

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE RICALDONE

REMEDIAL ACTIVITY 1 PERIOD II

Name: _____ Section: _____

Instruction: Read each part and answer correctly each of the exercises.



I. Listen to two people talking and select the best option to answer each question below:

1. What is the mainly idea about?

- A. Important events
- B. Important inventions
- C. Important personalities

2. Which inventions do they mention?

- A. Car and horses
- B. Internet, medicine and car
- C. Medicine and airplanes

3. Which idea do they think is very good?

- A. The transportation
- B. The communication inventions
- C. The medicine

4. Which idea do they disagree about?

- A. There are more important inventions than the Internet
- B. The other inventions are less important
- C. All inventions are very important

5. What is the third idea they are talking about?

- A. Communication inventions

- B. Medical inventions
- C. Transportation inventions



V. Read the article and complete the sentences with a name or a number

THREE THINGS TO DO IN ... NEW YORK

There are so many things to see and do in New York; sometimes it's difficult to know where to start. In this week's guide, we look at three things you can't miss when you visit the city.



Start by spending some time in Central Park. With over 25,000 trees and lots of different types of birds, it's easy to forget you're in a big city. Relax and enjoy the fresh air or go for a tour in a horse and carriage. In the summer you can go out on the lake in a boat or kayak, and in the winter you can go ice-skating! After all that activity, you'll be hungry, so have lunch at the famous Tavern on the Green. Great concerts take place in Central Park, too. Every year the New Year Philharmonic Orchestra gives a free open-air concert, and there's also a New York Shakespeare Festival at the theater in the park. They say that Paris has the Eiffel Tower, London has the London Eye and New York has the Empire State Building. But many people think that the best views of the city are from the "Top of the Rock" – the top floor of the GE

(General Electric) building, a skyscraper in the middle of the city. At 850 feet (260 meters) high, it's the fourteenth tallest building in New York, and from the top you can have a fantastic view of the city. Many people visit the famous Statue of Liberty by ferry, but also on the way there is the Immigration Museum on Ellis Island. This was the place where people first arrived from 1892 to 1954, many after a long and difficult journey from other countries. Most of the island is closed to the general public, but you can visit the museum and find out about the many people who arrived here. You can also go on a tour with a guide to visit some of the old, unused buildings on the island. A very interesting day out for everyone.

Example: There are more than 25,000 trees in Central Park.

1. The famous restaurant in Central Park is called the _____.
2. Every year, the New York _____ Festival has plays in the park.
3. The top floor of the GE building is called the "_____".
4. On Ellis Island you can visit the _____ Museum.
5. People from other countries started arriving on Ellis Island in _____.

GIFTED TEENAGER BREAKS SCIENCE RECORD

13-year-old Jamie Edwards made history when he became the youngest person in the world to create nuclear fusion¹ in the laboratory of his secondary school.

When Jamie first informed his head teacher about his plan to create nuclear fusion in the school, he was stunned. ‘I was a little nervous,’ he admits. Fortunately, after Jamie gave a presentation about the safety and the benefits, head teacher Jim Hourigan agreed to let the experiment go ahead. Jamie had always been interested in science and developed a fascination for radiation. He even saved up to buy a Geiger counter, a device that detects radiation, with his pocket money. But his ambition to create nuclear fusion was sparked when he came across a story about Taylor Wilson, a 14-year-old schoolboy from the US who had become the youngest person to produce a small fusion reactor in 2008. ‘I looked at it, thought “that looks cool” and decided to have a go,’ he says. He calculated that he needed about £2,000 to build the machine, and first contacted nuclear laboratories, engineering companies and universities to enlist their help. Not surprisingly, they didn’t take a 13-year-old seriously. So, with the help of his science teacher, he turned to his head teacher and persuaded him to fund the project. After months of work, and making many of the parts himself, he was ready to try it out just days before his 14th birthday. ... And when he turned on the switch, the Geiger counter registered that fusion had indeed taken place. ‘Seeing that purple glow was the best part,’ said Edwards. As the neutron detector confirmed it, Jamie knew that he’d become the world’s youngest person to achieve nuclear fusion from scratch, using high energy to smash hydrogen atoms together to create helium. Speaking after the experiment, Jamie was delighted. ‘It’s quite an achievement. I can’t quite believe it!’ he said. Scientists around the world are now repeating Jamie’s experiment, but on a much bigger scale, in the hope of using it to fuel cheap, environmentally friendly power stations with the aim of

producing clean, carbon-free energy. Meanwhile, Jamie, who has ambitions to become an engineer or nuclear physicist in the future, remains down-to-earth and is modest about his achievements. As he says, 'None of this would have happened if it wasn't for a science teacher who believed in the dreams of her pupil, and a head teacher who was willing to take a risk to give me the opportunity. So, to any young scientists out there, no matter how young, nothing is ever too big for you to try. All you need is curiosity, determination and an open mind.' 1 NUCLEAR FUSION is a reaction in which two or more atoms collide at a very high speed and form a new type of atom. During the process, energy is produced.

Read the article carefully and check the correct answer to the following question:

What do you think is the boy's extraordinary talent?

- A. He started a science degree at the age of 13.
- B. He became the youngest person to win a science competition.
- C. He did an advanced science experiment at a very young age.

Read the article again and choose the best answers.

1. Jamie's experiment was exceptional because ...

- A. nobody believed that he could do it.
- B. only older people had done it before.
- C. everyone thought that it was too dangerous.

2. He was motivated to do the experiment because ...

- A. he was interested in radiation.
- B. he wanted to be the youngest person to achieve nuclear fusion.
- C. he was inspired by a young scientist that he read about online.

3. **He got the money to build his machine from ...**

- A. his school.
- B. engineering companies and universities.
- C. his science teacher.

4. **The experiment was useful because ...**

- A. Jamie built the machine using simple materials.
- B. the idea may help to produce a form of energy.
- C. teachers, experts and newspapers could see it.

5. **For Jamie, the experiment showed that ...**

- A. young people can do extraordinary things.
- B. he could become an engineer or nuclear physicist in the future.
- C. he had support from his teachers and school.



I. Complete the phrases with make or do.

GRAMMAR

Example Make decisions

1. _____ the dishes.
2. _____ business
3. _____ the laundry
4. _____ plans
5. _____ a noise
6. _____ a project
7. _____ the shopping
8. _____ a mess
9. _____ money
10. _____ some writing

II. Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

Example: I 've never been (never / be) on TV.

1. _____ (you / ever / sing) to an audience?
2. Sheena and Rick _____ (never / travel) by train.}
3. My granddad _____ (never / use) a computer.
4. _____ (she / ever / make) a speech?
5. _____ (you / ever / lie) to your best friend?
6. Lisa _____ (never / eat) octopus.
7. _____ (you / ever / win) a competition?