

REVISION I

VOCABULARY

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of a word from the word bank.

<i>unity occasion urban principle dedication profit sign</i>
--

1. Many of the guests who choose this restaurant often come here on special _____.
2. Strength training requires time, effort and _____ to see long-term results.
3. Between 1890 and 1900, the _____ population increased by 56.6% , while the rural increased only by 10.6%.
4. David attributed his company's success to the _____ and cooperation of all the staff.
5. It was a bad _____ that he couldn't walk on the injured leg.

B. Match each word with the correct definition.

6. method _____
7. status symbol _____
8. prominent _____
9. be willing to _____
10. identical _____
11. unique _____
12. prosperity _____
13. arrange _____
14. tradition _____

- a) something that you own which shows others that you are rich
- b) put some things in a certain order
- c) the way of doing something
- d) a belief, custom, or a way of doing something
- e) not be upset about doing something
- f) exactly the same as
- g) important
- h) able to measure very small changes
- i) the only one of its kind
- j) a group of things that are connected and work together
- k) in a way that shows the usual qualities or features of
- l) wealth

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of a word from the word bank.

artistic symbolize be willing to influence nutrition in terms of recover

15. Young cats _____ far quicker from the surgery than older animals.
16. The young employee _____ make any sacrifice to have a successful career.
17. The article will _____ public perception and build awareness of disability issues.
18. Often in literature, colors are used to _____ emotions.
19. The man's poor diet and _____ contributed to several health problems including diabetes.

D. Match each word with the correct definition.

20. identify____
21. devastate____
22. measure____
23. maintenance____
24. reduction____
25. crucial____
26. criticize____
27. community____

- a. the action of making something smaller or less
b. express disapproval of something or someone
c. indicate who or what (someone or something) is
d. of great importance
e. a group of people living in the same place
f. action to achieve or deal with something
g. destroy or ruin
h. the process of preserving a condition

E. Complete the sentences with the correct form of a word from the word bank.

casualty disrupt infrastructure issue monitor policy rely on strategy

28. Today, many working women _____ their relatives and parents for childcare.
29. His job is to _____ construction sites for fossils and, when they're discovered, quickly get them out of the dirt and take into safe storage.
30. Officials said the number of _____ in the earthquake area could rise in the coming days.
31. They are proposing a new _____ for treating the disease with a combination of medications.
32. The recent drought has severely _____ agricultural production in the southern territory.
33. Under the new _____, students who are not in grades 9-10 will not be allowed entry to games at the high school without an adult.
34. Funding of railroad _____ has been increased remarkably, which has resulted in decreasing congestion in the city.
35. There is wide disagreement on this _____ in our community.

READING 1

A. Read the title and headings of an article about food and culture. The author has two main reasons for writing the article. Write them below.

- a) to compare typical European and Latin American food
- b) to describe the history of the potato in South America
- c) to show how a country's foods tell us about its culture
- d) to consider how food could be improved in poor countries
- e) to describe some examples of how food is connected to a region

1. ____

2. ____

Why Food Is the Best Way to Get to Know a Culture

Section I

Some Foods Are Connected to a Country's History

If you study the typical food of a country carefully enough, you can discover a lot about its past. Some ingredients function as a cultural icon of the region where they are eaten. This is true of many plants, as well as animals of a particular region. For example, when we think of Ireland, the typical food we think of is the potato. The story of the potato in Ireland began in South America. The Spanish conquered the Incan empire in the 16th century in what is now

Peru. They discovered the plant there and thought that it was an ideal food. The potato was easy to grow and full of energy, so they took it back to Europe with them. By the 1700s the potato had become very popular in Ireland because it was easy to grow in quite poor soil, which there is a lot of in Ireland. It also contains protein, vitamins and carbohydrates, and most importantly, it was easy to grow, cheap and very filling to eat. From 1780 to 1840, the Irish population doubled, from 4 million to 8 million, until a disease attacked the plant in 1845 and many people died as they couldn't get enough to eat.

Section II

Food Shows What a Nation Values and Its Way of Life

Certain foods can also tell you what a whole culture thinks is important. "Hygge", the Danish word for "cosiness and comfort" and "wellness and happiness" has its typical objects and behaviours, as well as foods. In the dark days of winter, it is especially heart-warming to cook something hot and delicious, to fight the cold. Some of these dishes include homemade sweets, such as muffins and chocolate cakes; as well as hot drinks, such as hot chocolate. "Hygge" is all about creating a warm atmosphere and enjoying the good things in life with your loved ones around you, and food is an important part of this lifestyle.

Section III

Food Often Tells You about the Local Climate, Animals and Plants

There is a somewhat similar reason why you will only find dishes using, for example, iguana meat in Mexico and Central America: because the animal only lives in these areas. Dishes made from the fruit called "lapsi" can only be found in Nepal. The animals and plants that are available in a region determine the food that is prepared. In most cases these species actually only live in the territory where the dishes are prepared. They are easy and cheap to grow so often they may be found in many different dishes in the area at the same time.

Section IV

You Can Learn about a Country's Economic Situation from their Food

Certain ingredients are more expensive to produce than others. In developing countries, for example; people often eat less meat than in the West. Besides this, there are many other differences between what people consume in different countries that show how rich a country is. If you examine how much meat and protein a nation consumes in a day, or even just how much they eat in general, you get a clear idea of their financial position. In developed countries such as the US, a sign of poverty is not the quantity of food a person eats. Instead, the quality of the food gives more information about their social status.

Section V

Food Shows Local Problems and their Solutions

Life is difficult everywhere. But life is difficult in different ways across different regions and climates in the world. Local food often gives us some signs about the issues present in different countries. In Germany, for example, winters are very long and dark. In the past, no fresh fruit or vegetables were available for many months. People's immune systems can become weak if they don't get enough vitamin C, so a typical German food called "sauerkraut" (sour cabbage) helped them stay healthy. Another person living in another

climate somewhere else will have very different problems though. The Inuit, living in extreme cold climates, must consume more fat than people living in a warm region. To get to know the difficulties of a nation, it is worth examining the food they eat to help overcome them.

B. The reading passage has five sections I–V. Write the letter of a main idea next to the number of each

section.

- 3. Section I: ____
- 4. Section II: ____
- 5. Section III: ____
- 6. Section IV: ____
- 7. Section V: ____

- a) Certain ingredients played an important role in a nation's past.
- b) Food often tells us about the practical difficulties involved in living somewhere.
- c) The eating habits in a region show you its natural landscape.
- d. Sometimes an ingredient is adopted somewhere else as well.
- e) Some dishes show some key details of a group of people's lives.
- f) Different countries can afford different eating habits.

C. Write the number of the section where the answer can be found to questions 8–10.

- 8. What do people do to solve certain difficulties in their country with food? Section: ____
- 9. What do dishes contain in different zones of the world? Section: ____
- 10. How much does food cost in different countries? Section: ____

D. Read the text again. Write T (true) or F (false) next to the sentences below.

- 11. People only eat iguana meat in Mexico. ____
- 12. There is a typical German vegetable that grows in the dark. ____
- 13. The potato was originally grown on another continent before it arrived in Europe. ____
- 14. The amount of food people eat in a country shows their wealth. ____
- 15. "Hygge" is a symbol of "the good life" in Denmark. ____
- 16. The Irish population doubled after 1845. ____

READING 2

How green is your house?

As the UK's cities expand rapidly, problems are being caused for councils who have to meet the demand for housing. In addition to this, energy prices and pollution levels continue to increase.

A solution has been developed by the Peabody Trust who has worked with environmental experts to build the Beddington Zero Energy housing development (BedZED) in Sutton, England.

This unique development is an environmentally- friendly community of a hundred homes including gardens, offices, and childcare facilities with plenty of surrounding green areas. BedZED's designers have created an attractive, affordable, urban village whose unique features benefit instead of harm the local community and environment. Bed ZED is a 'zero energy' development- no fossil fuels (coal and gas) are used and homes do not waste energy. Building materials are mostly natural, renewable or recycled. Houses face the South so that they get plenty of sunlight and their roofs are also fitted with solar panels, which change the sun's energy into electricity. The windows consist of three layers of glass to stop heat from escaping. The homes are also fitted with the most modern energy-saving appliances. It is estimated that families' electricity bills could be reduced by up to 60% while heating bills could be reduced by as much as 90%.

Developers hope to achieve a 50% reduction in fossil fuel use by residents' cars over the next decade by reducing the need to travel. Some residents will have the opportunity to work within walking distance of their homes. The Peabody Trust also aim to set up Internet shopping so that food can be delivered by local supermarkets.

As the need for environmentally friendly, low-energy housing increases, BedZED may change from being a unique model, to a model for all future houses.

Read the article and choose the correct option.

1. Cities in the UK _____.
a) are getting expensive b) are getting larger very quickly c) have too many politicians
2. Councils are having problems because _____.
a) there aren't enough houses
b) there are too many houses
c) houses cost too much to build
3. The Peabody Trust _____ an answer to the housing problem.
a) have found b) may be found c) have to find
4. The BedZED development consists of _____.
a) 100 homes b) houses and public building c) houses, public buildings, and parks

5. The homes _____.
 - a) don't use any energy
 - b) don't use any energy than they need
 - c) use more energy than they need
6. _____ of the materials used in the buildings are environmentally-friendly.
 - a) Some
 - b) All
 - c) Nearly all
7. For all future houses, developers are hoping that BedZED will _____.
 - a) remain unique
 - b) change into another development
 - c) develop further
8. In paragraph 1, the synonym for 'demand' could be _____.
 - a) need
 - b) obligation
 - c) choice
9. In paragraph 3, the antonym for 'urban' could be _____.
 - a) odd
 - b) related to city
 - c) rural
10. In paragraph 1, the antonym for 'reduction' could be _____.
 - a) change
 - b) increase
 - c) difference

READING 3

Read the text and mark the best choice.

BIRD MIGRATION

1 The phenomenon of seasonal bird migration has been known about for thousands of years, but it is still not fully understood by scientists. Not all birds migrate, but generally speaking the more northerly the breeding ground, the more likely is it that a species will migrate south for the winter. The main reason for this annual shifting of residence is that during the northern winters food becomes scarce and the cold temperatures make survival difficult. Some species are well adapted to these harsh conditions, but for **those** that aren't moving south to warmer conditions is advantageous.

2 Changes in the weather can trigger the start of the journey south, although birds in the Northern Hemisphere seem to know when it is time to migrate south before the winter, in some species at least, the changes in the length of the day cause glands in the birds' bodies to secrete hormones that produce other changes, which ready the birds for the long flight south. At this time fat starts to **accumulate** under the skin, and this provides a store of energy for the long flight when they will be expending more calories flying than they can obtain during their brief rest stops.

3 In fact, bird-migration patterns are more complex than the simple pattern implied above. Birds that breed in the Southern Hemisphere migrate north to wintering grounds. Other birds travel on an approximately east-west path since milder climates can often be found in coastal areas of continental regions. Some birds find conditions more suitable at lower altitudes in a mountainous region and so migrate to lower levels in winter.

4 Perhaps the most mysterious and as yet not totally understood aspect of bird migration is how birds can navigate such long distances and arrive so **precisely** at their destination. Various possibilities exist. The most obvious explanation is that they learn the topographic* features of their route. However, it is not feasible that this method could be used for crossing larger stretches of water or very long trips across whole continents. Another possible explanation is that some birds may use magnetic fields. Scientists have actually detected tiny crystals of magnetite in the olfactory* tract of some species, and homing pigeons have been shown to follow magnetic field lines of the Earth.

5 A further possibility is that birds can detect the polarization patterns in sunlight. Some light waves from the sun are absorbed in the atmosphere, and some pass through. The resulting pattern of light waves forms a large bowtie-shaped image in the sky. The image has fuzzy ends and is sometimes known as Haidinger's brush after the discoverer of the effect. The image is oriented in a north and south direction and is visible at sunset. Although birds may not see this shape, they can discern gradations of polarization, which give them a kind of compass for determining directions.

6 Scientists believe that some birds navigate by use of star positions; this has been established with at least one species. In a series of studies, caged birds were **subjected** to the projection of the night time Northern Hemisphere inside a planetarium. All stars rotate around Polaris, the pole star, and this movement seemed to give the birds the information they needed to orientate themselves in the correct direction. However, some recent research contradicts this. Perhaps it is not the lack of movement of the pole star but rather the constellation patterns that guide them. It has also been found that when fewer stars were visible on the planetarium ceiling, the birds' sense of direction became poorer. And **this**, too, implies that the general star pattern does have some bearing on orientation.

7 The current state of research suggests that all of the above-mentioned methods probably have an influence on bird migration. Different species use one, some, or even all methods at different times and in various situations.

* **topographic**: relating to the natural features of land

* **olfactory**: connected with the sense of smell

1. In paragraph 1, it is understood that some birds don't migrate south in the winter because they ____

- a) already live in warmer conditions
- b) live in areas that have an abundant food supply
- c) have difficulty surviving the frigid temperatures
- d) are suited to the difficult conditions

2. The word "**those**" in the first paragraph refers to ____

- a) northern winters
- b) cold temperatures
- c) harsh conditions
- d) some bird species

3. According to paragraph 2, what are the results of changes in the weather?

- a) The change in the length of the day
- b) The secretion of hormones by the birds
- c) The expenditure of calories
- d) The onset of migration

4. The word "**accumulate**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ____

- a) build up
- b) fill in
- c) break up
- d) cut back

5. All of the bird migration patterns are mentioned in the paragraph EXCEPT ____
- a) the migration north from the Southern Hemisphere
 - b) the migration east or west toward milder climates
 - c) the migration from mountainous regions to lower attitudes
 - d) the migration from east to west towards hotter climates
6. The word “**precisely**” in the passage is closest meaning to ____
- a) finally
 - b) exactly
 - c) entirely
 - d) decisively
7. It can be inferred that polarization patterns ____
- a) absorb sunlight
 - b) are tied in the centre
 - c) are invisible at night
 - d) cause a magnetic force
8. Why does the author mention Haidinger’s brush?
- a) To understand the phenomenon
 - b) To describe the pattern
 - c) To explain what birds see
 - d) To define fuzzy ends
9. The word “**subjected**” in paragraph 6 is closest meaning to
- a) exposed
 - b) subjugated
 - c) constrained
 - d) invited
10. According to paragraph 6, how do some birds navigate during the night?
- a) By using a projection of the star positions
 - b) By circling around the pole star
 - c) By orientating themselves using the constellations
 - d) by getting their bearings from a few visible stars
11. The word “**this**” in paragraph 6 refers to ____
- a) The number of stars that were visible
 - b) The relative loss of birds’ sense of direction
 - c) The constellation patterns that guide birds
 - d) the pole star’s stationary position