

# UNIT 3: THE GREEN MOVEMENT



## A. PHONETICS AND SPEAKING

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** A. reluctance      B. attendance      C. performance      D. utterance  
**Question 2:** A. apologize      B. application      C. optimistic      D. pessimistic  
**Question 3:** A. elegance      B. expansion      C. dangerous      D. educate  
**Question 4:** A. representative      B. substantial      C. technology      D. redundancy  
**Question 5:** A. equality      B. originate      C. appropriate      D. vegetarian  
**Question 6:** A. ancestor      B. surrender      C. accurate      D. gallery  
**Question 7:** A. interpret      B. internal      C. interval      D. interior  
**Question 8:** A. television      B. intelligent      C. ecology      D. embarrassing  
**Question 9:** A. territory      B. librarian      C. respectable      D. victorious  
**Question 10:** A. penalty      B. vertical      C. tsunami      D. childbearing

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

- Question 1:** Did you have a good weekend?  
A. Yes, let's keep in touch.    B. Yes, I am a teacher.    C. Yes, it is lovely.    D. Yes, I didn't do much.
- Question 2:** During the trip, we can visit some wildlife reserves to see lions and giraffes.  
A. That's great. How does it work?    B. Oh, I see. No problem.  
C. Really? I am so excited.    D. That was OK at first.
- Question 3:** Can I leave a message to Jim?  
A. I'll ask him to call you.    B. Of course, you can.    C. If you don't mind.    D. Yes, you can take it.
- Question 4:** You should not leave the light on when you are away.  
A. OK, let's do it.    B. That's a good idea.    C. Try me!    D. You are right.
- Question 5:** Excuse me! Can you show me the way to Main Street?  
A. Um, I am sorry I have no idea.    B. It's easy to do it.    C. Continue.    D. Am I going right?

## B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**Question 1:** \_\_\_\_ he was waiting for Sam outside the cinema, Jim realized that the street was funnily crowded.

- A. So                      B. While                      C. Unless                      D. Even though

**Question 2:** I didn't meet him right away \_\_\_\_ he had to talk to his boss first.

- A. while                      B. if                      C. because                      D. or

**Question 3:** \_\_\_\_ what has happened, I think she will never return.

- A. If                      B. Unless                      C. While                      D. After

**Question 4:** There wasn't a chair for the headmaster, \_\_\_\_ is a big problem.

- A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. where

**Question 5:** The student wiped the board \_\_\_\_ was full of notes and drawings.

- A. that                      B. while                      C. after                      D. so

**Question 6:** True Blood is my favourite TV series, \_\_\_\_ I don't have much time to watch it often.

- A. although                      B. before                      C. if                      D. yet

**Question 7:** After the children finished their dinner, they went to bed \_\_\_\_ listened to a bedtime story before falling asleep.

- A. that                      B. and                      C. so                      D. while

**Question 8:** The kids show some hatred towards him, \_\_\_\_ he was really nice to them.

- A. because                      B. before                      C. unless                      D. even though

**Question 9:** We can leave \_\_\_\_ you are ready.

- A. whatever                      B. whoever                      C. whenever                      D. whichever

**Question 10:** I like swimming \_\_\_\_ my sister likes jogging and dancing.

- A. whereas                      B. when                      C. whenever                      D. so

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

**Question 1:** For environmental safety, we need to find ways to reduce emission of fumes and smoke of factories.

- A. leak                      B. release                      C. poison                      D. pollutant

**Question 2:** Nylon is a man-made fibre, the use of which has helped more people to have cheaper and more colourful clothes to wear.

- A. natural                      B. plastic                      C. synthetic                      D. artificial



**Question 3:** The advances of commercial airplanes resulted in a **shrinking** world.

- A. decreasing                      B. reduced                      C. smaller                      D. compressing

**Question 4:** We have to suffer from traffic **congestion** and pollution every day.

- A. accident                      B. fullness                      C. mass                      D. crowd

**Question 5:** Many animals were born in **captivity**. Resultantly, they do not always breed well.

- A. imprisonment                      B. lock                      C. detention                      D. freedom

### C. READING

**I. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

The poaching crisis wiping out Africa's elephants is costing the continent's economies millions in lost tourism revenue, according to a new study. Researchers looked at visitor and elephant data across 25 countries, and modeled financial losses from fewer visitors in protected areas due to the illegal wildlife trade, which has caused elephant numbers to plummet by more than 100,000 in the last decade. (A)

The study team combined visitor numbers across 164 protected areas in 25 countries in forest and savannah elephants, and elephant population data from 2009 to 2013, to reach a "per elephant" value in terms of tourism income.

They concluded that Africa was most likely losing \$26m in tourism revenue a year. (B) Around \$9m of that is lost from tourists' direct spending, such as staying at hotels and buying crafts, with the rest through indirect value in the economy such as farmers and other suppliers supporting the tourist industry.

The study, published in the journal Nature Communications, found that in most cases the revenue losses were higher than paying for stronger anti-poaching measures to keep elephant populations stable. (C) Dr. Robin Naidoo, the paper's lead author and , senior conservation wildlife scientist at WWF and his team found. In the case of central Africa's forest elephants, which are harder for tourists to see and therefore attract fewer visitors, the costs of protecting them exceed the benefits from tourism. Demand from south-east Asia has seen the price of ivory triple since 2009 and it is estimated that one elephant is killed every 15 minutes. (D) Corruption, a lack of resources, and, most importantly, increasingly **sophisticated** poachers have hamstrung African countries' efforts to stem the trade.

Naidoo said that the research was not suggesting economic issues should be the only consideration when protecting elephants, but framing the poaching crisis as a financial one could **motivate** African governments and communities.

"It gives an additional reason for some groups of people, who may not necessarily be motivated by intrinsic reasons for conversation, to engage with biodiversity conservation. It makes it clear to them that it's not just in the best interests of the world to conserve this stuff, but tangible reasons for a whole different group," he said.

**Question 1:** The overall profit that the continent lost a year can be estimated to \_\_\_\_.

- A. 25 million USD      B. 100,000 USD      C. 26 million USD      D. 9 million USD

**Question 2:** Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. To get to the conclusion, scientists compared the changes in number of tourists and number of elephants in 2009.
- B. The only reason why illegal poaching is so difficult to stop is corruption.
- C. Protecting elephants is for the both the practical and immaterial reasons.
- D. There is an argument over the differences in the balance between the loss and the cost to protect the elephants.

**Question 3:** Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Across the continent, the amount of money spent on protecting the elephant is smaller than the loss tourist industry is suffering from.
- B. The number of tourists reduces because now it is more difficult for them to see the elephants in the wild.
- C. One reason why elephants are killed in mass volume is from the increasing market of ivory in South East Asia.
- D. Relating poaching to financial benefits can be considered as one of the solutions to the problem.

**Question 4:** Which of the positions marked in the passage does the phrase "but the financial argument did not stack up in all areas," best fit?

- A. (A)      B. (B)      C. (C)      D. (D)

**Question 5:** The word plummet in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. fall      B. fluctuate      C. rise      D. Stabilize

**Question 6:** The word sophisticated in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. simple      B. outdated      C. advanced      D. basic

**Question 7:** The word motivate in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. change      B. design      C. form      D. inspire

**Question 8:** Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Elephant poaching costs African millions in tourism revenue



- B. Elephant poaching does more good than harm
- C. Elephant poaching brings an opportunity for Africa to change
- D. Elephant poaching reduces the number of elephants in Africa

**II. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

Animation traditionally is done by hand-drawing or painting successive frame of an object, each slightly different than the proceeding frame. In computer animation, although the computer may be the one to draw the different frames, in most cases the artist will draw the beginning and ending frames and the computer will produce the drawings between the first and the last drawing. This is generally referred to as computer-assisted animation, because the computer is more of a helper than an originator. In full computer animation, complex mathematical formulas are used to produce the final sequences of pictures. These formulas operate on extensive databases of numbers that defines the objects in the pictures as **they** exist in mathematical space. The database consists of endpoints, and color and intensity information. Highly trained professionals are needed to produce such effects because animation that obtains high degrees of realism involves computer techniques from three-dimensional transformation, shading, and curvatures.

High-tech computer animation for film involves very expensive computer systems along with special color terminals or frame buffers. The frame buffer is nothing more than a giant image memory for viewing a single frame. It temporarily holds the image for display on the screen.

A camera can be used to film directly from the computer's display screen, but for the highest quality images possible, expensive film recorders are used. The computer computers the positions and colors for the figures in the picture, and sends this information to the recorder, which **captures** it on film. Sometimes, however, the images are stored on a large magnetic disk before being sent to the recorder. **Once** this process is completed, it is replaced for the next frame. When the entire sequence has been recorded on the film, the film must be developed before the animation can be viewed. If the entire sequence does not seem right, the motions must be corrected, recomputed, redisplayed, and rerecorded. This approach can be very expensive and time – consuming. Often, computer-animation companies first do motion tests with simple computer-generated line drawings before selling their computers to the task of calculating the high-resolution, realistic-looking images.

**Question 1:** Which of the following statement is supported by the passage?

- A. Computers have reduced the costs of animation.
- B. In the future, traditional artists will no longer be needed.

C. Artists are unable to produce drawings as high in quality as computer drawings.

D. Animation involves a wide range of technical and artistic skills.

**Question 2:** The word “they” in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. formulas

B. objects

C. numbers

D. database

**Question 3:** According to the passage, the frame buffers mentioned in the third paragraph are used to \_\_\_\_\_

A. add color to the images

B. expose several frames at the same time

C. store individual images

D. create new frames

**Question 4:** According to the passage, the positions and colors of the figures in high-tech animation are determined by \_\_\_\_\_

A. drawing several versions

B. enlarging one frame at a time

C. analyzing the sequence from different angles

D. using computer calculations

**Question 5:** The word “captures” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. separates

B. registers

C. describes

D. numbers

**Question 6:** The word “Once” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. before

B. since

C. after

D. while

**Question 7:** According to the passage, how do computer-animation companies often test motion?

A. They experiment with computer-generated line drawings.

B. They hand-draw successive frames.

C. They calculate high-resolutions images.

D. They develop extensive mathematical formulas.

#### **D. Writing**

**I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.**

**Question 1:** You must never take the helmet off when you drive.

A. Helmets must be worn at all times when driving.

B. Helmets must be taken around with you when you drive.

C. Wearing helmets is never taken into consideration when driving.

D. Helmets are an optional part of you when you drive.

**Question 2:** People in Australia are so environmentally-friendly that they create the greenest country in the world.

A. Australia is the greenest country in the world though the people are environmentally friendly



- B. Australia is the greenest country in the world because the people are environmentally friendly.
- C. Australia is the greenest country in the world while the people are environmentally-friendly.
- D. Australia is the greenest country in the world if the people are environmentally friendly.

**Question 3:** We might stop here if you don't change your way of speaking.

- A. We might stop here unless you don't change your way of speaking.
- B. We might stop here if you change your way of speaking.
- C. We might stop here unless you change your way of speaking.
- D. We might stop here if not you change your way of speaking.

**Question 4:** When the class was over, the students ran out, screamed and shouted.

- A. As long as the class finished, the students ran out, screamed and shouted.
- B. No sooner was the class over, the students ran out, screamed and shouted.
- C. As soon as the class had finished, the students ran out, screamed and shouted.
- D. If the class was over, the students would run out, scream and shout.

**Question 5:** At no time Jane asks me when she uses my bathroom.

- A. Jane is always using my bathroom without asking!
- B. It is very unusual for Jane to ask me when she uses my bathroom.
- C. Jane has no time to ask me when she uses my bathroom.
- D. Sometimes Jane asks me when she uses my bathroom.

**Question 6:** He was about to do something when his mother suddenly shouted out.

- A. He was doing something when his mother suddenly shouted out.
- B. He refused to do something about his mother suddenly shouting out.
- C. He was on the point of doing something when his mother suddenly shouted out.
- D. His mother's sudden shouting out helped him to do something.

**Question 7:** Merry allows her children to stay up late on Saturday evenings.

- A. Merry makes her children stay up late on Saturday evenings.
- B. Merry gets her children to stay up late on Saturday evenings.
- C. Merry helps her children stay up late on Saturday evenings.
- D. Merry lets her children stay up late on Saturday evenings.

**Question 8:** I was under a strong impression that she had not told the truth.

- A. I believed that she had not told the truth.
- B. I doubted that she had not told the truth.
- C. I protested that she had not told the truth.

D. I insisted that she had not told the truth.

**Question 9:** He acts like an innocent man even if the evidence shows the contradiction.

A. Even though he acts like an innocent man, the evidence shows the contradiction.

B. He acts like an innocent man because the evidence shows the contradiction.

C. The evidence shows the contradiction so he acts like an innocent man.

D. He acts like an innocent man, as a result, the evidence shows the contradiction.

**Question 10:** We paid for the meal. We wanted to say sorry for what we had done.

A. In order to pay for the meal, we wanted to say sorry for what we had done.

B. We paid for the meal in order to say sorry for what we had done.

C. We paid for the meal although we wanted to say sorry for what we had done.

D. The meal we paid for is what we want to say sorry for what we had done.