WORKSHEET 21/1

A. LANGUAGE

I. PRONUNCIATION

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. atm**o**sphere	B. c**o**mpulsory	C. c**o**nservation	D. opp**o**rtunity
2. A. cui**s**ine	B. diver**s**ity	C. di**s**ease	D: pre**s**erve
3. A. p**o**pular	B. m**o**saic	C. **o**ptimist	D. resp**o**nsible
4. A. s**u**stainable	B. infrastr**u**cture	C. camp**u**s	D. s**u**rprised

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others.

1. A. interviewer	B. preparation	C. economics	D. education
2. A. teleconference	B. television	C. telephone	D. telephoto
3. A. understand	B. generate	C. represent	D. introduce
4. A. presentations	B. individual	C. innovation	D. development

II. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Choose the best answer which best fits each space in each sentence.

1. All fossil fuels are_____resources that cannot be replaced after use.

A. unlimited B. renewable C. available D. non- renewable

2. Somebody's just called my name,_____?

A. is he B. have they C. haven't they D. hasn't they

3. If you freeze water, it_____into ice.

A.turns B. is turning C. turned D. would turn

4. Telecommunication is bound to have a huge influence on various aspects of our lives.

A. depression B. technique C. expect D. impact

5. - Jack: "Would you like me to get a taxi?"

- Iean: "_____"

A. Yes, please, if it's no bother B. well, let's see

C. That would be delighted. Thanks D. Yes, I see

1. We had to wait for a long time to get our visa,_____?

A. did we B. didn't we C. had we D. hadn't we

2. No one can predict the future exactly. Things may happen_____.

A. expected B. unexpected C. expectedly D. unexpectedly

3. Don't leave the TV_____you are watching it.

A. if B. unless C. because D. so

4. The government is making plans to install sensors and cameras in the city center to_____traffic problems and help drivers to avoid traffic jams.

A. discover B. detect C. find D. watch

5. The aim of the waste disposal bins system is to convert waste_____ renewable energy for the community.

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A. onto B. to C. into D. in

III. WORD FORM

Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0) – CENTRAL

CITY CENTRE TRAFFIC PROBLEMS The amount of traffic in the crowded (0)_____district of some of our largest cities is a major problem these days. Over the years, (1)_____schemes of traffic management have been tried, none of which can be said to have entirely (2) _____. In order to (3)_____people to leave their cars at home, especially on shorter trips, it is becoming increasingly common for cities to impose a fee on those drivers who choose to come into the city center. Some schemes take advantage of the latest technology – for example, in one city (4) _____ is made by a card in the car's windscreen which is scanned (5) _____. This is meant to speed up the flow of traffic, but the scheme has a major (6) _____ as the amount that drivers have to pay changes during the day and, as a result, it is not (7) _____ for long queues to build up just before a cheaper charging period come into (8) _____. However, the system is gradually gaining in (9) _____ with motorists, although it has to be admitted it may not provvide a total (10) _____ to the problem of traffic congestion.	(0) CENTRE **(1) VARY** **(2) SUCCESS** **(3) COURAGE** **(4) PAY** **(5) AUTOMATIC** **(6) ADVANTAGE** **(7) USUAL** **(8) PERATE** **(9) POPULAR** **(10) SOLVE**

IV. ERROR CORRECTION

Identify one underlined part in each sentence that needs correcting.

1. It's better <u>to ask</u> for help instead of <u>pretending to know</u> how <u>to do</u> something when you are probably not capable <u>to do it</u> at all.

A. to ask B. pretending to know C. to do D. to do it

2. Martin <u>told me that</u> he wanted to <u>remind that</u> what <u>was</u> important was not the cost, but how well the job <u>was done</u>.

A. told me that B. remind that C. was D. was done

3. <u>Approximate</u> 92 percent <u>of the</u> world's <u>trading</u> goods <u>are transported</u> by ships.

A. Approximate B. of the C. trading D. are transported

4. <u>With the</u> exception <u>of</u> gold, silver <u>is most</u> malleable and ductile <u>of all</u> metals.

A. With the B. of C. is most D. all

5. <u>Does</u> Dr. Brown <u>mind calling</u> at home if his patients <u>need</u> help?

A. Does B. mind C. calling D. need

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B. READING

Exercise 1: Read the passage and choose the word/ phrase (A, B, C, D) that best fits each of the numbered blanks

World Car free Day

Each year, on September 22nd, people in over 1,500 cities in 40 countries around the global (1)_____World Car free Day. This annual event, (2)_____is coordinated by the World Car free Network in Prague and supported by the European Union and the United Nations, aims to raise awareness (3)_____the problems caused by our independence on private cars, Streets are closed to traffic and opened to street parties, theater, bicycle demonstrations or outdoor cafes, in order to show people what their city might (4)_____like if there were fewer or no cars. Over one hundred million people are believed to take (5)_____in celebrations, though this figure is difficult to verify.

1. A. celebrate	B. expect	C. host	D. enjoy
2. A. what	B. where	C. which	D. who
3. A. about	B. on	C. for	D. of
4. A.take	B. look	C. feel	D. seem
5. A. place	B. off	C. action	D. part

Exercise 2: Read the text and the headings below. Match the correct headings I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII with the sections A, B, C, D, E

Traffic Jams — No End in Sight

There are no easy answers to the problems of traffic congestion.

A. Traffic congestion affects people throughout the world. Traffic jams cause smog in dozens of cities across both the developed and developing world. In the U.S., commuters spend an average of a full work week each year sitting in traffic, according to the Texas Transportation Institute. While alternative ways of getting around are available, most people still choose their cars because they are looking for convenience, comfort and privacy.

B. The most promising technique for reducing city traffic is called congestion pricing, whereby cities charge a toll to enter certain parts of town at certain times of day. In theory, if the toll is high enough, some drivers will cancel their trips or go by bus or train. And in practice it seems to work: Singapore, London and Stockholm have reduced traffic and pollution in city centers thanks to congestion pricing.

C. Another way to reduce rush hour traffic is for employers to implement flextime, which let employees travel to and from work at off-peak traffic times to avoid the rush hour. Those who have to travel during busy times can do their part by sharing cars. Employers can also allow more staff to telecommute (work from home) so as to keep more cars off the road altogether.

D. Some urban planners still believe that the best way to ease traffic congestion is to build more roads, especially roads that can take drivers around or over crowded city streets. But such techniques do not really keep cars off the road; they only accommodate more of them.

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E. Other, more forward-thinking, planners know that more and more drivers and cars are taking to the roads every day, and they are unwilling to encourage more private automobiles when public transport is so much better both for people and the environment. For this reason, the American government has decided to spend some $7 billion on helping to increase capacity on public transport systems and upgrade them with more efficient technologies. But environmentalists complain that such funding is tiny compared with the $50 billion being spent on roads and bridges.

Headings:

I. A solution which is no solution

II. Changing working practices

III. Closing city centre to traffic

IV. Making cars more environmentally friendly

V. Not doing enough

VI. Paying to get in

VII. A global problem

C. WRITING

Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

1. Getting up early makes me feel hungry.

EARLY

If I_____hungry.

2. If I eat tomatoes, I get bad stomach problems.

ALLERGIC

I_____tomatoes; If I eat them, I get bad stomach problems.

3. If you reconsider our offer, I think you might change your mind.

WERE

If you_____, I think you might change your mind.

4. Thanks to the security officer, the robbery did not succeed.

HADN'T

If it_____officer, the robbery would have succeeded.

5. Aliens might land on earth unnoticed

MIGHT

If aliens_____not be noticed.

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