Name:	Class: 11A

PRACTICE TEST 9

LISTENING

1. Wha	at did Mona and Ken d	o on their first	day?			
	A go fishing		B go w	indsurfing		C go swimming
2 How	did Mona feel at the s	tart about camp	oing?			
	A worried		B exci	ted		C unhappy
3 Wha	t didn't they like eating	g?				
	A grilled sausages		B boile	ed eggs		C fried fish
4 Next	time Ken thinks they	should take				
	A more clothes.		B som	e medicine.		C less food.
5 Wha	t did Ken like best?					
	A singing by the cam	pfire	B walk	ting in the cour	ntryside	C swimming in the lake
PRON	UNCIATION					
1. A. s	uppl <u>y</u>	B. dirty		C. energy		D. happ <u>y</u>
2. A. <u>s</u>	aying	B. service		C. sixty		D. <u>s</u> ugar
VOCA	BULARY & GRAM	MAR				
1. Icy	conditionstv	vo roads being	closed t	wo days ago.		
	A. caused by	B. got over		C. looked dow	vn	D. resulted in
2. Fax	transmission has no	w become a c	heap a	nd convenient	way to	transmit text and graphics over
	A. distances	B. computers		C. streets		D. high ways
3	_sources of energy ha	ve environmen	ıtal adva	antages. It's no	t easy to	make full use of them.
	A. Fossil	B. Alternative	:	C. Environme	ntal	D. Hydroelectric
4. Our	post office is equippe	d a	dvanced	d technology.		
	A. with	B. by		C. of	D. in	
5. Hov	w to make full use	these source	es of en	ergy is a question	on for re	esearchers all over the world
	A. on	B. in		C. of	D. with	n
6 Цоз	y many sports are ther	a the 14th	Acion (James?		



71. III	D. OII	C. at	D. 10	
7. The Asian Games have	been advancing	all aspects.		
A. on	B. at	C. in	D. for	
ERROR IDENTIFICAT	TON			
1. Helen write another lett	ter to the little girls yeste	erday, <u>and</u> her father l	nelped her send it.	
A. write	B. to	C. and	D. send	
2. Australia has their own	cultural identity, which	is very different from	that of Britain.	
A. their	B. cultural	C. which	D. that	
READING				
no longer be called "natural plant and animal life will such a thing as "natural was there (4)other equals the control of	ral", in so far as future properties on their veather" again, say such tally influential scientis and that what we are expended.	processes of weather, time-honored way, us writers, only weather ts who argue that clir periencing now may	ssert that from now on, the w (2), and all the interaction affected by man. There will be remanufactured by global (3) mate, for example, has change simply be part of an endless	etions of never be ed many
Question 1. A. about	B. on	C. at	D. towards	
Question 2. A. change	B. atmosphere	C. climate	D. even	
Question 3. A. warm	B. warming	C. warmer	D. warmest	
Question 4. A. are	B. is	C. am	D. was	
Question 5. A. a	B. an	C. some	D. any	

Cat

D to

READING

A in

P on

At the end of every year, there's something special at the Enoshima Aquarium in Japan. It's a Christmas tree that is about 183 centimeters tall. It has decorations and lights like any other Christmas tree. So what's so special about it? This tree is powered by an electric eel! Electric eels live mainly in the streams and ponds of South America. Of all the animals that produce electricity, electric eels give off the most. Electric eels have about 6,000 special cells that store power like batteries. They can give off 500 to 800 volts of electricity. That's more power than an electrical socket in your home. What's even more surprising is that they can control the amount of electricity they give off. For example, an electric eel gives off more electricity to protect itself from fish that attack it than it does to shock and catch fish to eat.

So how does the electric eel light the Christmas tree? The power of the electric eel is captured with a specially designed water tank. There are two aluminum panels inside the tank, which make it act like a battery. The electric eel gives off electricity every time it moves. The aluminum panels absorb that electricity. The electricity then travels from the aluminum panels to the lights on the Christmas tree. The purpose of the eelpowered Christmas tree is to promote eco-awareness. It serves as an example of a way to generate electricity that does not harm the environment. Although electric eels are probably not the future of electric energy, they can teach us to be more aware of the environment.



1. What is this passage mainly about?
a. the importance of protecting electric eels
b. the amount of electricity an electric eel can make
c. a Christmas tree in Japan lighten up in a special way
d. a special electric eel exhibited in Enoshima Aquarium
2. What is special about the electric eel in the Enoshima Aquarium?
a. It is used to light up a Christmas tree.
b. It can produce 6,000 volts of electricity.
c. It is the longest electric eel in the world.
d. It was found in a pond in South America.
3. Where do electric eels store their electricity?
a. in their sharp front teeth
b. in thousands of special cells
c. in the water that they swim in
d. in aluminum found in their bodies
4. What can be inferred about electric eels?
a. They are smaller than other eels.
b. They are an endangered species.
c. They use electricity when they hunt.
d. They will be the main source of electricity in the future.
5. Which can replace the word "store" in line 9?
a. shop b. reflect c. keep d. create
WORD FORM
1. Fossil fuels will be within a relatively short time. (EXHAUSTION)
2. Solar energy is not only plentiful andbut also clean and safe. (FINITE)



COMBINE EACH PAIR OF SENTENCES, USING SUITABLE RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. The church is over 500 years old. Our class visited it last summer. (joining the two sentences using
relative pronouns)
=>
2. The laptop has started making a strange noise. I bought it last week. (joining the two sentences using a
relative pronoun)
=>
REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, USING <u>A PRESENT</u> OR <u>PAST PARTICIPLE PHRASE</u> OR <u>TO-INFINITIVE</u>
1. The environmental project which was conducted at my school was successful.
(reducing the sentence using past participle) =>
2. The paintings which were shown at the exhibition were extraordinary. (reducing the sentence using infinitive phrases)

