

READING

Read the text and mark if the statements (1–6) are T (true) or F (false) as in the example.

THE GREEN SEA TURTLE

The green sea turtle is a large turtle which is found in warm coastal waters around the world, but the largest populations today are in Florida, the Caribbean, Hawaii, and Borneo. In all these areas the turtles are at risk. Although in the past there were probably several million green sea turtles in the world, today scientists believe that fewer than 200,000 adult females remain. Below we list some of the reasons why numbers of this and other sea turtles have declined.

People around the world have used the meat of the green sea turtle for food since ancient times and it is the main ingredient in turtle soup. The eggs, which the female turtles bury on sandy beaches, are also collected by hunters. Unfortunately, although laws banning the hunting have been passed in many countries, people continue to do so illegally.

Every year, more than 10,000 sea turtles are accidentally trapped in fishing nets. Unable to breathe, these turtles soon drown. Many of these deaths could be avoided if the fishermen made minor changes to their equipment that would allow the turtles to escape. For some reason, many fishermen seem unwilling to do this, although the law requires them to do so.

The seas are littered with rubbish which can prove deadly to the turtles. They can become entangled in old fishing lines and nets or they may mistake pieces of plastic for food. When the turtles swallow the plastic, it can block their digestive systems and then the turtles starve to death.

More and more beaches, used by the turtles as nesting areas, are lost every year as tourist areas are developed. This means that the females do not have a familiar place in which to lay their eggs and as a result some females may not nest at all. [25]

(302 words)

T F

- 0 ☐ ☒ There are more than two million green sea turtles in the world.
- 1 ☐ ☐ The number of green sea turtles is getting smaller.
- 2 ☐ ☐ A lot of countries do not allow people to hunt the turtles.
- 3 ☐ ☐ Fishermen do their best to avoid catching the turtles.
- 4 ☐ ☐ The turtles are sometimes caught in old fishing lines.
- 5 ☐ ☐ The turtles like to eat plastic.
- 6 ☐ ☐ There are not enough beaches for turtles to lay their eggs.

READING

Read the text and mark the correct variant (A–D) to complete the sentences (1–6) as in the example.

Many people know about the Hindu festival Diwali, as it is probably the most famous one, but have you ever heard of Holi? This is a spring celebration, connected with the moon and — in Western India only — with the wheat harvest. It is celebrated on the day of the full moon, either in February or March.

As with most Indian festivals, there are regional custom variations throughout India. Some families hold religious ceremonies, but for many Holi is more a time for fun than religious observance. Holi is a colourful festival, with dancing, singing, and throwing of powder paint and coloured water. Bonfires are lit and roasting grains, pop corn, coconut and chick peas are thrown on by Hindu families.

Where my family and I live, we always build a bonfire. We sort out all the objects associated with what is not wanted from the previous year so that they can be thrown onto the fire. You see our New Year begins immediately after Holi. Of course, despite its joyful character, the day has a more serious side too. The burning of objects in the bonfire symbolises getting yourself clean and ready for the New Year. That's why people pay or forgive debts, become friends and forgive each other and generally try to forget and leave behind any fights or anything negative from the old year. Holi is a festival which ends the year on a happy note and begins the New Year on a fresh, hopeful one. It makes us all feel better for having celebrated it. [15]

(258 words)

- 0 According to the writer, Holi is...
- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ A not a Hindu Festival. | ☐ B the most famous Hindu Festival. |
| ☐ C very similar to Diwali. | ☒ D less famous than Diwali. |
- 1 Holi is usually celebrated...
- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ A whenever there is a full moon. | ☐ B in February or March. |
| ☐ C at the same time as Diwali. | ☐ D in Western India. |
- 2 Holi...
- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ A is celebrated in different ways in India. | ☐ B is not similar to other Indian Festivals. |
| ☐ C is only celebrated where the writer lives. | ☐ D is not popular where the writer lives. |
- 3 Coloured water...
- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ A is thrown onto the bonfire by people. | ☐ B is used to colour people's clothes. |
| ☐ C is thrown by people at each other. | ☐ D explodes from paint factories. |
- 4 Holi is described as...
- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ A a festival which is fun but has a serious aspect too. | |
| ☐ B a typical New Year's Day Festival. | |
| ☐ C a very serious occasion. | |
| ☐ D a really funny celebration without any particular meaning. | |
- 5 During Holi people usually DON'T...
- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ A pay or forgive debts. | ☐ B fight. |
| ☐ C become friends. | ☐ D forgive each other. |
- 6 People burn objects in the bonfire...
- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ A to celebrate the god Krishna. | ☐ B to have good luck in the new year. |
| ☐ C only for fun. | ☐ D as a symbol of leaving bad things. |