

READING PASSAGE 1

Understanding Owls

Owls are far more complex and varied than most people realise

Owls are one of the most easily recognisable of all bird species, as well as one of the most widely distributed around the world. There are actually 216 species of owl, the majority of which are nocturnal creatures who sleep in the day and hunt at night. They mainly prey on small rodents, but some owls hunt other birds, rabbits, and even foxes. They are highly suited to this task, with talons that are similar in strength to those of eagles despite being much smaller.

There are two main families of owls, true owls and barn owls. True owls are the most typical, comprising 189 of the 216 owl species in existence. Barn owls are generally longer than true owls, and skinnier than their characteristically fluffy and round counterparts. The largest owl species is the great grey owl, a type of true owl that lives mainly in the Northern Hemisphere, and can reach 84 centimetres in length.

Female owls are larger than males in most owl species. This is thought to be because females have to stay with their eggs to incubate them, which requires more body mass, while males go out and get food. Owls are generally faithful to one mate for the duration of the mating season, and some owl species have been observed partnering up for life.

Although most owls live and nest in trees, this is by no means universal. The snowy owl, for example, often has no choice, since it lives on the barren and largely treeless Arctic tundra; it nests in holes in the ground. The burrowing owl, on the other hand, uses the abandoned burrows of prairie dogs. Barn owls, as their name suggests, will often nest in barns or other man-made structures.

Questions 1–5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

Write

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
 - **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
 - **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this
1. All owls hunt in the daytime.
 2. Barn owls are fatter than true owls.
 3. Male owls do not live as long as female owls.
 4. Some owls stay with one mate for their whole life.
 5. The snowy owl nests in holes in the earth.

Vocabulary

Đáp án · Dịch nghĩa · Giải thích trang 289

recognisable a. có thể nhận ra nocturnal a. về đêm prey on phr. săn mồi rodent n. loài gặm nhấm
talon n. móng, vuốt true owl phr. họ cú mèo barn owl phr. họ cú lợn comprise v. bao gồm
fluffy a. bông xù, mịn mượt incubate v. nuôi, ấp (trứng) by no means phr. không chút nào
barren a. cằn cỗi burrowing owl n. cú đất chui

 **LIVEWORKSHEETS**

READING PASSAGE 2

The Invention of Paper

Although it now seems commonplace, paper is one of the most significant inventions in human history. It was first developed in China, with most accounts attributing it to the imperial eunuch Cai Lun, who is thought to have made a form of paper in AD 105. At first, it was used as wrapping for presents, but it was soon discovered to be an effective material to write on. In China, it played a significant role in the extension of literacy throughout the country and the development of a sophisticated literary culture.

It spread to the Middle East in the 9th century, during a period when the Islamic world was experiencing a cultural golden age. Paper allowed the artistic, scientific, and literary writings produced during this cultural boom to spread throughout the region, thereby facilitating the spread of Islamic culture. Europe was slow to adopt paper because literacy rates were so low there. Paper manufacturing did finally start to appear in Europe from around the 12th century, producing a similar effect on literacy and the spread of religious culture.

Prior to the 19th century, paper manufacturing relied on fibre from used textiles. This gave rise to people who would search through rubbish for discarded clothes and other rags. In the 1840s two men, Friedrich Gottlob Keller in Germany and Charles Fenerty in Canada, simultaneously invented a means of paper production using wood pulp. By the end of the 19th century, wood was the primary material used in the manufacture of paper. This significantly reduced the cost of paper and, along with the invention of mass-produced fountain pens and pencils at the same time, allowed it to be used for letters, journals, and mass-market books.

Questions 6–9

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage 2?

Write

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
 - **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
 - **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this
6. Initially, paper was widely used for writing Chinese manuscripts.
 7. Islam was not widespread before the invention of paper.
 8. Paper was once made out of clothes people had thrown away.
 9. The two inventors of wood-based paper production worked together.

Question 10

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.

10. Why did Europe take a long time to start using paper?

- A. It was considered an Islamic invention.
- B. Other materials were already available.
- C. Many people could not read.
- D. Europeans were not aware of its existence.

Đáp án · Dịch nghĩa · Giải thích trang 289

Vocabulary

immonplace a. tầm thường imperial a. (thuộc) hoàng đế, đế quốc eunuch n. hoạn quan, thái giám
eracy n. khả năng đọc viết, biết chữ sophisticated a. tinh vi, công phu literary a. (thuộc) văn học
clitlate v. tạo điều kiện thuận lợi literacy rate phr. tỷ lệ biết chữ textile n. vải dệt
ve rise to phr. gây ra, làm phát sinh
ass-produced a. sản xuất hàng loạt

 **LIVEWORKSHEETS**

Global Warming's Impact on Animals

Discovering the destructive effect of climate change on animal species around the world

Much of the debate about global warming has focused on its impact on humans, but there is evidence that it will be even more devastating for animals. In fact, a recent study of 1,500 animal species in the journal *Nature* found that 80 per cent of those species had already suffered some negative consequences because of climate change. Furthermore, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature estimates that 47 per cent of the mammals on the 'red list' of highly endangered species will face further threats if global warming continues.

One way in which global warming is already becoming apparent in some parts of the world is the loss of vegetation due to rising temperatures. If this continues it will force many animal species to move away from their natural habitats to look for food. The species that will be most threatened by these changes are

those that have a very specialised diet, such as koalas, who survive almost entirely on eucalyptus as their source of nourishment. Meanwhile, changes to the seasons, such as warmer springs, are disrupting the seasonal awareness of birds and causing them to migrate earlier. This means that they arrive at breeding grounds too soon and are unable to find enough food to survive and reproduce. These examples reveal the extent to which animals are already threatened by global warming, something that is set to increase considerably in the coming decades. Unless more people become aware of this environmental crisis and pressure is put on governments to act, animal species around the world will be at risk of extinction.

Questions 5 and 6

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** reasons are mentioned for why global warming threatens animals?

- A** the disappearance of mates
- B** rising sea levels
- C** shifts in the seasonal cycle
- D** longer winters
- E** loss of natural habitats

Questions 7 and 8

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.

- 7 Koalas are in danger from global warming because
- A** their habitat will become too dry.
 - B** they will be hunted by larger predators.
 - C** they only eat one type of food.
 - D** they are used to cold climates.
- 8 What is the writer's overall purpose in writing this article?
- A** to increase awareness of the challenges facing humans
 - B** to compare the threat of climate change for animals and humans
 - C** to educate readers about global warming's impact on animals
 - D** to promote ways of dealing with climate change

Vocabulary

Đáp án · Dịch nghĩa · Giải thích trang 281

devastating a. tàn phá, hủy diệt **consequence** n. ảnh hưởng, hệ quả

endangered a. đối mặt với nguy cơ tuyệt chủng **apparent** a. rõ ràng, hiển hiện

habitat n. môi trường sống **nourishment** n. sự nuôi dưỡng, đồ ăn **disrupt** v. phá vỡ, gây trở ngại

breed v. gây giống, sinh sản **extinction** n. sự tuyệt chủng

 **LIVEWORKSHEETS**

Part 1: Questions 1-10

Complete the form below. Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER.** [🔗 Makkar Cue Cards](#)

ACCOMODATION FORM – STUDENT INFORMATION

Type of accommodation: hall of residence

Name: Anu (1)

Date of birth: (2)

Country of origin: India

Course of study: (3)

Number of years planned in hall: (4)

Preferred catering arrangement: half board

Special dietary requirements: no (5) (red)

Preferred room type: a single (6)

Interests: the (7)

and badminton

Priorities in choice of hall: to be with other students who are (8)

To live outside the (9)

To have a (10) area for socializing [🔗 Exam preparation materi](#)

Part 2: Questions 11-13

Complete the table below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.**

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Name of place	Of particular interest	Open
Holland Common	Source of River Ouse	24 hours
Hot Island	Many different (11).....	Between (12).....and.....
Longfield Country Park	Reconstruction of a 2000 year old (13).....with activities for children	Daylight hours

Longfield Park

14. As part of Monday's activity, visitors will
- ☐ A prepare food with herbs
- ☐ B meet a well-known herbalist
- ☐ C dye cloth with herbs
15. For the activity on Wednesday,
- ☐ A only group bookings are accepted
- ☐ B visitors should [🔗 book](#) in advance
- ☐ C attendance is free
16. For the activity on Saturday, visitors should
- ☐ A come in suitable clothing
- ☐ B make sure they are able [🔗 to pay](#) for entry with cash
- ☐ C tell the rangers before the event what they wish to do