TASK 6

Read the texts below. For (35-46) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

An old man had three children, all boys. When they (35) ..... to manhood, he called them together and told them that now he was very old and (36) ..... able to provide, even for himself. He ordered them to go out and bring him food and clothing. The three brothers set out, and after a very long (37) ..... they came to a large river. As they (38) ..... on together for such a time, they decided that once they got across they (39) ..... . The eldest told the youngest to take the middle road, and the second to go to the right, while he himself would go to the left. Then, in a year's time, they would come back to the same spot.

(40) ..... they parted, and at the end of a year, as agreed, they found their way back to the riverside. The eldest asked the youngest what he had gotten during his travels, and the boy replied: 'I have nothing but a mirror, but it has wonderful power. If you (41) ..... into it, you can see all over the country, no matter how far away.'

When asked in turn what he had gotten, the second brother replied: 'Only a pair of sandals that are so full of power, that if one (42) ..... them on one can walk at once to any place in the country in one step.'

Then the eldest himself, said: 'I, too, (43) ..... but little, a small calabash of medicine, that is all. But let us look into the mirror and see how father fares.'

The youngest produced his mirror, and they all looked into it and saw that their father was already dead and that even the funeral custom (44) ..... . Then the elder said: 'Let us hasten home and see what we can do.' So the second brought out his sandals, and all three placed their feet inside them and, immediately, they were home to their (45) ..... grave. Then the eldest shook the medicine out of his bag, and poured it over the grave. At once their father (46) ..... , as if nothing had been the matter with him. Now which of these three sons has performed the best?

35	A grew up	B grow up	C had grown up	D were growing up
36	A no longer	B not longer	C any longer	D no long
37	A when	B if	C as	D while
38	A went	B had gone	C were going	D would go
39	A will separate	B would be separated	C were separated	D would separate
40	A So	B As	C When	D If
41	A will look	B would look	C are looking	D look
42	A puts	B put	C had put	D was putting
43	A had obtained	B was obtaining	C have obtained	D had been obtaining
44	A was finished	B finished	C had been finished	D has been finished
45	A fathers	B father's	C fathers'	D father
46	A rose	B raised	C arose	D risen

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WRITING

TASK 1

Read the text below.
Fill in the each gap with the one word which best fits each space (47-50).
Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

UNEXPECTED LESSONS

Being on the road at 3.15 a.m. to drive 450 km was not in my plans for the weekend. I had been looking forward to a relaxing couple of (47) ..... to allow me to recharge my batteries in readiness for the busy week ahead that lay ahead of me.

My eldest son, Simon and a group of his good friends were heading off for a week at the snowfields, however, due to last minute issue with their transportation; I willingly offered to help out and provide the extra car that was required to ensure that everyone got to the drop off point near the snow fields, (48) ..... that they could then enjoy their weeks break snow boarding and skiing.

As I set (49) ..... on my early morning journey the only thing I could think about at that time was that no sooner had I arrived and then said my goodbyes, I would be on the road again to make the trip back home, in total a round trip of 900 km in just on 10 hours. Although I was only too happy to make the trip, the thought of such a long drive in one day was a daunting one, particularly as I was looking forward to that much required time to relax.

Over the years I have come to realize (50) ..... in life often events happen to challenge you and that they often don't reveal their real purpose at the time. As I was to discover over the next 10 hours, this was not to be the case on this occasion.

TASK 2

51. Last month you were at camp and left your rucksack in the room you lived. On a separate sheet of paper write a letter to the administration of the camp describing your rucksack and asking to send it back to you.

Give the following details:
- size;
- material it is made of;
- colour and texture;
- special features.

READING

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).
There are three choices you do not need to use.

HOW TO SELECT SNACKS THAT ARE NUTRITIOUS

1 ..... Keep them at your fingertips. Take fruit with you to work so when it's snack time you reach for a piece of fruit instead of a candy bar from the vending machine. Put some grapes in the freezer so you have a frozen treat available.

2 ..... Chop your favourite vegetables into bite size pieces and store them in zip lock baggies in the refrigerator. Pull out a bag and either take them to work, eat them at home or when you're running errands. Preparation is key!

3 ..... They are a great way to add vitamins, minerals, fibre, and essential fatty acids like omega 3 and omega 6 to your diet. Some great choices include walnuts, almonds, cashews, flaxseeds, peanuts, pumpkin seeds, sesame seeds and sunflower seeds. Be creative and make your own variety of trail mix. Use granola, nuts, seeds and fruit.

4 ..... Spread natural peanut butter on apple slices, celery, whole wheat crackers, rice cakes etc. Natural peanut butter is an excellent source of protein. Note: store natural peanut butter at room temperature so it's easier to spread. Turn the jar upside down and stir to mix the oil and peanut butter. The standard recommended shelf life for peanut butter is 18 months.

5 ..... For a buttery flavour, add a few spritzes of 'I Can't Believe It's Not Butter!' spray. Experiment and use different seasonings for added flavour i.e. dry taco seasoning mix, chilli powder, garlic powder, salt free seasoning blends, parmesan cheese etc. You can also try adding raisins or dried fruit. Directions: pop the popcorn in the microwave or air-popping machine; spritz with butter flavoured spray; sprinkle seasoning on top.

A Purchase a variety of fresh fruit.
B Choose low-fat or fat-free popcorn.
C Eat nuts and seeds.
D Eat natural peanut butter.
E Keep as much mixed fruit as possible.
F Have a store of chopped vegetables.
G Consume fruits when you are hungry.
H Make sugar free drinks.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 2

Read the text below.
For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).
Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

It's been almost 50 years since Dr. Jane Goodall first arrived at Gombe Stream National Park to study primates, and since then, much has changed in the world. 'We have made rather a mess,' Dr. Goodall told Natural News in an exclusive interview, speaking about the impact of humans on our planet. 'We humans have left a very, very unpleasant ecological footprint on this beautiful planet.'

Dr. Jane Goodall, however, is no pessimist, and her message is instilled with a sense of hope and genuine inspiration. 'What's tremendously important is that people do have a sense of hope amidst the doom and gloom,' she says. 'What I realize today is that we have made major mistakes and it's about time we start putting it back together.'

Goodall's institute, named the Jane Goodall Institute, pursues worldwide programmes to educate children, protect natural habitats and uplift the lives of those human populations that live among or near important protected habitats. Her institute's programme for children, *Roots and Shoots* engages children in the knowledge and skills of sustainable living, teaching them practical know-how they'll need to be a proactive part of a sustainable future on our planet.

'We've been stealing, stealing, stealing from our children, and it's high time we started paying back,' she told in her interview. 'Think of how we could have changed the entire structure of the world and alleviated poverty if the money spent on the last couple of wars could have been used for good purposes.'

Jane Goodall's efforts today are focused on teaching people how to make informed, small choices that cumulatively add up to grassroots global change. 'If you just spend a few minutes each day thinking about the choices you make: What you buy, what you eat, what you wear, how it was made, if it harmed the environment, if it hurt animals, if it was socially unjust, that would cause you to make small changes,' she explained. 'And if millions of people make small changes, we start to influence the companies who are making unethical products.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

As part of that effort to help people make better choices, Jane Goodall has partnered with Pangea Organics, an eco-conscious maker of hand-crafted body care products, to deliver a special offer to Natural News readers that helps raise funds for the Jane Goodall Institute.

As part of our effort to support Dr. Jane Goodall's work, our non-profit Consumer Wellness Centre is also donating $ 1,000 to the Jane Goodall Institute.

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6. Dr. Jane Goodall ..... .

A carries out experiments on animals
B studies animals in unnatural conditions
C learns animals' behaviour and communication
D studies the extinct species in the wild

7. The scientist criticises people's attitude to ..... .

A animals
B other nations
C the place they live
D scientific discoveries

8. The scholar works much to ..... .

A inspire others to make a difference to the environment
B organize national parks for endangered animals
C stop human intrusion into habitats
D organize some conservation groups

9. The programme for children *Roots and Shoots* ..... .

A entertains kids in the wild
B educates the youngsters about the planet's treasures
C gives children practical advice how to save the planet
D teaches children how to survive in the natural environment

10. The scientist suggests that people could not improve the situation on Earth...

A by spending money on good purposes
B by educating people
C by wasting money on wars
D by tiny choices, multiplied by millions

11. The practical part of Dr. Jane Goodall's work is ..... .

A making hand-crafted body care products
B raising funds
C donating money
D learning to be eco-conscious

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).
There are three choices you do not need to use.

CORRUPTION OF COMMUNICATION

12. .....

Picture a time when written communication only occurred through handwritten letters — an era before word processors, spell-check or grammar correction. Through the wonders of technology, we are more easily able to communicate whatever thoughts come to mind. Regrettably, this freedom has come with a cost. Since we are no longer forced to construct complex sentences in our thoughts, the 'mind muscle' — the brain — has become lazy in the correct use of language. Certain technologies perpetuate laziness. One example is the cellphone, whose users operate with a language all its own. This is a particularly popular form of communication among young people. Have you allowed this to happen to you?

13. .....

During the last three decades, personal communication has undergone a revolution. Rarely does one hear of receiving — never mind writing — an actual letter with paper and pen.

Times have dramatically changed! Telephones, email, instant messages, text messages and other 'instant' services have largely replaced handwritten letters, allowing man to communicate with a speed and efficiency once unheard of. No matter your age, these tools impact your life. It is not uncommon for people, from preteens to adults, to send text messages. Again, technology has allowed unprecedented access to communication — but has our ability to harness language and convey ideas also improved?

14. .....

Then there are the social networks which allow for a continuous connection to friends and family, updated any minute of any day. Friendships should be able to blossom and families should grow closer with such unprecedented access. In addition, people are now much better able to reach those of like mind and similar interests unlike any other time in history.

Communication has come a long way from the days in which a handwritten letter took weeks to reach its recipient. Of course, people still converse face-to-face, but written communication largely drives the language of oral communication.

What about you? Do you spend nearly as much time interacting through a computer as you do in real life?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

15. .....

Growing numbers turn to digital communication because they are not interested in actual personal, human contact. A popular cellular phone company recently ran an advertisement in which family members, while sitting only a few feet from each other, communicated entirely through Twitter and Facebook.

This satire speaks volumes to how far real families — and society — have gone in interpersonal communication. Friends and acquaintances have become nothing more than a name on a screen...

What is the result of technology being widely misused? Interaction has become curt and abbreviated. Instead of exchanging pleasantries and actually caring about others, communication has been transformed into a search for raw information.

16. .....

Why does communication and language matter? Why should you care? Perhaps you may have recognized that some of these characteristics have crept into your communication.

Do you find yourself losing interest in physical interaction with others? Do you often become bored with conversation? To be any other way in an instant-access digital world is to swim upstream.

Again, people were designed to interact with each other. **As** we slip into digital thinking, we risk the danger of becoming cold and distant like the lifeless computer systems we use to communicate. When our peers become nothing more to us than sources of information — not living, breathing human beings — we automatically focus more on the self. Self-focus, self-esteem, self-promotion, self-preservation and, ultimately, self-fulfilment become our only goal.

A	Expand Image
B	Improving Communication Abilities
C	Digital Relationships
D	Against the Current
E	Degrading of Languages
F	Using Technology Effectively
G	Degradation of the Quality of Communication
H	Digital World

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 4

Read the text below.
Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).
There are two choices you do not need to use.
Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Scientists have long known this strange fact: It's easier to look deep into space than into the centre of Earth. Light can pass through most of space, so the light from distant stars can easily be seen with the naked eye. But Earth is opaque, which means that light cannot pass through it.

If light cannot pass through it, (**17**) ..... . So if we can't use light to see inside our own planet, what can we use?

Recently, some scientists have been trying to use neutrinos — (**18**) ..... that zip through space. Neutrinos come from the sun or other distant stars, and astronomers have studied them for years. Now, a team of geoscientists — 'geo' means Earth — think a kind of neutrino may have something to say about the Earth, too.

Not all neutrinos come from outer space. Special neutrinos (**19**) ..... are generated from within the Earth. (Remember that 'geo' means Earth.) Most of these local neutrinos come from either the crust or the mantle. The crust is Earth's outermost shell, what we stand on, and the mantle is five to 25 miles below the crust. Certain elements within the Earth can send off geoneutrinos when undergoing a process called radioactive decay.

During radioactive decay, a material loses some of its energy by sending out particles and radiation. An element that goes through this process is said to be radioactive, and radioactive elements occur naturally in the Earth. Some radioactive elements produce geoneutrinos.

After they are produced, geoneutrinos pass straight through the solid Earth without being absorbed or bouncing around. If they're not stopped, (**20**) ..... — and keep going, and going and going. Geoscientists hope to catch a few of these particles on their way out, but it's not going to be easy.

There are two big problems: There aren't that many geoneutrinos, and they're hard to find. To catch these elusive particles, scientists have designed special geoneutrino detectors. These strange-looking scientific instruments are giant, metal spheres buried deep underground.

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In an abandoned mine in Canada, for example, scientists are preparing a geoneutrino detector that is four stories tall (**21**) ..... . The detector will be filled with a special liquid that flashes when a geoneutrino passes through. The liquid 'produces a lot of light, and it's very transparent,' says Mark Chen, the director of the project. When it's up and running, probably in 2010, the detector will find only about 50 geoneutrinos per year. Other detectors are being planned all over Earth — (**22**) ..... !

The geoscientists who study geoneutrinos hope that the particles will help answer an old question about the Earth. The interior of the Earth is blistering hot, but where does the heat come from? They know that part of the heat — maybe as much as 60 percent — comes from radioactive decay, but researchers want to know for sure. By measuring geoneutrinos, scientists hope to figure out how radioactive decay helps heat Earth.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).
There are two choices you do not need to use.

A and more than a mile underground

B they go straight into outer space

C then we cannot see what's on the inside of our planet

D called geoneutrinos

E produced by natural radioactivity inside Earth

F tiny particles smaller than an atom

G one of them is even supposed to sit on the bottom of the ocean

H originally called neutrinos

LIVEWORKSHEETS