

Student: _____

Date: _____

TEST UNITS 4, 5 & 6



Prof. Lic.
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- 1 Listen to a college lecturer giving students an introductory talk about a food technology course. Complete the notes. Write one word for each answer.

FOOD TECHNOLOGY COURSE

New element to course this year:

food _____

Strong focus on food _____ throughout the course

Most useful background subject: _____

College production facility: used to carry out _____

Large companies provide finance for _____

- 2 Listen again. Decide if the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 All students are obliged to study food storage. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 2 There is currently an increased demand for food inspectors. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 3 In year one, the students study maths and biology exclusively. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 4 In year two, one of the subject areas that students cover concerns the labelling of food products. | TRUE / FALSE |
| 5 The association with the college's industry partners works solely in favour of the students. | TRUE / FALSE |

- 3 Choose the correct option a–d to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I'm afraid we don't have a choice about attending tomorrow morning's staff seminar. It's _____.
a allowed
b compulsory
c supposed
d better | 5 Jan studied his Master's at a university in San Jose, _____ is not far from San Francisco.
a that
b which
c whose
d where |
| 2 You _____ put off by a little constructive criticism. It's intended to help you improve.
a don't have to be
b have got to be
c mustn't be
d aren't allowed | 6 I'm lucky enough to have been educated at a wonderful school, _____.
a for which I should be thankful
b which for I should be thankful
c for that I should be thankful
d who I should be thankful for |
| 3 If you _____ to open your suitcase at the airport by Customs, you have to cooperate.
a get asked
b were asked
c got asked
d are being asked | 7 My colleague Lara is _____ conscientious and organized.
a either
b neither
c all
d both |
| 4 The application forms for the role of Director _____ as we speak.
a are going to be reviewed
b are reviewed
c can be reviewed
d are being reviewed | 8 Tomas will happily watch _____ movie, apart from romcoms.
a no
b any
c many
d lots of |

4 Complete the text on the mechanization of agriculture with words from the box. There are two words that you don't need.

bland demanding drawbacks economical majority old-fashioned reliable roots
shortage surplus time-consuming touch

The mechanization of agriculture has had a great effect both on society and farm productivity. In the late 1800s, jobs such as harvesting corn were incredibly _____, taking many hours to produce amounts of corn which, by today's standards, would be considered small. One of the _____ of 19th-century agriculture was that it was very labour-intensive. While horses and oxen pulled ploughs to prepare the soil for seed and hauled wagons filled with the harvest, the _____ of the rest of the chores, such as planting the seeds and ensuring the _____ of the crops were well watered, required highly- _____, and often back-breaking, manual labour.

At the turn of the 20th century, the introduction of the internal combustion engine set the stage for a dramatic change in agriculture and at the centre of this change was the tractor. These _____ vehicles now pulled ploughs and moved loads and livestock, but not only were they dependable, they were also _____ to run. Essentially, the _____ methods of farming were dying out and so the tractor became a machine that replaced labourers. As fewer and fewer workers were needed, there was a _____ of agricultural jobs available, prompting people to leave the countryside and move to the towns and cities to find other kinds of work.

Now, in the 21st century, agriculture continues to undergo a process of mechanization, with machines available to tend crops every step of the way, from planting seeds to harvesting a crop _____ in particularly productive years.

5 Rewrite the sentences starting with the words or phrases given in brackets to add emphasis. There may be more than one possible answer.

EXAMPLE: You can reduce high blood pressure by cutting the amount of salt in your diet. (One way)
One way to reduce high blood pressure is to cut the amount of salt in your diet.

1 The students aren't exhausted. The teacher is exhausted. (It's not)

2 My boss hardly ever leaves his desk before six in the evening. (Seldom)

3 The red button should never be pressed. (Under no circumstances)

4 I am interested in the effect of poor diet on concentration levels. (What)

5 This cartoon character is famous. All children under the age of ten recognize her. (So)

6 Read the article about teaching children responsibility.

TEACHING RESPONSIBILITY

According to a recent survey, British children earn approximately £700 million each year for doing household jobs and errands set by their parents. But it seems that in many families, homework is the only task that children are expected to do and parents feel reluctant to ask their offspring to contribute to more general domestic responsibilities. In the past, however, many children were expected to go shopping, help with preparing family meals, look after other members of the family when necessary and so on. And parents believed in the intrinsic merit of giving them these responsibilities without the need to bribe them with toys, sweets or money.

Experts say that being assigned responsibilities at home brings numerous benefits to a child's development. Children who are taught a sense of responsibility from a young age are more likely to succeed at school, at work and in their relationships. Helping out with chores that benefit the whole family can make them feel a valued member of that unit and give them a sense of importance within it, whilst also developing an awareness of other people's needs. Being productive and achieving a goal will increase their self-esteem and give them a sense of achievement, as well as making them feel trusted and reliable. More active tasks can be beneficial simply because of the physical activity involved. Inevitably, not all tasks will seem pleasurable, but seeing them through to the end fosters self-discipline, and being told when a particular task needs to be completed by helps to develop time-management skills.

Naturally, parents should set tasks that are appropriate to the child's age and abilities; children are able to take on different responsibilities at different ages and different rates, and too challenging a task can leave them frustrated and potentially feeling like a failure. Nor should parents expect their children to do something they wouldn't be prepared to do themselves and under no circumstances should chores be used as a form of punishment. It is important that children learn that certain tasks, such as tidying up after ourselves, simply have to be done and are an unavoidable part of life.

Parents should use positive guidance and allow children to make certain age-appropriate choices, gradually expanding their freedom as they mature. They must also ensure that children understand the consequence of their choices and accept responsibility for their mistakes. For example, if a child has decided to save their pocket money for something in particular, it is important that they realize that spending it on something else means they will have to wait longer to obtain the thing they originally wanted. It is also crucial that parents follow through on any consequences that the child is made aware of for not carrying out a task – while celebrities and those in public office may sometimes be seen to avoid punishment for questionable behaviour, this is not what usually happens in the real world, including at school and at work. A sense of accountability, as well as the understanding that most things have to be earned, is key to developing responsibility.

Equally important is acknowledgement of a duty successfully carried out, but any reward given must clearly be for completion of the task itself and not merely because the child has been charming or persuasive. It can be useful for parents and children to draw up an agreed set of rewards and consequences together – not only will this make the process seem fairer to the child, but having a say in it will increase their sense of participation in the decision-making and make them a stakeholder in it. Finally, it goes without saying that parents must set a good example. This entails overtly taking on their own set of responsibilities, admitting when they have made mistakes and not making promises that they cannot realistically fulfil.

7 Do statements 1–5 agree with what the writer says? Choose ‘yes’ if the statement agrees with and ‘no’ if it contradicts what the writer says. If there is no information, choose ‘not given’.

- 1 Many parents today are unwilling to ask their children to help around the house. YES / NO / NOT GIVEN
- 2 Children tend to enjoy tasks with a physical element more than others. YES / NO / NOT GIVEN
- 3 An acceptable punishment is to give the child extra household tasks. YES / NO / NOT GIVEN
- 4 The behaviour of celebrities can give a misleading view of life’s realities to children. YES / NO / NOT GIVEN
- 5 Both parents must agree on a set of appropriate rewards for their children. YES / NO / NOT GIVEN