CHRT05

NAME:……...

LIVEWORKSHEETS

HACKERS PRACTICE

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1 A statue of Shakespeare, the world's most renowned playwright, stands in Leicester Square in London's West End. Rather appropriately, too, as the West End is a major attraction, boasting about 40 venues that show some of the highest quality theatre in the world. The area - also known as Theatreland - has a rich history, with many of the theatres dating back to the Victorian and Edwardian periods. These historic buildings now coexist with contemporary shops and offices in what is now one of London's busiest districts. The oldest of these West End theatres is Theatre Royal Drury Lane which opened in 1663, although it has been rebuilt several times due to fire. West End theatres continue to put on an array of shows including contemporary productions, revivals of classics, and, most famously, musicals. The latter draw the most viewers, and have been known to run for decades. This is the case with the *Les Misérables* and *The Phantom of the Opera*, which both opened in the mid-1980s and are among the highest grossing of all West End productions.

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-E**, below.*

1 A lot of the theatres in the West End

2 The most popular West End plays

A are set to be modernised soon.
B have been running for decades.
C do not show contemporary productions.
D are located alongside modern structures.
E are revivals of classics.

playwright n. nhà soạn kịch **venue** n. địa điểm **coexist** v. cùng tồn tại **contemporary** adj. đương thời, hiện thời **revival** n. sự trở lại, sự hồi sinh **gross** v. tổng lợi nhuận kiếm được

LIVEWORKSHEETS

IELTS GRENOVA LET'S MAKE IT HAPPEN

2 While pet owners have long believed that their animal companions display feelings such as empathy, jealousy, and guilt, scientists have historically said that this was impossible. They held that only humans felt emotions and that our recognition of them in other species was due to anthropomorphism, or the attribution of human traits to animals. However, recent research has shown that this may not actually be true. By utilising testing methods usually used on non-verbal infants, researchers Christine Harris and Caroline Prouvost of the University of California, San Diego found that dogs displayed jealous behaviours when their owners showed affection to other dogs. The discovery of demonstrable jealousy in another social species indicates that emotions are not likely a strictly human trait. Historical anthropologists like Laurel Braitman and Elizabeth Marshall Thomas take this further. They suggest that emotions have evolutionary value and that when we see a human emotion in animals, we may be recognising a common feature acquired long ago in our shared past.

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-E**, below.*

3 Scientists traditionally felt that animals

4 Dogs showing envy proves that emotions

A	communicate thoughts to other animals.
B	lack the emotions.
C	are present in more than one species.
D	separate feelings from emotions.
E	share an emotional bond with humans.

companion n. bạn đồng hành **empathy** n. sự thấu cảm **anthropomorphism** n. phép nhân hóa **attribution** n. sự quy kết **trait** n. đặc điểm **demonstrable** adj. có thể chứng minh được **value** n. ý nghĩa, giá trị

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 While companies were established to produce a product or perform a service for a profit, there is a general consensus that they should give back to the community as well. Many corporate owners and managers share this belief and feel that they have a responsibility to improve conditions for the disadvantaged. Some of these, such as Toms Shoes, were actually established with this in mind. Since its foundation, Toms has given one pair of shoes to a person in need for every pair sold. To date, this has resulted in the donation of more than 50 million pairs of shoes. The cosmetics company NuSkin is another example of a socially responsible company. They set up an initiative called *Nourish the Children*, which allows customers to donate healthy meals to impoverished children when making a purchase. These types of programmes are praiseworthy for their impact on poverty, but they also help the bottom line of companies who undertake them. By advertising these types of socially responsible programmes, companies boost profits. This is because the programmes make customers who are concerned about social issues feel that they are doing good in the world by patronising the company. Overall, these types of corporate programmes have a positive impact on everyone involved and should be an example for other companies to follow.

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, ***A-G****, below.*

5 Some corporate leaders think that it is important to

6 Corporate giving programmes can

7 Many consumers feel better when they

A make companies more successful.
B provide free items during economic depressions.
C distribute profits to employees.
D advertise changes in company policies.
E support businesses with charitable programmes.
F reduce the impact of customer purchases.
G make better conditions for people in need.

consensus n. sự đồng tâm, sự nhất trí **the disadvantaged** phr. người chịu thiệt thòi, người yếu thế trong xã hội **initiative** n. sáng kiến, sự khởi xướng **impoverished** adj. nghèo khó **bottom line** phr. lợi nhuận, kết quả kinh doanh sau thuế **undertake** v. thực hiện **patronise** v. bảo trợ

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 Found in Southeast Asia and Australia, weaver ants are most notable for their ability to construct nests from living leaves located high in the treetops. Like most ant varieties, a weaver ant's life revolves around providing for its queen. In fact, it is to serve her that they build their nests in the first place. It all starts with a queen founding a colony by laying a clutch of eggs on a leaf and raising the larvae until they become mature workers. In order to increase the size of the colony, the queen must lay more eggs, but this will require additional living space for the already mature ants. Thus, a nest must be built - a task that requires significant collaboration. First, a single ant reaches toward a distant leaf. Unable to get to it alone, the other ants hold onto the first ant, forming a chain until the leaf is finally grasped. Once they have it, they pull as one until both leaves have been drawn together. Keeping the leaves in place, they wait for other workers to arrive carrying larvae, which are capable of producing silk. The larvae are prompted to release the silk from their salivary glands, and the worker ants dab the sticky substance from one leaf to another, essentially binding them. Ultimately, the process is repeated until a nest large enough to accommodate the colony's growing population has been constructed, and the cycle is likewise repeated each time the queen lays more eggs.

Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

8 A ..... establishes a colony by laying eggs and raising young.

9 The ants connect to form a ..... in order to collect leaves.

10 The ..... of larvae sticks to the leaves of a nest.

weaver ant phr. kiến thợ dệt **revolve around** phr. tập trung, quay xung quanh **clutch** n. ổ trứng ấp **larvae** n. ấu trùng **collaboration** n. sự hợp tác **reach** v. với lấy **prompt** v. xúi giục **salivary gland** phr. tuyến nước bọt **dab** v. chấm nhẹ **bind** v. nối lại, buộc lại **accommodate** v. chứa đựng

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 *Cinderella*, *Snow White*, and *Sleeping Beauty* are all considered animated classics, but all three are actually based on stories published by two German writers commonly known as the Brothers Grimm. Although Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm are often referred to as the authors of these fairy tales, they did not actually come up with the stories themselves. The stories had been passed down through the oral tradition from one generation to the next in Germany and the surrounding regions long before the Brothers Grimm. However, the brothers, seeing that the stories were at risk of being lost, started documenting them. In order to do this, they interviewed friends, relatives, storytellers and aristocrats to learn the stories of the culture. After they had collected the stories, the Brothers Grimm set about putting them to paper. During the writing and editing processes, they combined differing versions of the same tales and edited them to impart a stylistic consistency and to improve the basic plots, thereby making them their own. When it was finally published, their book *Nursery and Household Tales* was a blockbuster. It went on to be reprinted repeatedly and eventually had its title altered to *Grimm's Fairy Tales*. Even though this is still the name we use for the book, the stories it contained were not exactly the same as the ones that we know today. Most of the brothers' original stories had more adult themes, as they had not been written for children. Over time, the stories were edited to make them more appropriate for younger audiences and became staples of childhood libraries worldwide. In fact, their works have been translated into more than 100 languages.

Complete the sentences below.

Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *from the passage for each answer.*

11 The stories the brothers used were handed down by the .....

12 The brothers put together many different ..... of the same story.

13 The book *Nursery and Household Tales*' original ..... was changed after its first publication.

14 The ..... in the brother's works show that they were not for young readers.

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oral tradition phr. truyền miệng dân gian **document** v. ghi chép lại, dẫn chứng tư liệu **aristocrat** n. nhà quý tộc **impart** v. truyền đạt, phổ biến **stylistic** adj. (thuộc) văn phong **consistency** n. tính nhất quán **blockbuster** n. tác phẩm bom tấn, bán chạy **staple** n. sản phẩm chủ yếu

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6 Education is one of the most important issues addressed by societies. It provides people with the basic skills required to survive in the world, but it also allows them to make societal contributions. In fact, former American first lady Eleanor Roosevelt claimed that education was essential to good citizenship. Unfortunately, in large multi-cultural societies like the United States, educating the populace can be difficult. This, according to Dr M. S. Rosenberg, is due to distinct cultural approaches to education. For instance, the parents of Asian-American students sometimes encourage them to sit quietly, listen intently, and avoid eye contact with their teachers, as these were the educational values of their cultures. This stands in stark contrast to the importance of classroom discussion and eye contact instilled in most European and American students. This problem can be magnified by the differing ways that cultures view the role of the teacher in the classroom. European or American parents often see the teacher as a participant in educating their children with whom they work. Many Hispanic cultures, on the other hand, regard teachers as experts and defer to them on nearly all aspects of educational decision-making. Unfortunately, not understanding these cultural differences can have a major negative impact on students. Teachers who have been trained in the European and American style of education may see the active participation of students of that culture as superior to that of others. They may also see the involvement of European or American parents as a sign of greater concern for their children's educations. However, they could simply be misunderstanding cultural norms. In order to avoid these kinds of problems and to more effectively teach in a multicultural setting, teachers are trained to recognise cultural differences and to adapt their lessons and evaluation styles to reflect them. In other words, they attempt to implement uniform education standards which allow for cultural diversity.

Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

15 Education provides essential knowledge and the opportunity to make .....

16 Failing to understand ..... may have a significant negative effect on students.

17 Teachers are trying to put in place ..... which respect different backgrounds.

citizenship n. quyền công dân, tư cách công dân **populace** n. công chúng, quần chúng **in stark contrast to** phr. trái ngược hoàn toàn với **instil** v. làm cho thấm nhuần **defer to** phr. chiều theo, làm theo **norm** n. quy phạm, tiêu chuẩn **implement** v. thi hành **allow for** phr. tính đến, chú ý đến

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7 Environmental Conservation Through Urban Density

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The first image that comes to mind when considering environmental sustainability is usually not a densely packed urban landscape. However, since *Compact City: A Plan for a Liveable Urban Environment* was released in 1974 by authors George Dantzig and Thomas Saaty, most urban planners agree that the most effective way to keep the planet green is to pack as many people as possible into compact cities. The most important reason to contain people in cities, they say, is to decrease sprawl, the expansion of urban areas into surrounding land. Not only does the infringement of human populations into undeveloped areas destroy arable soil and ecosystems, but it also creates suburbs that are energy inefficient and automobile dependent. Building cities upward rather than outward is the best way to avoid this.

If everyone lived in cities, the need for automobiles would be greatly reduced, which would minimise the pollution they cause and conserve the fossil fuels they require to operate. Studies show that people who live in densely populated cities, like New York, are 40 per cent less likely to own cars and use far less gasoline because public transit is readily available and walking or cycling is often an option. The fact that driving in cities has become increasingly difficult also contributes to people giving it up. With parking restrictions and expensive toll fees to contend with, not to mention the glut of other vehicles that, sadly, remain on the road, many city dwellers simply choose not to drive when there are far more attractive transportation alternatives available.

But the environmental sustainability of cities has to do with more than just transportation: it's also about housing. The vast majority of people in high-density cities live in apartment buildings, which are the most energy-efficient residential structures in the world. The shared walls of apartment buildings mean that less heat is lost and thus, less fuel is used to generate it. In addition, because apartments are usually smaller than, say, a typical single-family home in the suburbs, far less electricity is consumed per household - as much as 50 per cent less than in sparsely populated areas, actually. It's thus no surprise that the carbon footprint of most high-density city inhabitants is around 30 per cent smaller than the global average.

Ultimately, while being shoulder-to-shoulder with millions of other people may seem unpleasant, it is the best way to handle our ever-growing population while preserving the resources that subsequent generations will need to survive. The cities that exist today are far from perfect, but that just means that there is still a lot that can be done - from replacing diesel fleets with hybrid and electric ones to updating archaic, inefficient infrastructure - to make urban communities not only more sustainable but also nicer places to live.

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Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

IELTS GRENOVA LET'S MAKE IT HAPPEN

18 The primary reason for containing people in cities is to limit .....

19 A major decrease in the need for cars would reduce ..... and save fossil fuels.

20 Due to their smaller size, urban apartments use less ..... than suburban homes.

21 Living in densely populated cities is the best way to protect resources for future .....

density n. mật độ **sustainability** n. tính bền vững **pack** v. nhét chật nich **compact** adj. chật nich, chen chúc **sprawl** n. vùng mở rộng lộn xộn, đồng ngổn ngang **infringement** n. sự xâm phạm **arable** adj. có thể trồng trọt được **contend with** phr. chiến đấu với **glut** n. sự tràn ngập, sự quá mức **sparsely** adv. thưa thớt, rải rác **carbon footprint** phr. dấu chân cacbon (lượng cacbon con người thải ra môi trường) **fleet** n. đoàn tàu, đội máy bay **archaic** adj. cổ

LIVEWORKSHEETS