Name: _____ **TEST 8**

Grammar

1 Complete the text. Use the correct second conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

Many scientists are worried about global warming. The consequences could be serious. If all the ice in the Arctic and Antarctic regions [1]_____ (melt), sea levels [2]_____ (rise) and cause terrible floods. If sea levels [3]_____ (rise), people living in coastal areas [4]_____ (lose) their homes. The melting ice would also affect the temperature of the sea. If the sea [5]_____ (get) colder, the northern half of the world [6]_____ (freeze). There would be terrible snow storms and millions of people [7]_____ (die).

Mark: ___ /7

2 Complete the second conditional sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs below.

be	build	catch	help	marry	not sit	not work	understand

1 If we all recycled our rubbish, it _____ the environment.
2 He would be fitter and healthier if he _____ in front of the TV all day.
3 We would use less energy if we _____ smaller houses.
4 If we learned about other cultures, we _____ people from other countries better.
5 If I _____ the early train, I would be in London by lunchtime.
6 Lots of people _____ in danger if there was a tornado.
7 If we _____ so much and relaxed more, we would be a lot happier!
8 She _____ him if she really loved him.

Mark: ___ /8

3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 I wish I _____ (speak) another language. I'd get a better job.
2 I wish we _____ (can) have lunch in the garden, but it's raining.
3 I wish you _____ (not be) so tired. We could go out for a walk.
4 I wish I _____ (have) enough money to buy a new coat.
5 I wish we _____ (not live) in the city. I love the countryside so much!

Mark: ___ /5

Vocabulary

4 Match 1–5 with a–e to make sentences.

1 The United Nations is sending food aid to

2 The tsunami reached

3 A year without rain has caused

4 The volcanic eruption has destroyed

5 Five skiers were injured in

a the forest and all the homes in the area around the mountain.

b the avalanche on Saturday afternoon.

c the victims of the famine.

d the coast and destroyed thousands of homes.

e a serious drought in Western Australia.

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____

Mark: ___ /5

5 Complete the sentences with the words/phrases below.

cause	donate	dress up	left-overs	raise
recycle	reuse	sell	take part	waste

1 I'm going to _____ all my old toys to the children's hospital.

2 All the plastic we throw away will _____ pollution for hundreds of years.

3 It's important to think about what we buy and whether we can _____ the packaging.

4 If I get a plastic bag from a shop, I _____ it the next time I go shopping.

5 If there are _____ from dinner, Dad takes them to work the next day for lunch.

6 We're trying to reduce _____ at home. We don't throw away glass, metal or paper.

7 I'm doing a sponsored run this weekend to _____ money for Children in Need.

8 Every year I help Mum _____ tickets for the Christmas raffle.

9 Jim and I are going to _____ as dolphins and collect money to help the oceans.

10 I watched the London Marathon this year, but next year I'm going to _____.

Mark: ___ /10

6 Choose the correct answers.

1 The _____ caused by the earthquake was terrible.
a destroyed **b** destruction **c** destroy

2 We heard the _____ at the car factory two kilometres away.
a drought **b** landslide **c** explosion

3 Scientists are worried that an asteroid may _____ with the Earth in 2036.
a collide **b** collision **c** damage

4 The long drought has caused the _____ of thousands of sheep and cows.
a injury **b** failure **c** death

5 The attempt to stop the forest fire was a _____. It is still burning.
a destruction **b** failure **c** rescue

Mark: ___ /5

Use of English

7 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Droughts don't always become [1]_____ (NATURE) disasters, but when they do, they result in a famine, like the one in Ethiopia between 1983 and 1985. The international charity Oxfam says that famine is a [2]_____ (COMBINE) of three [3]_____ (FAIL): not enough food [4]_____ (PRODUCE), not enough opportunities for people to get food, and most [5]_____ (IMPORTANT), a slow [6]_____ (REACT) to the famine from local and international [7]_____ (GOVERN). [8]_____ (ORGANISE) such as Oxfam ask people around the world for [9]_____ (DONATE) to help the victims of famines and other disasters. Thousands of people in affected countries rely on the [10]_____ (KIND) of people who give their money to charities like Oxfam.

Mark: ___ /10

Listening

8 Listen to people taking part in a radio phone-in. Complete the sentences with the correct speaker, A, B, C, D or E. There is one extra sentence you do not need.

1 Speaker _____ is doing a sponsored run.
2 Speaker _____ is raising money for animals.
3 Speaker _____ is dressed up as an animal.
4 Speaker _____ is collecting unwanted things to help his/her community.
5 Speaker _____ is holding a raffle.
6 Speaker _____ is donating clothes to disaster victims.

Mark: ___ /5

Reading

9 Read the text. Are the sentences are true or false?

Earthquakes

Every year there are over 150,000 earthquakes around the world. Many are very small and people don't notice them. Others, like the ones in Haiti in 2010, or Japan in 2011, cause terrible damage and can destroy whole towns and cities.

Scientists study the Earth and know where earthquakes are likely to happen. Some countries have a much higher risk than others. Japan has, on average, 1,500 earthquakes every year. In Britain there are 140. The earthquakes in Britain are usually very small and don't cause damage to people's houses. In Japan there are much bigger earthquakes, and many modern buildings are specially built so that they don't get damaged by the movement of the Earth.

One of the big problems with earthquakes is that we don't know when they are going to happen. Scientists can tell us where a big earthquake will probably happen, but they can't tell us the date or the time. If we could predict earthquakes, we could prepare for them. If we were prepared, we could save lives by moving people away from the earthquake area.

In the future things may be different, however. In the 1970s, Chinese scientists noticed something interesting about the behaviour of animals. In the winter of 1974 lots of snakes woke up from their winter sleep and came out into the cold. That winter there were several earthquakes in the north of China. In January the following year, people around the city of Haicheng noticed that lots of farm animals like cows and horses were nervous and refused to go into buildings at night. In February there was a large earthquake in the area. Its centre was in Haicheng.

1 There are over 150,000 serious earthquakes annually. _____

2 Japan has over ten times more earthquakes annually than Britain. _____

3 All new buildings are safe in an earthquake. _____

4 If we could say where earthquakes will happen, we could rescue more people. _____

5 Scientists think that animals may know that an earthquake is coming. _____

Mark: ___ /5

Writing

10 You are organising a fundraising event to help victims of a recent natural disaster. Write an announcement to publicise the event.

- Tell people what the event is, and how it will support the the victims.
- Say when and where the event will take place.
- Tell people what they can do to help.
- Finish with a strong message that motivates people to take part.

Mark: ___ /10

Total: ___ /70