TEST 3.1

CARTOON FILMS

Cartoon films have very few limits: If you can draw something, you can (1)_____ it move on the cinema screen. The use of new ideas and advanced computer programs means that cartoons are becoming exciting again for people of (2)_____ ages.

By the end of the 1970s, the cinema world had decided that cartoons were only for children.

But soon afterwards one or two directors had some original new ideas. They proved that it was possible to make films in which both adults and children could (3)_____ the fun.

However, not (4)_____ cartoon film was successful. The Black Cauldron, for example, failed, mainly because it was too frightening for children and too childish for adults. Directors learnt from this mistake, and the film companies began to make large (5)_____ of money again.

1.	A. get	B. cause	C. wish	D. make
2.	A. all	B. other	C. more	D. these
3.	A. divide	B. add	C. share	D. mix
4.	A. any	B. all	C. each	D. every
5.	A. amounts	B. numbers	C. totals	D. sums

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 10.

SOAP OPERAS

Watching TV is a very popular pastime in the UK. But what kind of programmes do British people like to watch? Well, the most-watched TV programmes every week are very popular dramas that are usually on at least four times every week. They are dramas based in one neighbourhood that try to depict ordinary life in the UK - we call these dramas 'soap operas' or 'soaps'.

In the early days of TV, there were often dramas on during the day. Back in those days, it was traditional for the husband to go out to work and for the wife to stay at home and look after the house and the children. Most of these daytime dramas were aimed at entertaining the housewives who would traditionally be at home, probably doing the washing. Companies selling washing powder would advertise their products at times when these dramas were on, and sometimes those companies would even sponsor the drama. Hence the word 'soap'.

So, what about the word opera? Well, that's because these dramas are often an **exaggeration** of real life. They are supposed to represent ordinary lives but, to make them entertaining, lots of dramatic events, like murders, divorces, affairs etc., all happen probably much more regularly than they would in a normal neighbourhood.

Most soap operas these days are shown in the evening. Each show will have several different storylines happening at once that continue over several shows. The same cast members will appear in every show, too.

There are lots of different soaps on in the UK on different channels but there are three main popular ones. 'Coronation Street' has been on since 1960. It is set in a suburb of Manchester and it's supposed to represent working class life in the north of England. Then there's 'Eastenders' which started in 1985, set in the East End of London, and 'Emmerdale', which is set on a farm in Yorkshire, in the north of England.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. *What type of programmes do British people prefer to watch?*
   A. soap operas B. action film C. reality show D. chat show
7. *Why did sponsors advertise soap on TV during the mornings?*
   A. because the advertising cost was much lower.
   B. because these soaps are only used in the mornings.
   C. because they could draw the attention of more women.
   D. because the law did not allow them to advertise soap after midday.
8. *Which of the following is NOT among the most popular soap operas in British television?*
   A. Coronation Street B. Eastenders C. Emmerdale D. Manchester
9. *Which of the following is TRUE about soap operas these days?*
   A. Different actors and actresses appear in each of the shows.
   B. Most of them are shown in the evening.
   C. The same plot is included in each that continues over a number of shows.
   D. The shows are not suitable for viewers under 18.
10. *The underlined word **"exaggeration"** in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to*
   A. reflection B. development C. overstatement D. creativity

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 17.

THE LOST WORLD

The Lost World is a sequel to the movie Jurassic Park which was one of the highest grossing movies ever made. Both movies were directed by Steven Spielberg, who decided to make another dinosaur movie by popular demand since Jurassic Park was so successful. Spielberg is well-known for directing and producing crowd-pleasing blockbusters. One reason for the success of these dinosaur movies is the compelling idea of a lost world where there are still dinosaurs alive today which is attractive to modern people.

Visitors to the dinosaur park, located on a small island, think that the place is great at first. That is until the dinosaurs become upset and there's a lot of screaming and running when the prehistoric **beasts** attack. The difference between *The Lost World* and Jurassic Park is that there is more human drama in *The Lost World*. There are two different groups in the park who are opposed to each other. One group is a bunch of hunters who want to steal some of the dinosaurs in order to get a lot of money. The other group are dinosaur **advocates** who want to protect the beasts from outsiders. Unfortunately, the hunters upset the dinosaurs who cannot tell who is trying to help them, and who is trying to hurt them.

The Lost World has even more dinosaurs, and more special effects than Jurassic Park. It also has more to the story than just a lot of frightened people running away from dinosaurs. Though it was expensive to make the movie because of all the special effects, it made up for the costs to make it the first week it was shown because of its success.

11. *Spielberg wanted to make another dinosaur movie because…*
   A. he wanted more people to know about dinosaurs.
   B. the previous part became so common.
   C. the cast of the previous part asked him to do so.
   D. he aimed to earn double from the tickets.
12. *Which of the following statements is TRUE about The Lost World?*
   A. Its sequel is Jurassic Park.
   B. Its script is written by Steven Spielberg.
   C. It has the same cast with the previous part.
   D. Its director is the same as its previous part's.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13. *According to the passage, dinosaur movies by Steven Spielberg attract modern people because*
    A. the ideas are original. B. the plots are unpredictable.
    C. the soundtracks are beautiful. D. the cast are first-rate actors and actresses.
14. *The word '**beasts**' refers to*
    A. visitors to the park B. dinosaurs C. wild animals in the park D. hunters
15. *Compared to Jurassic Park, The Lost World…*
    A. has fewer scenes of prehistoric animals.
    B. conveys more messages about natural environment.
    C. puts more emphasis on human activity.
    D. has less violent scenes.
16. *The underlined word **"advocates"** in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by*
    A. adventurers B. poachers C. supporters D. researchers
17. *According to the passage, which of the following is not TRUE about the special effects in The Lost World?*
    A. There are more special effects in *The Lost World*.
    B. The special effects made the production cost more efficient.
    C. The high cost of these special effects was compensated by the movie's success.
    D. These effects seemed fake and not welcomed by a huge number of viewers.

TEST 3.2

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

During the First World War, at a time when there was lots of hatred in the world, one man did more than anyone else to spread (1) _____. That man was the comedian, Charlie Chaplin. Audiences around the world watched his films and each new one caused a lot of excitement. Chaplin created the character of the little tramp and people sympathised with this poor man. Up until then, film comedies (2) _____ noisy and very fast. Although they were fun and energetic, the audiences became bored (3) _____ seeing the same situations. Chaplin produced a different kind of comedy. It was (4) _____ and more emotional. His films both made people laugh and (5) _____ their feelings. Even today, his films are enjoyed by many people of all ages.

1.	A. happiness	B. happy	C. happily	D. unhappy
2.	A. was	B. had been	C. have been	D. would be
3.	A. of	B. with	C. from	D. at
4.	A. slow	B. fast	C. faster	D. slower
5.	A. stirred	B. held	C. touched	D. stole

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 10.

ROCK BAND

Two years ago, our 14-year-old, Ben, asked us for a set of drums for his birthday. At first, we were very much against the idea because of the noise. "It's better than watching television or playing computer games in my free time", Ben argued, "and it'll keep me out of trouble". In the end we gave in. "All right", we said, "but you must consider the rest of the family and neighbours when you play". That was just the beginning. Because drums are not the easiest instruments to transport, the other members of Ben's band started appearing at our home with their guitars and other electrical equipment. And so, for several hours a week, the house shakes to the noise of their instruments and their teenage singing. At least Ben's hobby has been good for our health: whenever the band starts practising, my husband and I go out for a long walk. And I must admit that, although their music may sound a little strange, they are a friendly and polite group of young men. I cannot judge their musical skill - after all I didn't expect my parents' generation to like the same music as I did when I was a teenager - but they do play regularly in local clubs for young people. Our main worry is that they won't spend enough time on their school work because of their musical activities, though this hasn't

LIVEWORKSHEETS

happened yet. I am always stressing to Ben how important his studies are. But one thing is certain - Ben was right: it has kept him out of trouble and he is never bored.

6. What is the writer trying to do in this text?
   A. complain about her son's friends
   B. give advice to teenagers
   C. describe her son's hobby
   D. compare herself with her parents
7. Why did the writer give Ben the present he wanted?
   A. She wanted to reward him for working hard.
   B. He already had too many computer games.
   C. She knew he would use it sensibly.
   D. He persuaded her it would be a good idea.
8. Why do the band always practise at Ben's house ?
   A. It is difficult for Ben to move his drums.
   B. The neighbours don't mind the noise.
   C. Ben's parents enjoy listening them.
   D. They can leave their equipment there.
9. What does the writer say about the band member?
   A. Their influence on her son worries her.
   B. Their taste in music is different from hers.
   C. They play their instruments well.
   D. They avoid any contact with her.
10. Which of the following is TRUE of Ben's parents?
    A. They express concerns over Ben's studies.
    B. They like the band's music.
    C. They regret buying their son a set of drums.
    D. They are capable of judging someone's musical skill.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 17.

LEISURE QUEENS

British women have more free time than those in Europe says a recent survey and they spend most of it in front of the TV. The average woman in Britain spends five and a half hours relaxing each day according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). As many career women in Britain have to bring up children and also have to hold down a job, this figure is surprising.

According to the report British women at home spend much of their leisure time watching TV, more than two hours each day. Conversely, they spend just under 20 minutes each day on sport; but apart from the rare gym rat an overwhelming majority probably do nothing.

Oddly, the report classified child care as 'unpaid work'. However, many mothers with a career would disagree and say that it should be classified as 'leisure time'. Therefore, women at home actually have longer than five and a half hours of leisure.

British women who stay at home and are glued to the TV each day, are wasting a **colossal** amount of time and their own talent. It might be better for them to do something more useful like reading a book, joining volunteer activities, going to a museum, working in the garden, or learning to play musical instruments.

In addition, Britain's children are not doing well in educational achievement tables and obesity among young people is on the rise. By watching so much TV this survey suggests that British housewives are not setting the best example for their children.

11. A recent survey has found that British women
    A. have more leisure time than other women all over the world.
    B. have more free time than those in Europe.
    C. like to work overnight and don't care about their family.
    C. watch TV and don't have children.
12. The OECD has found that British women spend
    A. more than five hours at leisure.
    B. less than give hours enjoying the free time.
    C. around half the day watching TV.
    D. the whole day doing nothing.
13. According to the article, women in Britain
    A. watch TV more than doing anything else.
    B. watch TV for nearly half their leisure time.
    C. watch TV for a few minutes each day.
    D. watch TV mostly in the evening.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

14. The writer states that
    A. British women go to the gym regularly.
    B. British women work out like rats in the gym
    C. British women don't spend much time in the gym.
    D. British women find the cost of gym membership unaffordable.
15. How does the OECD classify child care?
    A. It is a hobby B. It is a leisure C. It is unpaid work D. It is an obligation
16. What does the writer think about spending a lot of time watching TV?
    A. It is educational and stimulating activity.
    B. It is important to bond the members in a family.
    C. It is something that should be done over a long time period.
    D. It is unproductive and useless.
17. The underlined word **"colossal"** in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to
    A. surprising B. considerate C. massive D. unacceptable

TEST 4.1

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

WEATHER DATA

Data on the weather is collected from all over the world. Meteorologists work (1) _____ the clock, recording temperatures and wind speeds. Weather satellites take pictures of the whole Earth, even the North and South Poles. These pictures provide information (2) _____ weather conditions, even though they are taken from far away. A lot of this information is (3) _____ over the internet so that (4) _____ ordinary people can see what the weather is like on the opposite side of the world. Forecasters can analyse weather patterns and even predict the weather up to ten days in (5) _____ with some certainty.

1.	A. all	B. over	C. behind	D. around
2.	A. in	B. of	C. on	D. off
3.	A. tolerable	B. available	C. comfortable	D. preferrable
4.	A. even	B. whether	C. providing	D. unless
5.	A. difficulty	B. return	C. advance	D. addition

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 10.

DECREASE IN AMAZON DEFORESTATION IS NO REASON FOR CELEBRATION

Recent government reports show that the rate of deforestation in the Amazon basin has decreased by nearly 20 percent since the 1970s. Officials say this is the lowest rate since 1991. But environmental critics say it is too soon for celebration. Most of the deforestation is **due to** construction of new towns, clearing land for soybean fields and creating grazing land for cattle.

Dr. Sonya Braga from the ministry of the National Institute of Space Research (NISR) in Brazil says, "At the current rate of deforestation, the Amazon rainforest will be half its size in just two decades." NISR conducts annual studies of the rainforest by examining pictures of the area taken by satellite.

Since 1970, the Amazon rainforest has decreased in size by nearly 1 million square miles. Some scientists say that one square kilometre of rainforest may contain up to 150 thousand species of trees and plants, not to mention the vast array of animal life and insects. Although advances are being made in slowing down deforestation, more protective **measures** are necessary to guarantee the safety of this world treasure.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. What is not mentioned in the article as a reason for deforestation in the Amazon?
   A. Construction of towns B. The sale of lumber
   C. Creating grazing land D. Making soybean fields
7. According to Ms. Braga, how long will it take for the rainforest to decrease by 50 percent?
   A. One year B. Ten years C. Fifteen years D. Twenty tears
8. The underlined phrase **"due to"** can be replaced by
   A. in spite of B. as long as C. because of D. otherwise
9. The underlined word **"measures"** is closest in meaning to
   A. steps B. estimations C. budgets D. organisations
10. The author agrees that
   A. government should increase the budget for the rainforest's safety.
   B. scientists need to pay more attention to the rainforest's ecosystem.
   C. farmers are to blame for deforestation of the rainforest.
   D. more needs to be done to conserve the rainforest.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 17.

THE CLIMATE OF BRITAIN

Britain's climate is often thought of as cool, wet, cloudy and windswept. This theory, however, fails to take account of the many regional variations in weather. It is also a fact that, for the UK at least, the worldwide phenomenon of climate change appears to be blurring the distinctions of the seasons, especially the autumn-winter-spring period. The British weather overall is controlled mainly by a series of depressions from the Atlantic that move across or pass near the British Isles because of the south-westerly wind.

Given the variations in Britain's weather, it is no surprise that there is a great deal of "weather talk" in the media, on TV, and among the population: it is a topic of conversation and a routine part of social interchange. Freak weather events, such as the catastrophic flooding of parts of southern England in late 2013, will occupy the headlines for days. In Britain, weather commentators always insist on stating that it was the hottest, wettest, or coldest since records began, although there are records for England going back to 1766, and even earlier if you include those of amateur meteorologists.

Historically, there have been many recorded "freak" conditions. For example, on January 21, 1661, five years before the Great Fire of London, Samuel Pepys recorded in his diary: "It is strange what weather we have had all this winter; no cold at all but the ways are dusty and rose bushes are full of leaves…" On the other hand, on a few occasions, such as in 1683 and 1771, the River Thames has frozen over, providing an unexpected arena for skating and other amusements.

So, although Britain tends to be cloudy, the fact is that only about half the country has more than 76cm of rain annually – except in recent years, as noted above, when freak flooding has overturned the rainfall tables. The wettest areas are Snowdonia, with about 508 cm of rain, and the Lake District, much loved by tourists, with 335cm. The wettest city is Glasgow with 170 rainy days (average) and the driest is Cambridge with only 107 wet days per year.

England itself generally enjoys the best weather, especially the southwestern part of the country, which benefits from its position in the part of the Gulf Stream (as do the Western Isles of Scotland). The coldest parts of Britain are the highlands of Scotland. On top of Ben Nevis, the highest peak, the mean temperature for the year is around the freezing point, while many north-facing gullies contain year-round snow. Air temperatures seldom rise above 32oC or drop below -10oC.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11. According to the passage, climate change has
    A. made the seasons in Britain less different from each other.
    B. changed the length of the seasons in Britain.
    C. made summer in Britain longer than before.
    D. made changes to the local time in winter and summer in Britain.
12. The underlined word **"variations"** in the 1st paragraph has the closest in meaning to
    A. phenomena B. differences C. depressions
    D. records
13. It can be inferred from the passage that the flood in southern England in 2013
    A. was a strange event but ignored by British people as well as the media.
    B. was disastrous and it often appeared on the media at the time.
    C. happened once in 1766.
    D. was predicted by amateur meteorologists.
14. Samuel Pepys was most likely a/an
    A. geography teacher B. journalist C. economist D. comedian
15. Snowdonia and the Lake District
    A. are considerably wet and loved by visitors.
    B. have relatively high rainfall in comparison with other parts of Britain.
    C. are cloudy and rarely visited by sightseers.
    D. are wet areas and located in southern England.
16. According to the passage, favourable weather conditions in Britain mainly result from
    A. its marine ecosystem.
    B. its geological history.
    C. its geographical position.
    D. a blizzard happened a thousand years ago.
17. What can be inferred from the passage about the Gulf Stream?
    A. Without the Gulf Stream, England would have a much colder climate.
    B. The Gulf Stream makes Scotland the warmest part in Britain.
    C. The Gulf Stream lets plants lose their leaves in winter in Britain.
    D. The Gulf Stream has made Ben Nevis cooler for years.

TEST 4.2

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 34 to 38

RAINING ANIMALS

There are (1) _____ examples of strange occurrences in the animal world, and none more bizarre than those which (2) _____ animals falling from the sky. Showers of fish have been reported on various (3) _____ throughout history, including as recently as 2010 in the remote Australian town of Lajamanu. Hundreds of small white fish, many of them still alive, were seen falling from rainclouds over the (4) _____ of two days. It is believed the fish were (5) _____ up by a small whirlwind during a thunderstorm and then dumped on the confused residents of the small desert town, which is over 300 miles from the nearest river.

1. A. plenty B. wide C. numerous D. full

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.	A. consist	B. compose	C. involve	D. contain
3.	A. events	B. occasions	C. times	D. incidents
4.	A. course	B. way	C. gap	D. span
5.	A. sipped	B. risen	C. bolted	D. sucked

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 6 to 10.

DECREASE IN AMAZON DEFORESTATION IS NO REASON FOR CELEBRATION

Recent government reports show that the rate of deforestation in the Amazon basin has decreased by nearly 20 percent since 1970s. Officials say this is lowest rate since 1991. But environmental critics say it is too soon for celebration. Most of the deforestation is due to construction of new towns, clearing land for soybean fields and creating grazing land for cattle.

Dr. Sonya Braga from the ministry of the National Institute of Space Research (NISR) in Brazil says, "At the current rate of deforestation, the Amazon rainforest will be half its size in just two decades." NISR conducts annual studies of the rainforest by examining pictures of the area taken by satellite.

Since 1970, the Amazon rainforest has decreased in size by nearly 1 million square miles. Some scientists say that one square kilometre of rainforest may contain up to 150 thousand species of trees and plants, not to mention the vast array of animal life and insects. Although advances are being made in slowing down deforestation, more protective **measures** are necessary to guarantee the safety of this world treasure.

6. What is NOT mentioned in the article as a reason for deforestation in the Amazon?
   A. Construction of towns
   B. The sale of lumber
   C. Creating grazing land
   D. Making soybean fields
7. According to Ms. Braga, how long will it take for the rainforest to decrease by 50 percent?
   A. One year
   B. Ten years
   C. Fifteen years
   D. Twenty tears
8. The underlined word **"measures"** is closest in meaning to
   A. steps
   B. estimations
   C. budgets
   D. organisations
9. The author agrees that
   A. government should increase the budget for the rainforest's safety.
   B. scientists need to pay more attention to the rainforest's ecosystem.
   C. farmers are to blame for deforestation of the rainforest.
   D. more needs to be done to conserve the rainforest.
10. What is the purpose of the writer?
    A. To inform the public of good news about the Amazon rainforest.
    B. To show concerns over the decrease in size of the Amazon rainforest.
    C. To raise funds to conserve the Amazon rainforest.
    D. To look into the reason why the amazon rainforest has decreased in size.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 15.

CARBON FOOTPRINTS

Humans are doing a lot of damage to the Earth. Our lifestyles rely on certain technologies. And many of these technologies require power. The sources of that power emit greenhouse gases. These gases pollute the air. Polluting the air has serious implications. For one thing, it's not healthy to breathe polluted air. In addition, greenhouse gases cause the Earth's temperature to rise. **This**

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causes changes in the climate. Climate change is responsible for extreme weather like floods, droughts, and storms.

Sometimes the problem seems overwhelming. Individuals wonder what they can do. One to grasp the subject is through the idea of a carbon footprint. This is the amount of greenhouse gases we are each responsible for. So, instead of feeling overwhelmed by the enormity of the problem, we can do something. We can reduce our carbon footprint.

How can we change our lifestyles to minimize our carbon footprints? First, we can assess our **current** level of consumption. Then, we can explore ways to reduce it. If we have to drive, we can set a limit to how much we drive. Then, we may not exceed this limit. But what if we do exceed it?

The other positive thing we can do is offset our carbon footprint. This means doing positive things for the Earth to counter the negative things we do. For example, we can plant trees. Trees filter the air and also serve as an energy source.

11. The underlined word "**this**" in the passage refers to
    A. increased temperature
    B. greenhouse gases
    C. humans' lifestyles
    D. technologies
12. Which of the following was mentioned as a result of greenhouse gases?
    A. Health problems
    B. Increased UV rays
    C. High unemployment rate
    D. Disturbed food chain
13. The word **"current"** in the passage is closest in meaning to
    A. flow
    B. present
    C. alternative
    D. renewable
14. According to the passage, what can people do to reduce their carbon footprint if they can't change their lifestyles?
    A. to volunteer to work for some environmental organisations
    B. to assess their level of consumption
    C. to offset their footprint by doing something positive
    D. to make use of more technology in their work
15. Planting trees can help offset our carbon footprint because
    A. trees help to prevent floods.
    B. trees are home to birds and small mammals.
    C. trees are capable of adjusting extreme weather.
    D. trees provide us with more clean air.
16. According to the passage, we should NOT
    A. drive too much
    B. plant trees
    C. change our lifestyles
    D. find ways to reduce carbon footprints
17. It can be inferred from the passage that
    A. modern technologies do harm to the environment.
    B. carbon footprints will be reduced if we stop driving.
    C. it seems to be unlikely to reduce carbon footprints.
    D. climate change leads to the rise in the earth's temperature.

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