

Task 1. Read the text and choose the correct option.**Deforestation in the 21st century**

A Each year, about 13 million hectares of forest are destroyed worldwide. This deforestation was previously caused by farmers trying to make a living or loggers building roads into untouched forests. However, new data shows that large, industrial-scale clearings are now more common than small-scale efforts. Geographer Ruth DeFries from Columbia University and her team analyzed satellite images of tropical countries, which contain 98% of the world's remaining tropical forests. They found that instead of the usual small, narrow clearings, there are now large, chunky blocks of cleared land, indicating a shift in deforestation patterns.

B A study of 41 countries revealed that the main causes of forest loss are now urban population growth and agricultural exports, rather than overall population growth. In the past, deforestation was driven by local farmers clearing land to grow food. Now, it is driven more by the demands of urban growth and global agricultural trade. DeFries explains that deforestation is shifting from being driven by local farmers to being driven by distant urban and trade demands.

C This means that the growing urbanization of the developing world is causing more deforestation. People moving from rural areas to cities need resources, which increases deforestation. At the same time, the developed world continues to consume products that impact forests, such as furniture and food. DeFries notes the rapid urban growth in developing countries as a significant factor. Scott Poynton from the Tropical Forest Trust highlights that the demand for cheap products in cities like New York and in Europe is a major driver of deforestation.

D To meet the increasing global demand, agricultural productivity must be improved on already cleared lands. This involves using better crop varieties and management techniques on degraded and abandoned lands in the tropics. The Tropical Forest Trust is working to keep illegally harvested wood out of products like deck chairs and to reduce the impact of agricultural products like palm oil on forests. Poynton emphasizes the need to value forests as they are and to find sustainable uses for them rather than turning them into national parks.

E There is some good news. In certain areas, halts in deforestation have allowed forests to regrow. In the Amazon, the world's largest tropical forest, deforestation rates have decreased from 1.9 million hectares per year in the 1990s to 1.6 million hectares per year in the last decade. DeFries notes that deforestation has slowed in the Brazilian Amazon, but acknowledges that each country has its own unique circumstances and challenges.

F Despite this, deforestation continues and is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. Cutting down forests not only removes a natural system that absorbs CO₂ but also releases greenhouse gases from decaying plants. The United Nations Environment Programme estimates that slowing deforestation could reduce CO₂ emissions by 50 billion metric tons, which is more than a year's worth of global emissions. International efforts, like the UN's REDD program, aim to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. DeFries argues that to make these policies effective, it is crucial to understand the driving forces behind deforestation, especially with new pressures like the need for biofuels.

G However, millions of hectares of untouched forest still exist, according to the new analysis from Columbia University. About 60% of the remaining tropical forests are in areas with little agricultural trade or urban growth. DeFries points out that regions like central Africa, Guyana, and Suriname have large amounts of forest that have not yet been significantly impacted by these pressures.

A. What is mentioned about deforestation in paragraph A?

1. The role of international regulations in preventing deforestation.
2. The shift from small-scale deforestation to large, industrial-scale clearings.
3. The impact of technological advancements on reducing deforestation.

B. What is mentioned about deforestation in paragraph B?

1. The relationship between urban population growth and deforestation rates.
2. The importance of reforestation efforts by local farmers.
3. The role of government policies in reducing deforestation.

C. What is mentioned about urbanization in paragraph C?

1. The positive effects of urbanization on forest conservation.
2. The connection between urban growth in developing countries and increased deforestation.
3. The impact of rural depopulation on forest regrowth.

D. What is mentioned about agricultural productivity in paragraph D?

1. The necessity of improving agricultural methods on already cleared lands.
2. The role of advanced machinery in forest management.
3. The influence of climate change on agricultural practices.

E. What is mentioned about deforestation in paragraph E?

1. The decline in deforestation rates in some parts of the Amazon.
2. The expansion of protected national parks to prevent deforestation.
3. The global collaboration to halt deforestation.

F. What is mentioned about greenhouse gas emissions in paragraph F?

1. The minimal contribution of deforestation to global CO₂ levels.
2. The potential of reducing deforestation to significantly cut greenhouse gas emissions.
3. The effectiveness of new forest planting programs in absorbing CO₂.

G. What is mentioned about remaining tropical forests in paragraph G?

1. The lack of untouched forests remaining worldwide.
2. The existence of large areas of pristine forest that are not yet under significant pressure.
3. The success of international efforts in preserving tropical forests.

Task 2. Read the text and decide if the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

Leaving home

Going away to university is always a tricky time, both for the students who are leaving home and their parents who are staying behind. We got advice on how to cope from a student daughter and her dad.

A daughter's advice to parents, by Kerry Price

My parents drove me to uni at the beginning of the first term. That was great, but then they hung around, so it was hard to chat to the people in the rooms near mine. It's best if you leave us to unpack ourselves.

Don't ask us to come home during term time. There's a lot going on at weekends, there just isn't time.

Get another interest or a pet if you feel lonely without us. Don't make us feel guilty about leaving home!

It is quite interesting to hear about your experiences at uni, but remember that it was a LONG time ago so don't go on about it so much. Things have changed a lot. Now we have a lot more debt and it'll be harder to find a job in the future.

Please don't check up on us or our friends on Facebook. I know it's a public site, but we have the right to some privacy.

Don't change anything in our bedrooms. We have only half left home - we'll be back in the holidays, so please don't touch anything.

We'd still like to come on family holidays with you. Don't forget to include us just because we're not there all the time.

A father's advice to students, by Stuart Price

Don't complain so much about how much work you have to do. We work a lot too. You're an adult now, get used to it.

Put up with the fact that we refused to get a dog while you were at home, then suddenly bought one as soon as you moved out. We miss you!

Just because you're at university studying very complex subjects, it doesn't mean that you're more intelligent than everybody else. Don't treat your family as if they were stupid; we're really not.

Let us come and visit you now and again. We promise to try not to embarrass you in front of your friends. We just want to see you for a short time and take you out for a meal.

Don't waste so much time on Facebook. You need time for all that work you have to do, remember?

We might make a few changes to your room, so deal with it. It's great to have a guest room at last, but we won't change things too much, promise.

Don't forget to call home from time to time and don't get annoyed if we phone you. It's not pestering. If we didn't call, you wouldn't know that we care.

- 1) _____ Kerry Price believes parents should help their children unpack at university.
- 2) _____ Kerry Price advises parents to get another interest or a pet to cope with their children leaving home.
- 3) _____ Kerry Price thinks it's acceptable for parents to check up on their children's friends on Facebook.
- 4) _____ Stuart Price thinks students should not complain about the amount of work they have.

- 5) _____ Stuart Price suggests that parents should never visit their children at university.
- 6) _____ Kerry Price wants her parents to include her in family holidays.
- 7) _____ Stuart Price admits that parents might make changes to their children's bedrooms.
- 8) _____ Kerry Price enjoys listening to her parents' university experiences in great detail.
- 9) _____ Stuart Price believes that students should balance their time on social media with their academic responsibilities.
- 10) _____ Kerry Price wants her parents to come home frequently during term time.

Task 3. Choose the correct option to fill in the gaps.

Impossible Pork

Good news for animal lovers and vegans, there is no need to continue shaming others over eating meat, Impossible Pork is your saviour. The replacement for human-made pork (49)_____ by the same company that is responsible for the craze about Impossible Burger 2.0. Impossible Foods just introduced plant-based pork that has kosher and halal certification and can (50)_____ in any dish, which includes pork. Other company, Beyond Meat, is also making plant-based beef and sausages. The two companies mentioned above are currently shaking the food industry competing with one another.

Impossible Foods and Beyond Meat (51)_____ awareness about climate change and call people in action to save our planet. As more and more people each year refuse to eat meat (52)_____ different reasons, plant-based pork or beef (53)_____ be a better choice to take hold of essential nutrients.

49	A	will be launched	B	launched	C	was launched	D	is launched
50	A	use	B	be used	C	have been used	D	be using
51	A	raise	B	will be raising	C	were raising	D	will raise
52	A	due to	B	despite	C	even with	D	in light
53	A	can	B	should	C	would	D	might

Task 4. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Consequence	A. Showing a great deal of variety; very different.
2. Facilitate	B. A result or effect of an action or condition
3. Diverse	C. To put (a decision, plan, agreement, etc.) into effect
4. Implement	D. To make (an action or process) easy or easier
5. Contribute	E. Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning
6. Ambiguous	F. Involving many careful details or complicated parts
7. Substantial	G. To give (something, especially money) in order to help achieve or provide something
8. Perceive	H. To give special importance or prominence to something in speaking or writing
9. Elaborate	I. Of considerable importance, size, or worth. <i>Example: The company made a substantial</i>
10. Emphasize	J. To become aware or conscious of (something); come to realize or understand