

REVIEW TEST 2

LISTENING

Questions 1-2. Listen to Hannah and Klaus's conversation about a TV show (Track 1). Then choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Why did Hannah decide to watch the TV show?
 - A. She studies the weather herself.
 - B. She thought it sounded exciting.
 - C. She doesn't feel safe in storms.
2. What do the scientists in the show all have in common?
 - A. They study the weather alone.
 - B. They make their own weather.
 - C. Their research has already saved lives.

Questions 3-6. Listen to an excerpt from Hannah and Klaus's conversation about a TV show (Track 2). Then choose the correct answer for each question or statement.

3. Klaus thinks it's going to get hotter because ____.
 - A. he checked a weather app
 - B. he saw a forecast on TV
 - C. Hannah told him
4. What did last month's storms damage?
 - A. Hannah's windows
 - B. Klaus's car
 - C. Hannah's plants
5. When Klaus first hears about the show, he thinks it sounds ____.
 - A. unusual
 - B. untrue
 - C. uninteresting

6. The American scientists believe that hailstones may be ____ than ice.

- A. faster
- B. colder
- C. harder

PRONUNCIATION

Questions 7-11. Listen to the sentences (Tracks 3-7). You will hear each sentence twice.

Then complete each sentence with a phrase you hear.

- 7. Do you have a _____ to look at my photos of the storm? (Track 3)
- 8. _____ weather is finished now. Tomorrow is going to be sunny. (Track 4)
- 9. There was snow in several _____ last night. (Track 5)
- 10. There was _____ over the weekend. (Track 6)
- 11. The _____ will be cold and dry. (Track 7)

VOCABULARY

Questions 12-18. Read the text. Notice the bold words. Then match each bold word to the correct definition.

The weather in Australia changes from time to time because of the special wind called El Niño. The country experiences periods of **flooding** due to heavy **rainfall** and periods of **drought**, during which some areas become so dry and the **temperature** so high that wildfires are a real problem. Scientists who are researching these weather changes are trying to **measure** the length of these periods historically by examining the growth rings in Australian trees. These rings are affected by the **amount** of rainfall in a certain period of time. Researchers hope this will help them **predict** the weather in Australia more accurately in the future.

12. **Flooding** is caused by ____.

- A. too little water
- B. too much water

13. **Rainfall** means ____.

- A. the amount of rain that falls in a certain period
- B. the speed of the rain at a certain time

14. A period of **drought** is extremely _____.

- A. wet
- B. dry

15. The **temperature** at a given time is _____.

- A. the degree of heat or cold
- B. the degree of heat only

16. The word **measure** is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. calculate
- B. study

17. The word **amount** is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. total
- B. part

18. The word **predict** is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. understand
- B. forecast

GRAMMAR

Questions 19-22. Complete the sentences with *a, an, any, or some*.

19. I'm reading _____ book about ice melting in Antarctica.

20. There aren't _____ photos of the flooding in the newspaper.

21. It rained most of my vacation, but I did have _____ sunshine on the last day!

22. Do you have _____ umbrella? It's started to rain.

READING

Questions 23-28. Review the two reading passages. Then read each statement. Identify the paragraph(s) where you can find each piece of information.

READING 1: GARBAGE ISLAND

A. You can't see it from the air. It's almost impossible to see from a ship. But somewhere in the North Pacific is a giant island of garbage, floating just below the ocean's surface.

How Did It get There?

B. The garbage island is not really an island. It's a collection of millions of pieces of plastic and other objects that people have thrown away, such as shopping bags and water bottles. Pacific Ocean currents bring the objects together and cause them to spin around in a giant circle. The spinning movement stops the garbage from escaping. New objects enter the spinning water, and the island grows larger.

C. No one really knows how big the island is. Some scientists say it is about 270,000 square miles (700,000 square kilometers). Some studies report that it may be up to 20 times larger - twice the size of the continental United States.

What Problems Does It Cause?

D. The larger pieces of garbage in the island are a problem for wildlife. For example, sea turtles often think plastic bags are jellyfish - their favorite food. They eat the plastic and die. Seabirds looking for food in the ocean may also die from eating plastic objects floating on the water.

E. In addition, tiny pieces of plastic near the ocean surface block sunlight from reaching deeper water. The lack of sunlight kills very small sea organisms called plankton. As a result, there is less food for larger fish, such as tuna.

What Can We Do?

F. Cleaning up a giant island of plastic garbage isn't easy, but there may be some solutions. One method is to use technology to collect the trash and recycle it. Environmental engineer Cesar Harada is building a type of robot boat that gathers up trash. Harada hopes this robot technology will help reduce garbage in the Pacific.

G. New approaches to recycling can also help make more people aware of the problem. For example, singer and songwriter Pharrell Williams works with a company that recycles plastic garbage to make denim for blue jeans. In this way, he combines his interest in fashion with his concern for the environment. If many people make small changes, it can have a big

impact. As Williams says, "The ocean is just one part of the Earth ... but the world is made up of 75 to 80 percent water. It's a huge place to start."

READING 2: THE ART OF RECYCLING

H. Brazilian artist Vik Muniz uses everyday objects in unusual ways. Through his art, Muniz makes people think differently about their everyday lives - even their own garbage.

I. In 2007, Muniz worked on a two-year project at one of the world's largest landfills. Until its closure in 2012, Jardim Gramacho received about 70 percent of the garbage from Rio de Janeiro. About 3,000 garbage pickers, known as *catadores*, worked there. Their job was to hunt through the garbage for recyclable cans, bottles, and other materials. They then made money by selling the objects to recycling companies.

J. The *catadores*' work was dirty and dangerous, and most of them only received between \$20 and \$25 a day. Despite the hard conditions, many *catadores* were proud of their work. Valter Dos Santos, a worker at Jardim Gramacho for more than 25 years, told Muniz: "I am proud to be a picker. I try to explain to people [that recycling prevents] great harm to nature and the environment. People sometimes say, 'But one single [soda] can?' One single can is of great importance! That single can will make the difference."

K. Muniz became friends with Dos Santos and other *catadores*. They allowed him to take their photographs at the landfill, where they posed for artistic portraits. For example, Muniz photographed a landfill worker in the style of a famous French painting, *The Death of Marat*. The workers then helped Muniz create huge images of these photos on the floor of his studio. They used material from the landfill to add color and depth to the images.

L. Why create such huge images using garbage? Muniz says he wanted to "change the lives of people with the same materials they deal with every day." A photograph of his recreation of the French painting sold for £28,000 (\$50,000) at a London art auction. Muniz gave the money to the *catadores* workers' organization.

M. In 2010, British-Brazilian director Lucy Walker created a movie about Muniz's project called *Waste Land*. The film received many awards and helped make people aware of the garbage collectors' lives. The *catadores* also began to see themselves differently. "Sometimes we see ourselves as so small," says Irma, a cook at Gramacho, "but people out there see us as so big, so beautiful."

23. the reason why garbage cannot escape the island (READING 1)

- a. Paragraph A
- b. Paragraph B
- c. Paragraph C

24. the way a musician is trying to make a difference (READING 1)

- a. Paragraph E
- b. Paragraph F
- c. Paragraph G

25. estimates about the size of the island of garbage (READING 1)

- a. Paragraph B
- b. Paragraph C
- c. Paragraph D

26. the amount of money garbage pickers received daily (READING 2)

- a. Paragraph J
- b. Paragraph K
- c. Paragraph L

27. the process of creating some large pieces of art (READING 2)

- a. Paragraph I
- b. Paragraph J
- c. Paragraph K

28. a film that changed what some people think (READING 2)

- a. Paragraph K
- b. Paragraph L
- c. Paragraph M

WRITING

Questions 29-32

Most paragraphs have a topic sentence that explains the main idea. This idea is supported by other sentences that are related to it.

Look at these short paragraphs. Write **T** if the bold sentence supports the underlined topic sentence. Write **F** if the bold sentence is not related to the topic sentence.

29. Recycling is the process of turning material that people would throw away into new materials or objects. **Many people feel that recycling is an important way to protect the environment.** They feel that throwing things away can lead to pollution and other problems. _____

30. A landfill site is a place where trash is thrown away or buried. For thousands of years, landfills have been the most common way for societies to deal with their garbage. **The word "site" can also be used to refer to a place for playing sports, such as a stadium.** _____

31. In simple terms, composting means to collect food waste in a pile and leave it for months until it turns into a useful substance called humus. Composting is becoming a common habit among people in some countries. **People in these countries also enjoy a wide variety of different types of food.** _____

32. Incineration is the process of getting rid of garbage and other waste materials by burning it. The waste is burned at a high temperature. **In some ways, incineration is an efficient process, but one disadvantage is that it can cause pollution.** _____

SPEAKING

Questions 33-35. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

33. I like cold weather, but I can't _____ snow.

- a. enjoy
- b. stand
- c. love

34. Hiking is great, but, when it's sunny, I _____ to go to the beach.

- a. care
- b. enjoy
- c. prefer

35. I _____ for storms. I find them a bit frightening.

- a. don't care
- b. don't like
- c. dislike