End of the year test -Ultimate B1

I.Reading

The Great Wall of China

The New Seven Wonders of the World were chosen in 2007 through an online contest organised by a Swiss company. The list included 200 famous landmarks such as the Sydney Opera House and the Statue of Liberty. Millions of people voted on the Internet or by text messaging and selected seven of them. Built on four continents, the seven sites selected are all architectural wonders and among the most visited tourist attractions in the world. But what makes the Great Wall of China or Machu Picchu in Peru a natural wonder?

Now a Chinese national symbol, the Great Wall is the longest structure ever built by humans. It is over 2,300 years old, and it is associated with thousands of years of Chinese history. Building the wall took more than 1,800 years. Rather than being one long continuous wall, the Great Wall of China is made up of a number of different sections. It consists of smaller walls and their combined length is estimated to be about 20,000 kilometres. Although it is called a wall, the structure consists of two parallel walls. The average height of the walls is six to seven metres, and the highest is 14 metres. The widest section of the wall is around nine metres.

The Great Wall was built by various emperors over a long period of time, using materials like stone, wood and sticky rice flour. A large number of workers lost their lives while building the wall. Its main purpose was protection against enemy attacks from the north. Large armies and smaller groups of nomads continually attacked it. Some succeeded, and others didn't. The Chinese don't call the Wall 'the Great Wall. They call it 'Chang Cheng, which means Long City. According to a legend, a helpful dragon drew out tracks for the wall and then the workers followed them.



Previously unknown sections of the Great Wall have been discovered as recently as 2012. In the past decade, archaeologists have located some parts of the wall near Mongolia. Although approximately one third of the wall is now in ruins or has disappeared completely, it is still one of the more remarkable structures on Earth. Most of the Great Wall as it stands today is what remains of the work Emperor Hongzhi ordered about 600 years ago. Some of the well-maintained areas of the wall are popular tourist destinations. The most visited section is known as Badaling, and it is near Beijing. It attracts more than 50 million visitors every year, and it can reach a visitor flow of 70,000 people per day.

Rumours that astronauts can see the Great Wall of China from the moon with the naked eye are untrue. Unfortunately, a high-tech lens is required to see the wall from the moon. NASA explains that because the Great Wall is made of materials from the surrounding area, it looks too much like the land around it to be visible from space. Astronaut Neil Armstrong said that the Great Wall could not be seen from space, much less from the moon. China's first man in space, Yang Liwei, said he could see it when he was in space in 2003. In fact, the Great Wall of China can only be spotted from a very low orbit provided that the weather is nice and sunny!

Choose the correct answers

1.How were the New Seven Wonders of the World selected?

A. People who lived in Sydney sent text messages.
B. The Swiss people voted on the Internet.
C. People from around the world selected them from a list of 200 sites.
D. People who worked in a Swiss company selected the seven sites

2. Which of the following is true about the Great Wall of China?

A. It is a single wall that is 20,000 km long.
B. It's a collection of walls which are about 20,000 km long
C. It consists of parallel walls that are the same height
D It consists of parallel walls that are the same width.

3. Who built the Great Wall of China?

A It was built by Emperor Hongzhi.
B It was built by nomads.
C It was built by a number of emperors.
D It was built by people in Beijing

4. What has happened in the past ten years?

A. Parts of the wall have disappeared completely.
B. Sections of the wall have been discovered.
C. Part of the wall in Mongolia got ruined.
D. Fever tourists have visited Badaling near Beijing.

5. How well maintained is the Great Wall of China?

A. All of it is in ruins.
B. Only a very small part of it has disappeared.
C. Only a small part near Beijing is in good condition.
D. More than half of the original wall has survived.

6 Can astronauts see the Great Wall of China from space?

A. No, because it looks too much like the surrounding lan
B. No, because it's not in good condition.
C. Yes, they can see it if they are on the moon.
D. Yes, they can if the weather is good.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. Read the text and choose the best anwers

Fears and phobias

Fear is one of the most basic human 1__ It is programmed into our nervous system. Fear helps protect us. We can respond to danger or react when we feel unsafe. Feeling afraid is very 2___ and can be helpful in some situations. Fear 3 ___ be like a warning, a signal that we need to be careful. A feeling of fear can be brief or it can last longer.

When we sense danger, the 4__ reacts instantly and activates the nervous system. We sweat and start breathing faster. This response is known as 'fight or flight' because this is what the body is preparing itself to do: 5__ the danger or run fast to get away.

People fear things or situations that make them feel unsafe or unsure. For example, someone 6___ isn't a strong swimmer might have a fear of deep water. 7 _ people have a fear of public speaking. Whether it's giving a talk in class or acting in a school play, speaking in front of others is one of the most common fears people have. People can 8 _unnecessary fears by getting used to the thing or the situation they're afraid of. For example, they can deal with their fear of deep water by learning how to swim safely.

Young kids often have fears of the dark, being alone, strangers, etc. They might be afraid when it's 9__ or at a first sleepover. With the support of adults, most kids 10— deal with these fears and outgrow them.

1 A expressions	B emotions	C illnesses	D thoughts
2 A physical	B inventive	C influential	D natural
3 A needs	B has	C can	D ought
4 A brain	B mind	C eye	D head
5 A speed up	B fight off	C pick up	D come round
6 A who's	B whose	C which	D who
7 A Lots	B A few	C A lot of	D Very few
8 A overwork	B overcome	C overdo	D overplay
9 A stormy	B rainstorm	C thunder	D lightning
10 A has to	B ought	C are able to	D need

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in bold

1 He's a volunteer in an international charity _____	ORGANISE
2 My best friend is funny, _____ full of surprises	INVENT
3 We grew up in a quiet_____ of Manchester	NEIGHBOUR
4 If you do your best, you don't have to worry about _____	FAIL
5 The island was hit by a tsunami and it has been _____ since then.	INHABITED
6 When it's _____trains are usually late.	FOG
7 Can you give us some _____ about cruises in the Mediterranean?	INFORM
8 You've made an _____but you have no proof.	ASSUME
9 My mum is a famous _____and installation artist.	SCULPTURE
10 You can't enter the club if you don't have your _____card with you.	MEMBER

IV. Circle the correct words.



1 Would you rather **walk / to walk** or take the bus?
2 You **had / would better** not tell Mark - it's not a good idea.
3 I don't remember **receiving / to receive** his email. Are you sure he has sent it?
4 We'd **better / rather** take a taxi - the next bus is in half an hour.
5 It's a secret. I'd rather **not talk / not to talk** about it
6 He can't stand **working / to work** in an office,

V. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in bold. Do not change the word in bold. Write between two and five words

1 The science teacher gave us permission to use the lab yesterday morning.
ALLOWED
We _____ the lab yesterday morning.



2 "Can you help me?" he asked me.
If
He asked _____him.
3 We will have to cancel the match if the weather doesn't improve.
UNLESS
We will have to cancel the match _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS