**TEST 04 – PASSAGE 3**

**Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with the suitable word**

1. When we heard he was ill, we set off straight away to see him.
2. Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.
3. The Central harbour area will be closed to all marine traffic from 3.45 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
4. Her latest fashion collection features shimmering iridescent materials.
5. The library subscribes to all the major science journals.
6. Your health is determined in part by what you eat.
7. He threw a valuable drawing out, thinking it was trash.
8. New technology was perceived to be a threat to employment.
9. The council is to examine ways of reducing traffic in the city centre.
10. Ecologists study the relationships of organisms and their environment.

**Exercise 2: Match the word with their correct meaning**

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| 1. Investigation | 1. An animal that lives in water, has a shell, and can be eaten as food, for example, crabs, lobsters, and oysters |
| 1. Ingredient | 1. Annoying, troublesome, inconvenient |
| 1. Validity | 1. Incorrect, defective, flawed |
| 1. Weakness | 1. The blood flowing in your body |
| 1. Statistic | 1. Contain, include, consist of |
| 1. Faulty | 1. The remaining people or things are those that are left when the others have gone, been used, or been dealt with |
| 1. Shellfish | 1. Limitation, drawback, flaw, fault |
| 1. Remain | 1. A conclusion, reason…that is based on what is reasonable or sensible |
| 1. Bloodstream | 1. (to cause something to become caught in something such as a net or ropes) twist, tangle, trap |
| 1. Involve | 1. Number, figure, measurement, fact |
| 1. Bothersome | 1. Study, search, examination, analysis |
| 1. Entangle | 1. Component, element, thing, part |

**11-k, 12-l, 13-h, 14-g, 15-j, 16-c, 17-a, 18-f, 19-d, 20-e, 21-b, 22-i**

**Exercise 3: Write the SYNONYMS that CAN be used to replace the highlighted word in each of the sentence below:**

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| But a lot of ocean debris is 'microplastic', or pieces smaller than five millimeters. These may be ingredients used in **cosmetics** and toiletries, fibers shed by **synthetic** clothing in the wash, or eroded **remnants** of larger debris. Compared to the number of studies investigating large-scale debris, Rochman's group found little research on the effects of these tiny bits. 'There are a lot of open questions still for microplastic,' Rochman says, though she notes that more papers on the subject have been published since 2013, the cutoff point for the group's analysis.  There are also, she adds, a lot of open questions about the ways that ocean debris can lead to sea-creature death. Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal, or that animal's **tissues** or cells, rather than whole populations. And in the lab, scientists often use higher **concentrations** of plastic than what's really in the ocean. None of that tells us how many birds or fish or sea turtles could die from plastic pollution - or how deaths in one species could affect that animal's predators, or the rest of the ecosystem.  'We need to be asking more ecologically **relevant** questions,' Rochman says. Usually, scientists don't know exactly how **disasters** such as a tanker accidentally spilling its whole cargo of oil and polluting huge areas of the ocean will affect the environment until after they've happened. 'We don't ask the right questions early enough,' she says. But if ecologists can understand how the slow-moving effect of ocean trash is damaging ecosystems, they might be able to **prevent** things from getting worse.  Asking the right questions can help policy makers, and the public, **figure out** where to focus their **attention**. The problems that look or sound most dramatic may not be the best places to start. For example, the name of the 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch' - a collection of marine debris in the northern Pacific Ocean - might conjure up a vast **floating** trash island. In reality though, much of the debris is tiny or below the **surface**; a person could **sail** through the area without seeing any trash at all. | cosmetic= creams, powders  synthetic = artificial, fake, manmade #natural  remnant = remainder, leftover, residue  tissue = stuff, goods.  Concentration = combination  relevant= related, pertinent #unrelated  disaster = tragedy, catastrophe, calamity  prevent= stop, avoid, block, inhibit #permit  figure out = understand, discover, work out, solve  attention = mind, concentration, awareness, consideration  float = ride, sail, swim  surface = outside, shell, façade  sail = float, cross, cruise |