _____ (5) to a big festival that lasted three days. There was a lot of food on the table, and everyone celebrated with singing and dancing. This was the first American Thanksgiving.

(Adapted from: <https://goo.gl/Kel94u>)

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|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. by | B. on | C. for | D. from |
| 2. A. who was seeking | B. which was seeking | C. and were seeking | D. that was sought |
| 3. A. surviving | B. to survive | C. to surviving | D. to be survived |
| 4. But that | B. But for | C. Far from | D. With |
| 5. A. enemies | B. neighbours | C. prisoners | D. captives |

EX3. Read the following text and fill in the gaps by circling A, B, C or D.

Carnival, the annual celebration starting in late February, is known (1) _____ the most famous Brazilian festival. (2) _____ back the origin of carnival, people found that it may be originated from a religious celebration in ancient Rome. The Romans considered the month

of February a period of cleansing during which they had to chase away the bad spirits of winter. Today, _____ (3) the modern carnival keeps its ceremonially religious purpose, people regard it more as a fun-filled festivity. A great number of locals (4) _____ tourists are mad about the contagiously thrilling revels such as traditional dances, samba parade, and musical street party. Without carnival, Brazil _____ (5) a less fascinating country for these people.

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|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. for | B. as | C. that | D. with |
| 2. A. Chasing | B. Looking | C. Tracing | D. Viewing |
| 3. A. regardless of. | B. because | C. even though | D. even |
| 4. A. besides | B. also | C. as well as | D. in addition |
| 5. A. would be | B. would have been | C. would not be | D. will be |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

EX1. Read the text and answer the following questions by circling A, B, C or D.

Technological Change

The increasing use of the Internet search function, primarily through the largest search engine of Google, has changed the habits of readers. Critics of newspapers as a medium also argue that while today's newspapers may appear visually different from their copies a century ago, in many respects they have changed little, but have failed to keep pace with changes in society. The technology revolution has meant that readers who were accustomed to waiting for a daily newspaper can now receive up-to-the-minute updates from websites, bloggers and social media such as Facebook or Twitter. Social media sites have been overtaking television as a source for news for young people.

Where once the ability to circulate information was restricted to those with printing news or broadcast television and radios, the Internet has enabled thousands of individual commentators to communicate directly with others through blogs or instant message services. Instead of searching for the publication of their interest in newspapers, readers are more likely to seek particular writers or personal blogs online. When they go online, each of them is their own journalist as well as their own editor.

The gloomy outlook of newspapers is not universal. In some countries, such as India, the newspaper remains more popular than Internet and broadcast media. Even where the problems are felt most keenly, in North America and Europe, there have been recent success stories, such as the dramatic rise of free daily newspapers, such as Sweden's Metro International, local weekly shoppers, and so-called local news.

Overall, average operating profits for newspapers remain very low and is falling rapidly. Some newspaper companies are likely in debt because they have been unable to find buyers and concerned with increasing competition.

(Text adapted from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decline_of_newspapers)

- According to the text, what leads to some changes in the readers' habits?

A. the introduction of the Internet	B. a variety of engines
C. increased use of search engines	D. the largest function of Google
- According to the text, in what way are today's newspapers different from the past copies?

- A. their information B. their presentation C. their readers D. their price
3. What does the word "they" in paragraph 2 refer to?
A. critics B. centuries C. respects D. newspapers
4. What is the possible failure of today's newspapers?
A. updating social changes B. increasing copies
C. changing appearances D. making no changes
5. Which of the following is the most common source of information for the youth?
A. online newspapers B. blogs C. websites D. social media
6. Which of the following words best replaces the word "circulate" in paragraph 3?
A. circle B. publish C. limit D. search
7. How popular are newspapers in India?
A. less popular than TV broadcasts B. more common than online newspapers
C. very gloomy D. rising dramatically

EX 2. Read the text and answer the following questions by circling A, B, C or D.

Telecommunicating is a form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer from a distant site and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published "*The Portable Executive*" as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active resistance on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

- The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuters EXCEPT
A. the lack of interaction with a group B. the different system of supervision
C. the fact that the work space is in the home D. the opportunities for advancement
- How many American workers are involved in telecommuting?
A. more than 8 million B. more than predicted in *business week*
C. fewer than estimated in *USA today* D. fewer than last year
- It can be inferred from the passage that the author is
A. the manager of a group of telecommuters B. a reporter
C. a telecommuter D. a statistician
- The word "them" refers to
A. systems B. telecommuters C. executives D. responsibilities

5. The phrases "of no consequence" means:
 A. of no use B. of no good C. unimportant D. irrelevant
6. When Business Week published "The Portable Executive", it implied that
 A. systems for managing telecommuters were not effective.
 B. there was resistance on the part of many managers about telecommuting.
 C. the trend for telecommuting was optimistic.
 D. most telecommuters were satisfied with their work.
7. The reason why telecommuting has not become popular is that the employees
 A. need regular interaction with their families.
 B. are worried about the promotion if they are not seen at the office.
 C. feel that a work area in their home is away from the office.
 D. are ignorant of telecommuting.

EX 3. Read the text and answer the following questions by circling A, B, C or D.

Millions of people are using cell phones today. In many places, it is actually considered unusual not to use one. In many countries, cell phones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication – having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In England, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand, medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected with modern scanning equipment. In one case, a travelling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man had to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree. What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone companies agree that theories some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

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As the discussion about their safety continues it appears that it's best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, especially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning label that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

1. According to the passage, cell phones are especially popular with young people because
 A. they are indispensable in everyday communication. B. they make them look more stylish
 C. they keep the users alert all the time D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones
2. The word "means" in the passage most closely means

- A. meanings B. method C. expression D. transmission
3. The word “**potentially**” in the passage most likely means
- A. obviously B. possibly C. certainly D. privately
4. The expression “**negative publicity**” in the passage most likely means
- A. information on the lethal effects of cell phones
 B. widespread opinion about bad effects of cell phones.
 C. the negative public use of cell phones.
 D. poor ideas about the effects of cell phones
5. The man mentioned in the passage, who used his cell phone too often,
- A. suffered serious loss of mental ability. B. could no longer think lucidly.
 C. abandoned his family D. had a problem with memory.
6. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful is
- A. their radiant light. B. their power of attraction
 C. their raiding power D. their invisible rays.
7. The most suitable title for the passage could be
- A. “THE REASON WHY MOBILE PHONES ARE POPULAR”
 B. “TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS AND THEIR PRICE”
 C. “THE WAY MOBILE PHONES WORK”
 D. “MOBILE PHONES: A MUST OF OUR TIME”