REVISION WORKSHEET 1 for the Mid-Term for my Reading/Writing Class

VOCABULARY

Choose the correct words from the box to complete the sentences.

prove	focus	measure	lose
arrogance	intelligence	cope	curious
respect	anger		
combine	facts	contribute	solve
piece	original		
villain			
identity	respect	encourage	

1. I couldn't believe the _____ of the man! He thinks he is very important and behaves in a rude way.

2. He's just like the _____ out of a James Bond film. He seems to cause trouble all the time.

3. Many local businesses offered to _____ to the school rebuilding fund.

4. The police still can't find the _____ of the killer.

5. Local authorities have to _____ with the problems of homelessness.

6. We cannot _____ education only by examination results.

7. Some people express their _____ by kicking something.

8. Bob is a _____ little boy. He especially wants to learn everything about animals.

9. Diets are most effective when we _____ them with exercise.

10. Jeremy needs to _____ more on his studies. Otherwise, he will fail the class.

11. Teachers should always _____ their students to take part in class discussions.

12. They were so sure that Henry stole the money, but they couldn't _____ it.

13. Charlie thinks money will _____ all his problems.

14. The book is full of interesting _____ about the World Cup.

15. I have to buy a wedding present and I want to find something really _____.

READING 1

(1) _____

I'm a student at Granada University. I'm in the middle of my studies, and my degree course is journalism. To work in the media, it's very important to speak good English. In the future, I hope to travel a lot in my job, and work with people from all over the world.

I'm studying English at a language school in Chicago, a large city in the American Midwest. My course finishes in six months, but I want to stay longer. I'd like to stay for another year, but I'll have to find a job.

(2) **I'm really enjoying my free time here in the USA**. Of course, the nightlife in Spain is good, but in Chicago there are (3) _____ where you can see live music. I've started listening to jazz. In Spain, people don't watch baseball on TV, but here it's very popular. I've been to see (4)**the Chicago Cubs and the Chicago White Sox** play a number of times.

Not everything is good, though. The winters are (5) **freezing**, and the wind blows right through you. I understand why they call it the 'Windy City'. Most people are very friendly, but I don't feel as safe as I do in Spain, especially at night. Young people drink a lot of alcohol, and they can get quite aggressive.

You can buy all types of exotic food in the shops in Chicago, but it isn't easy to find good *jamon serrano,* a type of Spanish ham*.* In Granada, I eat it all the time. Whenever family or friends come from Spain to visit me, I ask them to bring some *jamon Serrano* with them.

I'm pleased that I have enough clothes with me. American men are generally taller than I am, so it's quite difficult to find trousers in Chicago that fit me.

A) Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

1. What's the best title for the passage?
a. Problems of university students.
b. A Spanish student in Chicago.
c. Studying in a foreign country.
d. How to travel in Chicago.

2. Which phrase has a similar meaning to the underlined sentence?
a. I'm having a good time
b. I'm unhappy to be in the USA
c. There is no activity to do in my spare time
d. I like travelling

3. Fill in the blank with a suitable word or phrase.
a. exotic food
b. fantastic bars and clubs
c. art galleries
d. stadiums

4. 'The Chicago Cubs and the Chicago White Sox' are _____
a. places in Chicago
b. interesting buildings
c. music bands
d. baseball teams

5. What's the meaning of the underlined word '_freezing_'.
a. hot
b. snowy
c. quite warm
d. very cold

B) Fill in the blanks with one or two words in the summary of the passage.

    He is a university student in Chicago. After he graduate from university, he is going to be a journalist and going to (1)_____to different countries. Because of that learning (2)_____ as a second language is very important for him. He is happy about being in (3)_____. In his free time he likes watching baseball and listening to (4)_____. He doesn't like the cold and (5)_____ weather. He can buy different kinds of food in Chicago but can't find traditional (6) _____. He is also not pleased with the clothes because he can't buy suitable ones for himself.

READING 2

NEW YEAR - NEW YOU?

It is the 31st of December. Tomorrow is the start of a new year. For many people this is a good time to choose some personal goals.(1) _____Maybe you'd like to get organised or perhaps you want to save some money. (2)_____.

'I can't think of any New Year's resolutions (3)_____. I don't want to change anything.'
Audrey, 65
'I always love lots of plans at the start of a new year. This year I'm going to get healthy. So, I'm going to go to the gym three times a week. I'd like to lose weight. I'm going to go swimming every Sunday because I love doing that. (4) _____ , and I'm not going to drive to work. I'm going to walk or go by bike.'
Bea, 29
'I work in a bank, but I hate thinking about money all the time. I'm going to look for a completely different sort of job this year. (5)_____'
Nathan, 26
'I'm not going to make any New Year's resolutions this year. Last year I made about five New Year's resolutions. I didn't keep any of them! It was the same year before that…and the year before that'
 Stefan, 32
'I'm going to learn to swim. (6)_____ and didn't like being in the water. But now I have my own children, I think it's important for me to learn.'   **Maddie, 28**

Ucar 2022

Read the article and match A- F with gaps 1-6

A. This year I'm going to stop eating chocolate
B. Are there any lifestyle changes you want to make?
C. I didn't have lessons when I was a child
D. I'd like to help others in some way
E. We asked five people about their New Year's resolutions
F. I'm very happy being me

READING 3

(1) _____

The government in England wants to bring back healthy school lunches. It's going to ban chips, chocolate, and fizzy drinks from school cafeterias. There will be no more food that is high in salt and fat.

It has made the decision after the popular TV chef, Jamie Oliver, made a programme about the poor quality of school meals. Millions of viewers were **(2)** *shocked to see* children eat **(3)_____.**

Starting next year, schools will have to make sure that their cafeterias regularly serve good-quality meat and oily fish. Children will get fresh vegetables or salad and fruit with every meal. From then on, burgers and sausages, potato and tortilla chips, chocolate and chocolate biscuits, sweets and chewing gum will only occasionally be allowed to eat.

The government promises to spend about 240 million to improve school meals. A government official says, 'We want to provide children with a healthy meal that gives them the protein, vitamins, and minerals which they need to learn and play. We also plan to help schools teach children about what makes a good diet, and how to prepare and cook healthy food. (4)**The number of overweight children in this country is much too high** and we must do something about it.'

Some schools are already (5)*serving the healthier options*, but they are having a problem they didn't expect. Some older children are smuggling chocolate and packets of crisps into school to sell. Toby, a 16-year-old pupil in London, says,' I can get almost 20 a day by selling stuff to younger kids in the playground.' It seems that it will not be so easy to make school children do what is good for them.

Read the text and circle the correct answer.

1. What's the best title for the passage?

a. The advantages of having fresh food
b. Different types of meals at school cafeterias
c. No more junk food at schools
d. The reasons for being overweight

2. If you _are shocked to see_ something, you _____

a. feel happy

b. are very surprised

c. are not interested

d. feel tired

3. Fill in the blank with the correct phrase.

a. so much junk food

b. healthy food

c. fresh fruit and vegetables

d. lots of crisps

4. Which phrase has a similar meaning to the underlined sentence?

a. There are only a few overweight children at schools

b. There are some projects to make children healthier

c. There are lots of fat children in England

d. The number of overweight children was high in the past

5. 'Serving the healthier options' means that they are _____.

a. eating more food that includes protein

b. cooking bigger meals

c. selling more burgers and chips

d. offering better food

6. Next year, the government is planning to _____.

a. improve the quality of school meals

b. make students more active

c. create a clever generation

d. change the eating habits of parents

7. Children will get _____ next year.

a. more help from the teachers

b. psychological support

c. healthy food from school cafeterias

d. some money from the government for school lunch

READING 4

PASSPORTS

People have used passports for years to show their identity when they travel from country to country. At the start of the 20th century, countries started to agree standards (=rules) for passports. Now countries use guidelines from the International Civil Aviation Organization. For example, the information in a passport is usually in English or French and the language of the country.

Many countries have used machine-readable passports since the 1980s. These passports have two lines of characters; numbers, letters and symbols; which a machine can read. This information

includes the person's name, nationality, date of birth, passport number, etc. They are quicker to read, so people can move through the airport more easily.

In recent years, some countries have started to use *biometric passports*. A biometric passport contains a computer chip. As well as personal information, this chip has information about the person's appearance. This can be a digital image of the person's face, of their eyes and their fingerprint. Biometric passports are safer because only the correct person can use the passport.

1. How long have people used passports for?

a. For years.
b. Since the start of the century
c. Since the 1980s

2. What happened at the start of the twentieth century?

a. All countries started to use passports.
b. Countries started to make all passports similar.
c. Some countries started to use biometric passports.

3. Which languages are used in all passports around the world?

a. French or the local language
b. English or the language of the country
c. French or English

4. What information is in a machine-readable passport?

a. Travel information
b. Personal details
c. Information about appearance

5. What are the benefits of machine-readable passports?

a. They are cheaper.
b. They are easier to make.
c. They are quicker to read.

6. What extra information can a biometric passport contain?

a. A digital picture of a person's face, eyes or fingerprints.
b. Personal details
c. A description of a person's appearance

7. Why are biometric passports better than older passports?

a. Because a machine can read the information quickly.
b. Because it's more difficult for the wrong person to use a biometric passport.
c. Because people can move through the airport more quickly.

READING 5

STOP AND GO

There are traffic lights at road junctions around the world to control traffic. They use a universal colour system: red means stop and green means go. The yellow light in the middle means slightly different things in different countries, but usually it tells drivers to be careful.

Perhaps the first traffic lights were outside the Houses of Parliament in London. In 1868, an engineer built red and green signals using coloured gas lamps. An American policeman, Lester Wire, invented the first modern electric traffic lights in around 1912, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Some people now believe though that roads are safer *without* traffic lights and other road signs. When drivers just follow the traffic signals, they don't really think and they don't look around them. If you remove the traffic lights, drivers are more careful. They drive more slowly and they look around them more, so there are fewer accidents. Some cities have already taken down their traffic lights. The small town of Makkinga in Holland, for example, completely changed its road system in 1991. There are now no traffic lights, no road signs and no lines painted on the roads. This encourages drivers to pay more attention to other cars, cyclists and people on foot.

Write True (T) or False (F).

1.___ Red and green traffic lights mean the same thing in all countries.
2. ___ A British engineer invented the first electric traffic lights in 1868.
3. ___ Some people think that traffic lights are not safe because drivers don't stop at red lights.
4. ___ When there are no traffic lights, drivers pay more attention to the things around them.
5. ___ Some places have removed traffic lights to improve road safety.
6. ___ There is now no traffic in Makkinga, Holland.

READING 6

Paragraph 1:

The word *lottery* comes from the Dutch word *loterij*, from the verb *lot*, which means *fate*. Many countries use lotteries as a way of making money for various public projects such as education programmes, buildings, universities, etc.

Paragraph 2:

There have been lotteries through much of history. The first **ones** were probably around 200 BC in what is now China. There are references to lotteries in many ancient texts, including Homer's 'The Iliad'. People think that the first European lottery was in the Roman Empire when Augustus Caesar

held a lottery to **raise** money for repairs to the city of Rome. The first public lottery was in Sluis in the Netherlands in 1434. Several years later, other lotteries began to appear – this time with money as prizes. In England, Queen Elizabeth I held the first lottery in 1566 to get money for 'public works'.

Paragraph 3:

America's passion for lotteries began in 1612 when King James I gave the Virginia Company of London the right to raise money. The company used this money to **finance** the first **settlement** in America. After that, lotteries continued to be a popular way of making money for the colonies – in fact there were over 200 lotteries between 1744 and the American Revolution. The money they made helped to build libraries, churches and roads amongst other things. However, after the Revolution, there were a lot of scandals around lotteries and by the late 19th century they were **banned** in many states. They were illegal in the US until after World War II.

Paragraph 4:

Nowadays, there are lotteries throughout the US and the world. Instant lottery tickets, where you **scratch off** the surface of the card, first appeared in the 1970s and are now an important part of money made by the lottery for many governments. **A) Match the headings to the paragraphs.**

1. paragraph 1 ……………   a. Lottery fun

2. paragraph 2 ……………   b. Lottery origins

3. paragraph 3 ……………   c. A lottery revolution

4. paragraph 4 ……………   d. Earliest lotteries

                                        e. Instant money

B) Write T (True), F (False) or DS (doesn't say) to the sentences.

1. The first public lottery was in Netherlands. _____

2. Lotteries were legal in the US until World War II. _____

3. Since 1612, America has had a passion for lotteries. _____

4. Especially young people are good at lotteries. _____

5. Homer's 'The Iliad' has references to lotteries. _____
C) Choose the correct answer.

1. It's inferred from the passage that;

a. Lotteries have been a popular way of making money throughout history.

b. The word 'lottery' is related to fate.

c. After the American Revolution, they repaired the city from lottery money.

d. Governments make money from lotteries.

2. In paragraph 2, **ones** refers to _____.

a. references   **b.** lotteries   **c.** projects

3. 'raise' in paragraph 2 means:

a. collect   **b.** print   **c.** grow

4. '**finance'** in paragraph 3 means:

a. build   **b**. pay for something   **c.** make money

5. '**settlement'** in paragraph 3 means:

a. a place where people live   **b.** a voyage   **c.** an agreement

6. **'banned'** in paragraph 3 means:

a. not allowed by law   **b.** stopped for a while   **c.** started

7. '**scratch off'** in paragraph 4 means:

a. touch something   **b.** turn something upside down   **c.** remove with a hard or sharp object

READING 7

Many people think that science fiction really began as a style of literature with Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, which appeared in the early 19th century. Two other great writers helped to shape the **genre** later in the century. The French author Jules Verne was a very important figure, and wrote many novels, which many people still read today. Well-known titles include *A Journey to the Centre of the Earth* and *From the Earth to the Moon*. **He** wrote about things which didn't exist in his time – space travel, submarines, and aeroplanes. They were all 'future' ideas. The same is true of the other great 19th century writer – Englishman H G Wells. Probably the most famous of his novels is *The War of the Worlds*, where aliens attack Earth with very sophisticated weapons – it's still so popular and relevant today that lots of films are made about it – the latest in 2005.

Alien **encounters** are a common theme in science fiction novels, with many books set on different planets, or in a different time. Some authors write only about 'science fact' – this is known as hard science fiction. The authors write in detail about areas of physics and chemistry. Many of them have made very accurate predictions about future technology. Even something like *Star Trek* is well known for getting things right – when **it** started in the 1960s, doctors didn't use scanners to diagnose illnesses, and mobile phones didn't exist. And yet the characters used very similar objects – and at the time people thought they were just fiction – but now we use them all the time.

A) Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. Science fiction _____

a. first appeared in the 19th century.
b. didn't exist until the end of the 19th century.
c. started in France **2.** Jules Verne _____

a. was writing at the same time as Mary Shelley.
b. came from England.
c. came from France.

3. _____ people read Verne's novels today.

a. Some   b. Lots of   c. Not many

4. Space travel _____ in the 19th century.

a. existed   b. didn't exist   c. was a new idea

5. In *War of the Worlds*, H G Wells wrote about _____

a. submarines   b. aeroplanes   c. aliens

6. *War of the Worlds* _____

a. isn't very relevant to our lives today.
b. is still very relevant.
c. isn't very popular.

7. Science fiction stories are often set _____

a. in England   b. in France   c. on a different planet. **8.**

Hard science fiction is often _____

a. very close to real science.
b. about physics.
c. set in a different time.

9. *Star Trek* first appeared in the _____

a. 50s.   b. 60s.   c. 70s.

10. Today, doctors use scanners _____

a. to find out what's wrong with people.
b. to talk to people.
c. to cure people.

11. When people first watched *Star Trek* _____

a. they didn't know some things would come true.
b. they used mobile phones.
c. they knew a lot about space travel.

12. 'genre' in paragraph one means _____

a. a particular life style.
b. a particular type of entertainment.
c. a particular type of writing or art.

13. ' encounter' in paragraph two means _____
a. lessons   b. meetings   c. parties

14. 'He' in paragraph one refers to _____
a. Jules Verne   b. Frankenstein   c. Many people

15. 'it' in paragraph two refers to _____
a. Alien encounters   b. Future technology   c. Star Trek

REVISION TEST 1 ANSWER KEY

VOCABULARY
1. arrogance   2. villain   3. contribute   4. identity   5. cope
6. measure   7. anger   8. curious   9. combine   10. focus
11. encourage   12. prove   13. solve   14. facts   15. original

READING 1
A) 1. b   2. a   3. b   4. d   5. d
B) (1) travel   (2) English   (3)Chicago/ the USA   (4) jazz music/ live music   (5) windy
(6) Spanish food

READING 2
1. B   2. E   3. F   4. A   5. D   6. C

READING 3
1. C   2. B   3. A   4. C   5. D   6. A   7. C

READING 4
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. b   5. c   6.a   7. b

READING 5
1. T   2. F   3. F   4. T   5. T   6. F

READING 6
A) 1.B   2.D   3.C   4.E
B) 1. T   2. F   3. T   4. DS   5. T
C) 1. A   2. B   3. A   4. B   5. A   6. A   7. C

READING 7
1.A   2. C   3. B   4. B   5. C   6. B   7. C   8. A   9. B   10. A   11. A
12. C   13. B   14. A   15.C