



EXAM 5

(Listening – Reading – Writing)

Name:

Class: TIME: 50 minutes

SCORE:/ 35 points

I. Listen and match the name of each person to the study technique they prefer.**(4 points)**  **File 5**

1. Martha 2. Carl 3. Enrique 4. Jenny

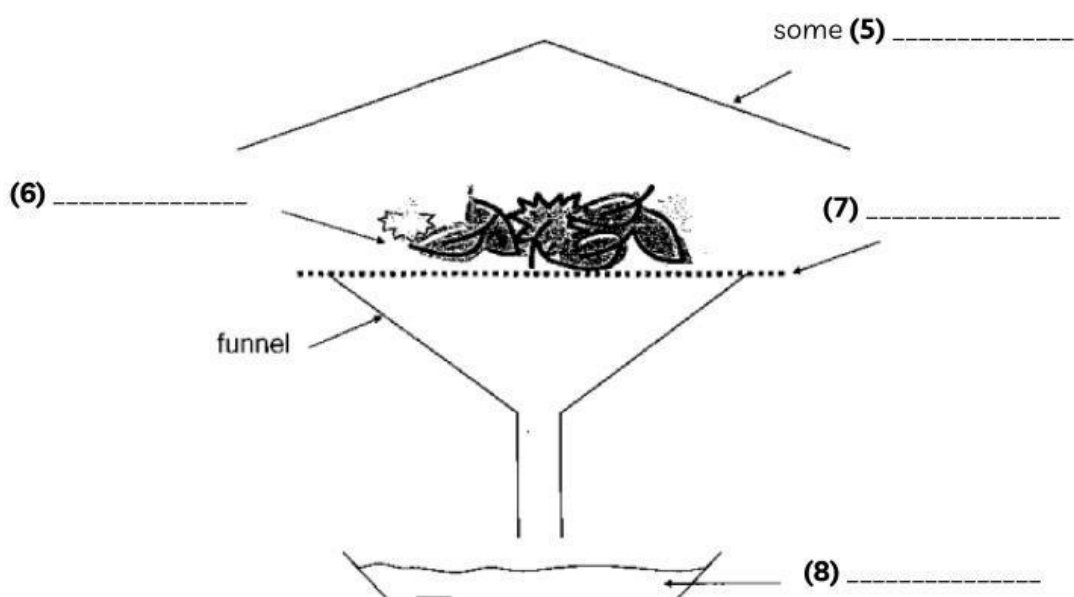
- A. highlighting important details in photocopies of articles and text books.
- B. making notes in the margin of articles and text books writing notes in an exercise book.
- C. making notes in files on their PC.
- D. using free software to make notes on articles and electronic books.

II. Read the following passage. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS to complete the diagram below. (4 points)**COLLECTING ANT SPECIMENS**

- A.** Baits can be used to attract and concentrate foragers. This often increases the number of individuals collected and attracts species that are otherwise elusive. Sugars and meats or oils will attract different species and a range should be utilised. These baits can be placed either on the ground or on the trunks of trees or large shrubs. When placed on the ground, baits should be situated on small paper cards or other flat, light-coloured surfaces, or in test-tubes or vials. This makes it easier to spot ants and to capture them before they can escape into the surrounding leaf litter.
- B.** Many ants are small and forage primarily in the layer of leaves and other debris on the ground. Collecting these species by hand can be difficult. One of the most successful ways to collect them is to gather the leaf litter in which they are foraging and extract the ants from it. This is most commonly done by placing leaf litter on a screen over a large funnel, often under some heat. As the leaf litter dries from above, ants (and other animals) move downward and eventually fall out the bottom and are

collected in alcohol placed below the funnel. This method works especially well in rainforests and marshy areas. A method of improving the catch when using a funnel is to sift the leaf litter through a coarse screen before placing it above the funnel. This will concentrate the litter and remove larger leaves and twigs. It will also allow more litter to be sampled when using a limited number of funnels.

One method of collecting ants



III. Complete the present progressive sentences using the given words in the brackets. (8 points)

9. Look! The car (go) _____ so fast.
10. Listen! Someone (cry) _____ in the next room.
11. _____ your brother (sit) _____ next to the beautiful girl over there at present?
12. I (not stay) _____ at home at the moment.
13. Now she (lie) _____ to her mother about her bad marks.
14. He (not work) _____ in his office now.
15. Now they (try) _____ to pass the examination.
16. _____ you (do) _____ homework right now?

IV. Complete the text using THERE WAS(N'T) or THERE WERE(N'T). (6 points)

Last Thursday, there was an exciting school trip to Warwick Castle. We arrived at the castle at 10:00 and we went on a tour. (17) _____ a lot of students on our tour because (18) _____ a big group from another school, too. Some old parts of the castle were really dark because (19) _____ many lights. And it was quite scary because (20) _____ some actors in costumes, too! But it wasn't very scared because (21) _____ any real ghosts in the castle. (22) _____ a lot of time to explore the town because we were so busy at the castle. It was a great day!

V. Read the article. Then put the sentences into the correct order. (4 points)**Types of water pollution****Ocean dumping**

Ocean dumping is where people throw their trash into the sea rather than disposing of it responsibly. In some countries, paper waste, food waste, plastic, rubber, and metals all end up in the sea. This type of waste takes a very long time to decompose. For example, paper takes about six weeks to decompose whereas aluminium takes about 200 years.

Oil spills

Oil spills are another harmful pollutant. Oil spills are localized, but they can spread for miles. The spilled oil kills fish and crustaceans, crabs and lobsters, for example, and sticks to seabirds' feathers, which means they cannot fly or find food.

Ground water pollution

When farmers water their crops, they often use fertilizers and pesticides. These harmful chemicals are washed into the ground when it rains and this causes underground water to become polluted. This means that when we dig wells, or bore underground for water, the water might not be clean and safe.

23. How long does it take for aluminium to decompose?

A. six weeks

B. 200 years

24. What is an example of a crustacean?

A. a lobster

B. a seabird

25. Why is oil bad for seabirds?

A. because it kills crabs and lobsters

B. because it damages their feathers

26. Why are fertilizers bad for water supplies?

A. because they pollute underground water

B. because they make wells difficult to dig

VI. Read a fact sheet about red pandas and match the headings with the correct facts. (5 points)

Headings

27. Fun facts

28. Physical characteristics

29. Behavior and adaptations

30. Habitat

31. Diet

Facts

a. Tail: Long, bushy tail used for balance.

b. Inhabits mountainous forests at elevations between 2,200 and 4,800 meters.

c. Red pandas eat bamboo, berries, fruits, and occasionally small animals.

d. Climbers: Excellent climbers, using sharp claws to navigate trees.

e. Not closely related to giant pandas. Solitary animals, except during mating season.

Answers:

27 - _____

28 - _____

29 - _____

30 - _____

31 - _____

VII. Write four sentences to persuade your classmates to prevent water pollution in local rivers or lakes. Start each with a different phrase below. (4 points)

32. It's really important

.....

33. It's a good idea to

.....

34. You should

.....

35. You shouldn't

.....