

The Test (Enterprise 2, Unit 11)

Conditionals

1. Read the text and complete it with the following words. NOTE that one word is extra!

<i>Imagine</i>	<i>Survive</i>	<i>Shortages</i>
<i>People</i>	<i>Cook</i>	<i>Repair</i>

Imagine a world with no drinking water, and no water to wash or1..... with. It is hard to2..... this, because we use water every day without even thinking about it. Yet there are terrible water3..... all over the world. In parts of Africa and China, for example, many people don't even have clean water to drink. In fact, over half of the4..... in the world have to live with water shortages every day. We all need water to5..... Fortunately, there are things that we can all do to save water.....

2. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets (Type 1).

1. If you _____ a lot of sweets, you _____ bad teeth. (eat, have)
2. If you _____ coffee at night, you _____ not _____. (drink, sleep)
3. If you _____ food, you _____ vitamins. (boil, lose)
4. If you _____ fried food, you _____ not _____ slim. (eat, be)
5. If you _____ hard, you _____ to drink water. (exercise, have)

3. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets (Type 2).

1. If the train _____ on time, we _____ earlier. (come, arrive)
2. If you _____ me, I _____ you at the station. (phone, meet)
3. If you _____ on holiday in June, the weather _____ better. (go, be)
4. If we _____ an umbrella, we _____ not _____ wet. (take, get)
5. If you _____ harder, you _____ the exam. (work, pass)

4. What would you do if someday it happened to you? Write the sentences about yourself.

1. Perhaps one day a millionaire will ask you to marry him/her.

.....

2. Perhaps one day your car will be stolen.

.....

3. Perhaps one day you will get 1 million \$ cash.

5. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (Conditionals, Types 0, 1, 2)

1. If you(take) your bike, you would get there faster.
2. This soup would taste better if it(have) more salt in it.
3. When you heat water, it(boil).
4. If Jackie studies hard, she(pass) her exams.
5. If he(not/get) the money, he will be in big trouble!
6. I would help you if I(can) but I am afraid I can't.
7. If I was offered the job, I think I(take) it.
8. Many people would be out of work if that factory(close) down.
9. If you(water) your flowers regularly, they will be OK.
10. If people(not/use) so much paper, there would be more forests.

READING

6. Read the text. Are the sentences true or false?

El Niño

What has caused the recent tropical storms, floods and droughts in different parts of the world? The answer is El Niño. Its name, meaning 'The Child' in Spanish, makes it sound harmless, but in fact it has a dramatic and violent effect on the world's weather.

Normally, winds blow across the southern Pacific Ocean from east to west. In an El Niño year, they blow in the opposite direction, bringing a current of warm water flowing back towards South America. Coastal waters become two to three degrees warmer. Sea levels along the South American coast can rise by as much as fifty centimetres and this causes widespread flooding. At the same time, South-east Asia and Australia are left without the rainfall that they need.

Until recently, El Niño has usually arrived every five to eight years and it has lasted, on average, for about eighteen months. But now this pattern seems to be changing. El Niño comes more often, and it lasts longer. Many scientists believe that this pattern will continue in the future. According to their predictions, El Niño will bring more rainfall and flooding to California and South America, greater famine to countries like Indonesia and worse droughts and forest fires to Australia.

Many people have already lost their lives due to the effects of El Niño and the dangers will increase if the Pacific winds become more unreliable. Nature is a force that we will never be able to control. We will simply have to try to limit its effects.

- 1 El Niño's name doesn't describe its destructive power.
- 2 In an El Niño year, winds blow from the east towards South America.
- 3 There are often floods when sea levels become higher.
- 4 El Niño first arrived between five and eight years ago.
- 5 Scientists predict that there will be less danger from El Niño in the future.