KYS Department of English

Quarter II Examination

Student's name:.....
Sex: Male ○ Female ○
Class:...../Grade: 7

40

Teacher's name: .....
Date: ...../...../.....
Time allowance: 60 mn

Reading

Passage 1

Garbage Island

You can't see it from the air. It's almost impossible to see from a ship. But somewhere in the North Pacific is a giant island of garbage, floating just below the ocean's surface.

A. What is the island made of—and how did it get there?
The garbage island is not really an island, but a collection of millions of bits of plastic and other objects. Pacific Ocean currents bring the objects together and cause them to spin around in a giant circle. The spinning movement stops the garbage from escaping. New objects enter the spinning water, and the island grows larger.

B. Who discovered the island?
A racing-boat captain named Charles Moore found the island in 1997. He was sailing from Hawaii to California after competing in a boat race. As Moore crossed the North Pacific, he noticed many pieces of plastic around his boat. Scientists began to study the area and named it the "Great Pacific Garbage Patch."

C. Where does all the plastic come from?
Much of the garbage comes from everyday objects that people throw away, such as shopping bags and water bottles. Some of these objects eventually reach the ocean. Garbage from the western coast of North America takes about six years to reach the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. Objects from East Asia take about a year. Other garbage comes from ships passing through the area.

D. How big is the Great Pacific Garbage Patch?
No one really knows. Some scientists say it is about 270,000 square miles (700,000 square kilometers). Other reports say it may be up to 20 times larger—twice the size of the continental United States.

E. Why is the Garbage Patch difficult to see?
It is possible to see some of the larger objects floating on the surface. However, mostly the garbage is made of tiny pieces of plastic called microplastics. These pieces are too small to see. Also, much of the garbage is floating below the ocean surface, so the Garbage Patch is difficult to see from the air or by satellite.

F. Is the Garbage Patch dangerous?
The larger pieces of garbage are a problem for wildlife. For example, sea turtles often think plastic bags are jellyfish, their favorite food. They eat the plastic and die. Seabirds may die if they try to eat the plastic rings that hold six-packs of soda together.

In addition, the microplastics near the ocean surface block sunlight from reaching deeper water. The lack of sunlight kills very small sea creatures called plankton and algae. As these animals die, there is less food for larger fish such as tuna.

G. Are there any solutions?

Cleaning up a giant island of plastic garbage in the ocean isn't easy. But making people aware of the problem will help. One environmentalist, David de Rothschild, is sailing around the world in a boat made of plastic bottles. He hopes to use the boat, which he calls "Plastiki,"to teach people about the problem of ocean garbage.

Another idea is to recycle the plastic garbage. Environmental engineer Cesar Harada is building a robot that collects pieces of plastic. Harada hopes to use his robot in the Pacific. Harada also has a website for reporting environmental problems. He says, "Everybody can become an environmental activist. You don't have to be part of an NGO [or] a government . . . you can just actively report and take action against environmental problems."
Narrend

I. *Match the sections of the article with the main idea for each section.*

A.	Section A	E.	Section E
B.	Section B	F.	Section F
C.	Section C	G.	Section G
D.	Section D	H.	None of the above

1. _____Both large pieces of garbage and small particles endanger sea life.
2. _____The garbage island was first noticed in the North Pacific by Charles Moore.
3. _____The location of the garbage island keeps changing.
4. _____People in Asia and North America throw away garbage, which eventually goes to the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.
5. _____Ocean currents carry garbage to the area and don't allow it to escape.
6. _____A lack of sunlight can kill large sea creatures.
7. _____People are trying to solve the problem of the garbage island, but it won't be easy.
8. _____The exact size of the garbage island is not known.
9. _____The microplastics that make up the island are small and below the water's surface, so they are difficult to see.

Passage 2

Space Junk[1]

All human activity creates trash. Trash can be found in the middle of the ocean, in deserts, and on top of the world's highest mountains. It can even be found in outer space, where it's called "space junk."

Space junk is material from man-made objects that orbit[2] the Earth. A lot of space junk is made up of satellites that are no longer in use. It also includes astronauts' equipment: camera lenses, tools, even dirty laundry. There are also tiny pieces of space junk such as particles of paint and dust. The first piece of space junk was created in 1964, when scientists lost connection with the American satellite Vanguard 1. Today, telescopes and radars are monitoring[3] more than 12,000 pieces of junk down to 10 centimeters in size. There are also hundreds of thousands of pieces too small to track. Normally, these would not be a threat, but space junk travels at high speed—up to 25,200 kilometers/hour (14,400 mph). Even paint particles can act like tiny bullets.

Space junk can cause a number of problems. For one thing, an inactive satellite may crash into a useful satellite and destroy it. This happened in 2009, when the U.S. communications satellite Iridium collided with a non-functioning Russian satellite. The collision destroyed both satellites and created even more junk. Space junk might endanger manned spacecraft or space stations as well. And, though most pieces get burnt up when they re-enter the atmosphere that is not always true. In 1997, a fuel tank from a Delta 2 rocket fell to earth and landed near Georgetown, Texas. It created a hole 10 meters (30 feet) deep.

One idea for solving this problem is to construct a spacecraft to go gather the trash. Swiss scientists are working on a satellite called *Clean Space*. The junk can either be thrown into remote parts of the Pacific, or put in an orbit where it will burn up during re-entry. A U.S. company is designing a satellite that can collect space junk in a net and move it to an orbit where it does not pose any danger.

Space scientists have realized that this junk is made up of items that can be re-used to build new space stations or satellites—in other words, space junk might be able to be recycled. It is clear that we must take action soon. UK researcher Hugh Lewis recently predicted that the threat from space debris would rise 50 percent in the coming decade.

10. What was the first piece of space junk?
    A. an astronaut's space suit
    B. an American satellite
    C. a camera lens
    D. a large telescope

11. According to the article, why is it impossible to track many of the particles of space junk?
    A. They are too small.
    B. They are too far from earth.
    C. They are moving too fast.
    D. There are too many of them.

12. How does the author indicate that small particles of space junk can be dangerous?
    A. by giving examples of problems caused by small particles
    B. by contrasting them with large pieces of space junk
    C. by pointing out the large number of small particles found in space
    D. by comparing them with something readers are familiar with

13. What is NOT true about space junk?
    A. It can be recycled.
    B. It will probably increase in the next decade.
    C. It was first created in 2009.
    D. It can travel more than 25,000 kilometers/hour.

14. What happened to the Delta 2 rocket's fuel tank?
    A. It landed back on Earth near a town.
    B. It burned up when it entered the atmosphere.
    C. It collided with an inactive satellite.
    D. It was destroyed by small particles.

15. How many solutions to the problem of space junk does the author describe in the article?
    A. one
    B. two
    C. three
    D. four

Passage 3

The Art of Recycling

Beginning in 2007, artist Vik Muniz worked on a two-year project at one of the largest landfills in the world. The landfill, called Jardim Gramacho, receives about 70 percent of the garbage from Rio de Janeiro. About 3,000 garbage pickers, known as *catadores*, work at the landfill. Their job is to hunt through the garbage for recyclable cans, bottles, and other materials. They then make money by selling the objects to recycling companies.

The catadores' work is dirty and dangerous, and most of them only receive between $20 and $25 a day. However, many catadores are proud of their work, despite the hard conditions. Valter dos Santos, a worker at Jardim Gramacho for more than 25 years, told Muniz: "I am proud to be a picker. I try to explain to people [that recycling prevents] great harm to nature and the environment. People sometimes say, 'But one single [soda] can?' One single can is of great importance! [T]hat single can will make the difference."

Muniz became friends with dos Santos and other catadores. They allowed him to take their photographs at the landfill. The workers then helped Muniz create huge images of these photos on the floor of Muniz's studio. They used material from the landfill to add color and depth to the images. As Muniz explained, "I want[ed] to be able to . . . change the lives of people with the same materials they deal with every day."

His images did change the catadores' lives in many ways. One of the pictures sold for £28,000 ($50,000) at a London art auction. Muniz gave the money to the catadores' workers organization. Because other people saw the pictures as works of art, the catadores began to see themselves differently. "Sometimes we see ourselves as so small," says Irma, a cook at Gramacho, "but people out there see us as so big, so beautiful."

II. Choose words from the article to complete this summary.

Artist Vik Muniz worked for two years at a large landfill in Rio de Janeiro. Garbage pickers called *catadores* hunt through the garbage looking for 16 **(A)** _____ materials, and then sell these materials. Their work is difficult and their pay is low, but they are 17 **(B)** _____ what they do. They believe that recycling prevents great environmental 18 **(C)** _____. Muniz became friends with the catadores, who allowed him to 19 **(D)** _____, and they helped him create large images of these photos on the 20 **(E)** _____ of his studio. They used materials for the landfill to make the 21 **(F)** _____ deeper and more colorful. When Muniz sold one of his paintings for £28,000 in London, he donated the money to the catadores' 22 **(G)** _____. This made the catadores think differently about themselves.

Passage 4

A Better Use for Trash

Sweden has always been a leader when it comes to protecting the environment. To make power, the country does something unique: it turns trash into energy using high-power incinerators[1]. This solves two problems: getting rid of trash and generating[2] electricity without burning dirty fossil fuels.[3]

But now Sweden has a problem. According to the country's Environmental Protection Agency, it needs more trash. It has had to import[4] trash—just over 881,000 tons—from neighboring Norway. It's a creative idea that seems to work for everyone. Sweden powers its homes and businesses with trash. Norway gets rid of its trash and gets paid to do so. And no one has to dig or drill for energy.

When I heard about this technology, I immediately thought of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch—the growing island of the world's trash about 1,000 miles north of Hawaii. Back in 2009, a group of environmentalists and waste managers began looking for ways to solve the problem of this global trash heap.[5] The Ocean Voyages Institute in Sausalito, California, tested ways to clean it up, including incinerating the trash to create energy or even oil. Unfortunately, the idea that works so well for Sweden did not work well there. Currents bring much more trash to the heap in the Pacific than the environmentalists could burn in a day.

Could large-scale trash incineration come to the United States? According to waste-managers that I talked to, only under the best of conditions. U.S. cities would have to invest heavily in the equipment needed to collect trash and separate the right type of trash from unburnable trash. They would also have to purchase the incinerators and generators needed to create energy from trash. And the typical consumer in the United States uses far more energy than the typical Swede.

Still, even if the whole country can't use incineration-to-power technology the way Sweden does, individual communities in the U.S. can. Montgomery County, Maryland, has a working waste incineration plant. And later this year, the city of Pontotoc, Mississippi, is planning to start turning waste into liquid fuel. In a region full of agricultural waste, that's not a bad idea.

III. Mark these questions YES if they can be answered with information from the article and NO if they cannot be answered with information from the article.

23. _____How much does Sweden pay Norway for its trash every year?
24. _____How do both Sweden and Norway benefit from this arrangement?
25. _____Does Sweden buy trash from any other countries?
26. _____Why did the author think about the Great Pacific Garbage Patch when he heard how Sweden generates energy?
27. _____Why does the author think that Sweden's method of generating power would not work in the United States on a large scale?
28. _____What U.S. community now uses trash to generate electricity?

Life-Changing Technology

Think about all the things you do first thing when you get out of bed, or what you do before going to bed late at night. Now try to imagine doing these activities again, only this time without the help of electricity, gas, or oil in your home, your town, or your school. For around 40 percent of the world's population, every day is like this. 1.4 billion people still live in the dark, without electricity, and 2.7 billion are still cooking over open fires.

Collecting firewood can take many hours a day, and the smoke from cooking fires causes more illnesses and deaths in the world each year than malaria.[1] But a different world is possible. Simon Trace works for an organization called Practical Action. He explains how providing people with technology that is safe and simple can change their lives completely. Here are two examples.

There is no electricity in the village of Chipendeke in Zimbabwe, but Practical Action has created a small hydroelectric[2] scheme there. The project uses a local stream[3] to power a turbine,[4] providing electricity to around 100 households, a school, a medical office, and several small businesses. The technology is cheap and easy for the community to manage.

Over in Nepal, Practical Action is working in partnership with the German company Bosch Siemens Household Appliances. They are designing an improved wood-burning stove for cooking, and a special new hood[5] and chimney[6] to remove smoke and indoor air pollution, even on open cooking fires. These basic developments reduce the number of deaths caused by smoke pollution in the home, as well as the time and effort spent collecting firewood.

So, technology is not just about expensive TVs and phones, but also finding simple ways to improve and even save people's lives.

IV. Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

29. _____About 40 percent of the world's population does not have electricity.
30. _____According to the passage, 1.4 billion people still cook over open fires.
31. _____Malaria causes the same number of deaths as the smoke from open fires.
32. _____Practical Action is an organization that uses basic technology to help change people's lives.
33. _____The project in Zimbabwe uses wind to create electricity for the village of Chipendeke.
34. _____In Nepal, the project means less smoke pollution caused by cooking in homes.
35. _____The main idea of the passage is that modern technology is very expensive.

From Farm to Fork

Walk into any large food store and you will probably find items imported from different countries. In today's global economy, a single store might sell beef from Australia, oranges from Brazil, and vegetables from France.

However, an increasing number of people are concerned about the globalization of food. In particular, they are concerned about food produced by large, corporate farms. Their concerns have started a trend— the locavore movement. Locavores are people who choose to eat food products from small, local farms. Why would someone become a locavore?

The Environmental Argument

Food products often travel large distances to reach a store. An orange, for example, might travel by truck from a farm to a packaging plant. It might then be exported by plane to another country, where it reaches a store and then, finally, a consumer. Some food items travel long distances even within a country. Food items sold in the United States often travel more than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from farm to kitchen.

Locavores argue that transporting goods over large distances is harmful to the environment. Burning airplane fuel, for example, produces greenhouse gas emissions. Locally produced products, on the other hand, consume much less fuel for transport. Because the distance from farm to consumer is shorter, local products also use less paper and plastic for packaging. In addition, small, local farms normally use fewer oil-based fertilizers and pesticides than corporate farms.

However, not everyone agrees that eating locally has a major effect on the environment. A recent study by Carnegie Mellon University shows that what you eat may be more important than where the food comes from. Beef production, for example, requires a lot of food, water, and land. Cows also produce methane, a greenhouse gas. Removing red meat from your diet, the study concludes, is probably better for the global climate than deciding to eat only locally produced foods.

The Health Argument

Locavores argue that eating locally is also good for your health. "The local food movement did not develop because of concerns about climate and greenhouse gas emissions," says economist David Morris. "It developed because people don't trust multinational companies. They [want] to know the supplier [of their food]. People feel that [local food] is safer, and it's fresher."

Local products are fresher, locavores argue, because they don't have to travel so far. The products spend less time in storage and transport, so they need fewer preservatives and other chemicals. Locavores also argue that locally produced food items taste better. Fruit and vegetables, for example, can lose flavor and nutrients during transportation and storage.

However, not all places have the right climate or agricultural land to produce a variety of food all year. So locavores may not have many in-season products to choose from. In addition, food produced on big, corporate farms is often cheaper. Corporate farms can produce large amounts of food at a time, which results in lower costs for the farms and lower prices for consumers. Despite these factors, the locavore movement continues to grow worldwide.

36. What are "locavores"?
    A. people who eat food produced locally
    B. countries that import food items
    C. corporate farms that produce food

37. Which of these is an advantage of locally produced food?
    A. It can travel more than 1,000 miles to reach the consumer.
    B. It contributes to the production of greenhouse gas emissions.
    C. Not many fertilizers and pesticides are used to produce it.

38. What was the conclusion of the study by Carnegie Mellon University?
    A. Eating locally produced food makes no difference to the environment.
    B. Not eating beef (meat from cows) may be better than being a locavore.
    C. Beef production damages the climate with methane, a greenhouse gas.

39. Which of these is a disadvantage of locally produced food?
    A. It's fresher and healthier.
    B. It uses fewer chemicals.
    C. It can be more expensive.

40. What does the phrase "in-season products" in the 2nd sentence of the last paragraph refer to?
    A. fruit and vegetables available to eat at the time of year when they grow naturally
    B. fruit and vegetables that are available throughout all the seasons, all year around
    C. fruit and vegetables cheaply produced in large amounts on big, corporate farms