

# Focus 3 Unit 5 Test

## Vocabulary

### 1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

ridge stir desert eruptions  
tidal made go die

0 It was one of the biggest volcanic eruptions in the south of Italy.

1 Heavy rains can make up the water in the lake and make it look brown.

2 A tidal wave can come very suddenly and cause a lot of damage.

3 In the story, Robinson Crusoe spent more than twenty-eight years on a desert island.

4 Experts think that up to 0.1% of all species die out each year.

5 We could not see the ocean until we crossed the mountain.

6 A mountain range is made up of many separate mountains.

7 If you wait for the tide to go out, you can find lots of interesting things on the beach.

### 2 Complete the sentences with the missing words.

The first letters are given.

0 We landed our boat on a remote island and decided to camp there for a few days.

1 All of our lamps have low-energy batteries, so we spend quite a bit less on electricity.

2 Elephants usually live in a group of ten to twenty animals which is called a herd.

3 Be careful, the ocean current is very strong and it could pull you under the water.

4 It's dangerous to hike on that mountain. There is a big risk of a bear eating.

5 When we stood on the mountain perch, we could see for miles in every direction.

### 3 Complete the sentences with the missing phrasal verbs. Use the definitions in brackets to help you.

0 Our group is made up (consists) of a number of experts who are passionate about the environment.

1 I went back to look around (look carefully around) the campsite, but I couldn't find my watch.

2 When I heard the bird call I knew I had to stretch my arm (stretch my arm to get) my binoculars and try to see them.

3 Experts expect global warming to warm (warm) the earth by several degrees in the next fifty years.

4 If they continue to cut down the forests, many types of animals will disappear (disappear completely) in the near future.

5 If we wait a little while, we can see the tide begin to rise (rise).

## Grammar

### 4 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the* or *-*.

0 The population of the UK is over sixty-three million people.

1 Most hotels are full this weekend because an important conference is taking place in our town.

2 The first European expedition reached Australia in 1606.

3 What types of the natural disasters are likely to happen here?

4 Is it true that people in the Middle Ages didn't take baths and that it led to the spread of many diseases?

5 Many people complain that the public transport is getting more and more expensive every year.

6 Last night the President appeared on public television.

7 Shops can no longer use plastic bags starting on the first of January.

8 We arrived in the Rome at eight in the morning, after a very long coach trip.

9 Annie is a cheerful and easy-going girl who likes to spend all her free time with her friends.

10 I'm going to ask you just one question. If you manage to answer the question correctly, you'll pass the exam.

11 I'd like to know if the African elephant is an endangered species.

12 This environmental organisation was started in the 20th century.

### 5 Complete the sentences with relative pronouns.

0 We were all surprised when John, who had never been interested in the environment, suddenly decided to become a Greenpeace activist.

1 If you have any questions about the well-being of your pet, you can ask Ben Brown, who will be our guest next week.

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- 2 The company has just decided to expand its headquarters, \_\_\_\_\_ will take some two years to complete.
- 3 The Devil's Mouth, \_\_\_\_\_ two big rivers meet, is a beautiful place and a good spot for a short walk.
- 4 It has just turned out that professor Wellington, \_\_\_\_\_ theories have often been ignored, is right after all.
- 5 Most people in Bhutan, \_\_\_\_\_ is a very small country in the Himalayas, are Buddhist.

6 Join the sentences with **who**, **which**, **where** or **whose**. Don't change the words given.

- 0 Jason is in room 84. It is on the second floor.  
Jason is in room 84, which is on the second floor.

- 1 Betty wants to go to the zoo. Her birthday is on Saturday.  
Betty \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 Kevin looked after my pets when I was away. It was very kind of him.  
Kevin \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 John Stith Pemberton was an American chemist. He invented Coca-Cola.  
John Stith Pemberton \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 4 I tend to go on holiday to Spain or Morocco. The weather is always good there.  
I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 5 In fact, Indian elephants also live in Nepal, and other Asian countries. They are smaller than African elephants.  
In fact, Indian elephants \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

## Listening

7. Listen to a conversation about climate change. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.  
[Track 11]

- 1 The woman gives an example of extreme weather which occurred in  
A the southern USA.  
B Britain.  
C Canada.  
D Mexico.

- 2 The speaker doesn't give an example of record-breaking  
A hot weather.  
B dry weather.  
C cold weather.  
D wet weather.

- 3 The speaker says climate change will lead to  
A increases in temperatures everywhere.  
B changes in the type of weather different places get.  
C richer countries becoming poorer.  
D more extreme weather all over the world.

- 4 One possible effect of global warming and changes to the Gulf Stream is that  
A Britain's weather won't change.  
B Britain will become much warmer.  
C Britain will become much drier.  
D Britain will become much wetter.

- 5 The aim of the radio show is to  
A discuss ways that governments can fight climate change.  
B listen to someone who has experienced extreme weather.  
C decide whether extreme weather events are more common nowadays.  
D criticise people who do not believe that climate change is caused by humans.

\_\_\_\_\_ /10

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## Reading

### 8. Read the text. For questions 1-5, choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

#### MISSING SUN

Pollution in many of the world's cities is becoming a major health problem. One of the worst affected is Beijing, the capital of China. Air quality was dangerously low on fifty-eight days last year. The winter months are especially bad. This is the time of year when more coal is burned to heat people's homes. There is also less wind to blow the smog away. At this time of year, pollution levels are sometimes twenty times higher than the WHO (World Health Organization) considers safe. This causes illnesses and on the worst days old people and children are advised to stay indoors. Visibility is sometimes so bad that motorways have to close because of the danger of accidents.

In early 2014, some newspapers and websites showed a frightening vision of the future. On a smoggy morning, residents of Beijing watched the sunrise. However, as the real one was hidden, they had to do this on giant TV screens. The smog was so thick that the real sunrise was completely invisible. While this might seem shocking, the film of the sunrise was nothing unusual. The screens show adverts all the time. The one that the people were watching that morning was for a holiday company. The same advert is shown quite often, whatever the weather. Either the photographer was lucky or he knew exactly how the image would look and waited until he got the photo he wanted. Although the news reporting was inaccurate, it might have done something to raise awareness of how bad the problem has become. Politicians, too, have finally decided that something must be done to reduce pollution levels.

The first idea is to reduce the amount of coal that people use. Factories will also be moved to areas further away from cities. Another target is older, more polluting cars. The worst offenders will be banned. In their place, greener and cleaner forms of transport will be encouraged.

Will these changes help? The Chinese know from experience that it is possible to improve air quality very quickly if necessary. Before the 2008 Olympic Games, pollution in Beijing was reduced greatly. As well as reducing traffic levels and closing factories, other methods to reduce pollution were used. These included pouring water onto roads to reduce the amount of dust flying in the air. To help with this, scientists were even able to make clouds drop more rain. Since then, things have got worse rather

than better but, at last, the government seems to be determined to do something about the problem. For the people of Beijing and other large cities this will make a huge difference to their lives.

#### 1 Winter in Beijing

- A is very windy.
- B can affect driving and road safety.
- C has on average 58 days of dangerous levels of air pollution.
- D has pollution levels twenty times worse than the rest of China.

#### 2 In Beijing, people were photographed watching the sunrise on TV screens because

- A it's better than the real sunrise.
- B they were posing for a photographer.
- C it's popular to watch the sunrise in Beijing.
- D it's in an advert that is shown regularly around the city.

#### 3 The photograph

- A shows how people plan holidays in Beijing.
- B wasn't carefully planned by the photographer.
- C has had a positive impact on politicians.
- D has been sold for a lot of money.

#### 4 What does the government plan to do to reduce pollution levels?

- A Build new factories to replace the old ones
- B Remove the most polluting cars from the roads
- C Ban people from burning coal during winter
- D Make the city safer for cyclists

#### 5 Since the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games

- A people realise there are ways to reduce air pollution.
- B air quality has got a lot better.
- C scientists have been controlling the amount of rain falling.
- D the biggest problem has been dust on the roads.