

UNITS 6–10

Match each word to its definition.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. predict (v) | ● | ● a. feeling worried about what people think of you because of something you did |
| 2. embarrassed (adj) | ● | ● b. to work together to achieve a goal |
| 3. disability (n) | ● | ● c. physical or mental condition that makes it difficult to do some things |
| 4. cooperate (v) | ● | ● d. very good or very exciting |
| 5. incredible (adj) | ● | ● e. to say that something will happen in the future |

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

adapt	approach	benefits	generation	remind
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6. In the future, we will all have to _____ to a hotter world.
7. As robots get smarter, there will be more _____ to having them in our lives.
8. My parents' _____ grew up without social media.
9. I read an article that changed my _____ to staying healthy.
10. These photos _____ me of my trip to San Francisco.

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

11. The way these animals behave is not at all _____.
 - a. predict
 - b. predictable

LEVEL 1 Assessment

12. Our company is working on the _____ of new technology.
a. develop
b. development
13. Solving crossword puzzles is one form of _____ exercise.
a. mental
b. moderate
14. Experts recommend at least 150 minutes of _____ exercise every week.
a. daily
b. physical
15. Social media helps a lot of musicians become _____.
a. popular
b. popularity
16. I think governments have the _____ to provide healthy living environments.
a. responsible
b. responsibility
17. I like presentations that have a lot of _____. It makes them more interesting.
a. visuals
b. visitors
18. The Louvre Museum in France receives nearly 10 million _____ a year.
a. videos
b. visitors
19. This book about the photographer's life is really _____.
a. interested
b. interesting
20. When the concert was canceled, we were all very _____.
a. disappointed
b. disappointing

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. Scientists now understand why humans and other animals dream.
- a. True
 - b. False

LEVEL 1 Assessment

22. Studies suggest that dreams and REM sleep in animals go back hundreds of millions of years.
- a. True
 - b. False

Choose the correct answer.

23. What did the research by scientist Michel Jouvet suggest?
- a. That rats use dreams to learn.
 - b. That cats dream.
24. What do scientists believe about zebra finches?
- a. They practice songs while they are sleeping.
 - b. They don't experience REM sleep.
25. What is possible according to David Peña-Guzman?
- a. Only humans have an imagination.
 - b. Many types of animals may feel emotions.

Read the sentence from the passage. Is the statement a fact or speculation?

Choose F for *Fact* or S for *Speculation*.

26. Scientists believe that dreaming helps us sort our memories as well as prepare for the day ahead—like resetting our brain.
- a. F
 - b. S

Read the sentences from the passage. What can be inferred? Choose the correct inference.

27. It seems that cats actively dream. Cat or dog owners may not be surprised to hear this.
- a. When they sleep, cats and dogs make movements and noises that suggest they are dreaming.
 - b. Cat and dog owners all usually know what their pets dream about.
 - c. Cat and dog owners often like to watch their pets dream.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

**Read the sentence. What kind of relationship does the word in bold show?
Choose T for *Time* or C for *Contrast*.**

28. The students listened carefully **while** the teacher explained how to prepare for the exam.
- a. T
 - b. C

Read the sentences from the passage. Choose the correct noun phrase to complete each sentence.

29. Scientists are still not sure exactly _____.
- a. what they did when awake
 - b. what happened during the day
 - c. why we dream or why dreams are important
30. When we sleep, our brains replay _____.
- a. what they did when awake
 - b. what happened during the day
 - c. why we dream or why dreams are important

Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

31. The government _____ build a new subway station over the next three years.
- a. is going to
 - b. will
32. By 2030, people all over the world _____ AI.
- a. are going to use
 - b. will be using

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Read the statement below. What does the underlined pronoun refer to?

Choose the correct word or phrase.

33. On weekends, my friends often go to shopping malls to buy clothes, go to the movies, or just have lunch. They really like them, because there's a lot to do.
- a. my friends
 - b. shopping malls
 - c. clothes
 - d. movies

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

34. My doctor said I _____ get more exercise.
- a. should
 - b. shouldn't
35. You _____ eat so much junk food. It's really bad for your health.
- a. should
 - b. shouldn't

Complete each sentence with the correct time expression.

36. Rania traveled a lot _____ her time in Asia.
- a. when
 - b. while
 - c. during
37. I took a one-month vacation _____ I graduated from college.
- a. after
 - b. while
 - c. during

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

38. _____ humans, horses don't eat meat.
- a. Both
 - b. Unlike
 - c. Similarly
39. There were 100,000 people at the benefit concert last year. _____, only 1,500 people went to the concert last month.
- a. In contrast
 - b. Unlike
 - c. While

Complete the sentence with the correct phrase.

40. Some animals are very close to humans. _____ is the chimpanzee, which shares 96% of its DNA with humans.
- a. For instance,
 - b. For example,
 - c. A good example
 - d. To give an example,

Read the prompt. Then write a short paragraph with your ideas.

41. **Think about your daily life now and how it may be in 2040. What will be different? What will be the same?**

A. OUTLINE

Plan an outline for your sentences.

Include a topic sentence that expresses the main idea.

LEVEL 1 Assessment

Add supporting ideas and some details that provide examples or more information.

B. Think of some words and phrases you can use in your paragraph. Write them in the box.

The words and phrases below can be useful when comparing and contrasting different ideas about the future.

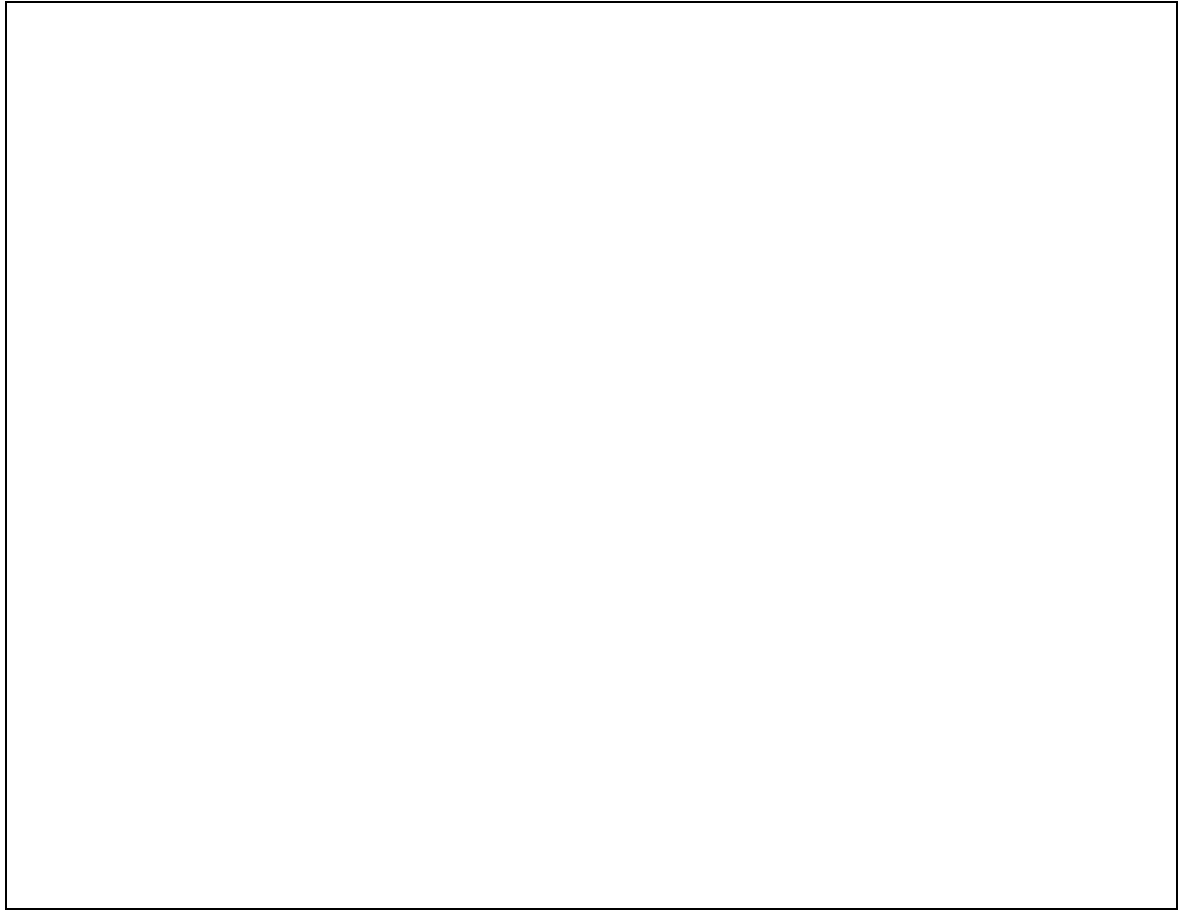
- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| • <i>Firstly, Secondly, Lastly</i> | • <i>Similarly</i> |
| • <i>Also, However</i> | • <i>will/won't</i> |
| • <i>In contrast</i> | • <i>be going to</i> |
| • <i>Like</i> | |

C. Write your sentences based on your outline. Use the model to help you. Remember to use the vocabulary you wrote down.

Model:

I think my daily life in 2040 will be similar to my life now in many ways. But some things are going to be different. Firstly, I think I will still travel to work on a bus or train. But unlike now, the buses and trains won't have any drivers. At work, I'll still talk to my colleagues and sit at a desk. However, I'll use 3D computers to do my work. Similarly, my TV at home will probably be 3D. I'll still meet my friends and go out for dinner or to the movies. Life in 2040 is going to be interesting!

LEVEL 1 Assessment



(12 points)