

Listen to two people discussing a survey connected to the “nanny state.” Choose A, B, or C.

- 1 What does the man say about the woman’s opinion of the “nanny state?”
A He used to agree with it. ☐ B It may not be widely shared. ☐
C It isn’t logical. ☐
- 2 The man says that the survey indicates that most people _____.
A have changed their minds about the “nanny state” ☐
B want the government to tell them what to do on certain issues ☐
C feel that there is no such thing as the “nanny state” ☐
- 3 The woman believes that government action on various health issues _____.
A is the right thing for the government to do ☐
B shows that the “nanny state” can be a good thing ☐
C annoys a great many people ☐
- 4 The woman thinks that the survey results _____.
A suggest that people have the wrong attitude ☐
B show that people have become very confused ☐
C do not indicate approval of the “nanny state” ☐
- 5 The woman says that the report in the paper _____.
A has interpreted people’s opinions incorrectly ☐
B won’t be believed by most readers ☐
C may change people’s view on the “nanny state” ☐

Select the correct word(s).

Example: You won’t **be able** / **allowed** to go into the laboratory with me. It’s for employees only.

- 1 You **shouldn’t** / **should remember** use your cell phone while you’re putting gas into your car.
- 2 We **ought** / **should** have left earlier.
- 3 You don’t **got** / **have** to tip taxi drivers, but they always appreciate it.
- 4 Everyone **will have to** / **better** show their passport when we cross the border.
- 5 We **need** / **don’t need to** call Maria – she’s expecting us.
- 6 You **didn’t need** / **need have** to pay for dinner, but it was nice that you did.
- 7 It is **not able** / **not permitted** to bring your own food into this dining area.
- 8 We aren’t **supposed to** / **allowed** take these laptops out of this office.

Choose A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

- 1 _____ a noise downstairs?
A Are you hearing ☐ B Can you hearing ☐ C Can you hear ☐
- 2 I _____ the tomatoes in this sauce.
A 'm not tasting ☐ B can't taste ☐ C taste not ☐
- 3 I heard my neighbor _____ in the shower at four in the morning.
A singing ☐ B to sing ☐ C was sing ☐
- 4 He _____ his mother.
A looks like ☐ B looks ☐ C looks as if ☐
- 5 He _____ he's been ill.
A 's as though ☐ B looks ☐ C looks as though ☐
- 6 My manager _____ made a mistake.
A seems as though ☐ B seems to have ☐ C seems like ☐
- 7 I can _____ the music from the parade all the way from here.
A hear ☐ B see ☐ C touch ☐

Select A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm tired of _____ I'm lazy.
A told ☐ B being told ☐ C to be told ☐
- 2 _____ worked for the company for 20 years, my dad was shocked to be fired.
A Having ☐ B Having been ☐ C Being ☐
- 3 He would _____ more local food when he visited Egypt.
A have been liking to eat ☐ B like to eat ☐ C like to have eaten ☐
- 4 He seems _____ very hard these days.
A to be working ☐ B working ☐ C being working ☐
- 5 This soup is disgusting. It _____ milk.
A tastes ☐ B tastes like ☐ C 's tasting like ☐
- 6 There's no point _____ his opinion as he never has one.
A asking ☐ B ask ☐ C to ask ☐
- 7 We hope _____ our own house next year.
A building ☐ B build ☐ C to build ☐
- 8 Our vacation _____ next Monday. I can't wait!
A began ☐ B begins to ☐ C begins ☐
- 9 The plane _____ arrive at 6:30 this evening.
A is due to ☐ B due ☐ C due to ☐
- 10 He's _____ to see his brother in the hospital tomorrow.
A will be ☐ B go ☐ C going ☐

Read the article and choose A, B, or C.

GET AWAY FROM MY FOOD!

The “nanny state,” in some people’s opinion, has gone too far. In an effort to help people make better choices about their food, some towns and cities are banning things like trans-fats or putting size limits on other items, like sugary sodas. The biggest city to do some of these things is New York City, under former Mayor Michael Bloomberg.

Reaction to, for example, the size limit on sugary sodas has been mixed. When the measure was passed in late 2012, reactions ranged from being outraged that the government feels like it should decide how much soda someone should drink, to being happy that someone was stepping in to try to curb obesity, which is a nationwide health problem. Some people just thought the size limits were silly and that there were too many loopholes – for example, although people couldn’t buy a 32 oz. soda, they could still buy two 16 oz. sodas – for the limits on soda size to truly be an effective way to make people think about their consumption of soda.

In the time since the size limits were implemented, the outrage over and discomfort with the limits has largely died down. People have simply accepted that the size limits are here to stay. What will happen with these limits? No one knows. Potentially, the measure implementing the size limits could be repealed in the future, but most people expect them to stay.

Will the size limits on sodas truly have an effect on obesity in New York City? Possibly. Proponents of the measure cite statistics on smoking since the city banned it in bars and public parks in 2002 and 2011, respectively. Studies show that smoking rates have decreased in New York City, and many people believe that the decrease is due to the bans. Certainly no one wants to go outside and smoke in the cold, snowy winters in New York City, but that’s just what people were forced to do when the bans took effect. A similar effect was seen when restaurants were required to show the caloric content of the food on their menus. When people realized how many calories they were consuming in each dish, they began to order less food.

People who support the limits on sugary sodas point to these studies as evidence that government bans can improve the health of the citizens. They’re hoping that time will show the same effect on obesity rates as people get used to the size limits and begin to think about how much soda they consume.

Opponents of the size limits measure say that the government truly should have no role in making decisions for people about what – or how much – food they consume. They believe that bans and limitations intrude into the personal decision-making of citizens, and that the government is overstepping its bounds. They may have a point. At what point does government intrusion stop being about curbing a public health crisis and begin to be a real-life version of “Big Brother” from the novel *1984* by George Orwell? “Big Brother” controlled every aspect of people’s lives, saw their every move, and heard every thought. Opponents of the measures now in place caution that we are moving in that direction, and that we will get to the point when our own version of “Big Brother” controls everything before we know it.

Whether you agree or disagree with these measures, they seem to be here to stay. The question is how much of a “nanny state” our government will become in the future.

- 1 Besides sugary sodas, what is one example of a food that has been banned in New York City?
A Smoking B Trans-fats C Double cheeseburgers
- 2 Why are limits being imposed on the size of sugary sodas?
A To help combat obesity B To make restaurants follow the law C To take away people's ability to decide
- 3 Why were some people upset when the measure passed in 2012?
A They didn't think obesity was such a big problem.
B They thought that sugary sodas weren't part of the obesity problem.
C They thought the government was controlling too much.
- 4 What does the article imply is the largest size soda that someone can buy?
A 16 oz. B 24 oz C 32 oz.
- 5 What is one of the loopholes in the law?
A People can still buy as much soda as they want, just not in large containers.
B People can still buy sugary sodas, but they can't drink them in public.
C People can make as much sugary soda as they would like at home.
- 6 What does the article imply that people's feelings about the law are now?
A People are less comfortable with it and want it repealed.
B People have largely become used to it and don't mind it.
C People are angry that the law is in place and want it changed.
- 7 What does the research into smoking say about what happened after smoking was banned in bars and parks?
A There has been no effect on smoking since the ban.
B People continued to smoke despite the ban, but they smoked outside instead.
C There were fewer smokers, and they smoked less.
- 8 What happened when people learned about the caloric content of their food in restaurants?
A They began to order less food when they went out to restaurants.
B They began to order more food when they went out to restaurants.
C They stopped going to restaurants in the winter.
- 9 What is the effect that proponents of the law limiting the size of sugary drinks hope to see once the limits have been in effect for a few years?
A They hope to see that obesity rates are going up.
B They hope to see that obesity rates are going down.
C They hope to see that obesity rates are staying the same.
- 10 Why is the measure limiting sugary sodas considered to be part of the "nanny state?"
A Because the measure tells people what they can and can't buy.
B Because sugary drinks are bad for people's health.
C Because the measure has many loopholes that people can use.