

TEST 2A (Unit 2)

NAME: DATE:

CLASS: MARK:

100

(Time: 50 minutes)

Listening

A Directions: You will hear a recording twice. Before you listen to it, you will have 2 minutes to read questions 1-5. While listening for the first time, you can look at the questions, but you are not allowed to take notes. After you hear the whole recording, you will have 3 minutes to answer the questions, choosing the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best. Then you will hear the recording again and you will have 1 minute to check your answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 The speaker found out about the hurricane from ...
A an email. C a radio show.
B a phone call. D the weather forecast.</p> <p>2 According to weather reports, the hurricane ...
A started eight hours ago.
B hit a nearby the town eight hours ago.
C is eight hours away from the town.
D will hit the town at around 8 o'clock.</p> <p>3 The speaker advises people who live in low-lying areas to ...
A leave their homes immediately.
B find a safer place to stay during the hurricane.
C allow friends and family to stay in their homes.
D wait for the hurricane to arrive before going anywhere.</p> | <p>4 People who live on high ground should ...
A buy food from a supermarket.
B spend the night in a local supermarket.
C avoid going outdoors during the hurricane.
D use very little electricity during the hurricane.</p> <p>5 During the night, the radio station plans to ...
A play music only.
B close until the hurricane passes.
C continue with its normal shows.
D give the latest information on the hurricane.</p> |
|--|---|

(Marks:
5×3 15)

B Directions: You will hear a recording twice. Before you listen to it, you will have 2 minutes to read statements 6-10. While listening for the first time, you can look at the statements, but you are not allowed to take notes. After you hear the whole recording, you will have 3 minutes to mark the statements as T (True), F (False) or NI (No Information). Then you will hear the recording again and you will have 1 minute to check your answers.

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| <p>6 David tried to drive away from the avalanche.</p> <p>7 He forgot his mobile phone at work.</p> <p>8 He tried to get out of his car through a window.</p> | <p>9 David rarely threw out the packaging after he ate fast food.</p> <p>10 After the team rescued him, David drove to a hospital.</p> |
|--|--|

(Marks:
5×3 15)

TEST 2A

Reading

C Directions: Read the text below. Then, read the questions that follow it and circle the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to each one.

Hurricane Safety

Hurricanes are extremely violent storms with winds that reach at least 74 miles per hour. They always start in the ocean and they can cause a lot of damage when they move across land. The Atlantic hurricane season, when hurricanes usually occur in the area around the USA, is from 1st June to 30th November. So, this is when people are on the lookout for hurricanes.

Unlike other natural phenomena, such as earthquakes, we know when a hurricane is approaching. Weather technology can see where and when a hurricane forms and can predict when it will hit the coast. This usually gives people at least a few hours to get ready.

Before a hurricane approaches, it's best to leave the area completely, but if it's too late to leave safely, you should stay indoors. Hurricanes often lift various things, even cars, into the air and this can be very dangerous. Inside, go to your basement or to a room with few or no windows.

It's important to wait for the authorities to announce that the danger has passed before you go outside. When the centre – or 'the eye' – of a hurricane passes over an area, the winds are calmer and it seems like the hurricane is over. But the outer stronger regions of the hurricane follow, and many people get caught.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>11 Hurricanes are storms which ...
A form over land.
B only travel over water.
C have very strong winds.
D cause damage to the ocean floor.</p> <p>12 In the USA, hurricanes
A only happen from June to November.
B are less likely from June to November.
C never happen from June to November.
D are more likely to happen from June to November.</p> <p>13 Hurricanes are different from earthquakes because we ...
A can prevent the damage they cause.
B cannot prepare for them.
C know when they will hit.
D do not understand how they happen.</p> | <p>14 When a hurricane has already arrived in your area, you should ...
A move to a safer area.
B be careful while driving.
C stay inside until it passes.
D keep looking out a window.</p> <p>15 When the eye of a hurricane passes over an area, ...
A people often misunderstand the conditions.
B there are very strong winds.
C it means the hurricane is over.
D it's safe to go outside.</p> |
|--|---|

Marks:

5×2	10
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TEST 2A

Use of English

D Directions: Read the text and circle the answer (A, B, C or D) that best suits each gap.

Earthquakes

Some natural **16)** give us warning signs while others don't. For example, smoke comes out of a volcano before an eruption and the tide goes out when a tsunami is approaching. But there are usually no clues that an earthquake will **17)** an area – and this is one reason why they can cause **18)** damage. People who live in areas that get earthquakes must always be prepared. Usually, the same tips apply around the world. When you feel the ground **19)** or when you hear an earthquake **20)**, the first thing you should do is find **21)** For example, you can go under a large piece of furniture like a bed or table to protect yourself **22)** a collapsing wall or ceiling. If you are **23)**, don't use matches or candles (this can **24)** a fire if there are broken gas lines), and wait for the **25)** services to find you.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 16 A forecasts | B phenomena | C encounters | D events |
| 17 A hit | B break | C burst | D explode |
| 18 A bitterly | B severe | C torrential | D hard |
| 19 A bang | B shake | C shiver | D strike |
| 20 A sound | B siren | C noise | D bell |
| 21 A safety | B care | C shelter | D security |
| 22 A with | B to | C on | D from |
| 23 A recovered | B rescued | C evacuated | D trapped |
| 24 A make | B give | C cause | D allow |
| 25 A disaster | B damage | C risk | D emergency |

(Marks:
10×1 10)

E Directions: Circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which best completes each sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>26 The wind hard and the sky was getting dark.
A was blowing C is blowing
B blew D blows</p> <p>27 Last year, Hannah to Mount Etna to see the volcano.
A was going C went
B going D was went</p> <p>28 The rescue team in a helicopter and saved the hiker.
A arrived C arriving
B were arrived D were arriving</p> | <p>29 At midnight last night, they for the storm.
A prepare C was prepared
B were preparing D prepared</p> <p>30 to music when the earthquake struck?
A Was she listening C Did she listen
B She listened D Is she listening</p> |
|---|--|

(Marks:
5×2 10)

TEST 2A

F Directions: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one.

- 31 Today, the rescue team volunteers started helping survivors in the morning and finished at midnight.
All day today, the rescue team volunteers
- 32 The rain stopped during our visit to our grandma.
The rain stopped while we were
- 33 After checking the weather forecast, Brian left his house.
Before Brian left his house, he

- 34 I was asleep when the earthquake hit.
The earthquake hit as
- 35 Helen started work in the office at 9 am and didn't stop until lunchtime.
From 9 am until lunchtime, Helen

(Marks: $\frac{5 \times 2}{10}$)

G Directions: Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in capitals.

- 36 I could hear the in her voice when she talked about the tsunami. (SAD)
- 37 The young actor's in the play was excellent. (PERFORM)
- 38 The children's faces were full of when they saw that the snow was melting. (DISAPPOINT)
- 39 You should tidy up your room. It's really (MESS)
- 40 I had no idea there was a(n) between earthquakes and tsunamis. (CONNECT)

(Marks: $\frac{5 \times 2}{10}$)

Writing

H Directions: Your teacher has asked you to write a short story (150-170 words) entitled **Trapped**. In your story, you need to include:

- a car.
- an avalanche.

(Marks: $\frac{20}{20}$)