Practice 3

Choose and cross (x) the correct answer.

The following text is for questions 1 to 7.

The shark, who plays an important role in maintaining ecosystems, is a fish that lives in the sea, particularly in warm waters. Like all fish, sharks breathe through their gills.

There are about 375 species of sharks. The smallest shark is called the dwarf dogfish, less than 20 centimetres long. The huge whale shark can be more than 15 metres long. Sharks usually eat fish and shellfish, but great white sharks sometimes eat seals, dolphins, whales, and other marine mammals.

Sharks are vertebrates, animals with a backbone. However, a shark's skeleton is not made of bone. It is made of a bendable material called cartilage. A shark's teeth are set into its gums. While eating, a shark often loses teeth. But, there are always rows of new teeth growing behind the first set. As a shark loses teeth, new ones move forward to replace them.

1. What is the smallest species of sharks?
   A. Great White shark.
   B. Dwarf dogfish.
   C. Whale shark.
   D. Bull shark.

2. Where do sharks live?
   A. In shallow water.
   B. In warm water.
   C. In cold water.
   D. In hot water.

3. What is paragraph 3 about?
   A. The differences and similarities of sharks and fish.
   B. The physical description of sharks.
   C. The habitat of sharks.
   D. The blood of sharks.

4. What happens when a shark loses its tooth?
   A. A new tooth will replace it.
   B. The shark will have no tooth.
   C. There will be a hole in the tooth.
   D. The shark will not be able to eat.

5. What do sharks eat?
   A. Fish, human beings, shellfish, and whales.
   B. Fish, vegetables, shellfish, and planktons.
   C. Fish, shellfish, plankton, and other sharks.
   D. Fish, shellfish, seals, dolphins, and whales.

6. How do sharks breathe?
   A. Through their skin.
   B. Through their gills.
   C. Through their lungs.
   D. Through the hole on their head.

7. ". . . an important role in maintaining <u>ecosystems</u> . . . ." (Paragraph 1)

   The underlined word means . . . .
   A. all human beings living in a small area
   B. all the plants and living creatures in the world
   C. all human beings, plants, and animals in the world
   D. all the plants and living creatures in a particular area

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The following text is for questions 8 to 12.

Eucalyptus

Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) is a tall evergreen tree native to Australia and Tasmania. The leaves and oil of the eucalyptus plant are used for medicinal purposes. Eucalyptus oil consists of volatile oil extracted from fresh leaves and branch tops of the eucalyptus plant. Topical ointments which contain eucalyptus oil have been used in traditional Aboriginal medicines to heal wounds and fungal infections.

There are many species of eucalyptus. Some are the size of an ornamental shrub and some grow to be giant trees. The type of eucalyptus that is most often used medicinally is called blue gum or Australian fever tree. It can grow as high as 230 feet. Its 4–12 inch leaves are dark green and shiny. Its blue-gray bark peels to reveal a cream-coloured inner bark.

Teas containing eucalyptus leaves were also used to reduce fevers. The therapeutic uses of eucalyptus soon spread to other traditional medicine systems, including Chinese, Indian and Greco-European.

8. Where is Eucalyptus originally from?
   A. Asia.
   B. Africa.
   C. America.
   D. Australia.

9. What kind of eucalyptus is used for medicine?
   A. Ornamental shrub.
   B. Giant trees.
   C. Blue gum.
   D. Red fever.

10. ". . . the <u>volatile</u> oil extracted . . . ."
    (Paragraph 1)
    The underlined word means . . . .
    A. substance that changes quickly
    B. expensive and valuable plant
    C. plants used for medicine
    D. liquid substance

11. Which tribe used teas containing eucalyptus leaves?
    A. Aborigine.
    B. Mohican.
    C. African.
    D. Inca.

12. What is paragraph 2 about?
    A. Kinds of eucalyptus.
    B. The size of eucalyptus.
    C. The height of eucalyptus.
    D. How to take care of eucalyptus.

The following text is for questions 13 to 19.

Hotels

A hotel is a commercial place that provides lodging, food and other services to people. There are three kinds of hotels according to location, facilities, services offered and clientele served. They are transient hotel, resort hotel and residential hotel.

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Transient Hotel

A transient hotel is usually located within city boundaries. It is usually intended for businessmen and travellers. It provides numerous amenities in addition to sleeping accommodation, including maid services, radio and television, parking space for automobiles, recreational facilities, food and beverage services and retail shops.

Resort Hotel

A resort hotel is usually located in seaside, lake, or mountain areas. Its target is tourists and holidays. It provides all hotel services plus recreational and athletic activities. In recent years, the hotel industry has experienced tremendous growth as a result of the increase in tourism in resort areas, such as the Caribbean islands, the Mediterranean region and Hawaii.

Residential Hotel

A residential hotel caters to permanent residents rather than to travellers. These hotels are similar to apartment buildings except that they provide maid and valet service and often have dining facilities. Lodgings are available on a weekly, monthly or yearly basis.

13. What does the text tell us about?
    A. Hotels in general.
    B. Hotels in big cities.
    C. Hotels with luxurious facilities.
    D. Hotels in certain areas of the world.

14. Hotels can be classified based on . . . .
    A. their location, facilities, services offered and clientele served
    B. their number of rooms available and the location
    C. their location and the types of visitors
    D. their facilities and their working days

15. Where can we find a transient hotel?
    A. Within city boundaries.
    B. Near tourism objects.
    C. Downtown in cities.
    D. Inside a big city.

16. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?
    A. Residential hotels often provide maid and valet services.
    B. Resorts hotels are usually located near business centres.
    C. Transient hotels are intended for businessmen and travellers.
    D. Many hotels and motels provide radio and television for the visitors.

17. ". . . , the hotel industry has experienced <u>tremendous</u> growth . . . ."
    The synonym of the underlined word is . . . .
    A. marvelous
    B. lovely
    C. large
    D. wide

18. "The residential hotel <u>caters</u> to permanent . . . ."
    The underlined word means . . . .
    A. help people
    B. give things owned
    C. provide the things needed
    D. prepare the things in advance

19. What is the difference between residential hotels and transient hotels?
    A. Residential hotels have more rooms than transient hotels.
    B. Residential hotels have lower room rates than transient hotels do.
    C. Residential hotels are prepared for temporary stays, while transient hotels are for permanent stays.
    D. Residential hotels are prepared for permanent stays, while transient hotels are for temporary stays.

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The following text is for questions 20 to 26.

Trains

A train is made up of railroad cars, hooked together and pulled by a locomotive. Locomotives are sometimes called engines. The types of locomotive engines most used today are diesel-electric. Engines that burn diesel fuel drive generators that make electricity. Powerful electric motors turn the wheels of a diesel-electric locomotive. There are two types of train, freight and passenger trains.

A freight train can have as many as 200 cars hooked together. There are special railroad cars for different kinds of freight. The boxcar has four sides, a floor and a roof. It carries radios, television sets and boxes of cereal. Refrigerator cars work like your home refrigerator. They are boxcars that are cool inside. Refrigerator cars carry meat, fruit, frozen dinners and other food that must be kept cold. The hopper car is open on the top. Hopper cars carry coal, sand, gravel, and ore (rocks that contain metals). A flatcar has no top or sides. It has a floor on wheels. Flat cars carry lumber, steel beams, huge pieces of machinery, and other big items. Lifting machines called cranes load cargo onto flat cars. Special flatcars carry cars, boats, and trucks.

Passenger trains have seats in rows along each side. They are made for long trips. They have seats that can be made into beds at night. Trains that carry passengers over long distances have special baggage cars to carry suitcases. They have dining cars where people can sit down and eat.

20. What kind of cars carry people?
    A. Refrigerator cars.
    B. Passenger cars.
    C. Hopper cars.
    D. Freight cars.

21. What types of locomotive engines are mostly used today?
    A. Electric.
    B. Coal stove.
    C. Diesel fuel.
    D. Diesel electric.

22. Which freight car is used to carry sand?
    A. Boxcar.
    B. Tank car.
    C. Hopper car.
    D. Refrigerator car.

23. "Flat cars carry <u>lumber</u>, . . . " (Paragraph 2)
    The underlined word has similar meaning to . . . .
    A. timber
    B. steel
    C. coal
    D. iron

24. What is a special flat car for?
    A. For carrying passengers.
    B. For carrying vehicles.
    C. For moving animals.
    D. For taking lumber.

25. Where do passengers have meal?
    A. The flat cars.
    B. The dining cars.
    C. The locomotives.
    D. The refrigerator cars.

26. What is the text about?
    A. A certain train in a modern country.
    B. A certain train for a special need.
    C. Trains and their prices.
    D. Trains in general.

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