

TEST YOURSELF 4

I. Choose the word whose ending sound 'ed' is pronounced differently.

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|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>donated</u> | B. <u>wanted</u> | C. <u>needed</u> | D. <u>volunteered</u> |
| 2. A. <u>planned</u> | B. <u>charged</u> | C. <u>enjoyed</u> | D. <u>introduced</u> |
| 3. A. <u>picked</u> | B. <u>washed</u> | C. <u>happened</u> | D. <u>stopped</u> |
| 4. A. <u>decided</u> | B. <u>joined</u> | C. <u>argued</u> | D. <u>cleaned</u> |
| 5. A. <u>organized</u> | B. <u>missed</u> | C. <u>raised</u> | D. <u>recycled</u> |

II. Fill in the gaps with the words in the frame.

book fair soup kitchen talent show workshop arts and crafts
volunteers organize rights

1. Schools need _____ to help children to read.
2. In a _____, books are usually sold at lower price.
3. Can people with cooking skills compete in a _____?
4. In the village souvenirs, such as _____, are for sale everywhere.
5. Most British schools _____ social events for the students.
6. Education is one of the basic human _____ written into the United Nations Charter.
7. They have a _____ with a supervisor and five technicians.
8. A _____ is a place where food is offered to the hungry usually for free.

III. Supply the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. Do you get money for _____ the motorbikes? (wash)
2. The work of the charity is funded by voluntary _____. (donate)
3. Most _____ express their world view in their work. (art)
4. Our _____ works to alleviate world hunger and disease. (organize)
5. He offered ten major _____ to start a national gallery. (paint)
6. More than 400 children participated in several _____ in the park. (clean-up)

7. They built a _____ institution for the education of young children.
(charity)
8. _____ problems directly affect the quality of people's lives. (Environment)

IV. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

1. _____ over there and _____ at the map.
A. Let I stop - looking B. Let we stop - looks
C. Let's stop - to look D. Let's stop - look
2. _____ the sofa closer to the bookshelf?
A. Let's putting B. How about put
C. How about putting D. How about to putting
3. You _____ the teacher for help if you _____ the lesson.
A. should ask - understand B. should ask - don't understand
C. shouldn't ask - don't understand D. shouldn't ask - don't understand
4. _____ about such unimportant matters.
A. Let's not quarrel B. Not to let's quarrel
C. Let's not to quarrel D. Let we don't quarrel
5. How about _____ Kate and _____ her what happened?
A. Let's me find - ask B. I finding - ask
C. I find - asking D. I find - ask
6. _____ over my schedule for the next week.
A. How about look B. How about I looking
C. Let's me look D. Let me look
7. He loves cookies, but he _____ too much or he _____ fat.
A. should eat - won't get B. should eat - will get
C. shouldn't eat - will get D. shouldn't eat - won't get
8. _____ that crossword game when you get back?
A. How about we play B. How about to play
C. How about play D. Let's we play

9. We _____ sugary drinks. It _____ very healthy.

A. shouldn't drink - is

B. shouldn't drink - isn't

C. should drink - is

D. should drink - isn't

10. _____ a change today. How about _____ out?

A. Let we make - to eat

B. Let's I make - eat

C. Let's make - eating

D. Let me make - eats

V. Match the sentences to make a pair of dialogues.

1. Many people out there need our help.	a. Yes, I am.
2. What did you donate at the event?	b. Don't mention it.
3. Are you glad to stay with the elderly?	c. About 30.
4. She does a lot of work for charity.	d. Do you know the exact number?
5. How many orphans are there in the orphanage?	e. You're right. We're luckier than them.
6. There are a lot of street children in the city.	f. Volunteer work gives her life purpose.
7. What does volunteer work helps her?	g. Next week.
8. Thank you for your donation.	h. What kind of work does she do?
9. Why did he run in the race?	i. Most of my old books.
10. When do they start or volunteer program?	j. He did it for the interests of the community.

VI. Read the text and choose the correct answers to fill in the gaps.

A teenager's social circle typically (1) _____ of family and school friends. Volunteering gives (2) _____ the opportunity to meet people outside of their usual circle, some of whom may have a positive impact on their future. Volunteering provides the perfect opportunity to meet like-minded people and form relationships that (3) _____ a lifetime.

Young people will also learn to relate to people from a wide (4) _____ of backgrounds and generations, and may even help them find a mentor who can (5) _____ them what they won't learn within the confines of a classroom. These individuals may also be good candidates for (6) _____ of recommendation when it comes time to apply to colleges or jobs.

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|----|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. consist | B. consists | C. consisted | D. consisting |
| 2. | A. young | B. old | C. youth | D. elderly |
| 3. | A. begin | B. end | C. go | D. last |
| 4. | A. variety | B. variable | C. various | D. vary |
| 5. | A. study | B. teach | C. prepare | D. advise |
| 6. | A. speeches | B. emails | C. letters | D. documents |

VII. Read the text and write True or False after each statement.

Plastics are made from fossil fuels, finite and environmentally damaging resources. Post-World War II, plastic production took on a new form, replacing product materials prior to it in a revolutionary way. Plastics allowed us to develop more efficient machinery, advanced medical practices and travel and helped in the fight for providing clean drinking water.

However, there are many problems with plastic, with the main issue being its non-biodegradable nature (some plastics can take up to 1,000 years to biodegrade). Single-use plastics are, therefore, a big problem. Single-use plastics are essentially plastic products that are made from fossil fuel-based chemicals, like petrochemicals, that are meant to be used once and disposed of right after. Bottles, straws and shopping bags are all single-use plastics.

So, what happens is, single-use plastics are produced and used in mass, around the world, every day. This, hand in hand with improper disposal (non-recycling) and littering, produce plastic pollution on a global scale.

1. Plastics are made from environmentally-friendly resources. _____
2. Plastics help to develop advanced medical practices and provide clean drinking water. _____
3. The main issue of plastic is that it takes very long time to biodegrade. _____
4. Bottles, straws and shopping bags are made from fossil fuel-based chemicals. _____
5. Bottles, straws and shopping bags aren't meant to be used once. _____
6. Improper disposal of single-use plastics is the only cause of plastic pollution. _____

VIII. Choose the sentence that has the same meaning as the given one.

1. The earthquake left them homeless.
 - A. They get home after the earthquake.
 - B. The earthquake occurred but they could keep their house.
 - C. They are homeless because of the earthquake.
 - D. The earthquake is not the reason why they are homeless.
2. Does the theatre have disabled access?
 - A. Are people in the theatre disabled?
 - B. Is there disabled access in the theatre?
 - C. Is the access to the theatre disabled?
 - D. Do they only have disabled access in the theatre?
3. Unpaid work for charity is better than doing nothing.
 - A. I should do nothing instead of working for charity.
 - B. Staying idle is more interesting than working for free.
 - C. You can always get paid working for charity.
 - D. Doing nothing isn't as good as unpaid work for charity.
4. When her parents were killed in an accident, she became an orphan.
 - A. She became an orphan, so her parents were killed in an accident.
 - B. Though she became an orphan, her parents were killed in an accident.
 - C. She wasn't an orphan before her parents were killed in an accident.
 - D. She wasn't an orphan after her parents were killed in an accident.
5. You deserve a reward for being so helpful.
 - A. Because you are so helpful, you deserve a reward.
 - B. You're not helpful enough to deserve a reward.
 - C. You can be helpful, but you don't deserve a reward.
 - D. You don't deserve a reward although you're so helpful.