

REVIEW TEST 5

LISTENING

Questions 1-2. Listen to a class presentation about a planet (Track 1). Then write the correct answer for each question or statement.

1. Life on other planets _____.
 - A. cannot exist without liquid water
 - B. will not adapt to changing conditions
 - C. can exist if the planets are not solid
2. Why don't scientists have more information about Kepler 186f?
 - A. The Kepler telescope isn't designed to produce images.
 - B. The Kepler telescope's images of the planet aren't very clear.
 - C. The Kepler telescope cannot produce images of the planet.

Questions 3-6. Listen to an excerpt from a class presentation about a planet (Track 2). Then choose the correct answer.

3. How many other planets are there in the same group as Kepler 186f?
 - A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Six
4. The discovery of Kepler 186f was very exciting because _____.
 - A. its star is the same size as Earth's sun
 - B. its size is similar to the size of Earth
 - C. it has the same amount of water that Earth does
5. Researchers start thinking a planet may exist because of _____.
 - A. changes in the light from a star
 - B. the amount of heat from a star
 - C. the size of a star compared to our sun

6. Scientists do NOT know if Kepler 186f _____.

- A. has a star smaller than our sun
- B. is bigger than Earth
- C. is a rocky planet

PRONUNCIATION

Questions 7-12. Listen to the sentences (Tracks 3-8). You will hear each word twice. Then choose *Yes* if the sentence contains a contraction with *Will* or *No* if it does not.

7. Does this sentence contain a contraction with will? (Track 3)

- a. Yes
- b. No

8. Does this sentence contain a contraction with will? (Track 4)

- a. Yes
- b. No

9. Does this sentence contain a contraction with will? (Track 5)

- a. Yes
- b. No

10. Does this sentence contain a contraction with will? (Track 6)

- a. Yes
- b. No

11. Does this sentence contain a contraction with will? (Track 7)

- a. Yes
- b. No

12. Does this sentence contain a contraction with will? (Track 8)

- a. Yes
- b. No

VOCABULARY

Questions 13-18. Read the text. Notice the bold words. Then write each bold word next to the correct definition.

Being an astronaut is **definitely** one of the greatest **challenges** a person can experience. The method of training a US astronaut at Johnson Space Center (JSC) has a history of over 50 years. The first part of the training, known as basic training, is a **period** of two years of learning about vehicles and space station systems. Students spend most of that time in the classroom, but they also do physical training, where they are **exposed** to very difficult **conditions**. It's very important to make sure that an astronaut can remain calm in the most **stressful** situations.

13. _____: a length of time
14. _____: environments, outside situations
15. _____: certainly, without doubt
16. _____: worrying; upsetting
17. _____: difficult jobs to do; difficult problems to deal with
18. _____: unprotected; uncovered

GRAMMAR

Questions 19-21. Read these sentences. A teacher has underlined one mistake in each sentence. Rewrite the underlined expression so that it is correct.

19. There are many exciting places to explore in the world, but in particular I am wanting to explore Canada.

20. If I ever go to Canada, first I would to like go to a town called Banff, which is in the Rocky Mountains.

21. I would loving to explore the countryside and take photos of wild animals like bears or moose.

READING

Questions 22-28. Review the reading passage. Choose the best heading for paragraph A-G from the list of headings (a-g).

INTO THE UNKNOWN

A. In the early 19th century, much of the world was still unexplored. Today, most places on the surface of the Earth have been mapped. Some places, however, are still waiting to be discovered. Some of these are underground, in deep caves called blue holes.

B. A blue hole is a special kind of underwater cave. It can be found inland or in the sea. The hole forms when the earth above a cave falls in and water fills the space. Some of the world's most spectacular blue holes are located in the Bahamas. The islands there may have more than a thousand blue holes. Blue holes can be very deep. For example, Dean's Blue Hole, one of the deepest blue holes in the world, is over 200 meters deep.

C. An inland blue hole's water is very still and has different layers. A layer of fresh rainwater floats on top of salt water. The fresh water keeps oxygen from the atmosphere from reaching the salt water. Brightly colored bacteria live where the two layers meet.

D. Diving into blue holes is extremely dangerous. Near the top of a blue hole, there is a layer of poisonous gas. This gas causes itching, dizziness, and - in large amounts - death. Divers must also be fast. They have to get in and out of a cave before their oxygen runs out. Additionally, it is very dark in these caves, so it is very easy to get lost. Divers therefore have to follow a guideline as they swim through a blue hole. If they lose the guideline, they may not find their way back out of the cave.

E. If blue holes are so dangerous, why do explorers and scientists risk their lives to explore them? One reason is that these underwater caves can provide valuable scientific information. They provide clues about geology, archaeology, and biology. For example, some blue hole creatures, such as the remipede, probably haven't changed for millions of years.

F. The blue holes could even provide clues about astrobiology - the study of life in the universe. For example, divers have found bacteria there that can live without oxygen. Astrobiologist Kevin Hand says the bacteria in blue holes may be similar to forms of life that might exist on Jupiter's fourth largest moon, Europa. Similar life forms probably existed on Earth billions of years ago. "Our study of life's extremes on Earth," he says, can help increase "our understanding of habitable environments off Earth."

G. In addition, the oxygen-free environment of the blue holes preserves bones of humans and animals that fell into the caves long ago. By studying blue holes, we can understand what life was like in prehistoric times. As cave diver Kenny Broad says, "I can think of no other environment on Earth that is so challenging to explore and gives us back so much scientifically."

- a. Blue holes teach us about the universe
- b. Some places yet to be mapped
- c. The risks of entering blue holes
- d. Underwater clues to our ancient past
- e. What and where blue holes are
- f. What blue holes are like inside
- g. Why people explore blue holes

- 22. Paragraph A _____
- 23. Paragraph B _____
- 24. Paragraph C _____
- 25. Paragraph D _____
- 26. Paragraph E _____
- 27. Paragraph F _____
- 28. Paragraph G _____

WRITING

Questions 29-32. Write full sentences in answer to these questions.

29. If you could travel anywhere on Earth, where would you go? Why?

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30. Who would you like to go on a long journey with? Why?

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31. What would you take with you on a long journey? Why?

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32. What aspect of a long journey would worry you the most? Why?

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SPEAKING

Questions 33-35. Choose the best follow-up question to complete each conversation.

33. A: The TV show about Saturn starts in a few minutes.

B: Sounds great. _____

- a. When does it finish?
- b. Is it OK if I watch it with you?
- c. Do you want to go to the movies?

34. A: Trappist-1 seems to be an interesting system.

B: Yes, I agree. _____

- a. Do you think scientists will find life there?
- b. What is Trappist-1?
- c. Who told you that?

35. A: Being an astronaut is a really dangerous job.

B: You're absolutely right. _____

- a. Do you want to be an astronaut?
- b. What does an astronaut do?
- c. Why do you think people want to do it?