

Module 1 Assessment



Name: _____

Class: _____

Grammar: Choose the correct item.

This is the second time Kim **travels/has travelled/is travelling/has been travelling** to Singapore.

Regrettably, the popularity of this lake with tourists has contributed its pollution.

A in B by C with D to

The head of the department was amazed students' positive response to the study trip abroad.

A at B for C from D that

When she **knew/had known/was knowing/had been knowing** how many people were coming, she booked the hotel.

When we were booking our tickets we a problem.

A ran around C ran up against
B ran over D ran through

There was a bomb scare at the airport, which for hours.

A held on us C held up us
B held us on D held us up

I **had been hoping/was hoping/have been hoping/hoped** to hire a car for the weekend. What do you have available?

The challenges Ann encountered while assisting the medical charity in Africa the best in her personality.

A brought up C brought about
B brought out D brought around

The plane had moved onto the runway and the cabin crew were take-off.

A standing by for C standing up for
B standing in for D standing up to

She **has intended/is intending/was intending/had intended** to spend the summer travelling

Dad was concentrating driving and was not able to enjoy the scenery.

A in B on C with D from

You can hire a guide when hiking the trail but it's necessary.

A by no means C on no means
B for any means D in any means

Vocabulary: Choose the correct item.



The new airport the way for a boom in tourism on the remote island.

A ploughed C polished
B penetrated D paved

He had entered the dense rainforest when he was struck by the sheer volume of natural sounds surrounding him.

A tactfully C superficially
B scarcely D tangibly

It was extremely of us to stay in a 5-star hotel, but we wanted to treat ourselves.

A improvident C extravagant
B ostentatious D immoderate

Before he left for the airport, Brian couldn't help smiling in of his coming adventure.

A instigation C imitation
B agitation D anticipation

Jamie can't get a(n) **connecting/direct/scheduled** flight to Athens so he's going via Frankfurt.

Jean was **overwhelmed/overlooked/overloaded** with emotion when she passed her pilot's exam.

The construction **sight/scene/site** of the new airport is coming along nicely.

The plane was **delayed/docked/diverted** to another airport because it suffered an engine failure mid-flight.

Young drivers often get a **tedious/raw/poor** deal when it comes to buying car insurance.

Reading



Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Though millions of tourists from all over the world visit the Grand Canyon, few are 0) B access to the dramatic waterfalls at its heart. Every February, a limited number of passes become available for visits over the course of the year and they sell out almost immediately, snatched up by those who have a 1) for adventure.

Though access is restricted, it is for good reason. The blue- green waters that thunder over the cliff face and then 2) through the canyon give their name to the Havasupai people, who have 3) the region for thousands of years. They 4) their strength from the land, which they consider sacred, and they view themselves as its guardians.

So, when modern pressures precluded their ancestral hunter-gather lifestyle, they developed tourism, but in a way that does not 5) with their values. They built a hotel and a campsite to accommodate around 300, though more would gladly come. Local guides talk visitors 6) the process of keeping safe in the 7) landscape and also how to respect it, asking that whatever they have brought, including all their rubbish, they carry out when they leave. The Havasupai have found a contemporary way to live off the land, but never at the 8) of their invaluable blue-green waters.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | A avowed | B allowed | C eschewed | D abjured |
| 1 | A thirst | B quest | C taste | D stretch |
| 2 | A wander | B stroll | C crawl | D meander |
| 3 | A resided | B dwelt | C abided | D inhabited |
| 4 | A haul | B rake | C draw | D pluck |
| 5 | A clash | B dispute | C brawl | D impact |
| 6 | A about | B through | C out | D around |
| 7 | A stale | B arid | C shrivelled | D dehydrated |
| 8 | A forfeiture | B mortgage | C expense | D detriment |



Read this article about culture clashes. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

When I first arrived in Australia at the age of 16 to go to High School for one year and live with a host family, I was completely over the moon with everything – and I mean everything! When the plane from Germany finally touched down in Sydney, I was so exhilarated that I was finally in Australia.

I would soon discover that even though I had participated in a one-day preparatory meeting, no kind of preparation could have prevented the inevitable culture shock I was experiencing – and I'm glad it didn't!

Many people confuse the term culture shock with a phase of feeling discomfort, confusion, frustration and homesickness before adjusting to a foreign culture. However, culture shock is so much more! It also includes those first weeks or months of a kind of "novelty phase" where you are ecstatic to be in that other culture and everything you experience seems exotic, new and exciting. You are, so-to-speak, wearing your rose-coloured culture glasses and cosily floating on a cultural cloud nine!

However, as I was to soon find out, this feeling didn't last forever. After about two months, things started to feel odd. Differences became more apparent and I started missing home more and more. Frustrating thoughts increasingly populated my head: "Nobody really understands me, my English is not good enough. I wish people would just be able to speak German for one day! I wish public transportation would work the same way as at home!" And so on. These thoughts were of course highly unproductive and I knew that it was an unhelpful mindset. However, these are part of the process that heralds the "negotiation phase". Feelings of anxiety would creep up on me from nowhere and initial feelings of excitement and exhilaration would alternate with feelings of disorientation and frustration.

Over the next few months, though, my sense of belonging superseded that of displacement as I learned to adapt to stress, and made many new friends while venturing out into new social situations. I had slowly and unknowingly entered the "adjustment phase" and my English had also improved dramatically – not only had my vocabulary expanded significantly, but I also thought and dreamt exclusively in English!

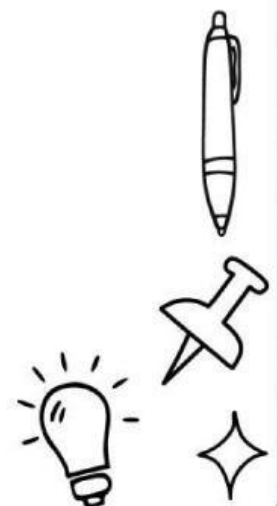
Things started to make sense and I understood Australian culture better and better. That was a major breakthrough for me personally. Every day I felt more and more comfortable with my new home and was avoiding making unfortunate faux pas. I adopted many new traits while also keeping earlier ones from my home country. This process which occurred over my last few months abroad is called the "mastery phase".

My happiest moment was when my friend one day remarked during a conversation: 'You are Australian now, Jude! You sound just like us!' I finally knew that I'd reached that point!



So how did I do it? How did I go from a timid German who could hardly follow a conversation to an almost accent-free bicultural person with a solid grasp of the language? Here's what helped me deal with culture shock: try to really put yourself out there and make friends! Talk, even when you make mistakes! Develop a routine! Think about how you dealt with stress at home and apply it to the new culture. Try to be positive and see the good aspect in everything, and use humour to make light of a situation. All in all, I believe that the benefits of acquiring intercultural skills during a culture shock make the previous feelings of disconnection and anxiety well worth it. Maybe if we all did an exchange of some sort, we would live in a more understanding, peaceful world.

- 1 What point does the writer make about culture shock?
 - A The emotions felt by those experiencing it are often exaggerated.
 - B There are misconceptions regarding its meaning.
 - C Initial negative emotions evolve into a type of unique euphoria.
 - D It develops out of a provisional state of excitement.
- 2 What does the writer reveal about her feelings in paragraph 3?
 - A She was unaware of their negative effects.
 - B Her negative feelings became progressively worse overtime.
 - C They were unpredictable and varied constantly.
 - D They stemmed from her struggles with the language.
- 3 The writer believes her friend's comment
 - A motivated her to overcome her cultural struggles.
 - B demonstrated how well she has assimilated into the culture.
 - C proved that she no longer makes any regrettable social blunders.
 - D showed disbelief at the level of her communicative ability.
- 4 What suggestion does the writer give for overcoming culture shock?
 - A Re-evaluate and question old coping techniques for difficult situations.
 - B Try to avoid mistakes and disconnect from negative feelings.
 - C Leave your previous habits behind and recreate yourself.
 - D Engage in your surroundings and don't take things too seriously.
- 5 What does the writer imply in the last paragraph?
 - A Cultural interaction leads to a more compassionate world.
 - B The ends justify the means when assimilating into a new social group.
 - C The negative aspects of culture shock should not be underestimated.
 - D Peaceful coexistence depends on our ability to express ourselves proficiently.





Travel writing

- 1 Why does the speaker talk about left and right?
A to illustrate the complexity of the job
B to discuss the direction writers should take
C to introduce the objective of the subject
- 2 What does the speaker say is true of new writers?
A They can easily fall at the first hurdle.
B They often lose focus when they write.
C They can be too concerned with success.
- 3 What type of person may have difficulties succeeding in the profession?
A overly adventurous people
B shy and reserved personalities
C people that are not observant
- 4 What is the speaker's opinion of using notebooks?
A They help you remember details.
B They allow you to concentrate on the sights.
C They assist in organising your thoughts.
- 5 For what purpose should travel writers hire guides?
A show them round the most popular sights
B tell them secrets about the sights
C provide them with local knowledge of the area

