Student Name: _____ Date: _____ / _____ / _2023__ Score: _____
MMM DD YYYY

QUIZ 5

Part 1: Listening

In this section, you will hear a monologue. You will hear the monologue twice. Choose the best answer.

Listening A

1. What is the final class project?
   - A. to have a class debate on biomass fuels
   - B. to write a research paper on fossil fuels
   - C. to present a poster on pluses and minuses of one energy source

2. What is presented as the cause of methane gas generation?
   - A. the breaking down of organic materials
   - B. the burning of sawdust in a power plant
   - C. the release of chemicals from algae into the atmosphere

3. What information does the teacher NOT present?
   - A. why methane gas is bad for the atmosphere
   - B. how trees eventually produce electricity
   - C. who has started using power from garbage

4. Which two sources of energy presented here are the most renewable?
   - A. sawdust and algae
   - B. garbage and sawdust
   - C. garbage and algae

5. Which statement is true according to the students' information?
   - A. Wood fuel is more expensive than coal.
   - B. Gas-from-garbage is praised by environmentalists.
   - C. Energy from algae is the result of drying and burning it.

Listening B

6. What is NOT a result of the UN project in Nigeria?
   - A. local people are employed making sawdust briquettes
   - B. a more cost efficient form of energy is being used
   - C. reliability of energy from sawdust is praised by environmentalists

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7. Which material has to be mixed with chemicals to produce biofuel?
   A. algae
   B. wood products
   C. garbage from landfills

8. What are 3 criteria given for evaluating alternative biomass fuels?
   A. strength of resulting power, renewability and efficiency

Part 2: Written Expression

9. I can see right now that I'm going to have to be more _____ when I talk to you.
a. explicit b. depleted c. unrestrained d. auspicious

10. The plan was _____ in favor of small parties.
a. binational b. explicit c. biennial d. biased

11. She is large, strong, and ruddy, and as _____ in her movements as a young colt.
a. unrestrained b. depleted c. explicit d. auspicious

12. He made an _____ debut in the school play.
a. unrestrained b. depleted c. explicit d. auspicious

13. Photos of my favorite childhood actors bring on pure _____.
a. hierarchy b. nostalgia c. reign d. successor

14. It is the _____ of all lighthouses in the world.
a. interpret b. distort c. transmit d. prototype

15. He protests against its use for controversial pamphlets which _____ the truth.
a. interpret b. distort c. transmit d. prototype

16. All states have an age _____ restricting minors.
a. constraint b. alleviate c. manipulate d. manufacture

17. _____ labor was adopted at first as a means for students to defray their college expenses.
a. literate b. manual c. format d. chapter

18. Ice chips can help alleviate this symptom.
a. constraint b. alleviate c. manipulate d. manufacture

Part 3: Identifying errors

Choose the word(s) that make(s) each sentence incorrect.

16. The man, which painted this masterpiece, is my neighbor.
a. which b. this c. is d. neighbor

17. The computer, that we used to play, was stolen.
a. computer b. that c. used d.was

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18. The man who has won the game is the one wearing blue shirt.
a. The b. who c.game d. wearing
19. He'll advise you ask for help from your parents.
a. advise b. ask c. help d. parents

20. Students with focusing difficulties finds it hard to complete classroom activities.
a. Students b. finds c. complete d. activities

Part 4: Reading

All over the world, gold is a precious commodity. People everywhere love jewelry made of gold. Nations have backed their economies with gold. Movies like *Goldfinger* tell the story of people obsessed with gold. And so mining companies mine for gold. On the remote Indonesian island of Sumbawa, Nur Piah had heard legends of gold buried in the rain forests under the mountains. Then a company moved in to mine copper and eventually struck gold. At age 24, Piah applied for a job with them and was soon driving machinery larger than her home. She is part of the team removing layers of rock to unearth the gold that is inside the volcano. Within two decades the volcano is nothing but an ugly pit. Nur Piah does not think of the environmental impact.

Mining for gold is not easy, and part of the challenge is the scarcity of the supply. Only about 190,000 tons of gold have ever been mined as far as we know. More than two-thirds of that has been extracted in the past 70 years. Now current supplies are being depleted. The world's richest deposits—particularly those in the U.S., South Africa, and Australia—are being used up, and new discoveries are rare. Gold mining is not highly regulated, and despite the fact that operations have brought tens of thousands of jobs to poorer regions of the world, ecologists are concerned about the massive destruction to the land.

Gold is not a vital resource for humankind. In fact, it does not have many practical uses. Nonetheless, humans have a feverish attachment to it. Why? It has unusual density and malleability, and an imperishable shine, and these attributes have made it one of the world's most desired commodities, a symbol of beauty, wealth, and immortality. In fact, nearly every society has given gold an almost magical, mythological status. Pharaohs of ancient Egypt were buried in it, and moneymakers based the world's economy on it. Few cultures still believe gold has any special powers, and it isn't even any longer the object with which money is valued against, the gold standard. Economist John Maynard Keynes famously called it "a barbarous relic." Still, gold's appeal endures and even grows stronger.

The gold obsession is especially entrenched in India. Per capita income in this country is $2,700, but India is clearly a leader in gold demand. In 2017, India consumed 737 tons of gold, about 20 percent of the world gold market. This is less than the amount consumed by China (955 tons). Families and individuals have hoarded up to 24,000 tons—more than 40 times the amount held in the country's central bank. However, their obsession doesn't come from simply a love of extravagance, or the rising prosperity of an emerging middle class. Instead, it plays a key role in nearly every aspect of Indian life, in marriages and gift-giving.

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Four thousand kilometers away in Indonesia, Nur Piah earns about $650 a month driving her truck. She gave her daughter the middle name Higrid, the Indonesian approximation of "high-grade," the best ore in the mine. And like any Indonesian citizen, she too is proud of gold and passes it down to her family.

1. What is the main purpose of paragraph 1?
   a. to give an anecdote about a girl who loved gold
   b. to compare the different attitudes about gold
   c. to establish the importance of gold around the world

2. What can we infer Nur Piah worries about the least?
   A . making enough money to support her family
   b. the impact of mining on the environment
   c. whether she will be able to keep her job

3. What is likely to happen when there is no more gold to mine?
   a. The value of gold will go up even more.
   b. The value of silver and copper will go up.
   c. There will be no more demand for gold.

4. What does "feverish" mean in paragraph 3?
   a. unnaturally excited
   b. highly impractical
   c. not able to understand

5. Where would be the best place to insert this sentence in paragraph 4?
   There are over ten million weddings a year in India, and in most, gold is important both to the event itself and to the transaction between families and generations
   a. after the first sentence
   b. before the first sentence
   c. after the last sentence

6. Today the country that consumes the most gold is _____.
   a. India
   b. Indonesia
   c. China

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