

B1+ REVISION TEST 2

1 ▷ Listen to a talk about a famous film director. Decide if statements 1–5 are true or false.

- 1 Coppola did a degree in film studies at a New York university.
TRUE / FALSE
- 2 Coppola's first full-length film wasn't very successful.
TRUE / FALSE
- 3 Coppola has only ever made one film about war.
TRUE / FALSE
- 4 Coppola has never had any other interests apart from directing films.
TRUE / FALSE
- 5 Coppola's family have strong connections with the film industry.
TRUE / FALSE

2 ▷ Listen again. Match the dates 6–10 with the events a–f. There is one event which you don't need.

- | | | |
|---------|-------|--|
| 6 1960 | _____ | a Coppola started directing films again. |
| 7 1970 | _____ | b Coppola worked on a film for his daughter. |
| 8 1997 | _____ | c Coppola received a prize for his work. |
| 9 1999 | _____ | d Coppola made his most recent film. |
| 10 2011 | _____ | e Coppola left university in New York. |
| | | f Coppola had a break from directing. |

3 Read the text and replace the underlined words with a word/phrase from the box.

almost everywhere	it	country	his birthplace	this great leader
-------------------	----	---------	----------------	-------------------

The 1982 film 'Gandhi' is about the life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Born in October 1869, he is best known around the world as the man who fought for Indian independence from Britain. The name 'Mahatma', which means 'great soul', was first given to him in South Africa in 1914 and is now used ¹ around the world. In India, ² Gandhi is also known by the term *Bapu*, which means 'father'.

Gandhi was born and raised in Gujarat, which is on the coast in the west of India. He returned to

³ Gujarat after he'd studied law in London. His mother had died while he was studying, but his family had deliberately not told him the news as they didn't want ⁴ the news to affect his studies. He later started making plans to free his homeland from British control. He wanted the people in his ⁵ homeland to be able to make their own decisions. It took until 1947 for his dream to come true.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

4 Choose the correct option a–c to complete the sentences.

- 1 It _____ all morning and I don't think it's going to stop any time soon.
a has rained
b has been raining
c rained
- 2 We really enjoyed our holiday this year – we stayed on a boat and travelled along a _____.
a sea
b ferry
c canal
- 3 The _____ in Scotland is an artist's dream! There's something interesting to paint everywhere you go.
a landscape
b fresh air
c soil
- 4 Don't worry! I _____ you there; I know exactly where that address is.
a take
b 'll take
c 'm taking
- 5 I didn't really expect you _____ all the cooking. I was going to help you!
a to do
b do
c doing
- 6 My favourite films are ones with great _____ so you don't know what's going to happen.
a characters
b thrillers
c plots
- 7 We're _____ to get there on time. Look at this traffic jam!
a possibly
b probably
c unlikely
- 8 We organized a sale to raise money for the people _____ homes were damaged in the flood.
a that
b whose
c which
- 9 I'm so hungry – it's midday and I _____ anything _____.
a didn't eat / since
b haven't eaten / yet
c haven't eaten / ever

- 10 As there hasn't been any rain for two months, we may be about to have a _____.
a global warming
b landslide
c drought

5 Read the text about the possibility of living on other planets. Then choose the correct answers to questions 1–5.

On another planet

While living on the moon is apparently possible, without air, food or water, it would involve a lot of effort. Other planets might have air or water, or we could even make them there, but we'd have to get there first. Unfortunately, humans can't just live anywhere. Life on Earth has spent the last 4.5 billion years adapting to survive on this particular planet, so if we took the plants, animals and people to another planet, it's not surprising that we'd have some problems!

To start with, our bodies are used to the Earth's atmosphere – the gases that surround it. We wouldn't be able to breathe the gases that exist on some of the other planets. We're also affected by the Earth's gravity – the force that pulls us towards the centre and stops us from floating away into space. The strength of gravity is different on other planets; if the gravity was too strong, we wouldn't be able to move, and if it was too weak, we would lose all the strength in our bodies. Then there's the temperature. Humans need their body temperature to be around 37°C to stay alive. A few degrees lower or higher, and we die of hypothermia (being too cold) or hyperthermia (being too hot). We also need to breathe oxygen, but if the air contains too little or too much, that can also kill us!

So, neither the moon nor Mars are really suitable destinations for us. The moon has no atmosphere and the atmosphere on Mars can only be described as deadly, as it's made up of approximately 96% poisonous carbon dioxide. On top of that, Mars has only one-third of the gravity of Earth, and temperatures range from a cool 20°C down to a freezing -140°C. As for the moon, it has six times less gravity, and temperatures go from a ridiculously hot 130°C to a ridiculously cold -170°C.

The search for planets similar to Earth has been happening for some time. NASA's Kepler satellite is currently looking for Earth-like planets going round other stars. There's a good chance it may find an Earth-like planet eventually, though actually getting there may be challenging because of the huge distances. Even the closest planet beyond our sun would take hundreds of years to reach.

Of course, if we were determined to leave Earth, we could reach other nearby planets and try to build an Earth-like environment there. At the moment, it would take nine months to get to Mars, which is 48,000,000 miles away. The weight of the spacecraft would make things difficult, as it would have to carry enough fuel, food and water. One solution might be to build the craft in space, or use the water and other gases on Mars to make the fuel for the return trip.

Personally, I think it's just too much effort. So, for now, I'm happy to call planet Earth 'home', but who knows what the future may hold. As they say, 'watch this space'!

- 1 In the first paragraph, what does the writer say about living on the moon?

- a It would be very difficult but it's a possibility.
 - b Humans definitely couldn't survive there.
 - c We wouldn't be able to have plants and animals there.
- 2 Which of these is true, according to the text?
- a The temperature on most planets is only slightly different to that on Earth.
 - b Some planets have gases which would kill us.
 - c There is no gravity on some planets.
- 3 What does the writer say about both the moon and Mars as possible places to live?
- a For various reasons, neither place is suitable for humans.
 - b One of these places is more suitable to live than the other.
 - c Both places could be made more suitable for us.
- 4 What does the author say about building an Earth-like environment in space?
- a It would be a problem taking all the necessary things.
 - b It would take too long to get there.
 - c It would be too far to make the journey back again.
- 5 The author feels that ...
- a she would definitely like to travel to space in the future.
 - b she will never want to live on another planet.
 - c she would rather stay on Earth at the moment.
- 6 Read the text again. Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage? Choose 'yes' if the statement agrees and 'no' if it disagrees. If there is no information about what the writer thinks, choose 'not given'.**
- 1 It should be fairly simple to get used to life on other planets.
YES / NO / NOT GIVEN
 - 2 It's natural that the human body has limits to what it can deal with.
YES / NO / NOT GIVEN
 - 3 Gravity is a much bigger problem for humans than temperature.
YES / NO / NOT GIVEN
 - 4 NASA's Kepler satellite is likely to succeed in its search.
YES / NO / NOT GIVEN
 - 5 It isn't worth the trouble trying to start life, as we know it, on another planet.
YES / NO / NOT GIVEN