

9B GRAMMAR uncountable and plural nouns

Circle the correct option.

1



Hurry up, kids! You don't have ¹a time / **time** to watch videos! Daniel, your pants ²look / **looks** dirty. Go and put on a clean pair. Kate, don't forget practice ³is / **are** after school today. Have you remembered your ⁴short / **shorts** and a T-shirt? OK, good. And have you both had breakfast? No, Kate? Well, you'll have to have ⁵a / **a piece of** toast because there isn't any cereal. And hurry up!

2



I'm sorry, but your carry-on luggage ⁶is / **are** too heavy, Madam. You'll need to put ⁷a belonging / **some belongings** into your suitcase. Oh, right. There ⁸isn't / **aren't** any space in your suitcase? Well then, I'm afraid we'll have to charge you extra.

3



Now then, Brian. I've talked to you before about your ⁹behavior / **behaviors** with customers. I know they can sometimes be rude, but we expect our ¹⁰staff / **staffs** to be polite at all times. Do you understand? Good. Then I hope to see ¹¹a / **some** progress from you very soon.

4



I know what you're going to say, doctor. You're going to give me some ¹²advices / **advice** about reducing stress, and give me ¹³a / **some** medicine to help me sleep at night. But I read ¹⁴an / **some** information on a website that said that sleeping pills aren't good for you.

5



Be careful you don't scratch ¹⁵a / **the** furniture with ¹⁶that / **those** scissors, Kate! And have you finished your ¹⁷homework / **homeworks**? Good, then come and help me take out the ¹⁸trash / **trashes**.

ACTIVATION

Choose **four** nouns from the list and write a sentence using each one. Compare your sentences with a partner.

accommodations equipment manners news police politics research team

File Test 9
Reading and Writing B**READING**

Read the article about advertising. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each blank (1–5)? There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

Don't be fooled by Greenwashing!

Despite the huge rise in environmentally friendly marketing, most "green" products on the market are not actually better for the environment at all. Unfortunately, greener advertising doesn't mean a greener product or a greener business. As a result of high consumer demand for environmentally friendly products, many companies have simply taken the opportunity to change their marketing strategies and update their packaging to mislead customers into thinking their goods are better for the environment. This practice has become so common that a name has been given to it: *greenwashing*. (----1----) So, how do you know you're really shopping responsibly? Here are our top tips.

First, beware of green buzzwords and slogans. We are often reassured by buzzwords such as "natural," "green," and "organic." But should we be? Even if a product makes these claims, there could be harmful chemicals hiding amongst the "good" ones. A face lotion may contain 98% natural organic ingredients but what about the remaining 2%? Another example is "vegan leather." (----2----) Therefore it is just as harmful, if not worse, for the environment.

Sadly, this practice of advertising the environmental friendliness of certain ingredients of products while ignoring the larger environmental cost is all too common. A classic example is soy. Food companies have become aware of consumers' concerns about the Amazon Rainforest being cleared to raise cattle. So, in response they are encouraging us all to "go vegan" to "save the planet." This boost sales of the companies' new soy-based products and makes millions for them. (----3----) Another example is organic cotton. The good news? Your new T-shirt is organic. The bad news? It took 2,500 liters of water to make, it has been shipped tens of thousands of miles, and fast fashion creates huge amounts of landfill!

Another thing to watch out for is irrelevant claims. These often appear on the labels of beauty products which claim to be "paraben and cruelty free" – that sounds brilliant until you realize it is irrelevant, depending on where you live. Many countries banned harmful parabens and animal testing a long time ago!

Now we come to perhaps the most obvious greenwashing trick. We look at certain ads, labels, or packaging, and we see "green" because the designers want us to. Who could fail to be convinced by those stunning images of forests, crystal clear rivers, and nature? The product doesn't need to claim to be environmentally friendly because the images do all the work. (----4----) Nor does adding the affixes "Green," "Eco," "Bio," or "Enviro" to a brand name.

So how do you see through all this greenwashing? (----5----) So the only way to know whether the product you are buying is green is to check the details on the label very carefully. If the product has been checked and certified by a recognized organization such as The Soil Association, FSC (for paper and wood), or EcoCert, then it is. Don't be fooled – do your research, and always read the label properly!

File Test 9
Reading and Writing B

- A However, the main issue is that most people find “green” products just too expensive.
- B It is very difficult to spot greenwashing because we are constantly surrounded by clever advertising.
- C Unfortunately, there doesn't seem to be much being done at the moment to prevent it.
- D However, what most people don't realize is that the Amazon is actually being cleared to grow soybeans almost as quickly as it is for the beef industry.
- E Although it is frequently advertised as an environmentally friendly alternative to leather, it is essentially just plastic.
- F But just because there's beautiful scenery on the label doesn't mean the company cares about its impact on the environment.

Reading total		10
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WRITING

Write an essay on the following topic:

“What makes a city beautiful”

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- What amenities does the city need to have
- What other factors influence you to say it's a beautiful city

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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File Test 9
Listening and Speaking B

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2 Listen to an interview with a scientist who is talking about buildings of the future. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Daniel thinks that in the future, buildings will use **a lot of smart technology** / **natural living materials** / **man-made materials**.
- 2 According to Daniel, a challenge for scientists is to figure out how to **make large-scale buildings from earth** / **develop buildings that are able to grow** / **prevent modern buildings from overheating**.
- 3 Daniel says that the buildings of the future will be at greater risk from damage by **natural bacteria** / **water** / **heat**.
- 4 Scientists have discovered how to use natural bacteria in order to **create buildings that can stand extreme temperatures** / **repair damage to buildings** / **grow concrete faster**.
- 5 In Daniel's opinion, the fact that living buildings will eventually "die" is **worrying** / **a challenge that scientists must work to overcome** / **an important part of the whole process**.

	5
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Listening total		10
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