GE9 UNIT 4 SCIENCE 1A

A. LISTENING

Click the following box and listen to an interview with a representative of a wildlife park called Paradise Wildlife Park. For questions 9–18, complete the sentences.

Paradise Wildlife Park

Project Life Lion is connected with diseases spread by 9 _____.

The Park has created its own 10 _____ system, and other organisations use it.

A wide variety of 11 _____ events (e.g. barbecues) are held at the Park.

For charity events, the Park will provide cheap tickets and 12 _____.

The Park's sister company gives people a chance to be a 13 _____.

People paying to adopt an animal get a 14 _____, a photograph, information about the animal and a free ticket for two people.

People who visit the Park 15 _____ in a year benefit from having a season ticket.

When the weather is cold, visitors can still enjoy using the 16 _____.

One of the Experience Days involves being an 17 _____ for a day.

The Park is looking for people to do customer service and 18 _____ work.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. READING: You are going to read an article about a psychology test carried out on very young children. For questions **1-10**, choose from the sections (**A-D**). The sections may be chosen more than once.

The Marshmallow Test

A psychology experiment carried out with a group of pre-school children in California in 1968 led to the development of ideas that are still relevant today.

A

In 1968, Walter Mischel set a challenge for a group of children aged three to five at the nursery school his daughters attended in California. A researcher offered each of them a marshmallow and then left them alone in the room. If they could resist eating the colourful sweet until the researcher returned up to 15 minutes later, they would be given a second sweet. Some children ate the marshmallow straight away, but most would engage in unintentionally comic attempts to resist temptation. They looked all around the room to avoid seeing the sweet, covered their eyes, wiggled around in their seats or sang to themselves. They pulled funny faces, played with their hair, picked up the marshmallow and just pretended to take a bite. They sniffed it, pushed it away from them or covered it up. If two children were doing the experiment together, they engaged in a conversation about how they could work together to reach the goal of doubling their pleasure. About a third of the children, the researchers reported, managed to wait long enough to get the second treat.

B

What Mischel, a clinical psychologist, wanted was to understand how children learned to deal with temptation. Over the following years, the group of children remained friends. When Mischel chatted to his daughters about their former classmates, he began to notice an interesting pattern: the children who had exhibited the most restraint in the 'marshmallow test' were doing better in life than their peers. He decided to investigate further. For more than 40 years, Mischel followed the lives of the nursery students. His findings were extraordinary. It turns out that being able to resist a treat at the

In which section does the writer mention

1 how a child's background can affect behaviour?

2 that the results of Mischel's long-term research were surprising?

3 reasons for questioning the results of the original experiment?

4 claims that training young children to resist temptation will have long-term benefits?

5 the proportion of very young children who were able to resist temptation?

6 an everyday example of the need for self-control?

7 that Mischel may have oversimplified the route to success in life?

8 that Mischel's own life experience has influenced his work?

9 strategies employed by participants during the test procedure?

10 two major factors which affect everyone's ability to resist temptation?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

age of five is a strong predictor of success in life: you are more likely to perform well at school and develop self-confidence and less likely to become obese, develop addictions or get divorced.

C

Mischel still teaches psychology at Columbia University and has just written The Marshmallow Test, a book summing up half a century of research. When Mischel was young, his family was forced to move from a comfortable life in Austria to the US. They settled in Brooklyn, where they opened a bargain shopping store. Business was never good and Mischel believes that moving from 'upper middle class to extreme poverty' shaped his outlook. He is concerned with trying to reduce the impact of deprivation on an individual's life chances. The conclusion he draws from his marshmallow research is positive: some people may be naturally disciplined but the ability to resist temptation is a skill that can also be taught. Teach children self-control early and you can improve their prospects.

D

However, no single characteristic – such as self-control – can explain success or failure. Some critics have pointed out that Mischel's original subjects were themselves children of university professors and graduate students – not exactly a representative sample. Other scientists noted that variations in home environment could account for differences: stable homes and one-child families encourage self-control, whereas in less stable homes and those with many children, if you don't grab a marshmallow now there won't be any left in 15 minutes. Mischel answers these critics by noting that studies in a wide variety of schools found similar results. He acknowledges that the environment shapes our ability to resist temptation and observes that genetics plays a role too. But he still believes that the ability to resist temptation can be learnt and encouraged. I asked Mischel whether self-control comes easily to him. 'Not at all,' he said. 'I have great difficulties in waiting. It's still difficult for me to wait in a queue in the bank.'

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C. USE OF ENGLISH

1. Complete the following **PASSIVE** sentences **(PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE- PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE- PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE)** by writing the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Vaccines _____(**use**) by the ancient Chinese 2000 years ago.

Nowadays, most older people _____(**vaccinate**) against the flu every year.

When _____the vaccine for smallpox _____(**develop**)?

So far, the details of around a hundred patients _____(**record**) in the database.

In 2020, millions of people _____(**kill**) by a virus known as COVID-19.

Why _____ the research results _____ (**not publish**) yet?

Recently, some complex operations _____ (**carry out**) by surgical robots.

When _____an eight-year-old boy _____(**inoculate**) against cowpox?

A lot of money _____(raise) for medical research over the past few years.

2. Complete the sentences with the following **CONJUNCTIONS: when- while- after- before**

Do you understand about how birds find food _____learning that they are tetrachromatic?

Did you see anything colorful _____walking to school this morning?

Scientists had to understand the behavior of receptors _____ developing new treatments for color blindness.

The brain processes colors differently _____ receiving information from damaged cones.

Researchers reviewed previous studies _____ conducting their own experiment.

Did you notice any change in your vision _____ looking at the bright light for a few seconds?

You can observe more detail _____ viewing an object through a magnifying lens.

The experiment showed clear results _____ repeating the test several times.

Scientists discovered new details about the retina _____ studying how receptors react to light.

The brain can interpret images faster _____ comparing data from both eyes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS