

Unit 13 Test

NAME: _____

1 Przetłumacz wyrazy podane w nawiasach na język angielski.

- 1 My house is at the bottom of that (*dolina*) _____.
- 2 Rota is a small town in Spain on the (*wybrzeże*) _____ of the Atlantic.
- 3 Thanks to its mild (*klimat*) _____, the island is a perfect habitat for many animals.
- 4 Many people have gathered on the (*brzegi*) _____ of the Thames to watch the fireworks.
- 5 There are great views across the (*zatoka*) _____ from the hotel restaurant.
- 6 Is it possible to ski on a (*lodowiec*) _____ throughout the year?
- 7 Living on a (*półwysep*) _____ must be dangerous when there is a tsunami.

2 a) Przeczytaj teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny tekst.

The islands were beautiful but no-one wanted to live there. Every year, ⁰ _____ blew in from the sea. The strong winds destroyed houses and caused damage to the boats in the harbour. People learned to live with these problems but now, ¹ _____ warming had raised the sea level and there were more and more ² _____. Houses were left underwater and people had to move away from the coast. In addition, the trees on the island had been cut ³ _____ and nothing would ⁴ _____ in their place. The island was turning into a desert and now, an oil ⁵ _____ had killed many of the fish that the islanders lived on.

0 A hurricanes B tsunamis C earthquakes

1 A fossil B global C greenhouse

2 A droughts B floods C famines

3 A up B out C down

4 A grow B plant C work

5 A waste B effect C spill

b)

When the rain didn't come in September, two years ago, people weren't too worried. True, it usually ¹ _____ with rain at that time of year but they were sure it would soon come and the ² _____ would grow. By October, they were less confident. The harvest was poor and the ground was hard. It was difficult to ³ _____ seeds for the following year and water had to be carried a long way by hand. The following year, the ⁴ _____ skies continued. This was now a real ⁵ _____. The people knew that without enough food ⁵ _____ was sure to follow.

1 A blew B shone C poured

2 A plants B branches C roots

3 A plant B pick C cut down

4 A clean B dry C clear

5 A flood B drought C eruption

6 A famine B flood C destruction

3 Uzupełnij słowa. Pierwsze litery zostały podane, ale wpisuj całe wyrazy.

0 We can go out when this shower has stopped.

1 This area gets a lot of sunshine so I think s _____ energy should be the main source of electricity here.

2 Just because bison are no longer in danger of e _____ doesn't mean we shouldn't look after them.

3 People don't do enough to protect e _____ species like giant pandas or elephants.

4 I enjoyed visiting London but the air p _____ and smog made it difficult to breathe.

5 Natural r _____ such as gas and wood are disappearing quickly.

4 Wybierz ten zwrot (A–C), który najlepiej odzwierciedla znaczenie podkreślonego fragmentu zdania.

1 The temperature is falling.

A getting colder

B freezing

C not as cold as it was

2 Do you sort your rubbish?

A re-use your rubbish instead of throwing it away

B separate your rubbish so that it can be recycled

C reduce the amount of rubbish you create

3 Our use of natural resources should be more sustainable.

A should continue as it is forever

B shouldn't cause air pollution

C shouldn't be damaging to the environment

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4 The crops died because of the drought.
A heavy rainfall
B drizzle
C lack of rain

5 We have to look after endangered species.
A animals which are extinct
B animals which are dangerous
C animals which face extinction

6 It's pouring down.
A very cold
B showery
C raining hard

7 Lots of people work in agriculture.
A environmental protection
B the production of goods
C the farming industry

8 It's quite chilly today.
A not very warm
B freezing
C foggy

5 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w luki (1–5) litery, którymi oznaczono brakujące zdania (A–F). Uwaga: Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

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 58 days last year. Winter months are especially bad. (1) ____ There is also less wind to blow the smog away. At this time of year, pollution levels are sometimes 20 times higher than the WHO (World Health Organisation) 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. (2) ____ The smog was so thick that the real sunrise was completely invisible. While the smog and the masks the people were wearing were real, the films of the sunrise were nothing unusual. The screens show adverts all the time. (3) ____ 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. (4) ____ 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. (5) ____ 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.

- A These included pouring water onto roads to reduce the amount of dust flying in the air.
- B The one that the people were watching that morning was for a holiday company.
- C These ideas should help to reduce pollution in the future, which will improve health standards in major cities.
- D This is the time of year when more coal is burned to heat people's homes.
- E Another target is older, more polluting cars. The worst offenders will be banned.
- F However, as the real one was hidden, they had to do this on giant TV screens.

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6 Przeczytaj tekst. Dobierz właściwy nagłówek (A–E) do każdego fragmentu tekstu. Wybierz odpowiednią literę w miejsca (1–4). Uwaga: jeden nagłówek został dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnego fragmentu.

- A Is it really so difficult?
- B Whose responsibility is it?
- C Who else can benefit from being green?
- D How can you put pressure on politicians?
- E Don't you want to be better off?

HELP US SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT HOW AND WHY?

1 _____

It's easy to criticise government and big businesses for not doing anything. But what do you do? Change should start with us as individuals. Then we will be in a better position to tell others what they should be doing. Start simply. Use the car less, recycle more. It isn't the government's planet. It's ours. So let's take care of it ourselves.

2 _____

Governments often use green policies as an excuse to raise more money in taxes. However, being green isn't expensive. Cycling is cheaper than driving. Switching machines off reduces electricity bills. Recycling lowers your rubbish bills. Even large scale projects like adding solar panels to your roof can save money in the long run.

3 _____

Recycling seems complicated and time consuming but it isn't really. When you start doing it regularly, it will become a normal part of your life. People who have done it know this. Ask them for advice and don't let others persuade you that it is too much trouble.

4 _____

So, you've made the effort and noticed the benefits. That's good. You're halfway there. Now it's time to let your friends, family and neighbours know too. Even if they don't listen to you at first, it won't cost you anything and, in the end, they'll thank you.