

UNIT 1: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|----------|------|
| communicate | explain | normal | produces | team |
|-------------|---------|--------|----------|------|

- If you don't understand what to do, ask the teacher—she will _____ it to you.
- The things that I do at work change all the time—there is no _____ day for me.
- Goldstein is a company that _____ music.
- The people in Lina's _____ work well together.
- I don't think sending texts is a good way to _____.

Choose the correct meaning of each word in bold.

- Music, especially when it is live, is a great way to **connect** people.
 - bring together
 - understand
 - learn about
- My schedule is **similar** to yours, but I wake up at 7 a.m. and you wake up at 9 a.m.
 - interesting
 - nearly the same
 - mostly different
- It isn't easy to find people to **take care of** my pets when I go away.
 - go out with
 - keep warm
 - give what is needed

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9. Moving the capital city of Borneo from Jakarta to Nusantara is a huge **project**.
 - a. a piece of work that takes time and effort
 - b. a difficult decision
 - c. a job that takes a lot of money
10. Layla is an artist with **extraordinary** skills. One of her paintings is in a local museum.
 - a. typical
 - b. creative
 - c. wonderful

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

11. This is an important decision. We need a serious _____.
 - a. discussion
 - b. discuss
12. In all cultures, people smile to _____ happiness.
 - a. expression
 - b. express
13. The _____ of India is the largest in the world.
 - a. population
 - b. populate

Complete the collocation in each sentence with the correct verb.

14. Jan isn't coming for another hour. Let's play a game or something to _____ time.
15. How do you usually _____ your time on the weekend?
16. I'm always so busy at work. I never _____ time to take a break.

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Read the passage.**A Day in a Life**

What's it like to be a National Geographic Explorer? Three explorers answer questions about their working lives.

Kakani Katija

Kakani Katija studies the movements of jellyfish and other ocean animals.

Where do you work?

Sometimes I work in my office or with animals in a laboratory. I spend a lot of time in the ocean, too.

What time do you normally start and end your workday?

I often keep a nine-to-five schedule. When I'm studying animals in the ocean, my start and end times depend on the behavior of the animals.

What's the most difficult thing about your job?

It's tough to balance my work schedule, travel, and time with my family.

Ricky Qi

Ricky Qi takes videos and images to tell stories about people and places.

What time do you normally start and end your workday?

That depends on the part of the project I'm working on. Before and after filming, I usually wake up at 7 a.m., start working soon after that, and stop in the afternoon. During filming, I don't have a regular schedule. I usually wake up when the sun comes up, and I quit when the sun goes down.

Where do you work?

I work from home when I'm not filming. While I'm filming, I work all over the world. For example, when I was making a film about the Himalayas, I worked in a village in the mountains.

Why did you choose to do this kind of work?

When I was young, I watched a lot of movies and read a lot of books. They showed me different ways of living and thinking. I want my films and photographs to do this for other people!

Christine Lee

Christine Lee studies the skeletons of ancient humans to understand how they lived.

Where do you work?

I work on archaeological excavations. I also work in a professor's office and in a laboratory.

What time do you normally start and end your workday?

If I am on an archeological excavation, I usually work from sunrise to sundown. In the laboratory, I work as long as the laboratory is open.

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What's the best thing about your job?

Finding a story that has been buried for hundreds or thousands of years.

Choose the correct answers.

17. When does Kakani Katija usually start her day when she studies animals?
- a. She doesn't have a regular schedule.
 - b. She usually starts at around 9 am.
18. What does Kakani Katija think is difficult?
- a. spending so much time in the ocean
 - b. finding enough time to spend with her family
19. When does Ricky Qi usually do his filming?
- a. any time of the day or night
 - b. during the daytime
20. What is Ricky Qi's main purpose as a filmmaker?
- a. to explain what life is like in the Himalayas
 - b. to show people different ways of living and thinking
21. Why does Christine Lee enjoy her job?
- a. because she can make new discoveries
 - b. because she can work in the countryside

Read the passage.**Kevin Hand**

- A** Since he was a boy, American scientist and engineer Kevin Hand has been interested in the idea of life beyond Earth. A National Geographic Explorer, Hand studies extreme environments on Earth. This is because these environments are similar to the kinds of environments on some moons and planets. The more we understand these places, the better we know how life may exist there. Hand also studies the icy moons and ocean worlds of the solar system.
- B** Hand is a member of a NASA team that is working to send a spacecraft to Europa, one of the moons of Jupiter. They chose Europa because under its icy covering, they believe there is a large ocean of water. They think that there may be life in the water. The team plans to send the craft into space in 2024, and it is expected to reach Jupiter 5.5 years later, in April 2030. The plan is to fly round Europa up to 50 times, as

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close as 25 kilometers away. The spacecraft will use machines designed by Hand and his team to look for signs of life.

- C** There is no typical day for Hand. On many days, he is in his lab. As a government employee, he has to spend some of his time filling out forms. At other times he travels far away to do research. In 2012, he dived with the director James Cameron to the deepest part of the ocean in the world, the Mariana Trench. He has been to the bottom of the ocean nine times. Hand has also been to the top of mountains and to the Arctic to study the ice there. And he has also worked as an advisor for science fiction movies, for example, the Apple series *Foundation*, which takes ideas from a novel by Isaac Asimov, and also James Cameron's *Avatar*. He helps make their worlds more realistic. Hand encourages people to be curious about the world and beyond. To help people study and learn, he created Cosmos Education, an organization that supports science education in developing countries.

Choose the correct answers.

22. Why do you think Kevin Hand became a scientist and engineer?
- He has always been interested in the possibility of life beyond Earth.
 - He has wanted to go on a spacecraft since he was a boy.
23. What is true about the spacecraft NASA is working on?
- It will carry machines that Hand and his team have designed.
 - It is expected to land on Europa in 2030.
24. Why has Hand been to the bottom of the ocean?
- to help the movie director James Cameron
 - to research what it is like in extreme conditions
25. What is Hand's connection with the Apple series *Foundation*?
- He has always loved books written by Isaac Asimov.
 - He gave advice on what worlds shown in *Foundation* might look like.
26. What is Cosmos Education?
- an organization that helps people become members of NASA
 - an educational organization that helps people in developing countries

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Read the first two paragraphs of the reading passage. What is each paragraph mainly about? Choose A or B.

27. An important project that Hand is now working on
 - a. A
 - b. B
28. The reasons why Hand chose what type of research to do
 - a. A
 - b. B

Read the last paragraph of the reading passage. What is it mainly about? Choose the correct answer.

29.
 - a. what Hand does at work
 - b. where Hand goes on his research trips

Read each sentence. Choose the correct answer that best describes the sentence.

30. In many countries, more boys than girls study science, engineering, and math at university.
 - a. This sentence is an example of simple present for facts or general truths.
 - b. This sentence is an example of simple present for habits or daily routines.
 - c. This sentence is not an example of the simple present tense.
31. NASA was created in 1958 to do space research.
 - a. This sentence is an example of simple present for facts or general truths.
 - b. This sentence is an example of simple present for habits or daily routines.
 - c. This sentence is not an example of the simple present tense.
32. Most people want their work to make a positive difference.
 - a. This sentence is an example of simple present for facts or general truths.
 - b. This sentence is an example of simple present for habits or daily routines.
 - c. This sentence is not an example of the simple present tense.
33. Every day, all over the world, people wake up, get dressed and have breakfast.
 - a. This sentence is an example of simple present for facts or general truths.
 - b. This sentence is an example of simple present for habits or daily routines.
 - c. This sentence is not an example of the simple present tense.

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34. When I was making a film about the Himalayas, I worked in a village in the mountains.
- This sentence is an example of simple present for facts or general truths.
 - This sentence is an example of simple present for habits or daily routines.
 - This sentence is not an example of the simple present tense.
35. When I do my research, I usually wake up at 7 a.m. and work till the evening.
- This sentence is an example of simple present for facts or general truths.
 - This sentence is an example of simple present for habits or daily routines.
 - This sentence is not an example of the simple present tense.

Read the sentences. Choose the best one.

36.
 - I usually get up and have a quick breakfast, then walk to work.
 - I usually get up, then have a quick breakfast, walk to work.
 - Usually get up and have a quick breakfast, then walk to work.
37.
 - Jorge works in a big team, he works for a Spanish company in Madrid.
 - Jorge works in a big team for a Spanish company in Madrid.
 - Jorge works in a big team for a Spanish company, is in Madrid.
 - Jorge works in a big team for a Spanish company. He is in Madrid.
38.
 - Emily last weekend went to the beach, went with a few of her friends.
 - Emily went to the beach. She went last weekend, with a few of her friends.
 - Emily went to the beach last weekend with a few of her friends.
39.
 - My dad works at a restaurant most evenings, it's French.
 - My dad works most evenings, it's at a French restaurant.
 - My dad works at a French restaurant most evenings.
 - My dad most evenings work at a French restaurant.
40.
 - Runs two or three times a week, and Sunhee also goes to the gym every weekend.
 - Sunhee runs two or three times a week, goes to the gym also every weekend.
 - Sunhee runs two or three times a week, and she also goes to the gym every weekend.
 - Sunhee runs two or three times a week. She goes also every weekend to the gym.

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Rewrite each sentence, correcting the error.

41. Jared usually work from home two days a week.

42. John makes sure gets at least seven hours of sleep every night.

43. I usually work in an office, twice a month I do research in a lab.

44. The most difficult things about Eva's job is the paperwork and long hours.

45. Most of my friends a nine-to-six work schedule.

UNIT 2: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|------|---------|-------|
| advice | develop | fail | give up | skill |
|--------|---------|------|---------|-------|

1. Learning how to give presentations is an important _____ for many jobs.
2. Brent got some great _____ from his teacher about possible careers.
3. If you want to be successful, keep working hard and don't _____.
4. People who are successful don't worry when they _____. They learn from it.
5. Maria is reading a lot of books to _____ her reading skills.

Choose the correct meaning for each word in bold.

6. There isn't much **hope** of getting a good job if you don't have the right skills.
 - a. a chance that you will succeed
 - b. a feeling something good will happen
 - c. a positive opinion about someone
7. It is a **mystery** why Yulia is studying IT. She always said she doesn't like computers!
 - a. something not known or understood
 - b. something surprising or unusual
 - c. something very difficult to explain
8. Most students in the U.K. take a three-year **program** when they go to university.
 - a. a set of exams
 - b. a period of time for learning
 - c. a course that people study

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9. Good scientists always **record** all the results of their experiments, both positive and negative.
 - a. to explain
 - b. to keep information
 - c. to understand
10. It is important to clearly understand a problem before you try to **solve** it.
 - a. to find an answer
 - b. to look for an explanation
 - c. to make notes

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

11. When I complained to my boss, she got quite _____. It wasn't nice.
 - a. pleasant
 - b. unpleasant
12. Yusuf has one more task to do, then his work will be _____.
 - a. complete
 - b. incomplete
13. Salma's a great actor, and her latest movie was _____ by events from her own life.
 - a. inspired
 - b. uninspired

Complete the phrasal verb in each sentence with the correct verb.

14. If we don't know the meaning of a word, the teacher told us to _____ it up.
15. Marysol decided to _____ up the piano a few months ago, and she is making great progress.
16. Why do you want to _____ up now? You have nearly finished!

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Read the passage.**The Secret of Success?**

In the late 1990s, a teacher named Angela Duckworth made a surprising discovery. Some of the smartest kids in her math classes were getting the lowest grades. But some of the kids with lower IQ scores were getting the highest grades. Why was this happening?

To solve this mystery, Duckworth went back to college. She researched people in different fields—salespeople, college students, army cadets, and teachers. In one study, she showed people a list of statements—for example, “I finish whatever I begin.” The people chose an answer for each question. The answers went from “Very much like me” to “Not like me at all.” In another study, she recorded people’s answers to a different set of questions—such as, “Would you rather have a dollar now or two dollars tomorrow?”

From her research, Duckworth realized that many successful people are similar in two main ways. First of all, they have self-control—the ability to avoid distractions and get tasks done. More importantly, though, these people have grit. Grit is about big goals rather than small tasks. People with grit do whatever it takes to succeed. They work hard to achieve an important goal and don’t give up. They keep trying even if they fail over and over again.

Is it possible to develop self-control and grit? Duckworth believes so. One way, she suggests, is to follow the “Hard Thing” rule: Choose a skill that is hard for you, such as learning a new language or playing a musical instrument. Practice it daily, even if you don’t feel like it. Don’t give up! To be successful, you need to stay with it.

To be successful at what you do, Duckworth has this advice: Decide on something you really want to achieve and find people who will support you. You also need to practice, practice, practice. As she says in her book *Grit*, “... if you create a vision for yourself and stick with it, you can make amazing things happen in your life.

Choose the correct answers.

17. What mystery did Angela Duckworth want to solve?
 - a. why some of the most intelligent students got low scores
 - b. why some of the students with high grades had low IQs
18. What was a question Duckworth asked people when she went back to college?
 - a. if they completed their tasks
 - b. if they wanted money to complete a task

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19. What did Duckworth find out from the research?
 - a. that successful people don't often fail
 - b. that successful people don't give up
20. Why does Duckworth suggest trying to learn a difficult skill?
 - a. because it can help people become successful
 - b. because it makes people more motivated
21. What advice does Duckworth NOT give?
 - a. practice a lot and get help from others
 - b. work hard and don't ask others for help

Read the passage.

Helen Keller

- A** When Helen Keller was born in 1880, she was like any other American baby. But when she was only 19 months old, she got a serious illness. It left her blind and deaf.
- B** When she was six, a 20-year-old teacher for blind people, Anne Sullivan, began to teach her how to read. Keller felt an object, and Sullivan spelled its word by drawing signals on her hand. Keller was a quick and motivated student. Soon, she learned to read a sentence by feeling the words on cardboard. And then she began to make her own sentences by arranging words with her hands. Eventually, she was able to read, and then she started to learn how to speak. She touched a person's lips with one hand as they spoke and used the other to feel their throat.
- C** When she was 14, Keller went to a school for the deaf. She was a very successful student. In 1904, she became the first deaf and blind person to get a degree from Radcliffe College, a top American university. No other person with similar disabilities had educational skills like her.
- D** Keller wanted people to understand about the lives of deaf and blind people and worked hard to improve them. When she was 33, she began to give lectures about her life. She became well-known internationally and went around the world on lecture tours several times. She also wrote several books and became a famous author. The books were mostly about her life and about people who were blind or deaf. At the time, many of these people had to live in special hospitals. Her work helped them—the government later stopped sending them to these hospitals.
- E** Her amazing childhood teacher, Anne Sullivan, continued to work with Keller all her life. The story of Keller's childhood, and Sullivan's teaching, was made into a movie in 1962. It won two Academy Awards. A few years later, Keller died. She was 87. Helen Keller's life has inspired thousands of people with disabilities. She showed that anyone can be successful.

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Choose the correct answer to each question.

22. What is NOT true about Helen Keller?
- a. She worked with Anne Sullivan from when she was a young girl.
 - b. She was a very good student.
 - c. She was born blind and deaf.
23. How did Anne Sullivan help Keller?
- a. She taught her to read and to speak.
 - b. She gave her advice about what books to write.
 - c. She helped her study at Radcliffe College.
24. How old was Keller when she graduated?
- a. 20
 - b. 24
 - c. 33
25. How did Keller help other people like her?
- a. by encouraging them to go to special hospitals
 - b. by stopping them being sent to special hospitals
 - c. by paying for them to have special education
26. What won two Academy Awards?
- a. A movie that Keller made about her teacher.
 - b. A movie that her teacher made about teaching Keller.
 - c. A movie about Keller and her teacher, Sullivan.

Decide which paragraph matches each main idea.

27. Helen Keller achieved an amazing educational goal.
- a. Paragraph A
 - b. Paragraph B
 - c. Paragraph C
 - d. Paragraph D
 - e. Paragraph E

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28. Keller and her teacher had a life-long relationship.
- a. Paragraph A
 - b. Paragraph B
 - c. Paragraph C
 - d. Paragraph D
 - e. Paragraph E

Complete the sentence with the simple present form of *need to* or *want to*.

29. Our teachers say we _____ read this chapter for homework.
30. I would love to go out tonight, but I _____ finish my presentation.
31. She is a famous actor and everybody _____ see her.
32. Jane _____ work tomorrow. She is taking a day off.
33. I'm going to leave early tomorrow. I _____ be late for the interview.
34. Pedro is interested in music, and _____ learn how to play the guitar.

Read the goal. Order the list of steps for achieving the goal. Write 1–5.

35. **Goal:** become a volunteer teacher

- _____ Attend any training and start teaching.
- _____ Do some online research about different kinds of volunteer teaching.
- _____ Go for an interview.
- _____ Choose the kind of teaching that I want to do.
- _____ Fill out an application and send it.

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Complete the paragraph. Put the steps in the correct order. Write A-E.

- 36.
- A** I'll do some research and buy the instrument
 - B** I'll find a tutor and start practicing
 - C** I'm going to make a list of five or six instruments I'm interested in
 - D** I'll choose the instrument I want to learn to play
 - E** I'm going to talk to people who play them to find out more

I have decided to take up a musical instrument. First, _____. Then _____. Third, _____.

Next, _____. Finally, _____.

UNIT 3: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|
| attitude | customers | limit | message | natural |
|----------|-----------|-------|---------|---------|

1. A good ad can change a person's _____ toward a company.
2. The marketing was successful, and we doubled the number of our _____.
3. There is a _____ on the number of ads that TV channels can show.
4. It was hard to understand what the speaker's _____ was. What was he trying to say?
5. All the ingredients in this makeup are _____. They all come from plants.

Choose the correct meaning for each word in bold.

6. Jonah entered the room so quietly, no one **noticed**.
 - a. heard
 - b. talked to
 - c. became aware
7. There is no point trying to **persuade** my sister. She won't listen to anyone.
 - a. explain to her
 - b. understand what she thinks
 - c. change the way she thinks
8. Nasra is a careful researcher, so what she said is **probably** true.
 - a. very likely
 - b. possibly
 - c. unlikely

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9. Apple's **products** are not cheap, but they are popular all over the world.
 - a. electronic devices
 - b. things made to sell
 - c. company workers
10. If you follow the signs, you will get there without any problems.
 - a. recorded messages
 - b. notes written on paper
 - c. information put in a public place

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

11. The new rules _____ more control to all the staff.
 - a. take
 - b. give
12. It was very hot and windy, so the fire soon _____ control.
 - a. got out of
 - b. lost
13. Davi was skiing too fast and he quickly _____ control.
 - a. took
 - b. lost

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

14. I don't think you should paint that wood. It has a beautiful natural _____ already.
15. Margot grew up in the country and has always loved the natural _____.
16. The earthquake last year was the worst natural _____ the country has experienced.

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Read the passage.**The Power of Persuasion**

Imagine you're shopping, and you see two similar products. How do you decide which one to buy? You might think you make this decision by yourself—but this isn't always the case. Don't believe it? Try this. What word is missing?

APPLE TREE GRASS GR

What was the first word you thought of? Did you think of "green"? That's probably because we influenced your answer. The words "tree" and "grass" made you think of the color green, right? This is an example of priming.

Psychologist Joshua Ackerman explains that priming is a way to "use cues to influence your attitudes ..., often without you even noticing." Priming speeds up our decision-making. That's why advertisers use it to persuade us to buy things.

Influencing Your Thinking

Use of color is one type of priming. Did you ever notice that a lot of signs and packaging use the color red? Studies show that red gives people warm and positive feelings. We feel good about products connected with the color red, so we want to buy them. Green, on the other hand, makes products seem natural. Food companies often use green packaging to make their food seem healthy.

Descriptions in ads and signs also influence buying decisions. For example, studies show that if an ad says there's a limit to the number of items you can buy, you'll want more of them. Why? According to psychologists, something becomes more attractive if it's rare. The sounds in ads also influence decision-making. For example, advertisers sometimes use rhymes in their ads. In a study at the University of Texas, researchers showed people pairs of messages with the same meaning—one that rhymed and one that didn't. The study found that people are more likely to believe the rhyming message. Rhymes are also easier for people to remember, so when they go shopping, they're more likely to buy the product.

Advertisers use a lot of strategies to persuade customers to buy their products. You might think you're in control when you shop, but maybe you're not. Priming strategies could be influencing your decisions.

Choose the correct answers.

17. How does the psychologist Joshua Ackerman describe priming?
 - a. a method of advertising that often works without people knowing
 - b. a method of advertising to make people notice good things about a product
18. What is the color red connected with?
 - a. positive, good feelings
 - b. natural and healthy products

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19. Why might advertisers place a limit on the number of products people can buy?
- It lets them sell them at a higher price.
 - It encourages people to buy them.
20. What did the University of Texas study show?
- That people more often believe messages that rhyme.
 - That rhyming messages are easier for people to understand.
21. What does the passage say about advertising strategies?
- Priming is the most effective strategy for advertisers to use.
 - Priming is one of many strategies that advertisers use.

Read the passage.**Why We Buy**

A What things do humans need? It's not that much—food, clothes, and somewhere safe to sleep. But many people have a lot more than that. If you are like these people, you sometimes buy things you don't really need. Many people buy even when they don't have the money. What makes us want to keep buying things? Let's look at a few reasons.

B First, we need to understand that it is a basic part of nearly every culture. We work, earn money, and buy things. It is normal and the way the world works. Humans are social, and owning things gives us importance and gets us respect from others. It shows people how much money we have, what we like, and even who we are.

C Many people buy things because other people have them. They want to feel equal to their friends, their neighbors, their colleagues. And advertising can make this feeling stronger. Ads tell us we need these things to be happy and successful. Ads show people relaxing in beautiful homes and driving shiny new cars. They show people eating delicious-looking food, wearing attractive clothes, and traveling to amazing places. Ads encourage us to think that our lives will be better if we spend money on these things.

D A lot of people buy things because it is a habit that feels good. Going to the mall on the weekend is something people all over the world do without much thought. And this habit can be difficult to stop. Some people enjoy the feeling of buying something so much that they do it as much as they can in order to keep feeling good.

E Finally, life is complicated, and we don't have control over many things in this world. But one thing we can control is what we buy and when. This is another reason why we buy things—it gives us a sense of control over our lives in a world where so many things are not certain.

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Choose the correct answer to each question.

22. What gives us importance and respect according to the passage?
 - a. having a good job
 - b. earning a lot of money
 - c. having things of our own
23. What reason for buying things is NOT mentioned?
 - a. because buying things is a fun activity
 - b. because it is necessary for modern life
 - c. to compete with other people
24. According to the passage, what emotions do ads make us feel?
 - a. happiness
 - b. fear
 - c. anger
25. What habit does the passage mention?
 - a. eating delicious food
 - b. traveling
 - c. shopping
26. What is the connection between shopping and control over our lives according to the passage?
 - a. Many people can't control their shopping habits.
 - b. Buying things is one thing we can control.
 - c. The more things we buy, the more control we have.

Read the paragraph. Identify the supporting idea.

¹Going to the mall on the weekend is something people all over the world do without much thought. ²And the habit can be very difficult to stop. ³Some people enjoy the feeling of buying something so much, shopping becomes like a drug — something they need to do to feel good.

Which is the reason? Write the number.

27. Main idea: A lot of people buy things because it feels good and has become a habit.

Reason: _____

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Which is the example? Write the number.

28. Main idea: A lot of people buy things because it feels good and has become a habit.

Example: _____

Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.**29. Persuasive Techniques**

Someone reads out a list of items to you, then later tests you on what you remember. If you are like most people, you will remember the items at the beginning of the list better than those in the middle.

Why is this? _____, we usually pay more attention at the beginning.

- a. First
- b. Furthermore

30. _____ reason is that it takes a few seconds for us to understand the first few items we hear. This means we are less able to focus on what comes next.

- a. Also
- b. Another

31. Research _____ shows that we tend to remember what comes at the end. There is no information that follows, so we are more likely to remember it.

- a. also
- b. next

32. These memory effects are very well known in advertising, so how do ads use them? _____, ads usually present key information at the beginning and end.

- a. First
- b. Finally

33. _____, TV advertisers will often pay more to place their ads at the beginning or the end of an ad sequence.

- a. Another
- b. Furthermore

34. _____, we can all use these ideas to improve our communication. Start your message strong and end it strong.

- a. Finally
- b. Another

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Read the paragraph. Choose the best topic sentence (A–C). Write the letter. Then identify the purpose of the sentences. Write *Fact*, *Reason*, or *Example*.

35. ¹The 10-for-\$10 strategy at supermarkets is popular with advertisers and with customers. ²Most people believe they are making a smart buying decision when they buy ten of something for \$10. ³The product might be a container of yogurt, a can of soup, or rolls of paper towels. ⁴In addition, people like it because they believe that buying in bulk, or buying a lot of something at once, saves money. ⁵It is this belief that stops people from asking themselves if they really need 10 cans of soup. ⁶Customers simply make the quick decision that 10-for-\$10 is a good price, and don't think about the cost of one item. ⁷And they forget that items sometimes go on sale, in which case each item could cost less than \$1.

- A** Priming strategies include product color and limiting the amount of something you can buy.
B Priming strategies persuade customers to buy items in large amounts to save them money.
C Priming uses strategies to persuade customers to buy more of a product than they need.

Topic sentence: _____

Sentence 1: _____

Sentence 2: _____

Sentence 3: _____

Sentence 6: _____

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Read the paragraph. Choose the correct topic sentence. Then choose the sentences that don't support the topic sentence.

36. ¹For example, think of ads for baby products. ²You can find most baby products in any large supermarket. ³With soft colors like pink and light blue, and soft things such as pillows, the ad puts the idea of softness into people's minds. ⁴A lot of advertisers still use pink to advertise products for girls. ⁵In addition, the babies in the ad look soft and cute. ⁶Another idea people think of is gentleness. ⁷These are all positive ideas. ⁸The result is that people connect the product with positive ideas, and they are more likely to buy the product. ⁹Sometimes advertisers create ads that make people feel anger or fear. ¹⁰Emotions like these are negative, but they can be effective.

Topic sentence:

- ☐ Advertisers often create ads that show happy families enjoying their products.
- ☐ Advertisers often want buyers to connect their products with positive ideas.
- ☐ Advertisers often use colors to make their products more attractive to customers.

Sentences that don't support the topic sentence:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |

UNIT 4: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

| | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|-----------|------|
| create | damaging | purpose | throw out | wood |
|--------|----------|---------|-----------|------|

1. Paolo often uses the food in his kitchen to _____ healthy dishes.
2. The plastic in the world's oceans is _____ the health of many sea animals.
3. It is better for the environment to use _____ that grows quickly.
4. Zara's house is full of things. She doesn't like to _____ anything she buys.
5. The _____ of the study is to find out how air pollution affects people's health.

Choose the correct meaning of each word in bold.

6. I find it very **annoying** when people leave trash on the beach.
 - a. making someone a little angry
 - b. making somewhere a little dirty
 - c. causing a little damage
7. Our vacation home is **hidden** in the middle of a forest.
 - a. made of wood
 - b. related to recycling
 - c. difficult to find
8. This factory was only built last year. It is very **modern**.
 - a. related to now
 - b. high tech
 - c. efficient

LEVEL 1 Assessment

9. In my neighborhood, we **recycle** glass, paper, and plastic.
- a. sell
 - b. use again
 - c. throw away
10. Climate change is an issue that people everywhere **worry** about.
- a. feel nervous or upset
 - b. talk a lot
 - c. feel angry

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

11. A bird flew onto the tennis court, so they had to _____ the point.
- a. replay
 - b. reuse
12. To help the environment, the company _____ most of its products.
- a. removes
 - b. recycles
13. The local government is _____ its plans to build a new factory.
- a. rethinking
 - b. replaying

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

14. On Sunday, a group of local people worked all day to _____ a local river.
- a. pollute
 - b. clean up
15. If you breathe this type of city air regularly, you could _____.
- a. get sick
 - b. get healthy

LEVEL 1 Assessment

16. The presenter is going to _____ us some ideas for how to improve the community.
- give
 - take

Read the passage.**Turning Trash Into Trolls**

Seventeen heads sit on shelves at a warehouse in Copenhagen, Denmark. The heads are over one-meter tall and are waiting to be attached to bodies. They are the work of Danish sculptor Thomas Dambo. Dambo creates huge trolls from “trash wood”—wood that he finds on the ground or that people don’t want anymore.

When they are completed, Dambo puts the trolls outside in green spaces. One project—The Great Troll Folk Fest—featured 5- to 7-meter-tall trolls placed in parks around Denmark. If you can’t get to Denmark to find a troll, don’t worry. Since 2014, Dambo has put trolls in other green spaces around the world—such as South Korea, China, Puerto Rico, France, and the United States.

Dambo uses trash wood he finds in each country to make the trolls. For a project in Culebra, Puerto Rico, Dambo recycled plywood that had covered windows during a hurricane. In Maine, U.S.A., he used old pallets from a local hardware store. To make the troll’s hair for the Great Troll Folk Fest in Denmark, he used fallen branches and twigs from local forests.

Dambo’s work has a purpose: He wants the trolls to connect us to nature. Because they are often hidden in parks, you have to walk among the trees to see them. During The Great Troll Folk Fest, Dambo gave clues about each troll’s location on social media. “It’s kind of a treasure hunt for families,” Dambo says. Once you find a troll, you can interact with it. For example, one troll has an open mouth for you to climb through.

Using trash wood to connect people with nature sends a message. Dambo hopes that people think twice about doing things that damage the environment. He hopes that people see that trash can be turned into something beautiful. If we “throw the world out,” says Dambo, “then we’ll have a world with no mountains, no woods.” And no places where we might find trolls.

Choose the correct answers.

17. What is NOT true about the troll heads that Dambo makes?
- They are made of metal or wood.
 - They are at least one meter tall.
18. What was *The Great Troll Folk Fest*?
- an international project featuring trolls
 - a project to place trolls in Danish parks

LEVEL 1 Assessment

19. Where did Dambo use wood that was used to protect windows?
 - a. Maine, USA
 - b. Culebra, Puerto Rico
20. Why are the trolls often hidden in parks?
 - a. because trolls are always difficult to find
 - b. to make people walk in nature
21. Why does Dambo use trash wood to make his trolls?
 - a. It makes people think about the environment.
 - b. It is cheaper and easier than buying wood.

Read the passage.

Copenhagen: Green City Leader

In 2010, the Danish capital of Copenhagen made the decision to go green. Since then, it has worked hard to become one of the greenest cities in the world. Let's look at what the city is doing to help the environment.

One important thing the city is doing is reducing the amount of CO₂ it produces. Every year, it has reduced the amount of fossil fuel—coal, gas, oil—that it uses. Its power plant uses wood, not coal. And the city uses a lot of wind energy—a clean type of energy. Copenhagen is often very cold, but as the city produces its electricity, it takes the waste heat from the power plant. It heats 98% of the city with that heat.

Cars produce a lot of CO₂, and one of the city's aims is to reduce their number. The city is doing that by making it easy and pleasant for people to cycle. It now has some of the best cycle paths in the world. The paths are separate from the road and so safe to use. They even have their own traffic lights to help keep cyclists moving. People living in the city now make about half of all their journeys by bike. They own nearly seven bicycles for every car.

Public transport is also going green. All the buses are changing to electric vehicles. And many of the city's buildings are green. Buildings are made to stay warm in winter. Copenhagen's hotels are also designed to help the environment. They are energy-efficient and produce very little trash. Other tourist facilities are also becoming greener. One popular activity is to go on a boat trip. Tourists can now use a small, sun-powered boat, instead of one that produces CO₂.

All these changes have made the city much greener and a great place to live. From 2005 to 2017, the amount of CO₂ produced went down by almost half. At the moment, cities produce about 70% of all CO₂ around the world. Copenhagen may soon be the first city in the world that doesn't add any CO₂ to the air.

Choose *True* or *False*.

22. The purpose of the passage is to explain why Copenhagen decided to go green.
 - a. True
 - b. False

LEVEL 1 Assessment

23. Copenhagen's power plant uses wood to produce its energy.
a. True
b. False
24. Copenhagen's cycle paths are safe and very popular.
a. True
b. False
25. The hotels in Copenhagen use little energy but produce a lot of trash.
a. True
b. False
26. Copenhagen has increased Denmark's CO₂ production.
a. True
b. False

Choose the correct answers.

27. What are two main energy sources for Copenhagen?
a. oil and wood
b. wood and wind
c. wind and coal
28. What percentage of local trips do Copenhagen residents make by bike?
a. 50
b. 70
c. 98

Complete each sentence with the simple past affirmative form of the verb in parentheses.

29. Last month, I _____ (throw out) a lot of old things that I wasn't using anymore.
30. The storm was strong and _____ (damage) the roof of Jo's house.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

31. Arabella _____ (**think**) the TV show about healthy food was very interesting.
32. Last week, Dejan _____ (**ride**) his bike to work every day.
33. The local government _____ (**plan**) to build a new road, but everyone was against the idea.
34. After the city stopped trucks from driving in the center, the air quality _____ (**improve**) a lot.

Read the paragraph. Choose the three supporting ideas.

35.

How we produce our food around the world is causing a lot of problems. It is a difficult problem, but we can all help to make a difference. One thing we can do is to reduce the amount of meat we eat, especially red meat, like beef. Instead of meat, you can add extra vegetables, beans, or nuts. As well as helping the environment, it is also healthy. In the oceans, fishing too much is a serious problem. Something we can do to help is to choose fish that are not in danger. The production of milk is also often bad for the environment—and the animal. Try oat milk or soya milk instead. They are delicious and healthy.

- ☐ Something we can do to help is to choose fish that are not in danger.
- ☐ Instead of meat, you can add extra vegetables, beans, or nuts.
- ☐ Try oat milk or soya milk instead.
- ☐ The production of milk is also often bad for the environment—and the animal.
- ☐ One thing we can do is to reduce the amount of meat we eat, especially red meat, like beef.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Read the topic sentence.

Topic sentence: Climate change is a serious problem, but we can all help by reducing how much CO₂ our activities produce.

Decide if each sentence is a supporting idea or a supporting detail. Choose *Idea* or *Detail*.

36. Not having a traditional car is top of the list.
 - a. Idea
 - b. Detail
37. Try to use public transportation instead, or walk or cycle.
 - a. Idea
 - b. Detail
38. Electric cars don't produce any CO₂.
 - a. Idea
 - b. Detail
39. So, if you do need your own car, then get an electric one if you can.
 - a. Idea
 - b. Detail
40. Air travel creates a lot of CO₂, so try to travel in a different way, for example, by train.
 - a. Idea
 - b. Detail

UNIT 5: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| almost | dishes | popular | recipe | variety |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|

1. Trang _____ never eats meat these days. She prefers a mostly plant-based diet.
2. Trying the local _____ is a great way to learn about a country's culture.
3. It is important for your health to eat a good _____ of fruit and vegetables.
4. Italian food is probably the most _____ food in the world.
5. I found a great new _____ for lemon chicken online.

Choose the correct meaning of each word in bold.

6. Traveling around Asia after finishing college was an amazing **experience**.
 - a. an unusual adventure
 - b. a long overseas trip
 - c. something that happens to you
7. I really **respect** Nadiia's skills as a cook. Everything she makes is delicious.
 - a. like to taste and enjoy
 - b. like someone for her ability
 - c. try to learn and understand
8. It is easy to **argue** about who pays the bill when you go out for dinner.
 - a. agree with someone
 - b. share with someone
 - c. disagree with someone

LEVEL 1 Assessment

9. You have been working on your food blog all day. Why don't you take a **break**?
 - a. a rest
 - b. a snack
 - c. a walk
10. The main **ingredient** in guacamole is avocado.
 - a. one of the vegetables in a dish
 - b. one of the things used to make a dish
 - c. the most important part of a dish

Read each sentence and look at the underlined word. Decide whether it is a noun or a verb. Choose *Noun* or *Verb*.

11. If you want to get healthier, start by avoiding junk food.
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
12. Cook with high-quality foods and the results will usually be great.
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
13. I just love the taste of this ice cream. It is delicious.
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

14. For me, some fresh fruit and natural yogurt is the _____ way to start the day.
 - a. perfect
 - b. perfectly
15. The tropical fish mahi mahi is _____ known as dolphinfish.
 - a. popular
 - b. popularly
16. These recipes are all designed to make cooking _____.
 - a. easy
 - b. easily

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Read the passage.**Cooking the World**

Award-winning food writer Sasha Martin started her popular Global Table Adventure blog in 2010. Her plan was simple: to prepare a meal from every country in the world. Over the next four years, she cooked over 650 dishes from 195 countries. In this interview, Martin describes her experience of cooking the world.

What did you hope to teach your daughter by cooking the world?

I wanted her to feel that she had a place in the world where she belonged. But I also feel it's important for children to grow up knowing people from other countries—their global neighbors.

I call them neighbors because the world is so small now. I remember going on Facebook in its early days. I noticed there were people from different parts of the world commenting on posts, even arguing with each other. I feel that in that environment, young people need to be able to respect and understand each other.

So food is a great way to create that common ground?

Yes. I wanted to share some recipes that were bridges to other cultures. A lot of celebrity TV chefs tend to choose the most shocking recipes. But I think you need a bridge first. Then people won't put up a wall in their mind about that culture. They won't just think, "Gross! Those people eat such weird things!"

More Food Bloggers

In July 1997, there was only one food blog on the Internet; today there are millions. That first blog, Chowhound, let people share ideas about eating in New York. Today, food bloggers cover a wide variety of topics. Here are some examples:

The Amateur Gourmet

When Adam Roberts was in law school, he took a break from studying. He decided to teach himself how to cook. Roberts started a blog about his learning adventures and shared it with other people. Soon, his blog The Amateur Gourmet led to a new career in cooking. Roberts has written cookbooks and posts videos with recipes almost every day.

Chocolate and Zucchini

Clotilde Dusoulier was a software engineer in 2003 when she started her blog, Chocolate and Zucchini. She wanted a place to talk about food she ate or cooked or bought. The blog was very successful, and in 2005 she quit her job to become a full-time food writer. She writes about food in Paris.

Choose the correct answers.

17. What is NOT true about Sasha Martin's plan?
 - a. It finished in 2010.
 - b. It finished in 2014.
 - c. It took four years.

18. What was a reason for Martin's plan?
 - a. She wanted her daughter to travel overseas.
 - b. She wanted her daughter to understand about the world.
 - c. She wanted her daughter to learn how to cook international dishes.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

19. What kind of recipes did Martin want to share with people?
- Ones that were unique to the country and unknown to others.
 - Ones that were shocking to people from other countries.
 - Ones that people from different countries would enjoy.
20. When did Adam Roberts decide to start his career in cooking?
- while he was studying cooking at college
 - after he started his blog
 - when he started working as a professional chef
21. What happened to Clotilde Dusoulier in 2005?
- She became a software engineer.
 - She became a full-time writer.
 - She started a food blog.

Read the passage.**Slow Food**

In 1967, the fast-food restaurant, McDonalds, opened its first restaurant outside the U.S.A, in Canada. Since then, fast food has become popular all round the world. But, while it is cheap and convenient, not everyone is happy with the idea of fast food. Not long after a new McDonalds opened in Rome in 1986, the food expert Carlo Petrini started an organization. He wanted to protect small food businesses and encourage people to enjoy good-quality food. The organization became known as Slow Food.

The aim of Slow Food is to support good, clean, and fair food. Good food is food that is delicious and good for us. Clean food is food made in a way that is better for the environment, animals, and humans. And fair food is food that is not expensive for the people who buy it, but a fair price for the people who produce it.

Supporters of Slow Food believe that food products should come from local farms when possible. They think it is important to prepare the food carefully and that people should take their time over their meal, to enjoy the food more. They also believe it is important for people to know about the food they eat, to understand how and where it is made. In many ways, it is the opposite of fast food.

The idea of slow food has moved from Italy to many countries around the world. Slow Food groups are now in over 160 different countries and have millions of members. Each group organizes regular food events, such as dinners and tastings, visits to local farms, and food education courses.

Slow Food is not just about food. It understands that food affects many other parts of our lives: culture, farming, the environment, and more. It encourages everyone to get involved. And there are many things we can all do. We can research the labels of the food we buy to know more about it. We can buy food that is

LEVEL 1 Assessment

produced in local areas. We can plan our meals carefully to make sure we don't create any waste. And if we are lucky enough to have a garden, we can even grow our own fruit and vegetables.

Choose *True* or *False*.

22. The McDonalds' restaurant in Rome was its first restaurant outside the U.S.A.
a. True
b. False
23. Slow Food supporters want to encourage people to eat plants, not animals.
a. True
b. False
24. One aim of Slow Food is to educate people about food.
a. True
b. False
25. Slow Food members are encouraged to go to nearby food producers.
a. True
b. False
26. Slow Food is not just a food organization, it is a cultural organization, too.
a. True
b. False

Read the excerpt with the underlined word. Choose the correct answer.

27. Supporters of Slow Food believe that food products should come from local farms when possible. They think it is important to prepare the food carefully and that people should take their time over their meal, to enjoy the food more. They also believe it is important for people to know about the food they eat, to understand how and where it is made. In many ways, it is the opposite of fast food.

What does *it* refer to?

- a. their meal
b. Slow Food
c. the food they eat

LEVEL 1 Assessment

28. Slow Food is not just about food. It understands that food affects many other parts of our lives—culture, farming, the environment, and more. It encourages everyone to get involved. And there are many things we can all do. We can research the labels of the food we buy to know more about it.

What does *it* refer to?

- a. the food we buy
- b. Slow Food
- c. the labels of the food

Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase. One word can be used more than once.

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------------|----|----|
| another reason | because | one reason | so | to |
|----------------|---------|------------|----|----|

29. My friend Janik has tried hundreds of dishes from many different countries. He used to eat everything but he stopped eating most kinds of meat a few years ago. _____ was to improve his health. His doctor told him to eat more fruit and vegetables and less junk food. At first, he stopped eating meat just for a week. He enjoyed his food just as much, _____ he decided to continue. _____ was to help the environment. He knows how bad the effects of modern farming are _____ he studied it at college. Janik now spends a lot of time making new plant-based dishes. A few months ago, he started a video blog _____ tell people about his recipes. I've tried some and they are great. I don't think I'll stop eating meat, though, _____ I think it's delicious. But I do want to stay healthy, _____ I don't eat junk food anymore.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Choose the correct word to complete each paraphrased sentence.

30. Do you have any pictures of your vacation?
Do you have any _____ of your vacation?
a. stories
b. photos
31. Smith is a typical family name in the U.K.
Smith is a(n) _____ family name in the U.K.
a. common
b. popular
32. You have a beautiful house.
You have a very _____ house.
a. expensive
b. pretty
33. For this project, my role is to design a cooking website.
For this project, my _____ is to design a cooking website.
a. purpose
b. reason
34. I have just uploaded a video of how to make great bread.
I have just _____ a video of how to make great bread.
a. made
b. posted

Choose the correct paraphrased word to complete the second sentence.

35. I believe it's important to have a good breakfast every morning.
Why do you _____ that?
a. say
b. think
36. Our class today was a bit boring, don't you think?
Yes, the topic is really _____.
a. uninteresting
b. challenging

LEVEL 1 Assessment

37. Susie never shows her feelings.
You're right. Her face almost never shows any _____.
a. emotion
b. smile
38. It was great to meet up last weekend and go hiking. It was a fun day.
Yeah, it was really _____ for us, too.
a. unusual
b. enjoyable
39. Gisele prepared the most amazing meal for us at the dinner party.
All the _____ she does are fantastic—she's an incredible cook.
a. parties
b. dishes

UNITS 1–5: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Match each word to its definition.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. explain (v) | ● | ● a. something that makes you feel a little bit angry |
| 2. realize (v) | ● | ● b. something that people don't understand |
| 3. mystery (n) | ● | ● c. to make something easy to understand |
| 4. strategy (n) | ● | ● d. to understand something, often suddenly |
| 5. annoying (adj) | ● | ● e. a plan to be successful in something |

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|-------|---------|--------|
| argue | inspired | limit | prepare | trends |
|-------|----------|-------|---------|--------|

6. The nature documentary _____ Diego to plant flowers for insects.
7. There is a _____ to the number of ads you can see every hour on TV.
8. For the dinner party, we are going to _____ some dishes from around the world.
9. My sister and I don't agree about much. We _____ a lot!
10. It is easy to find the latest _____ on social media.

Complete each sentence with the correct phrase.

11. The meeting doesn't start for another hour. We _____ to get a coffee.
 - a. waste time
 - b. have time

LEVEL 1 Assessment

12. The train stops a lot. We can _____ if we drive.
- a. save time
 - b. kill time

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

13. We had lunch out and a nice walk along the beach. It was a very _____ day.
- a. pleasant
 - b. unpleasant
14. I didn't think the presenter said anything interesting or new. I was _____.
- a. inspired
 - b. uninspired

Complete each sentence with the correct phrase.

15. Maria didn't enjoy her language course and _____ after just a month.
- a. gave up
 - b. took up
16. I know this town very well. It's where I _____.
- a. grew up
 - b. made it up
17. Many scientists believe that as the climate gets hotter, the number of _____ will increase.
- a. natural disasters
 - b. natural ingredients
18. I think everybody should experience the beauty of the _____.
- a. natural colors
 - b. natural world

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

19. We need to find ways to _____ carbon dioxide from the air.
- a. recycle
 - b. remove

LEVEL 1 Assessment

20. A lot of companies are beginning to _____ the way they package their products.
- replay
 - rethink

Read the passage.**Reducing Plastic Pollution**

In 2007, English surfer Martin Dorey went to a local beach in Cornwall, South West England, and found it covered in plastic bottles. Dorey decided he wanted to make a difference. He organized a beach cleanup. A lot of the items collected during the cleanup were the same: bottles, bottle tops, plastic knives and forks, plastic bags, and wet wipes—everyday items that people use all the time. He continued to organize clean-ups. After a big storm in 2013, he found the beaches again covered with plastic pollution. Dorey decided to use social media to get people who lived near the ocean to spend just two minutes picking up plastic from the beach. He called this “the 2 minute beach clean.” The campaign was successful, and thousands of people took part in different cleanups. They began to put cleaning stations on beaches, so people could throw away the plastic. By 2023, there were more than 1,000 cleaning stations on beaches all around the U.K. and Ireland.

In 2019, Dorey created a charity called “The 2 Minute Foundation” to encourage people to spend a couple of minutes cleaning their local area—beaches, parks, local streets, and so on. He believes that we all have the power to change the world, and that many small actions together can make a big difference. More and more people are beginning to realize how important it is to protect the environment. *The Blue Planet*, a series of BBC documentaries by the famous presenter and nature expert, David Attenborough, showed that the problem of plastic pollution was very serious. It was watched by millions of people, and many of these people began to take their own small actions to help.

Dorey points out that every time we don’t buy a plastic bottle, a plastic bag, or a plastic straw, it stops those items from ending up in the ocean and harming the wildlife. To encourage more people to get involved, Dorey provides lots of simple ways we can all reduce our waste and help the environment in two books he has written about plastic pollution: *No. More. Plastic.* and *No. More. Rubbish. Excuses.* For example, he suggests that we all think about the things we buy at the supermarket. We can use our own bags, we can buy loose vegetables, not ones in plastic, and we can avoid buying items that can’t be recycled. And when we buy a take-out coffee, we can use our own cups. These are all small actions that are quick and easy to do—and they help.

Read each statement and choose *True* or *False*.

21. Most of the plastic pollution found during the cleanup came directly from factories.
- True
 - False

LEVEL 1 Assessment

22. Dorey found that social media was not a good way to encourage people to join his campaign.
 - a. True
 - b. False
23. Dorey focuses only on doing beach cleanups.
 - a. True
 - b. False
24. Dorey presented his ideas in a BBC documentary about plastic pollution.
 - a. True
 - b. False
25. Dorey's books provide practical ideas for how anyone can help protect the environment.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Complete each sentence with the simple present tense of the correct verb.

| | |
|--------|------|
| travel | take |
|--------|------|

26. Jair always _____ to the office by bus.
27. It _____ Mars 687 days to go round the sun.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

28. If your plan is to become rich and successful, you _____ to work hard and not give up.
 - a. want
 - b. need
29. If enough people _____ to make the world a better place, we can really make a big difference.
 - a. want
 - b. need

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Choose the correct answers to complete the paragraph.

What can we do to increase our chances of being successful in our careers? Let's look at a few tips. ^A _____, you should choose something you have strong feelings about. If it's important to you, it will be easier to work hard and not give up. ^B _____, create lots of small goals, and then enjoy achieving each one of them. That helps you stay motivated. You should ^C _____ understand that success takes time and that not everything will be easy, so it's important to stay positive. ^D _____, remember to take breaks. You need to have fun along the way.

30. a. First
b. Then
31. a. Next
b. Another
32. a. too
b. also
33. a. Another
b. Finally

Complete each sentence with the simple past tense of the correct verb.

| | |
|----|----|
| be | go |
|----|----|

34. My mother _____ a chef at a famous Spanish restaurant for several years.
35. Jun and Alisa _____ to the new shopping mall downtown last weekend.

UNIT 6: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the paragraph with the correct words.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| bridges | noise | options | systems | traffic |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|

1. Movies like the 1992 movie *Falling Down*, set in Los Angeles, have made the city famous for its huge _____ problem. But this type of problem is much bigger in older cities, like Istanbul, where the transport _____ of streets and railways weren't designed for millions of cars. Often, the biggest lines of cars can be seen trying to cross rivers, where the old _____ are not wide enough to take so many vehicles. As well as air pollution and time wasted getting to work, large numbers of cars also create a lot of _____, which can make life difficult for people living near busy roads.
- What can cities do to help? Fortunately, there are several _____ that people who plan towns can take, such as improving bus services, promoting the sharing of cars, and creating areas for people only.

Choose the correct meaning for each word in bold.

2. On Friday, we are having a party for one of our **colleagues** who is leaving work next week.
- people we work with
 - people we work for
 - friends who work in different companies to us

LEVEL 1 Assessment

3. The big online stores are **taking** business **away** from the small local stores.
 - a. giving, providing
 - b. removing
 - c. changing to be different
4. They have sent you another letter. It is a **demand** that you pay the money.
 - a. a generous offer
 - b. a copy of a receipt
 - c. a strong request
5. I **suggested** that we go to a Thai restaurant near the park for the party.
 - a. made a reservation at
 - b. mentioned as a possible idea
 - c. walked past
6. There had been no rain for weeks and the **ground** was hard and dry.
 - a. surface of the earth
 - b. trees and plants
 - c. side of the building

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

7. Is the sound too loud? It is _____. Use this button to make it louder or quieter.
 - a. adaptable
 - b. predictable
 - c. controllable
8. This service is terrible! I would like to speak to someone in _____.
 - a. management
 - b. equipment
 - c. agreement
9. _____ technology such as these "smart pants" can be used to check your heart and blood.
 - a. Adaptable
 - b. Wearable
 - c. Suitable

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the words in bold with either *-ment* or *-able*.

10. Do you agree with me that we should buy the car for \$8,000?

Have we reached an _____ to buy the car for \$8,000?

11. The company pays for the workers to develop their computer skills.

The company pays for computer skill _____ for the workers.

12. Moving to another country is a big change, but I think you can adapt easily.

Moving to another country is a big change, but I think you're very _____.

Read the passage.

Riding the Skies

- A** The benefit of cities is that they bring people together. But the use of cars has created too many places filled with roads, parking lots, and **traffic**. To build the cities of the future, experts think we must reduce our use of cars. But how? The answer may be above our heads.

SUBWAY IN THE SKY

- B** Bolivia's Mi Teleférico (*My Cable Car* in Spanish) **links** El Alto to downtown La Paz, hundreds of meters below. Almost two million people live in the two cities. Many of them travel from one place to the other every day for work. Before the cable car **system**, there was only one **option**. Cars crowded the steep road that connects La Paz to El Alto. The drive took more than an hour.
- C** A trip on Mi Teleférico is a big improvement. Ten lines now carry 250,000 people a day. A cable car arrives every 10 to 12 seconds, and trips are 40 minutes quicker than by road. There are clearly other benefits, too. Instead of the **noise** of traffic, riders have a quiet ride. They float above buildings and enjoy a beautiful view.

DRIVERLESS PLANES

- D** What if your car were a plane? In an airport near San Jose, California, sits a small airplane—similar to a large drone. The plane, Cora (in the photo above), takes off like a helicopter, and flies using an electric battery. While it has two seats, they aren't for the pilots—Cora is self-flying. A pilot on the **ground** watches and can control the plane from there if **necessary**.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

- E** Traffic is often a problem in Los Angeles. To Fred Reid, one of the founders of Cora, self-flying planes make a lot of sense: “There’s no doubt ... that this is not only going to happen, it has to happen.” According to Reid, Cora would first be used as an air taxi, flying passengers from airports in Los Angeles to particular places in the city. There are other advantages besides faster trips and avoiding traffic. Because Cora is electric, it’s better for the environment. Reid believes a ride wouldn’t be that expensive either—each ride would cost a bit more than a taxi and much less than a helicopter.
- F** What will it be like to have thousands of these flying across cities? What kind of world will it create? There are still a lot of questions to answer, but Reid isn’t worried. “We’ll **figure it out**,” he says.

SUPER BIKE-WAYS

- G** Seven meters above Copenhagen Harbor, Denmark, is the Cykelslangen, or the Bicycle Snake. This is one of the few **bridges** in the world for bikes only. The ride across the bridge is pleasant—cyclists can see people walking, swimming, and shopping below. The Bicycle Snake is not the only bikefriendly bridge in the city. Between 2006 and 2019, Copenhagen built 17 bridges for people who walk or ride bicycles. There are no cars **allowed**.
- H** These bridges bring clear benefits for the city. More than 60 percent of people in Copenhagen go to work or school by bicycle. Car-free bridges allow these riders to ride around the city more safely. By helping more people ride bikes rather than drive, less air pollution and noise is produced, and the city becomes cleaner and quieter for everyone.

Complete each statement with a word from the passage.

13. Cora is called a "plane," but it takes off like a _____.
14. Fred Reid believes Cora’s first job will be to transport people to and from Los Angeles’s _____.
15. Cora is cleaner than many cars because it is _____.
16. Cars are not _____ on the Cykelslangen.
17. The Cykelslangen allows people to avoid using cars, so they enjoy a cleaner city with less _____.

Read the passage.**Stories That Tell the Future?**

When you imagine what life will be like in the future, it isn't easy. Most predictions are incorrect. Even science fiction (sci-fi) writers, who write stories about possible futures, are usually wrong. But these writers have sometimes made predictions about future developments that are surprisingly accurate.

Many sci-fi stories focus on future problems—for example, wars between humans on Earth, or against beings from other planets. It isn't surprising that some predictions about war technology have come true. In a story written in 1903, early sci-fi writer H.G. Wells predicted metal war machines. His prediction came true just 13 years later when the first vehicles for war were built. Wells also predicted that humans would one day develop nuclear bombs. Again, his prediction came true.

Other sci-fi predictions have been about entertainment technology. Have you used a tablet computer to access online information recently? Listened to music through radio headphones? Or watched something on a flat-screen TV? For many people today, these are common activities. Yet these were all predicted many years ago by sci-fi writers.

Sci-fi writers have predicted many developments in the technology we use to communicate, too. These include computers that can translate different languages. The British writer Arthur C. Clarke invented the idea of a satellite in space to send TV or telephone signals around the world twelve years before Sputnik—the first man-made satellite to go into space. Sci-fi authors also predicted developments in security technology, such as the use of such satellites to track the position of objects, or even people, from space, and the use of cameras to watch us.

Some kinds of sci-fi technology have not come true yet—but are very close. There are machines called replicators that appear in the Star Trek movies and TV programs. These machines can make a wide variety of objects—from food to liquids to clothes. Although replicators do not yet exist, 3-D printers are a similar device. Self-driving cars are also common in sci-fi stories. These already exist on our streets, at least in some regions, and some experts predict they will become normal within ten years.

Choose the correct answer to each question.

18. What is the main idea of the passage?
- a. Some science fiction writers have been surprisingly accurate about the future.
 - b. It is impossible to imagine the technology of the future.
 - c. Even science fiction writers can't imagine future inventions.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

19. Why is it not surprising that sci-fi writers have imagined future war technologies?
 - a. Beings from other planets are not friendly in sci-fi stories.
 - b. They often write about war.
 - c. They believe that people will always fight each other.

20. Which types of technology have not been predicted by sci-fi writers, according to the passage?
 - a. technology for speaking to each other
 - b. technology for having fun
 - c. technology for stopping illness

21. Which ideas uses technology in space?
 - a. cameras to see what we are doing
 - b. 3D printers
 - c. telephones

22. Which technology does not exist yet?
 - a. replicators
 - b. 3D printers
 - c. self-driving cars

Choose all the correct answers.

23. Which of these are examples of current technologies that H.G. Wells predicted?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | special vehicles for war |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | bombs to destroy beings from other planets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | vehicles that are controlled from a distance using the Internet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | nuclear weapons |

LEVEL 1 Assessment

24. Which of these are examples of technologies that sci-fi writers have predicted, according to the passage, but which are not a reality yet?

- ☐ vehicles that drive automatically
- ☐ food replicators
- ☐ satellites that track objects on the ground
- ☐ 3D printers

Complete each sentence with the word in parentheses in the correct form.

Use *will* or *going to*.

25. My family _____ (**spend**) the summer camping.
26. There are some jobs that robots can't do. For example, I'm sure they _____ (**not / look after**) young children.
27. I _____ (**fly**) to the conference. The train takes seven hours.
28. We _____ (**not / travel**) in planes very often in a few years' time, I'm sure.
29. They _____ (**not / take**) a taxi to the airport. A friend is driving them.
30. We _____ (**probably not know**) who the winner is until tomorrow.

Choose the correct preposition to replace each repeated noun in bold.

31. In the future, kitchen robots may completely change the way we cook at home. The technology exists today but **the technology** is very expensive.
- a. it
- b. them
- c. they

LEVEL 1 Assessment

32. However, these machines could soon do the cooking for millions of people, so **these machines** would allow millions of people to relax and enjoy themselves more.
- it
 - them
 - they
33. However, these machines could soon do the cooking for millions of people, so these machines would allow **millions of people** to relax and enjoy themselves more.
- it
 - them
 - they
34. You can program your robot to chop the vegetables, then **your robot** can prepare the vegetables, and even serve the food, all with the touch of a button.
- it
 - them
 - they
35. You can program your robot to chop the vegetables, then your robot can prepare **the vegetables**, and even serve the food, all with the touch of a button.
- it
 - them
 - they

Complete each sentence with the correct pronoun.

36. Lisa's laptop has an excellent screen display. _____ uses it for design projects.
37. Lars can take amazing videos with his drone. It allows _____ to make movies about animals.
38. The videogames console comes with lots of exciting games. Some of _____ are old games, but most are new.
39. Gurpreet enjoyed giving the presentation and she thought the class liked it. _____ said that her photos were beautiful.
40. The team is developing an amazing new robot. They believe that _____ will change the way we see robots.

UNIT 7: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct word.

| | | | | |
|--------|-------------|----------|------|----------|
| active | embarrassed | positive | sick | stressed |
|--------|-------------|----------|------|----------|

- I'm really _____ about work. There is so much to do and not enough time!
- The most important thing is to go into the exam feeling _____. You can do this!
- You should try to keep yourself _____ as you get older. For example, walking is very good for older people.
- I didn't go to work last week because I was _____. I had a temperature of 39° Celsius.
- I was too _____ about breaking her glasses to tell her that it was me.

Choose the correct meaning for each word in bold.

- It is important to wear sun cream. It **protects** you from getting burned.
 - makes it easier
 - keeps you safe
 - tells you that something is going to happen
- "You are really hot!" she said, as she **touched** his forehead.
 - cleaned it with water
 - took the temperature of
 - felt
- Don't drink the water—it is **dirty**.
 - very hot
 - not clean
 - full of salt

LEVEL 1 Assessment

9. He is a **patient** at Croydon hospital.
 - a. person who is getting medical care
 - b. doctor who knows about the brain
 - c. expert who helps people walk again
10. She **runs** the sports club on the weekend.
 - a. travels to
 - b. does exercise
 - c. manages

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

11. It is important to look after your head, so here are five great _____ to keep your brain active.
 - a. physical exercises
 - b. moderate exercises
 - c. mental exercises
12. I don't do lots of sports, but I try to do some _____ three or four times a week.
 - a. moderate exercise
 - b. daily exercise
 - c. mental exercise
13. I need a new T-shirt for running, but this is too _____. I need something smaller.
 - a. dirty
 - b. large
 - c. active

Complete the second sentence with the correct word.

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|----------|----------|
| daily | gentle | ill | stressed | work out |
|-------|--------|-----|----------|----------|

14. I exercise every morning from 7.00 till 8.00 a.m.
I _____ between 7.00 and 8.00 every morning.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

15. I'm feeling sick. Can I go home, please?

I think I'm _____. Can I go home, please?

16. I can't run at the moment, so now I swim every day.

I can't run at the moment, so now my _____ exercise is swimming.

Read the passage.**Show of hands**

Why do you wash your hands? It's likely that you do it because you know it will help keep you healthy. You know that you pick up germs every time you touch something, and germs can cause diseases. However, people didn't always know these things.

Mystery Fever

In the 1840s, Ignaz Semmelweis ran a hospital in Vienna that had two maternity wards. Male doctors ran one of the wards while female midwives ran the other. Semmelweis noticed that the male doctors' patients were dying twice as often as the midwives' patients. He wanted to find out why.

He looked at a number of possible causes. He first thought the mothers' position during birth made them ill. Then he thought that mothers didn't like seeing male doctors. Perhaps they were embarrassed, and this was making them sick? Eventually, Semmelweis found the cause: cadavers.

In the mornings, the male doctors worked on cadavers at another part of the hospital. Then, in the afternoons, they delivered babies. The midwives, on the other hand, only worked on the maternity ward. Back then, doctors didn't wash their hands after each patient visit, or even after working with cadavers. Semmelweis thought that the doctors' dirty hands were transferring "cadaverous particles" to the new mothers.

In 1847, Semmelweis made a new rule at the hospital: doctors had to wash their hands. The number of deaths in the doctors' maternity ward quickly decreased.

Fight for Handwashing

Semmelweis wanted to tell other doctors about his findings. In the spring of 1850, he went to a meeting of the Vienna Medical Society. There, he gave a presentation to a group of doctors about the importance of hand washing. The doctors rejected his ideas, however. Disappointed, Semmelweis moved to Budapest and wrote a book about handwashing. He wrote lots of articles too. But other doctors still didn't believe him.

A few years after Semmelweis died, doctors finally accepted his ideas. Later, the work of chemist Louis Pasteur, surgeon Joseph Lister, and others proved that germs cause disease. Eventually, in the 1870s, doctors began washing their hands regularly. A century later, the Medical University of Budapest changed its name to Semmelweis University.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Complete each statement with a word from the passage.

17. Today, we all know that whenever we _____ things, our hands pick up germs.
18. Semmelweis wanted to know why more patients were dying if their doctors were _____.
19. Semmelweis believed that the reason patients were dying was because the doctors' hands were _____.
20. Even though other doctors listened to Semmelweis's _____ about hand washing, they didn't agree with his ideas.
21. Doctors started to wash their hands regularly in the 1870s, after Pasteur and Lister showed the connection between _____ and disease.

Choose *True*, *False*, or *Not Given*.

22. Sleep deprivation can make us physically stronger.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
23. Scientists do not understand very well how sleep allows us to remember better.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
24. In the past, sleeping used a lot of energy which we needed to find food.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

LEVEL 1 Assessment

25. We understand other people's feelings better when we sleep well.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given
26. "Reaction time" is the time it takes for a traffic light to change color.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

Read each sentence. What type of information does it present? Choose *Fact* or *Speculation*.

27. Most scientists also believe that sleep is the time for the brain to clean itself, getting rid of bad chemicals, so that it is ready for the next day.
 - a. Fact
 - b. Speculation
28. Perhaps the most famous effect of sleep deprivation is that it reduces a person's "reaction time."
 - a. Fact
 - b. Speculation

Complete each sentence with *should*, *shouldn't*, *better*, or *better not*.

29. I _____ probably exercise more than I do. I don't want to be unhealthy.
30. If it hurts, you had _____ wait to see the doctor anymore. Do you want me to phone?
31. You _____ put some sunscreen on, or you will burn. The sun is very strong today.
32. You probably _____ spend so long sitting at your desk like that. Get up and move around.
33. You had _____ get lots of sleep tonight. It is going to be a long day tomorrow.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

34. People _____ smoke outside, so that other people indoors don't have to breathe their smoke.

Read the sentences. How many examples are given? Choose the correct answer.

35. Incorporating physical activity into your daily routine is beneficial for your health. To give some examples, you can take the stairs instead of the elevator, do bodyweight exercises during TV commercials, or stretch for a few minutes every hour if you have a desk job.
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
 - e. 4
36. If you want to stay healthy, you must be careful what you eat. To give a famous example, the best athletes often have food coaches to help them eat well in order to keep their physical performance at 100%.
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
 - e. 4
37. A strong support system is important for your mental health. A good example is staying in contact with friends and family, or joining local clubs or online communities that share your interests.
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
 - e. 4
38. Keeping yourself clean is an important aspect of staying healthy. Some examples include washing your hands often with soap, covering your mouth and nose when sneezing, and regularly cleaning frequently-touched surfaces.
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
 - e. 4

LEVEL 1 Assessment

39. Reducing stress is necessary for good health. A great example is going for a walk in the countryside, doing breathing exercises every morning, or practicing hobbies that make you happy.
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2
 - d. 3
 - e. 4

Complete the paragraph with the correct words.

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|----|-------------|-----|
| addition | example | in | interesting | one |
|----------|---------|----|-------------|-----|

40. Of course, there are almost certainly many reasons why we sleep, which explains why we see so many different effects of sleep deprivation. _____
- _____ is that it seems that people with less sleep feel pain more than people getting a good amount of sleep. _____, they are not as good at understanding other people's feelings. One strange result of going without sleep is that they become less careful about losing money.

UNIT 8: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the passage with the correct words. You do not need all the words.

| | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| appearance | audience | conversation | encourage | event | opportunity | voice |
|------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|

1. Our "open-mic night" is a popular _____ at the Club where an _____ can watch people sing or play music. We _____ anyone who has a good singing _____ or who can play an instrument to give it a try! It's a great _____ to meet friends and, maybe, become famous!

Choose the correct meaning of each word in bold.

2. Sorry, I can't come with you on Sunday. We are **decorating** the house.
- repairing all the broken things in it
 - changing it to make it more attractive
 - cleaning it completely
3. There was something unusual about his **appearance**.
- how he moved
 - what he was doing
 - what he looked like
4. Most of the group's music is very happy and **lively**.
- soft and gentle
 - full of energy
 - loud
5. I saw Henry but he was in a **conversation** with one of his friends, so I didn't say hello.
- fight about a personal topic
 - talk between people
 - business meeting

LEVEL 1 Assessment

6. Gautam and Eleni aren't speaking to each other. It is a difficult **situation** for me.
- personal relationship
 - subject that people talk about
 - the things happening at the moment

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

7. One _____ of living in cities is that there are few places for children to play.
- disability
 - disadvantage
 - responsibility
8. No one _____ that something should be done to reduce crime in the area.
- disagrees
 - dislikes
 - distrusts
9. I really believe in our team's _____ to win this match.
- ability
 - possibility
 - activity

Complete each sentence with the word in parentheses in the correct form.

Use *dis-*, *-ity* or *-ility*.

10. The concert was completely _____ (**organize**). There was no sound for half an hour and one group didn't show up!
11. There is a _____ (**possible**) of rain this afternoon, but I think we should still go out.
12. My sister has a _____ (**trust**) of dogs after one bit her when she was a girl.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Read the passage.

Musicians for Change

- A** Musicians around the world are sending messages of hope through their music. Below are three such musicians—one connecting communities, one saving traditional music, and another helping nature.

YO-YO MA

- B** Yo-Yo Ma is one of the most famous cellists in the world. He has made more than 100 albums and played for nine American presidents. Now in his 60s, he is still hopeful about the future. This is because he believes that his music can start **conversations** and improve communities.
- C** In 2018, he began the Bach Project—a tour around the world where he plays music by composer Johann Sebastian Bach. At each stop, he also has a Day of Action **event**. Ma talks with community leaders, artists, and students about local and **international** issues. For example, in Korea, he and a **traditional** kite maker visited a school. The visit gave students, families, and teachers the **opportunity** to **decorate** kites with their hopes for the future. And what is Ma’s hope? “In every possible thing that we do, let’s fall in love with our planet.”

ARN CHORN-POND

- D** As a child, Arn Chorn-Pond worked in a prison camp in Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge period.¹ Life in the camp was terrible. Chorn-Pond stayed alive mainly because of his skills as a musician. The camp guards liked listening to him as he played his flute.
- E** Chorn-Pond finally **escaped** into the jungle, where he lived alone for many months. Later, an American aid worker² met him and took him to the United States. When Chorn-Pond grew up, he went back to Cambodia. He learned that many traditional musicians and dancers had died during the Khmer Rouge period. Now, Chorn-Pond is working with older musicians to teach young Cambodians to play traditional music. In this way, he is helping a new **generation** keep their musical traditions alive—and healing³ the country.

JEN SHYU

- F** Jen Shyu is a singer and dancer. She can also play traditional instruments, such as the moon lute. Her parents are from Asia, but she grew up in the U.S. During her childhood, her parents took her to many national parks, where she learned to love nature.
- G** In a **recent** show, *Zero Grasses*, Shyu used song, music, and dance to show the connection between people and nature. For instance, in one part of the show, bird and animal calls changed to human **voices** singing about nature. Shyu says we need to connect better with nature—or we’ll have no grass, no flowers, and no animals. After seeing her show, Shyu wants the audience to ask themselves, “How do we regain⁴ a connection lost?”

LEVEL 1 Assessment

¹The **Khmer Rouge** period in Cambodia was between 1975 and 1979, when many people were killed.

²An **aid worker** is someone who helps in areas where there are wars, natural disasters, or other serious problems.

³When something bad or sick **heals**, it improves or becomes well again.

⁴When you **regain** something you lost, you get it back.

Complete each statement with a word from the passage.

13. Yo-Yo Ma uses his music to make _____ better.
14. The Bach Project starts conversations about local and _____ issues.
15. In Cambodia, Arn Chorn-Pond and other musicians teach young people how to play _____ music.
16. The moon lute is a traditional _____.
17. Jen Shyu wants people to regain a _____ with nature.

Read the passage.**The Secrets of Song Success**

- A** What makes a hit song? Why are some songs successful while others are not? This question may seem impossible to answer. After all, since the beginnings of modern pop music in the 1950s, thousands of very different songs have become hits. How can we identify the factors¹ that made those songs more popular than others? Well, recent developments in data analysis² mean it is possible to study every hit song and look for similarities. And it seems that many hit songs are surprisingly similar to one another.
- B** Analysis shows that many hits have a similar sound. In fact, they often use just four musical notes: C, G, A minor, and F. In hit songs, these four notes are played and repeated in various attractive patterns. Examples include "Let it Be" by The Beatles, "With or Without You" by U2, and "I Knew You Were Trouble" by Taylor Swift. Not every hit uses just these four notes, of course, but many do.
- C** Hit songs share other characteristics³. Generally speaking, successful songs are ones that people can dance to easily. The energy level of a song is important, too. In simple terms, songs that have more energy are more popular than those with less energy. Loudness also matters. Since the 1950s and 1960s, hits songs have become louder and louder. Finally, hit songs average almost 120 beats per minute. Some songs with a faster or slower rhythm have become hits, but 120bpm seems to be the perfect number.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

- D** The lyrics—or words—of songs matter, too. Analysis from the last six decades shows that certain topics are common in hit songs. The most popular topics have changed over the years, but there are seven that have been the most common. These are loss, such as the loss of someone you love; romantic love; wanting to be better; breaking up with somebody; feeling pain; wanting to get inspiration⁴; and positive feelings about the past. In addition, the lyrics of hit songs often contain the same key words; in recent decades, these include *time, love, life, heart, night, dance, and baby*.

¹A *factor* is something that affects the result of something else.

²*Data analysis* is the process of studying information, usually with a computer, to learn something.

³The *characteristics* of something are the things that you can notice about it.

⁴*Inspiration* is where musicians, writers and artists get their ideas from, or the ideas themselves.

Which paragraph contains this information? Choose the correct answer.

18. The most common subjects that hit songs are about.
- Paragraph A
 - Paragraph B
 - Paragraph C
 - Paragraph D
19. The number of songs that have become hits in the period since the 1950s.
- Paragraph A
 - Paragraph B
 - Paragraph C
 - Paragraph D
20. Examples of successful songs that use repeated patterns of musical notes.
- Paragraph A
 - Paragraph B
 - Paragraph C
 - Paragraph D
21. How the volume of successful songs has changed in the past 60 years or so.
- Paragraph A
 - Paragraph B
 - Paragraph C
 - Paragraph D

LEVEL 1 Assessment

22. Some examples of words that influence whether a song becomes a hit.
- Paragraph A
 - Paragraph B
 - Paragraph C
 - Paragraph D

Read the paragraph from the passage. Look at the notes. Complete each sentence with the correct word.

Hit songs share other characteristics. Generally speaking, successful songs are ones that people can dance to easily. The energy level of a song is important, too. In simple terms, songs that have more energy are more popular than those with less energy. Loudness also matters. Since the 1950s and 1960s, hits songs have become louder and louder. Finally, hit songs average almost 120 beats per minute. Some songs with a faster or slower rhythm have become hits, but 120bpm seems to be the perfect number.

Hits usu easy to dance to; > nrg = > popular

Loudness also impt: hits louder since 50s & 60s

Speed: songs w/ av. 120 bpm = perfect

23. The abbreviation "impt" in the second line of the notes probably means "_____".
24. The abbreviation "av" in the last line of the notes probably means "_____".

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

25. Whitney Houston's version of "I Will Always Love You" became a hit _____ it appeared in the movie *The Bodyguard*.
- after
 - while
 - in
26. Led Zeppelin's album, *In Through the Out Door*, was released in 1979, shortly _____ the band broke up.
- in
 - before
 - when

LEVEL 1 Assessment

27. Bob Marley's song "No Woman, No Cry" was recorded _____ he was working on his album *Natty Dread*.
- in
 - during
 - while
28. Mozart composed "Requiem Mass in D minor" _____ the last year of his life, in 1791.
- during
 - before
 - after
29. Beethoven composed "Ode to Joy" _____ 1824.
- while
 - when
 - in
30. Grunge music became popular _____ bands like Nirvana and Pearl Jam had hit songs.
- during
 - while
 - when

Order the sentences. Write 1–5.

31. _____ Her first two albums were not successful, but after that, she released several records that made her a big star.
- _____ In Colombia in 1977, a girl called Shakira Isabel Mebarak Ripoll—usually known just as Shakira—was born.
- _____ She wrote her first song four years later, and at the age of 13 she signed her first contract to make records.
- _____ These days she works on TV, continues to compose and sing popular songs, and looks after her two children.
- _____ When she was four years old, Shakira had an experience that made her realize she wanted to be a performer.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Complete the paragraph with the correct information. Write A–E.

32. **A** after that
B during her childhood
C in 1996
D when she was just three years old
E while she was still at school

Hargun Kaur is an Indian singer and songwriter, who is famous for singing on *The Voice* on Indian TV.

She combines classical Indian music and modern styles of music. She was born in Amritsar, northern

India, _____. _____, her mother and grandmother started teaching her music and singing. _____,

she loved playing music of all kinds and her vocal skills quickly developed. In 2013, _____, she

entered the popular reality show *Voice Of Punjab* and reached the final. A few years later, she again

competed on *The Voice*. _____, she moved to Mumbai, where she now lives, continuing to work

on her music career.

UNIT 9: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------|----------|------------|---------|---------|
| confused | expected | fair | powerful | profession | trainer | willing |
|----------|----------|------|----------|------------|---------|---------|

1. My grandfather gets very _____ sometimes. He didn't know what day it was this morning.
2. She is now the CEO, the most _____ person in the company.
3. It isn't _____ that he is allowed to have a pet and I'm not!
4. If you need someone to look after the house while you are away, I'm _____. I can feed your cat, too.
5. She hopes that her new _____ can help her to get faster and stronger before next year's Olympic Games.

Choose the correct meaning of each word in bold.

6. My father is a baker, but I chose a **profession** that makes more money--accounting.
 - a. university degree
 - b. job that needs special training
 - c. university teaching job
7. What is the best **approach** to introducing a pet, like a dog or a cat, to a new baby?
 - a. way to act or feel about something
 - b. length of time
 - c. way to deal with something
8. My neighbor has a pet bird. He says he likes having it as a **companion**.
 - a. friend
 - b. hat to keep you warm
 - c. something to help you think

LEVEL 1 Assessment

9. I asked Ciara for help yesterday, but she hasn't given me her **response** yet.
 - a. agreement to do something
 - b. permission to do something
 - c. answer to what someone said
10. He has a very good **relationship** with the other dogs.
 - a. place to live
 - b. connection with others
 - c. game you play with others

Match the word in bold in the sentence with its meaning.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| 11. She had fair hair when she was younger but is much darker now. | ● | ● | a. be in charge of a group |
| 12. Most of the people who live here work at the car plant down the road. | ● | ● | b. green living thing |
| 13. She got the lead in the new <i>Indiana Jones</i> movie. | ● | ● | c. treated equally |

Complete each sentence with the word in parentheses in the correct form.

Use **-er** or **-or**.

14. The organization is for _____ (**invent**) who have developed new products but don't know how to sell them.
15. My father says he'll give me driving lessons, but I don't want him as my _____ (**instruct**)!
16. Unless you have lots of land, it is almost impossible to make any money as a _____ (**farm**) these days.

Read the passage.**Do Monkeys Have Feelings?**

We already know that monkeys share a lot of similarities with humans. However, two recent studies show that monkeys may be even more similar to us than we thought.

STUDY 1: Monkeys Show a Sense of Fairness

Most humans expect to receive fair treatment. Scientists now believe that brown capuchin monkeys may feel the same way.

Scientists study capuchin monkeys because they have strong social bonds. In other words, capuchins have close relationships with each other. They also cooperate. For example, they all take part in activities to collect food, such as finding fruit trees.

Researcher Sarah Brosnan did a study to find out if capuchins cared about fairness. She put two female monkeys together—Winter and Lance. She trained each monkey to give her a small token. “That may sound simple, but not very many species are willing to [give things away],” says Brosnan. When Lance exchanged a token with Brosnan, she got a piece of cucumber as a reward. When Winter gave a token, she sometimes got a piece of cucumber, but sometimes got a better reward—a grape.

When Lance saw Winter get a better reward—the grape—she became unhappy. She did not want to continue the test and threw the cucumber at Brosnan.

This research suggests that our expectation of fair treatment is likely natural. In other words, it is not something we learn at school or home.

STUDY 2: “Love Drug” Results in Kinder Monkeys

Scientists studying monkeys found some surprising results using a chemical called oxytocin, sometimes called the “love hormone,” because people produce it when they become close with someone.

The scientists at Duke University, in North Carolina, U.S.A., studied macaques, another kind of monkey. They wanted to see how the macaques responded to larger-than-normal amounts of oxytocin. In the experiment, some of the monkeys breathed in the hormone. Then they had to make a choice: drink a cup of fruit juice or give it to another monkey. The ones who got extra oxytocin were more likely to give their fruit juice to other monkeys. This may show that oxytocin improves social skills and makes us more aware of others.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Choose the ideas that are mentioned in the passage.

17. ☐ Capuchins can form extremely close bonds with certain human researchers.
- ☐ Research shows that some monkeys may have a sense of fairness.
- ☐ Researchers used a reward system to study capuchin monkey responses.
- ☐ Previous research on fairness focused on mammals such as chimpanzees.
- ☐ Capuchins reacted with anger if they felt they were not treated fairly.

Read the passage.**Clever Hans**

Wilhelm von Osten was a German school mathematics teacher who lived in Berlin in the late nineteenth century. Von Osten was interested in animal intelligence. He began training a horse called Hans to see how intelligent the animal was. What he discovered astonished¹ him. With some basic training, the horse seemed to be able to recognize numbers. Von Osten would write a number less than ten on a board. Hans would then answer by tapping his hoof² that number of times.

Von Osten was amazed by what Hans could do and how smart he was. As a result, he decided to take the horse—now called "Clever Hans"—on tour around Germany. Von Osten stopped in towns and cities to give free demonstrations³ in front of crowds. The people were amazed. After all, a horse that can solve math problems, tell the time, and even spell out words and names is very special. Hans did not always answer perfectly but he could answer almost ninety percent of questions correctly.

Hans became so famous that an American newspaper published a story about him. However, people started to believe that it must be some sort of trick. The board of education in Germany decided to study the horse. They tested both Hans and von Osten but could find no evidence of tricks. The group then asked a psychologist⁴ to study Hans. He developed some new tests and concluded that Hans was not, in fact, an intelligent horse.

This result may seem disappointing. However, the real story of how Hans was able to answer these questions is interesting. After he asked Hans a question, von Osten would wait for the horse to start tapping his hoof. As Hans was tapping, von Osten's body language would change. For example, he started to show different facial expressions. When Hans tapped the correct answer, von Osten reacted more strongly. Hans was able to recognize when his master wanted him to stop tapping. So Hans was not a clever horse in terms of spelling ability or mathematical skill. But he was definitely clever at reading human emotions.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

¹If something *astonishes* you, you are very surprised.

²A *hoof* is the foot of a horse, sheep, etc.

³If you give a *demonstration*, you show people something.

⁴A *psychologist* is someone who studies the human mind, emotions, and behavior.

Choose the correct answers.

18. What was the profession of Wilhelm von Osten, the man who trained Hans the horse? He was a(n) _____.
- a. animal psychologist
 - b. math teacher
 - c. horse rider
19. What did von Osten believe Hans could do? He believed Hans could _____.
- a. count from 1 to 10
 - b. count to 90
20. How successful was Hans at answering questions?
- a. He was usually correct.
 - b. He was always correct.
 - c. He was sometimes correct.
21. How did Hans become famous outside Germany?
- a. A psychologist published a paper about him.
 - b. German people told their international friends.
 - c. A story about him appeared in a U.S. newspaper.
22. What was the secret to Hans's abilities?
- a. Hans was mathematically intelligent.
 - b. He recognized small changes in von Osten's face.
 - c. Von Osten gave him secret signs.

Choose the correct number of noun clauses there are in each sentence: 0, 1, or 2.

23. He began training a horse called Hans to see how intelligent the animal was.
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2

LEVEL 1 Assessment

24. Hans became so famous that an American newspaper published a story about him.
- a. 0
 - b. 1
 - c. 2

Complete the paragraph with the correct words.

| | | | | | |
|------|----------|------|-----------|--------|-------|
| both | contrast | like | Similarly | unlike | while |
|------|----------|------|-----------|--------|-------|

25. If you look up in the sky, you may see a swift or a swallow. These are similar bird species because _____ swifts and swallows spend more time in the air than most other birds. Just _____ bats, which hunt at night, these birds eat insects that they find flying high above our heads. Swallows use their excellent eyesight to find these insects in the air. _____, swifts feed in the air, but _____ swallows, swifts never land. They even sleep in the air! You can often see swallows sitting on telephone wires. In _____, the only time swifts touch a surface is when they build nests to have their babies. And _____ swallows hide in trees when it is raining, swifts fly high above the clouds to avoid getting wet.

Read each sentence. Decide if it is focusing on similarities or differences.
Choose the correct answer.

26. We think of dogs and cats as very different animals, while in fact, both are hunters, both see well in the dark, and both have a great sense of smell.
- a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences

LEVEL 1 Assessment

27. Until recently, we did not know how many species of giraffes existed. Recent DNA studies show that while giraffes look very similar, there are in fact nine species which differ in habitat, color, and coat pattern.
 - a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences

28. Frogs and toads may look similar, but they actually have several physical differences. For example, frogs have longer legs for jumping, while toads look less smooth, and can't jump as far.
 - a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences

29. Unlike other scientists, Jane Goodall was the first to study chimpanzees as different individuals with their own personalities.
 - a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences

30. Although Dromedary and Bactrian camels are easy to tell apart because of the number of humps on their backs, they actually share many things in common.
 - a. comparison focusing on similarities
 - b. comparison focusing on differences

Order the parts of the paragraph. Write 1–5.

31. _____ Despite their size, they eat very small animals near the surface, which don't swim fast enough.
_____ Firstly, they both swim very slowly, and hardly ever need to use much energy to travel.
_____ Secondly, like whale sharks, basking sharks eat by moving forward with their huge mouths open.
_____ The whale shark and the basking shark are the two largest fish in the ocean, and because they have a similar lifestyle, they have a lot in common.
_____ They do this to catch all the tiny animals in their way.

UNIT 10: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. I think that it is quite _____ from this drawing that I'm not an artist!
 - a. well-known
 - b. clear
 - c. visual

2. The exhibition was _____! You must go if you can. I have never seen photos like them.
 - a. well-known
 - b. rare
 - c. incredible

3. You don't know Ansel Adams!? He is one of the _____ American photographers.
 - a. most well-known
 - b. rarest
 - c. most visual

4. My son doesn't seem interested in words and reading, but he learns well with _____ information.
 - a. visual
 - b. male
 - c. clear

5. That is definitely a _____ blackbird. You can tell by his song.
 - a. well-known
 - b. clear
 - c. male

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|
| area | attention | landscape | quality | rare |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|

6. Photos of the snow leopard are _____ because these cats are so difficult to find.
7. I took some beautiful photos of the desert _____ while I was traveling there.
8. I took lots of photos, but they were poor _____. The camera on my phone isn't good enough.
9. I live in a dangerous _____ of the city, but the rent is cheap. It is all that I can afford.
10. He is always on his phone. Even when I need to speak to him, I can't get his _____.

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

11. The plane is designed to be _____ to many scanning systems.
 - a. visual
 - b. invisible
 - c. revised
12. The wildlife show has some incredible _____. You will love the scenes with the penguins!
 - a. visuals
 - b. visits
 - c. revisions
13. I'm not surprised you have a toothache. When did you last _____ the dentist?
 - a. visualize
 - b. visit
 - c. revise

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the correct form. Add *-ed* or *-ing*.

| | | |
|------------|----------|---------|
| disappoint | interest | satisfy |
|------------|----------|---------|

14. Her poor exam results yesterday were _____, but I'm not surprised—she didn't study much.
15. I'm always _____ to hear other people's opinions, even if I don't agree with them.
16. It was extremely _____ to finish the project. I think we did a great job!

Read the passage.

Capturing the Ghost Cats

The old snow leopard was well-known in Kibber, a village in northern India. However, he was rarely seen. Photographer Prasenjeet Yadav called him Kunkadar—or “cut ear”—because the large male cat had part of his left ear missing. For Yadav, finding Kunkadar had become an obsession.

Snow leopards are hard to find. Their gray and brown coat is the color of the landscape. They also travel over an area of two million square kilometers across 12 countries. This area has many mountains, and it is cold and often snowy. People call the leopards “ghost cats” because they disappear into the mountains. When they appear in villages like Kibber, it is often because they are hungry. When they can't catch wild sheep and ibexes, the leopards eat the villagers' goats and horses, so people kill them.

To help villagers and to protect snow leopards, the village of Kibber started an insurance program. If a snow leopard ate one of their animals, they received money. This meant they didn't need to kill snow leopards anymore. Soon there were more snow leopards around Kibber. This got Yadav's attention.

When it comes to finding rare animals, Yadav has special insight. He grew up on a farm in India, where tigers came into the yard and ate the family's dogs. “We have tigers coming on our lawn, even now,” he said. When he first came to Kibber in early 2018, Yadav knew that to get close-up photos and videos, he had to think like a snow leopard. He set up camera traps in the rocks and caves where they're most likely to go—the “snow leopard highway.” The camera captured many amazing photos of Kunkadar.

Over the next two years, Yadav returned to Kibber many times to follow Kunkadar on foot and with the camera traps. Yadav's incredible photos of Kunkadar attracted attention. In 2019, over two hundred people came to Kibber to photograph the snow leopards. This brought \$100,000 to the village. While the snow leopards once cost the village money in lost farm animals, they now bring in money from tourism.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Complete the sentences.

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|-----|------|---------|
| area | attracted | eat | farm | missing |
|------|-----------|-----|------|---------|

17. The snow leopard was called Kunkadar because part of one of his ears was _____.
18. One reason snow leopards are difficult to find is that the _____ where they live is so large.
19. Snow leopards only come close to humans when they need to _____.
20. Yadav's experience with wild animals comes from having to deal with tigers on his family's _____.
21. People were _____ to Kibber because of Yadav's photos.

Read the passage.

Three Photos that Changed the World

- A** It is believed that we now take about five billion photos every day. Almost none of these are of any use or value except perhaps to the person who took them; some may be famous for a few minutes or days. But a few special images have changed how we see the world. Here are three.
- B** An early photograph that changed our view of the world is one of a series of shots of a running horse taken by Eadweard Muybridge in 1878. Muybridge's photograph showed all four of the horse's legs in the air at the same time, making the creature look as if it were flying. Until this photograph was taken, people argued about whether horses had at least one leg in contact with the ground or not. This picture showed that photography could be used to settle arguments¹ and teach us about the natural world.
- C** In the United States in the 1930s, many people suffered as a result of the economic disaster² called the Great Depression. Photographer Dorothea Lange put a human face to this situation by taking a powerful picture of a woman called Florence Owens Thompson and her children. Thompson's husband had died and she was having a hard time finding enough work to afford food for her children. After the photo by Lange was published with the name *Migrant Mother*, attitudes towards those people affected by the Great Depression changed, and the government quickly provided food and money to help poor people.
- D** NASA has published many photos that have had a big impact on the world. A photo from 2005 called *Sunset on Mars* is seen by some as a symbol that although humans must still live on the Earth, one day we might

LEVEL 1 Assessment

survive on other planets. But by far the most powerful NASA photo was taken in 1968. *Earthrise* was shot from close to the moon and shows the blue ball of the Earth hanging in the blackness of space. While the photo made it clear to people how beautiful our planet is, it also showed how important it is for us all to take care of it.

¹If you *settle an argument*, you end a disagreement.

²A *disaster* is a terrible event that does a lot of harm to people.

Choose the correct answers.

22. Why does the author say how many photos we take every day?
- a. to show how special the photos are that are described in the passage
 - b. to show how we are taking more photos than in the past
 - c. to show that most photos are bad because they are not taken by professional photographers
23. Why does the author describe the different opinions people once had about horse's legs?
- a. to explain why Muybridge found it difficult to take his photograph
 - b. to point out that people were taught incorrect information in the 1870s
 - c. to show how Muybridge's photograph taught us something new
24. What was the most significant effect of Dorothea Lange's photo?
- a. Florence Owens Thompson received more money from the government.
 - b. Florence Owens Thompson became famous.
 - c. It led to positive changes in attitudes among people and politicians.
25. What was the effect of the 2005 photo, *Sunset on Mars*?
- a. It encouraged NASA to explore Mars.
 - b. It represented future possibilities.
 - c. It reminded us how beautiful our own planet is.
26. What was the effect of the 1968 photo, *Earthrise*?
- a. *Earthrise* helped people recognize two important truths about our world.
 - b. To remind us that beautiful photos are important as symbols of our planet.
 - c. It impressed people by showing the Earth so clearly.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Choose the correct answers.

27. Which sentence in paragraph **C** contains a subordinating conjunction of time?
- In the United States in the 1930s, many people suffered as a result of the economic disaster called the Great Depression.
 - Thompson's husband had died and she was having a hard time finding enough work to afford food for her children.
 - After the photo by Lange was published with the name *Migrant Mother*, attitudes towards those people affected by the Great Depression changed, and the government quickly provided food and money to help poor people.
28. Which sentence in paragraph **D** contains a subordinating conjunction of contrast?
- While the photo made it clear to people how beautiful our planet is, it also showed how important it is for us all to take care of it.
 - NASA has published many photos that have had a big impact on the world.
 - Earthrise* was shot from close to the moon and shows the blue ball of the Earth hanging in the blackness of space.

Choose the correct answer to complete each statement.



LEVEL 1 Assessment

29. _____, a group of women are playing volleyball.
- In the foreground
 - In foreground
 - Both options are correct
30. The women _____ the net has just hit the ball.
- next
 - to the right of
 - Both options are correct
31. Some men and boys are watching _____.
- in front of a large rock
 - between the net and a large rock.
 - Both options are correct
32. The rock is _____ the right of the picture.
- on
 - to
 - Both options are correct
33. You can see two boys standing _____ the rock.
- behind
 - between
 - Both options are correct
34. The mountains _____ look very impressive.
- to the back of the picture
 - in the background
 - Both options are correct

Complete the sentences with the correct words. One word is extra.

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------|------|--------|
| feel | feels | looks | make | remind | seem | thinks |
|------|-------|-------|------|--------|------|--------|

35. That skirt _____ good on you. Is it new?
36. Thank you. You always _____ me feel better after a difficult day.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

37. He _____ confident that he can get the job even though he doesn't have experience.
38. The colors in his paintings _____ me of Van Gogh's work.
39. Those dancers are amazing! They make it _____ so easy.
40. My boss always encourages me. She makes me _____ good about my work.

Order the sentences to make an opinion paragraph. Write 1–5.

41. _____ But more importantly, the audience can get very distracted by these special effects, especially during 4D movies.
- _____ For example, in one 4D movie the audience were hit in the back when a character in the movie was hit. Several people had serious back pain.
- _____ I went to see The Hobbit in 3D and it seemed very dark to me.
- _____ Movie theatres spend a lot of money on new technologies such as 3D and 4D, but for me these spoil the experience.
- _____ One reason is that 3D movies aren't as bright as normal "2D" movies.

Complete the expressions with the correct words. One word is extra.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| belief | importantly | instance | opinion | reason | thing |
|--------|-------------|----------|---------|--------|-------|

42. **Expressions that introduce opinions**

... in my _____, ...

... I believe that ...

... in my view, ...

LEVEL 1 Assessment

43. Expressions that introduce supporting ideas

One _____ is that ...

For one thing, ...

... Another reason is that...

More _____, ...

For another _____, ...

44. Expressions that introduce details (facts, examples, or explanations)

For example, ...

For _____, ...

UNITS 6–10: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Match each word to its definition.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. suddenly (adv) | ● | ● | a. one of several different possibilities |
| 2. option (n) | ● | ● | b. to help or give support to someone |
| 3. cause (n) | ● | ● | c. quickly and unexpectedly |
| 4. encourage (v) | ● | ● | d. a connection, such as a friendship, between two people |
| 5. relationship (n) | ● | ● | e. the reason why something happens |

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------------|
| appreciate | attention | protect | system | traditional |
|------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------------|

6. Our town is building a new electric bus transportation _____.
7. The government needs to do more to _____ our rivers and lakes.
8. When I travel to other countries, I like listening to their _____ music.
9. I really _____ the beauty of the countryside when I go hiking.
10. This photograph of the mountains is so beautiful—it really captures your _____.

Complete each sentence with the correct word.

11. I love your coat. It really _____ you.
 - a. suits
 - b. suitable
12. Humans are very good at _____ to new situations.
 - a. adapting
 - b. adaptable

LEVEL 1 Assessment

13. The opening of the new restaurant caused a lot of _____.
 - a. excited
 - b. excitement

14. The owners decided to _____ the gym with the latest machines.
 - a. equip
 - b. equipment

15. Alisha doesn't think exercise is necessary. I completely _____ —exercise is really important for good health.
 - a. like
 - b. agree
 - c. disagree
 - d. distrust

16. I don't know how Jason finds anything. He is so _____.
 - a. disability
 - b. disliked
 - c. advantaged
 - d. disorganized

17. Jun got his musical _____ from his parents. He can play the piano, guitar, and drums.
 - a. able
 - b. ability

18. I think it will be _____ to hire a flying taxi in the future.
 - a. possible
 - b. possibility

19. Lida cooked an amazing dinner on Saturday. All the guests went home very _____.
 - a. satisfied
 - b. satisfying

20. A lot of people are getting the flu this winter. It's quite _____.
 - a. concerned
 - b. concerning

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Read the passage.**Animal Dreams**

Dreaming is something every human does. Scientists are still not sure exactly why we dream or why dreams are important, but we do know that dreaming is connected to learning and memory. When we sleep, our brains replay what happened during the day. This helps us learn and remember. Scientists believe that dreaming helps us sort our memories as well as prepare for the day ahead—like resetting our brain. For a long time, many people thought that only humans dream. But recent research shows this is not true.

We usually dream during the REM, or Rapid Eye Movement, stage of our sleep. When in REM sleep, part of the brain stops most muscles from moving. In the 1960s, in one of the first studies of animal dreams, scientist Michel Jouvet removed that part of cats' brains. He found that during REM sleep, these cats moved as if they were awake—jumping, hunting, and cleaning themselves. It seems that cats actively dream. Cat or dog owners may not be surprised to hear this. But it may surprise people to learn that many other animals also dream.

Research suggests that rats dream. A 2001 study showed that rat brains were active when sleeping—the animals seemed to replay what they did when awake, seeing and hearing similar things. Scientists believe this helps the rats learn and remember.

Birds may also dream. Researchers have found that, when sleeping, zebra finches produce the same pattern in their brains that they make when they sing during the day. This suggests that the birds are practicing the songs in their sleep, in order to remember them. Scientists now know that finches go through REM sleep, like humans.

Philippe Mourrain, a scientist at Stanford University, in the U.S., studied zebrafish and found that when asleep, these fish show activity in the brain that looks like they are awake. If fish can dream, too, it suggests that REM sleep and dreams may go back at least 450 million years—to the time when all animals lived in the oceans.

A 2022 study by German scientist Daniela Rössler suggests that even spiders may have REM sleep and experience dreams.

All of this research makes us rethink our attitudes toward animals. Author and scientist David M. Peña-Guzmán points out that if these animals dream in a similar way to humans, they be able to feel emotions and perhaps even have an imagination. It seems we have more in common with other animals than we thought.

Read the statements and choose *True* or *False*.

21. We usually enter REM sleep after a period of dreaming.
- a. True
 - b. False

LEVEL 1 Assessment

22. The passage gives examples of sleep studies in rats, birds, fish, and spiders.
 - a. True
 - b. False
23. Research into zebra finches suggests that they may practice songs in their sleep.
 - a. True
 - b. False
24. Studies shows that only land animals can dream.
 - a. True
 - b. False
25. Scientist David M. Peña-Guzman believes that it is only possible for humans to have an imagination.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Choose the correct answer to complete the sentence.

26. I think that by 2100, people _____ live on Mars.
 - a. will
 - b. are going to

Read each statement. What does the underlined pronoun refer to? Choose the correct word or phrase.

27. Festivals are a great way for people to connect and enjoy new experiences. They provide a chance for everyone to come together.
 - a. festivals
 - b. people
 - c. new experiences
28. Swimming, like walking, is a very good form of moderate exercise. It is something I love to do in the summer.
 - a. exercise
 - b. walking
 - c. swimming

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Complete the sentence with *should* or *shouldn't*.

29. We're leaving early tomorrow. You _____ go to bed too late.
a. should
b. shouldn't

Complete the paragraph with the correct phrase.

A good example

For instance

30. My doctor tells me that I need to get healthier and fitter. She said I should try to get at least two or three hours of moderate exercise every week. _____, I could walk fast or go cycling. She said that even gentle exercise can help me become fitter. _____ of gentle exercise is walking—the doctor said that just a short walk every day can help a lot.

Look at the photo. Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.



LEVEL 1 Assessment

31. There are some plates of food _____.
a. in the foreground
b. in the background
32. A girl is standing _____ a man.
a. next to
b. between
33. A woman is sitting _____ of a man.
a. to the left
b. to the right

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

34. I love this photo. It _____ me of my childhood.
a. reminds
b. makes