

TASK 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

ASSEMBLING A STORM SURVIVAL KIT

By Jeff O'Kelley

No matter where you live, you are probably faced with storms of some type. Whether it's tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, blizzards or ice storms, nearly everyone will occasionally encounter a situation that will present a disruption in your daily life. A little planning and preparation will make these situations much safer and maybe a little more comfortable. This article will help you put together a storm survival kit that will work for just about any situation. You may want to consider the type of weather that you might experience and make some adjustments to this plan.

1. This will help keep everything together and dry during the storm. It will also be easier to transport your supplies in case of evacuation. Consider purchasing a lockable foot locker at a local mega mart.

2. There are several categories of supplies that you will need to consider, with the first one being food. You will first want to determine the number of people that you are including in your plans. Once you have a number, use the list below to assemble your food supplies: bottled water (1 gallon per day per person): pack enough for several days; pack non-perishable foods, such as: canned meat, fish, fruit and vegetables; bread in moisture proof packaging; cookies, candy, dried fruit; canned soups and milk; powdered or single serve drinks; cereal bars; package condiments; peanut butter and jelly; instant coffee and tea. Don't forget to pack a manual can opener with your supplies. You will also want to pack disposable kitchen utensils such as plastic forks/knives, paper plates, plastic bowls, paper towels or napkins and plastic baggies. If you have the room, you can pack a small camping stove or outdoor grill. Don't forget to consider household pets when packing food supplies.

3. You can also assemble one of your own. This bag should contain basic first aid supplies such as: band aids and pads, antibiotic cream, alcohol, aspirin (don't forget to pack both adult and kid strength, if applicable), bug bite cream, antacids, sunscreen (if applicable for your area), mosquito repellent, two week supply of prescription drugs, any special need drugs that you might need.

4. They would be helpful after a storm. Plan as if you will have no power or running water: portable battery powered lanterns; extra cell phone batteries; emergency candles with holders; battery powered radio or TV; battery operated clock; extra batteries, including hearing aids; tools (hammer, wrenches, screw drivers, nails and saw). These can be helpful for clearing debris or repairing damage: trash bags, lots of them; cleaning supplies (pack bleach, dish soap, and some surface cleaning spray); plastic drop cloth; mosquito netting; general use fire extinguisher; masking or duct tape (in almost any emergency, duct tape can sometimes be your best friend); outdoor extension cords; spray paint (you may need to identify your home for emergency crews or insurance personnel); rain ponchos and work gloves; extra glasses or contact lenses.

5. If you have small children you should plan for extra diapers, sanitary wipes, food and toys. Entertainment items such as playing cards, board games, magazines, books or portable video games can help pass the time while you're waiting on the power to be restored. Hopefully you will never need this kit, but you'll be happy you have it in the event of a major storm.

- A** Pack the certain helpful items.
- B** Choose the proper shelter.
- C** Purchase a large, waterproof storage locker or plastic bin.
- D** Remain unconcerned.
- E** Consider your personal situation.
- F** Prepare a pantry.
- G** Determine your needs.
- H** Buy a pre-packaged first aid kit.

TASK 2**Read the text below.****For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).****THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION**

In 1997, a group of twenty British women made history. Working in five teams with four women in each team, they walked to the North Pole. Apart from one experienced female guide, the other women were all ordinary people who had never done anything like this in their lives before. They managed to survive in an environment which had defeated several very experienced men during the same few spring months of that year. Who were these women and how did they succeed where others failed?

In 1995 an advertisement about a selection for the expedition was put in several British newspapers. Nearly one hundred women took part in the first selection weekend and then, after several training expeditions designed to weed out unsuitable applicants, twenty women were chosen. The youngest of these was twenty-one and the oldest fifty-one. In the group there was a mother of triplets, a teacher, a flight attendant and even a film producer.

They were a mixed bunch but they all really wanted to take part in the venture and make it a success. Each of the women agreed to raise the £ 2500 needed for the expenses and the airfare to Canada, where the expedition began. They also committed themselves to following an intensive physical training programme before leaving the UK so that they were fit enough to take part in the expedition without endangering their own or others' lives.

The women set off as soon as they were ready. Once in the ice, each woman had to ski along while dragging a sledge weighing over 50 kilos. This would not have been too bad on a smooth surface, but for long stretches, the Arctic ice is pushed up into huge mounds two or three metres high and the sledges had to be hauled up one side and carefully let down the other side so that they didn't smash. The temperature was always below freezing point and sometimes strong winds made walking while pulling so much weight almost impossible. It was also very difficult to put up their tents when they stopped each night.

In such conditions the women were making good progress if they covered fourteen or fifteen kilometres a day. But there was another problem. Part of the journey was across a frozen sea with moving water underneath the ice and at some points the team would drift back more than five kilometres during the night. That meant that after walking in these very harsh conditions for ten

hours on one day, they had to spend part of the next day covering the same ground again. Furthermore, each day it would take three hours from waking up to setting off and another three hours every evening to set up the camp and prepare the evening meal.

So, how did they manage to succeed? They realised that they were part of a team. If any one of them didn't pull her sledge or get her job done, she would be jeopardizing the success of the whole expedition. Any form of selfishness could result in the efforts of everyone else being completely wasted, so personal feelings had to be put to one side. At the end of their journey, the women agreed that it was mental effort far more than physical fitness that got them to the North Pole.

6. The expedition was extraordinary because

- A there was no one to lead it
- B the women did not have any men with them
- C it was a new experience for most of the women
- D the women had not met one another before

7. What did the women have in common?

- A They were about the same age.
- B They had all suffered pain and discomfort.
- C They all had plenty of money.
- D They all wanted to achieve a goal.

8. What does the word 'these' in the second paragraph refer to?

- A all the applicants
- B the training expeditions
- C the women who went on the trip
- D the unsuitable applicants

9. Before the expedition each woman had to

- A visit Canada
- B get fit
- C learn to ski
- D meet the other women

10. On the way the women were watchful not to

- A fall into the water
- B be left behind
- C damage the sledges
- D get too cold at night

11. The women's expedition proved that

- A motivation and teamwork achieve goals
- B women can do anything they want
- C it is sometimes good to experience difficult situations
- D Arctic conditions are very harsh

TASK 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

FLORIDA BEACHES

12. Daytona Beach

Twenty-three miles of sparkling white sandy beaches and beautiful blue-green waters of the Atlantic make Daytona Beach an irresistible playground for kids of all ages. Families will find a wide array of hotels and motels to fit just about any budget too. While the beach is the main attraction, there are other recreational opportunities including water sports and a family-friendly amusement and water park.

13. Miami's South Beach

Miami's South Beach, often referred to as America's Riviera, is a great place to see and be seen. Multi-culturalism is alive and well in South Beach and it attracts a growing number of visitors each year, including back-packers, society types, long-legged models and muscular men. Mix in the celebrities that come to make movies or simply frequent the beach, nearby shops and nightspots and you've got the recipe for a sizzling vacation destination.

14. Cocoa Beach

It's hip, it's happening, it's surf... and it's just an hour from Orlando! Cocoa Beach has long been the 'Surfing Capital of the World' and it's a title it will continue to hold. This beach not only has the best surf and the best surf shop — Ron Jon Surf Shop, its proximity to Kennedy Space Centre and Port Canaveral provides additional activities found nowhere else in the state.

15. Long Key State Park

Shallow and calm water laps just outside your campsite at Long Key State Park. While the beach might not be as wide or sandy as our other favourite beach campsite (Fort DeSoto Park), what we like is the peace and quiet. It is easy to spend lazy days bird watching, snorkelling just off shore, napping in a hammock or taking off for the day for nearby sightseeing. Just be sure to return in time to catch the beautiful sunset!

16. Clearwater Beach

Clearwater Beach has long been a favourite vacation destination for those seeking sun, sand and surf. Since the mid-90s, every sunset is a reason to celebrate on Clearwater Beach. About an hour before sunset, Pier 60 and the surrounding area comes alive. The festive atmosphere is complete with live entertainment and craft vendors selling an array of locally made goods.

Read the text.

Match choices (A-H) to (12-16).

There are three choices you do not need to use.

What is the best beach for ?

- A** shelling
- B** purchasing some important equipment
- C** watching the close of day
- D** spending time with your relatives
- E** organizing a student's party
- F** outdoor living
- G** sightseeing
- H** participating in MTV contest

TASK 4

Read the text below.

Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22).

There are two choices you do not need to use.

Regifting is the process of passing a gift one receives onto another person. It may be that the gift makes it suitable for regifting because the colour, or style of the gift would be ideal for someone else. Alternately, many people regift items like wine or food (17) Gift certificates to stores one doesn't frequent might also make great opportunities for regifting, when one knows someone else will appreciate the gift certificate.

It is certainly not rude (18) , particularly when another person would appreciate the item. A few rules do apply to regifting however. For example, a used item, unless it is an antique or holds some type of special value for the person you plan to give it to, should never be regifted.

Regifting should be given as much consideration (19) Does the gift really seem appropriate to the person to whom one plans to regift? In other words, don't regift something that is likely not to be enjoyed by someone.

Further, one should always keep track (20) , and use thank you notes appropriately. It is extremely bad form to regift something back to the person who originally gave you the gift, or regifting to someone who might also regift. There are stories about presents being passed around until they come back to the original purchasers. Generally, the person who originally bought the gift can be quite hurt (21)

Usually, one chooses to regift because the gift is something one does not need or care for. Such a gift should always be met with the appropriate thanks. Regifting the item should be performed with a little finesse so as not (22) who gave you the present.

- A** of gifts one has received
- B** as one would give to the purchase of a new gift
- C** to give it to your friends
- D** to receive it back
- E** if they have dietary restrictions
- F** to offend the person
- G** to practice regifting
- H** not to choose the option