

B1+ Roadmap - Unit 8

SECTION 1: VOCABULARY - COMPLETION WITH FIRST-LETTER CLUES

Instructions: Complete each sentence with the correct vocabulary word from Unit 8. The first letter is provided for you as a clue. Do not use contractions anywhere in your answers.

1. The sudden discharge of industrial toxins into the local water system resulted in severe environmental p_____.
2. Due to prolonged drought conditions across the region, farmers are concerned that their natural water resources will r_____ out.
3. Many couples choose to host a formal e_____ party to share news of their decision to marry with close relatives.
4. A person who shows extreme patience and concern for others, without ever becoming irritable, is often described as very s_____.
5. After decades of dedicated service, the senior executive plans to r_____ next spring and live near the countryside.
6. The municipality established a strict policy regarding the disposal of d_____ items like plastic cups and food wrappers.
7. When the politician publicly made controversial comments, he had to c_____ in for severe public criticism.
8. At traditional wedding receptions, the groom often gives a formal s_____ to thank all the attending guests.
9. Highly competitive academic environments sometimes produce individuals who act in a n_____ manner toward rival students.
10. The company requested that all attendees submit an explicit R_____ before the designated deadline.

SECTION 2: VOCABULARY - MATCHING DEFINITIONS

Instructions: Match the words in Column A (1–10) with their correct definitions in Column B (A–J). Write the corresponding letter in the space provided.

Column A

1. Overpopulation
2. Micro-plastics
3. Reliable
4. Anniversary
5. Austere
6. Bouquet

7. To flame
8. Nasty
9. To dump
10. Generous

Column B

- A. Consisting of basic, plain, and harsh conditions without any luxury or extra comfort.
- B. Extremely small pieces of synthetic polymer material that cause marine environmental damage.
- C. Willing to give money, help, or time freely and in large quantities to other people.
- D. To criticize someone online in an angry, aggressive, and abusive manner.
- E. Unpleasant, unkind, malicious, or spiteful in behavior and speech.
- F. The state of having a population so dense that it causes environmental or social degradation.
- G. Consistently dependable, trustworthy, and performing well in all circumstances.
- H. An arrangement of cut flowers given as a gift or carried at a formal ceremony.
- I. To deposit or discard waste material in an unauthorized or careless place.
- J. The annual recurrence of the date upon which a notable event, such as a wedding, took place.

SECTION 3: GRAMMAR - FIRST CONDITIONAL & TIME CONJUNCTIONS (MULTIPLE CHOICE)

Instructions: Select the correct option (A, B, C, or D) to complete each sentence.

1. The coastal municipality will implement strict regulations _____ local businesses agree to reduce their plastic consumption.
 - A) unless
 - B) in case
 - C) if
 - D) as soon as
2. We will keep emergency power generators operational _____ the main electrical grid fails during the severe storm.
 - A) until
 - B) in case
 - C) unless
 - D) even if
3. The corporate board will ban single-use materials _____ it causes a short-term reduction in annual profits.
 - A) as soon as
 - B) unless
 - C) even if
 - D) in case
4. _____ the ceremony ends, all invited guests are expected to move into the main dining area for dinner.
 - A) Until
 - B) Once
 - C) Unless
 - D) In case

5. The researcher will not publish the findings _____ she receives full confirmation from her academic laboratory supervisor.
- A) as soon as
 - B) even if
 - C) until
 - D) in case
6. I will bring extra printed copies of the sales agreement _____ the prospective client requests additional documentation.
- A) unless
 - B) in case
 - C) even if
 - D) as soon as
7. High temperatures will continue to affect marine ecosystems _____ human societies drastically alter their energy consumption patterns.
- A) in case
 - B) as soon as
 - C) unless
 - D) once
8. The young couple will sign the official mortgage agreement _____ their bank loan receives final approval from the manager.
- A) as soon as
 - B) unless
 - C) in case
 - D) even if
9. Environmental groups will organize protests _____ the government ignores the rising concentration of toxic gas in urban areas.
- A) unless
 - B) even if
 - C) if
 - D) until
10. You will not achieve financial independence _____ you reduce your monthly expenses significantly.
- A) in case
 - B) unless
 - C) once
 - D) as soon as

SECTION 4: GRAMMAR - TIME CONJUNCTIONS & FUTURE TIME CLAUSES (COMPLETION)

Instructions: Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the correct future or present tense form. Do not use contractions.

1. As soon as Mr. Harrison _____ (arrive) at the conference venue, the administrative assistant will hand him the briefing papers.
2. The legal firm will not release the final contract details until both negotiating parties _____ (sign) the initial agreement.
3. Once the research team _____ (complete) the preliminary investigation, they will present their conclusions to the public.
4. I will call the residential manager in case there _____ (be) an issue with the water heating system tonight.
5. The family will host a large celebration after their eldest daughter _____ (graduate) from university next month.
6. Unless the industrial plant _____ (modernize) its filtration equipment, local air quality will continue to deteriorate.
7. Before the new laws _____ (come) into effect next year, regional companies must revise their environmental standards.
8. They will maintain emergency medical staff on standby in case an unexpected situation _____ (occur) during the match.
9. We will not purchase the suburban property until the structural engineer _____ (inspect) the entire building foundation.
10. Even if global temperatures _____ (stabilize) within this decade, ocean levels will continue to rise for years.

READING TEXT

Navigating Life Transitions and Modern Ecological Footprints

In contemporary society, personal milestones and wider environmental responsibilities have become increasingly interconnected. For decades, traditional life events—such as graduating from university, establishing a lifelong career, getting married, and buying a house—were viewed almost exclusively through a personal or socio-economic lens. Today, however, young adults are re-evaluating these critical transitions through the framework of ecological impact and sustainability.

Consider the traditional wedding celebration, an event historically characterized by lavish spending, extensive travel, and substantial material waste. Recent studies indicate that a single standard wedding can generate several hundred kilograms of plastic waste and produce significant carbon emissions due to long-distance guest travel. In response, a growing number of modern couples are choosing to alter these conventions completely. Rather than organizing elaborate ceremonies with disposable decorations and imported flowers, many are opting for minimalist, zero-waste celebrations. They request that guests avoid buying new physical gifts, suggesting instead contributions toward eco-friendly initiatives or charitable foundations.

Similarly, housing choices among young professionals reflect an evolving set of priorities. In past generations, securing a large single-family home in the suburbs represented the ultimate symbol of adult success. Today, the high ecological cost associated with suburban expansion—such as increased reliance on private automobiles and elevated energy consumption—has prompted a shift. An increasing proportion of citizens prefer living in energy-

efficient urban apartments or co-housing communities where shared resources reduce individual environmental footprints.

Nevertheless, behavioral scientists caution that individual choices alone cannot reverse global ecological degradation. While small changes in lifestyle are undeniably positive, systemic corporate policy shifts remain essential. Without strong regulatory laws restricting industrial emissions and single-use manufacturing, personal efforts may yield limited long-term impact. Consequently, many active citizens are now combining personal eco-conscious decisions with political activism, demanding that governments enforce structural changes before natural resources run out entirely.

SECTION 5: READING COMPREHENSION - TRUE / FALSE / DOES NOT SAY

Instructions: Read the text above and determine if each statement is True (T), False (F), or Does Not Say (DS). Write T, F, or DS in the space provided.

1. Historically, major life milestones were evaluated primarily on personal and socio-economic terms rather than ecological grounds.
2. A standard wedding ceremony generates more carbon emissions than an average household produces in an entire year.
3. Zero-waste wedding celebrations completely forbid guests from bringing any form of wedding gift.
4. Young professionals are increasingly rejecting single-family suburban homes due to the high environmental costs linked to them.
5. Shared living spaces allow residents to minimize their individual environmental footprints by utilizing collective resources.
6. The majority of traditional floral businesses have expressed economic concern over the rise of zero-waste weddings.
7. Behavioral scientists believe that individual consumer actions are fully sufficient to halt global environmental damage.
8. According to the text, corporate policy changes must occur alongside individual lifestyle shifts to achieve significant results.
9. Government regulations regarding single-use plastics have already been successfully enacted in most major cities.
10. Modern eco-conscious citizens are combining personal lifestyle adaptations with active engagement in political advocacy.

SECTION 6: READING COMPREHENSION - MULTIPLE CHOICE

Instructions: Choose the correct option (A, B, C, or D) based on the information in the reading text.

1. What is the main thesis of the reading text?

- A) Traditional weddings are the primary cause of modern environmental degradation.
 - B) Young adults are aligning major life milestones with environmental sustainability while demanding structural systemic reform.
 - C) Moving to suburban areas is superior to living in energy-efficient urban apartments.
 - D) Individual actions are entirely ineffective in addressing global climate issues. []
2. According to the text, how did people traditionally view major life transitions?
- A) As necessary steps to decrease personal carbon footprints.
 - B) Primarily through personal and socio-economic perspectives.
 - C) As obligations enforced strictly by governmental bodies.
 - D) As opportunities to participate in political activism. []
3. What problem associated with traditional weddings is specifically highlighted in the text?
- A) The high cost of legal marriage documentation.
 - B) The high rate of personal relationship conflicts.
 - C) The generation of plastic waste and travel-related carbon emissions.
 - D) The lack of attendance by international guests. []
4. What alternative gift practice is adopted in modern eco-friendly weddings?
- A) Requesting expensive electrical appliances.
 - B) Asking guests to bring homemade plastic decorations.
 - C) Encouraging charitable contributions or eco-friendly donations.
 - D) Refusing any form of communication prior to the event. []
5. Why are some young professionals opting out of purchasing suburban single-family homes?
- A) Because suburban homes lack proper architectural quality.
 - B) Because of the environmental impact linked to high energy use and car dependence.
 - C) Because urban apartments are universally less expensive to purchase.
 - D) Because suburban areas lack adequate public educational institutions. []
6. What advantage of co-housing communities is mentioned in the text?
- A) They eliminate all financial costs associated with living.
 - B) They allow residents to share resources and lower their environmental footprint.
 - C) They guarantee immediate political representation in local government.
 - D) They do not require any maintenance by property owners. []
7. What limit of individual action do behavioral scientists highlight?
- A) Individual action is too expensive for most people to maintain.
 - B) Individual action causes unnecessary conflict among community members.
 - C) Individual action alone cannot halt global environmental degradation without corporate changes.
 - D) Individual action prevents government agencies from passing relevant laws. []
8. What role do corporate policy changes play according to the text?
- A) They are optional measures that have negligible practical effects.
 - B) They are vital structural shifts needed alongside personal environmental efforts.
 - C) They replace the need for any form of governmental legislation.
 - D) They focus exclusively on reducing the cost of luxury consumer goods. []

9. What risk is highlighted if governments fail to restrict industrial emissions?

- A) Natural resources may run out entirely.
- B) People will stop celebrating personal milestones altogether.
- C) Urban apartment complexes will become completely empty.
- D) Corporate profits will increase exponentially without limit. []

10. What dual approach are proactive citizens adopting today?

- A) Moving to remote rural regions and ignoring corporate practices.
- B) Combining personal eco-conscious behavior with political activism.
- C) Ceasing all travel and avoiding educational achievements.
- D) Rejecting modern technology while supporting corporate expansion. []

SECTION 7: ADVANCED GRAMMAR - WHATEVER, WHOEVER, WHENEVER, WHEREVER, HOWEVER

Instructions: Complete the sentences using *whatever*, *whoever*, *whenever*, *wherever*, or *however*. Do not use contractions.

1. You must maintain complete personal integrity, _____ difficult the circumstances may become.
2. The organization will offer assistance to _____ requires urgent support during the crisis. []
3. We are committed to reducing our waste footprint _____ location we establish our operations.
4. _____ decision the committee makes tomorrow, the environmental board will accept it without delay.
5. You can contact the technical support team _____ you experience operational difficulties with the equipment.
6. _____ breaks the workplace safety regulations will face immediate disciplinary proceedings.
7. The legal team will uphold the contractual conditions _____ complex the arbitration process proves to be.
8. I am prepared to relocate my primary residence to _____ my employer opens a new branch.
9. _____ assistance you require during your study program will be provided by the university staff.
10. Please feel welcome to visit our research center _____ you are in the city.

SECTION 8: SENTENCE REORDERING (NO CONTRACTIONS)

Instructions: Reorder the words to form correct, meaningful sentences. Do not use contractions anywhere in your answers.

1. clean / unless / up / the / we / oceans / species / marine / die / will / out
2. in case / extra / bring / the / weather / severe / becomes / clothing
3. marries / she / whoever / support / her / decisions / family / will / her
4. as soon as / degree / finishes / he / his / abroad / move / will / he
5. however / work / hard / you / need / rest / you / to / take
6. natural / run / resources / out / will / unless / change / we / habits / our
7. wherever / travel / you / respect / local / traditions / must / you
8. until / contract / the / signed / is / project / begin / cannot / the
9. whatever / happens / remain / calm / during / emergency / the / must / we
10. even if / rains / it / heavy / ceremony / the / outdoors / proceed / will

Listening

6 [Track 119] You will hear an interview with a writer called Elsie Hain, who's talking about school dinners. For questions (1–10), choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 According to the speakers, what's the difference between school meals today and those in the 1950s?
A There's a greater variety of dishes on offer.
B The food's cooked better.
C Salad has become a more common option.
- 2 What does Elsie say about the dinner ladies?
A They were employed by the school.
B They were parents of school pupils.
C They had strict rules but were friendly.
- 3 How does Elsie describe the queue for dinner?
A Nobody ever spoke in the dinner queue.

- B** The dinner queue was long and slow-moving.
- C** Nobody ever tried to push in at the front of the queue.
- 4** What examples does Elsie give of situations when she might be punished while eating dinner?
- A** not wearing socks at meal times
- B** speaking while eating
- C** moving about the dining hall
- 5** How does Elsie describe the dining hall?
- A** It was a very large room.
- B** There were eight or more students on each table.
- C** There was varnished wood on the ceiling.
- 6** Who did Elsie sit with at the dining table?
- A** different pupils every day
- B** pupils of different ages
- C** pupils from the same age group
- 7** According to Elsie, what happened after dinner each day?
- A** Dinner ladies collected their plates from the tables.
- B** Pupils had to clear away their own plates.
- C** Pupils who were noisy had to eat alone.
- 8** What reason does Elsie give for the quality of the food?
- A** Schools couldn't afford quality food.
- B** Things like meat weren't cooked thoroughly.
- C** Not enough spices were used in the food.
- 9** What does Elsie say about paying for school meals in the 1950s?
- A** They were free in all schools in the country.
- B** In some schools, pupils paid for them.
- C** Everybody had to pay for school meals in those days.
- 10** How did Elsie pay for her school dinners?
- A** by paying the dinner ladies every school dinner time
- B** by registering to pay for meals each year
- C** by giving money to a member of the school's staff every week