NAME AND SURNAME:

1- READ ABOUT PANDAS AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

Pandas: Cuddliest of all Bears

Beware: Dangerously Cute Exercise

What do you know about giant pandas? Read and complete the article to find out more about these cuddly black and white bears. Circle the correct words. Underline words you don't know.

Introduction

The giant panda has a distinctive ***(a) black/ (b) white*** head with ***(a) black/ (b) white*** eye patches, ears and shoulders. Unlike other bear species, giant pandas are ***(a) carnivorous/ (b) herbivorous*** spending up to 12 hours a day chewing bamboo shoots and roots. Because of poaching and habitat loss, they are extremely ***(a) common/ (b) extinct/ (c) rare***, occurring in small populations in the bamboo forests of China. Despite being the subject of major international conservation efforts, wild populations of giant pandas ***(a) can/ (b) may/ (c) must*** not be enough to save this species.

Panda's Territory: Where do pandas come from?

Giant pandas ***(a) live/ (b) are living/ (c) have lived*** in the bamboo forests of China for millions years and have been honored by the Chinese for a very long time. In fact, giant pandas ***(a) appear/ (b) are appearing/ (c) have appeared*** in Chinese art for thousands of years. Because the giant panda is considered a national treasure in China, it is protected by law so that it ***(a) becomes/ (b) becomes not/ (c) does not become*** extinct.

Although giant pandas have long been known to the Chinese, they ***(a) are/ (b) do/ (c) have*** a recent discovery for people living outside of China. The first

westerner to observe a live giant panda in the wild ***(a) is/ (b) was/ (c) had been*** a German zoologist named Hugo Weigold. In 1916, he ***(a) bought/ (b) has bought/ (c) had bought*** a cub while he was on expedition.

At Panda's Place: Where do pandas live?

There is only one place where giant pandas ***(a) live/ (b) lived/ (c) were living*** in the wild: high in the mountains of central China. There, they ***(a) live/ (b) are living/ (c) have lived*** in cold and rainy bamboo forests that are often misty and shrouded in heavy clouds. Once upon a time, giant pandas ***(a) lived/ (b) have lived/ (c) had lived*** in lowland areas. However, as people ***(a) builded/ (b) built/ (c) had built*** more and more farms and cities on that land, the giant pandas were forced up into the mountains. Today, they ***(a) live/ (b) lived/ (c) have lived*** at elevations of 5,000 to 10,000 feet.

Panda's Lunch: What do pandas eat?

In the wild, a giant panda's diet is 99% bamboo. Bamboo is a giant grass that ***(a) grows/ (b) is growing/ (c) has grown*** in the mountains of China. Because bamboo is so low in nutrients, an adult giant panda ***(a) eats/ (b) is eating/ (c) has eaten*** between 20 and 40 or more pounds of it each day. It eats the stems, shoots, leaves and all.

There are about 25 different types of bamboo that wild pandas will eat. Some nutritionists ***(a) think/ (b) are thinking/ (c) have thought*** that giant pandas need to eat not only different parts of the bamboo, but also different kinds of bamboo in order to get proper nutrition. In addition to bamboo, giant pandas ***(a) ate/ (b) eat/ (c) have eaten*** other grasses, insects and occasionally, small rodents.

In zoos, giant pandas eat bamboo too, but they ***(a) have/ (b) may/ (c) would*** also eat sugar cane, rice gruel, carrots, apples and sweet potatoes.

Panda Cubs: How are baby pandas born?

(a) If/ (b) while/ (c) when a giant panda is first born, it is tiny. It ***(a) measures/ (b) tallies/ (c) weighs*** between four and six ounces and is about the size of a stick of butter. At birth, it is pink, blind, helpless and hairless. During this time, the mother cares for it closely, often cradling it in her paw and keeping it close to her chest. The cub ***(a) opens/ (b) doesn't open/ (c) opens not*** its eyes until it

is six week old and it ***(a) walks/ (b) doesn't walk/ (c) walks not*** until it is three months.

Cubs nurse for about nine months but they stay with their mothers for a long time after that. In fact, it ***(a) can/ (b) must/ (c) should*** be up to three years before a giant panda cub strikes out on its own.

Panda's Day Out: How does a panda spend the day?

In the wild, giant pandas ***(a) spend/ (b) are spending/ (c) have spent*** most of their time resting, eating or looking for food. Unlike other bear species, giant pandas do not hibernate during the winter months. They also ***(a) build/ (b) do not build/ (c) have not built*** permanent dens. Instead, they shelter in caves and trees.

Pandas are good climbers. They ***(a) can/ (b) could/ (c) should*** also swim, though they spend most of their time on land. Although they might seem pretty quiet, giant pandas ***(a) are/ (b) do/ (c) have*** make a lot of growling and honking sounds.

Pandas in Peril: Why are pandas endangered?

Today, giant pandas ***(a) are/ (b) have been/ (c) will be*** at risk of becoming extinct. Only about 1,000 giant pandas are left in the wild. All of these ***(a) inhabit/ (b) are inhabiting/ (c) have inhabited*** a small area in the bamboo forests of China. About 150 live in captivity. This is why the giant panda ***(a) listed/ (b) has listed/ (c) is listed*** as endangered in the World Conservation Union's Red List of Threatened Animals. It is one of the most severely ***(a) dangerous/ (b) endangered/ (c) extinct*** species in the world.

Pandas in Pounds: How big are pandas?

Giant pandas are about the size of an American black bear. When they ***(a) are standing/ (b) stood/ (c) have been standing*** on all four legs, giant pandas are two to three feet tall at the shoulder. They can be up to six feet long. Males ***(a) are/ (b) have been/ (c) will be*** usually larger than females. Males can weigh 250 pounds or more in the wild. Females usually ***(a) grow/ (b) measure/ (c) weigh*** less than 220 pounds.

Pandas' Political Importance: What do pandas symbolize?

In China, people ***(a) believe/ (b) have believed/ (c) had believed*** for thousands years that pandas are special. It is said that ancient emperors of China ***(a) kept/ (b) have kept/ (c) had kept*** giant pandas as pets. Chinese books over two thousand years old show giant pandas with mystical powers. People ***(a) think/ (b)***

thought/ (c) were thinking that they ***(a) can/ (b) could/ (c) are able*** to ward off evil spirits and natural disasters. Today, pandas ***(a) believe/ (b) are believed/ (c) have been believed*** to be a symbol of peace and good fortune.

I beg your panda?

The 6th Finger: The giant panda has five fingers plus a "thumb," which isn't a real thumb but a modified bone that ***(a) allow/ (b) allows/ (c) has allowed*** the panda to grasp bamboo.
Docile or dangerous? Typically thought of as docile and harmless, the giant panda can be as dangerous as any other bear when provoked and ***(a) has been known/ (b) was known/ (c) will have been known*** to attack humans on occasion.

Fast Facts

Type: Mammal
Diet: Bamboo shoots and roots
Average life span in the wild: 20 years
Size: 4 to 5 ft (1.2 to 1.5 m)
Weight: 300 lbs (136 kg)
Protection status: Endangered
Major Threats: Habitat loss, poaching and human encroachment
Habitat: Mountainous regions where bamboo is present
Location: Central China
Size relative to a 6-ft (1.8m) man: (see picture)

The Prom

In the United States and Canada, a **prom**, short for **promenade**, is a formal (black tie) dance, or gathering of high school students. It is typically held near the end of junior and/or senior year. It figures greatly in popular culture and is a major event among high school students. High school juniors attending the prom may call it **Junior Prom** while high school seniors may call it **Senior Prom**. In practice this may be a combined junior/senior dance.

At prom, a Prom Queen and Prom King may be revealed. Other students may be honored with inclusion in a "Prom Court". Prom Queen and Prom King are honorary titles awarded to students chosen in a school-wide vote prior to the prom. Inclusion in a Prom Court is a reflection of popularity of those chosen and their level of participation in school activities including sports. The selection method for Prom Court is similar to that of Homecoming Queen, King, and Court. Prom Queen and King is an honor usually given to seniors. In addition to Prom Queen and Prom King, juniors may also be honored, but would be called "Prom Prince" or "Prom Princess".

The British synonym for the North American event would be *Leavers' Ball*, *Leavers' Dinner*, *Formal* or, informally, *Leavers' Do*. This is closer to the Australian description, although in the UK, some schools have called the above events *proms*. In Canada, Ireland, and Australia the terms *Grad* or *Formal* are most commonly used and the event is usually held for those graduating high school or middle school. In Ireland, the event is also known as the *Debs*, which is derived from *Debutante*.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prom

Mark true (T) or false (F) according to the text (you'll explain orally when it's false):

1.A gathering or dance of high school students is called promenade. ( )
2.The prom is not important for high school students. ( )
3.A Junior Prom is attended by high school juniors. ( )
4.The Prom Queen is revealed at the prom. ( )
5.Inclusion in a Prom Court is a reflection of the student's grades. ( )
6.The level of a student's participation in school activities may help him / her to take part in the Prom Court. ( )
7.Prom Queen and King is an honor usually given to juniors. ( )
8.Leaver's Ball is the Canadian synonym for the North American Prom. ( )
9.Some schools in the UK have called this event proms, like in the US. ( )
10. In Australia the event is held for those graduating elementary school. ( )

Answer the questions:

1. Have you ever seen movies about a Prom? Tell what happened.

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

2. Do you have such event in your country? How is it like?

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Would you like to be the Prom King / Queen? Why (not)?

   _____

4. Why do you think being the Prom King / Queen is so important for American high students?

   _____
   _____

5. What does being the Prom King / Queen represents in the US?

   _____
   _____

6. Do you think popularity is important?

   _____
   _____

7. What sort of things do you imagine people would do in order to increase their popularity?

   _____

8. Which is more important in your opinion: your self-image or the image people have from you?

   _____

Complete with the past simple or the present perfect (in some sentences, both are possible):

A. Jamie _____ at the Prom. Do you know why? [to be / not]

B. Patricia _____ the finals yet. Will she do it until the Prom? [to attend / not]

C. Mark and Jean _____ beautifully at the Prom. I didn't know they were such great dancers. [to dance]

D. Ellen isn't going to the Prom because her parents _____ her for a week. [to ground]

E. I _____ a stunning dress for the Prom. Do you think I may be the Prom Queen? [to buy]

F. Lucy and Jill _____ a lot at the Prom. In fact, Bill had to take them home. [to drink]

3-PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE, PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS AND PAST SIMPLE

1. Jack ..... (live) in Boston for the past 15 years, but now he lives in Bristol.
2. Janet ..... (work) for Smith and Brothers before she came to work for us.
3. Dad, ... (you/finish) reading the paper yet?
4. You look really great! ..... (you, work) out at the fitness centre recently?
5. I .....(have) the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.
6. She is very ill, she .....(not be) here for two weeks
7. It ..... (rain) all week. I hope it stops by Saturday because I want to go to the beach.
8. They ..... (go) home after the concert last night.

4- Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can, could* or *be able to.*

1 Stefan _____ play chess brilliantly when he was eight.

2 After a long wait, the journalist _____ speak to the director.

3 I'm afraid you _____ see the doctor today. She's fully booked.

4 Don't you think _____ to buy everything online these days is brilliant?

5 _____ I borrow your phone to make a quick call? I've left mine at home.

6 Elena's credit card was out of date, so she _____ use it on holiday.

7 I'm not sure I _____ finish my report today.

8 That _____ be the real price! It's usually much cheaper.

9 Ask at the information desk. They should _____ help you.

10 We _____ to get to the bank before it closed. It was too late.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

1 Great! We don't _____ to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday.
have must

2 _____ I buy a new drill? This one's very old now.
Ought Should

3 You really _____ visit Denmark if you like good design.
have must

4 There are lots of nails in the toolbox. We _____ get any more.
haven't needn't

5 Did they really _____ cut down that beautiful tree? It was fine!
must need to

6 We _____ leave late if we want to get the train.
mustn't don't have to

7 She _____ to take the jumper back to the shop. The size was wrong.
had must

8 Mark _____ to eat less fast food. It's very bad for him.
should ought

9 I live on my own, so I often _____ do small repairs myself.
have to need

10 Sue's just decorated her flat. She _____ to do it again for a long time.
won't need mustn't