

UNITS 1–5

Match each word to its opposite.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. boost (v) | ● | ● a. decrease |
| 2. benefit (n) | ● | ● b. forget |
| 3. common (adj) | ● | ● c. unusual |
| 4. reduce (v) | ● | ● d. problem or weakness |
| 5. recall (v) | ● | ● e. grow in number |

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

brand	community	electricity	impact	mental
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6. It was a small _____, so everyone in the town knew each other.
7. Some areas of the city had no _____, so people had to travel to friends' homes to charge their cell phones.
8. Sales of the product grew after the famous actor said it was his favorite _____.
9. The food we eat has an _____ on the food chain. For example, if people eat all the predator fish from a certain part of the ocean, there will be no predator fish to eat the smaller fish, and the population of smaller fish will grow too large.
10. Playing card games and reading books are great _____ exercises! These activities keep your brain healthy.

Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

11. _____ in the city is higher than in the rural areas. Most people make more than \$100,000 a year.
 - a. The standard of living
 - b. Do something for a living

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12. In general, _____ are happier people!
 - a. volunteers
 - b. volunteered
13. On sunny days, there was enough _____ to provide energy for the whole village!
 - a. power failure
 - b. solar power
14. Our children and grandchildren are _____ us to make good choices now so that they will have a better future.
 - a. relying on
 - b. moving on
15. After the accident, the patient's family was in a _____. They couldn't believe he had lost half of his memories!
 - a. state of shock
 - b. state-of-the-art

Complete each sentence with the word in parentheses and the correct suffix from the box.

-able	-ial
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16. The objects that the young man used to build the machine were not very _____. (**value**). In fact, he got most of them for free!

-ize	-ment
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17. Watching TV used to be my family's main form of _____ (**entertain**). Now we all watch movies on our phones instead!

-ers	-ial
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18. The famous chef hopes _____ (**consume**) will continue to buy seafood, but he wants them to be more careful about the kind of fish they buy.

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-ial

-ment

19. In general, the people in this country are happy even though they have _____
(**finance**) problems. Friends and family are more important to them than lots of money!

-ize

-or

20. Alex Simmons remembers everything he reads. He can _____ (**memory**)
whole books!

Read the passage.**Aquaculture: Good for the Planet and Good for our Bellies**

What exactly is aquaculture? Aquaculture—also called aquafarming—is the breeding, raising, growing, and harvesting of fish and other sea creatures in fresh or salt water. It’s an industry that provides a great source of protein for the human diet and is also very beneficial to the environment. There are three main types of aquaculture: algae, shellfish, and finfish.

Algae

Seaweed, a type of algae, is very easy to grow. Some kinds of seaweed are grown on longlines, or ropes, that are placed several feet below the water’s surface. When it’s time to harvest, farmers pull up the longlines and cut off the seaweed. According to experts, seaweed farming is very good for the environment. “Seaweed farming, and all marine aquaculture, produces far less carbon emissions when compared to terrestrial¹ farming and livestock production²,” says Anoushka Concepcion, who teaches marine aquaculture at the University of Connecticut.

Shellfish

Shellfish aquaculture produces oysters, mussels, and clams. These are first grown in hatcheries. A hatchery is a place where eggs can hatch safely in ideal water conditions, with no other sea creatures to bother them. Once they reach a certain size, the shellfish are transferred to a farm. At the farm, different methods are used to grow each type of shellfish. Mussels grow at the top of the water on ropes that hang down from a floating structure. Oysters can grow in bags or cages that float at the top of the water, along lines that are hung below the surface, or in bags that lie on the sea floor. Clams like to anchor themselves to the ground on the water’s floor. Farmers harvest them by digging them out.

Clams, oysters, and mussels can also be very good for the environment. Clams have helped break up harmful algal blooms—or red tides—off the coast of Florida. And according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), oysters and mussels act as filters that can clean up to 50 gallons of water a day by removing nitrogen from the water as they eat.

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Finfish

Finfish refers to fish such as salmon, catfish, and tilapia. They're raised in hatcheries until they're fingerlings (the size of a finger), and then they're transferred to a farm. Finfish farms may use warm water or cold, fresh water or even salt water, depending on the type of fish. Finfish farms can also be either onshore (in natural ponds or man-made fish tanks), in shallow coastal waters, or deep in the ocean.

From seaweed to shellfish and finfish, aquaculture provides over 50 percent of the world's seafood. And with its environmentally friendly methods, this industry is likely to continue for generations to come. By putting food on the table and keeping our oceans cleaner, aquaculture is a win-win for our planet and for our bellies!

¹ **Terrestrial** refers to things relating to land (as opposed to air or water).

² **Livestock production** is the farming of animals—such as cows and sheep—for their milk, meat, wool, or other products.

Choose the correct answers.

21. This reading passage is about _____.
a. the best places to catch fish
b. a special seafood industry
22. Which sentence best paraphrases the reading passage?
a. Aquaculture is beneficial to the environment and involves different methods of growing fish and other sea life.
b. Aquaculture is popular in Japan, where seaweed farms have been in business for centuries.

Complete the sentences with a word from the passage.

23. Mussels, clams, and oysters are examples of _____.
24. When _____ become fingerlings, they are transferred from hatcheries to farms.
25. According to Anoushka Concepcion, _____ farming results in less carbon emissions than farming on land.

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Read part of the passage. Use the context to choose the correct answer.

26. *Finfish farms can also be either onshore (in natural ponds or man-made fish tanks), in shallow coastal waters, or deep in the ocean.*

The word *onshore* means _____.

- a. lying on the beach
- b. located on land

Read parts of the passage. Use the context to choose the correct answer.

27. *Clams have helped break up harmful algal blooms—or red tides—off the coast of Florida.*

Which is the problem?

- a. Clams break up algal blooms.
- b. Algal blooms are harmful for sea life.

28. *And with its environmentally friendly methods, this industry is likely to continue for generations to come.*

Choose the correct inference.

- a. Aquaculture does not hurt the environment or remove too much of its resources.
- b. Aquaculture is very popular now, but it probably won't exist in the future.

Read the passage.

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Choose the correct answer.

29. Which paragraph gives a quote by a marine expert about how aquaculture is good for the environment?
- a. Paragraph 1
 - b. Paragraph 2
 - c. Paragraph 3

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Complete the chart.

30.	Three Types of Aquaculture	Fish / Sea Creatures
	Algae	seaweed
	Shellfish	oysters, _____, clams
	Finfish	salmon, catfish, _____

Complete each sentence with the simple present tense of the verb in parentheses.

31. People _____ (feel) happier when they don't have to worry about money.
32. Llamas and alpacas _____ (be) great therapy animals.

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

33. He _____ (use) parts he found in junkyards, so he didn't have to buy them.
34. In 2008, several college students _____ (think) of a way to keep babies warm without having to use electricity.

Complete each sentence with the present perfect tense of the verb in parentheses.

35. Fashion trends _____ (change) a lot since the 1950s.
36. Joe _____ (watch) all of the band's online performances.

Read each statement. Choose the correct answer.

37. The number of fish farms has quadrupled in the past four years.
There are _____ fish farms now.
- a. more
 - b. fewer
 - c. the same amount of

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38. The population of blue fish tuna has dropped by a large amount.

There are _____ blue fish tuna now.

- a. more
- b. fewer
- c. the same amount of

Complete each sentence using *by* + the gerund form of the verb in parentheses.

39. _____ (play) card games, you can help improve your memory.

40. I prepare for tests _____ (get) enough rest the night before.

Read the prompt. Then write a short paragraph about your experience.

41. **Think about a happy memory. Describe it. What happened? Why do you think it is so memorable?**

A. OUTLINE

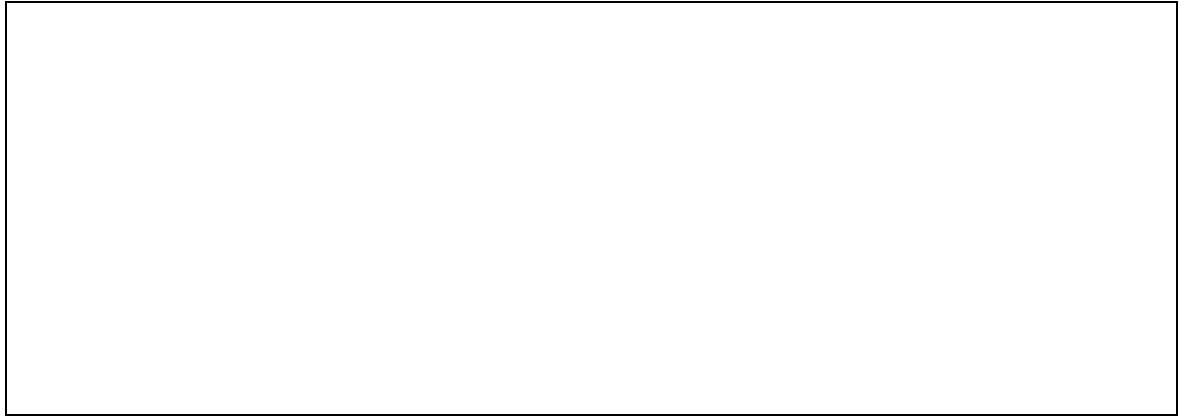
Plan an outline for your paragraph.

Include a strong topic sentence that expresses the main idea.

Add some details that include facts, examples, and personal experiences to support your main idea.

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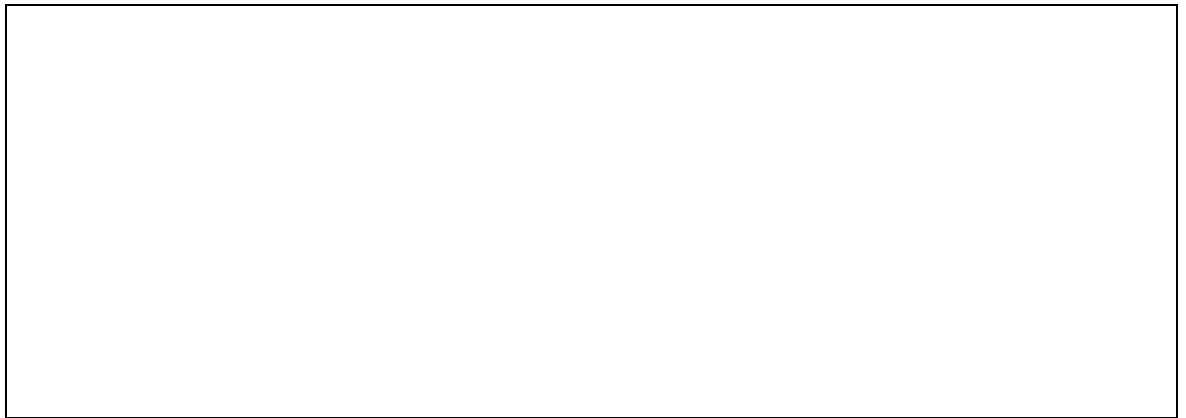
Add ideas for a concluding sentence that is an opinion, a prediction, a question, or a restatement of the main idea.



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 writing about a happy, memorable experience.

- *memory*
- *memorable*
- *recall*
- *grateful*
- *mood*

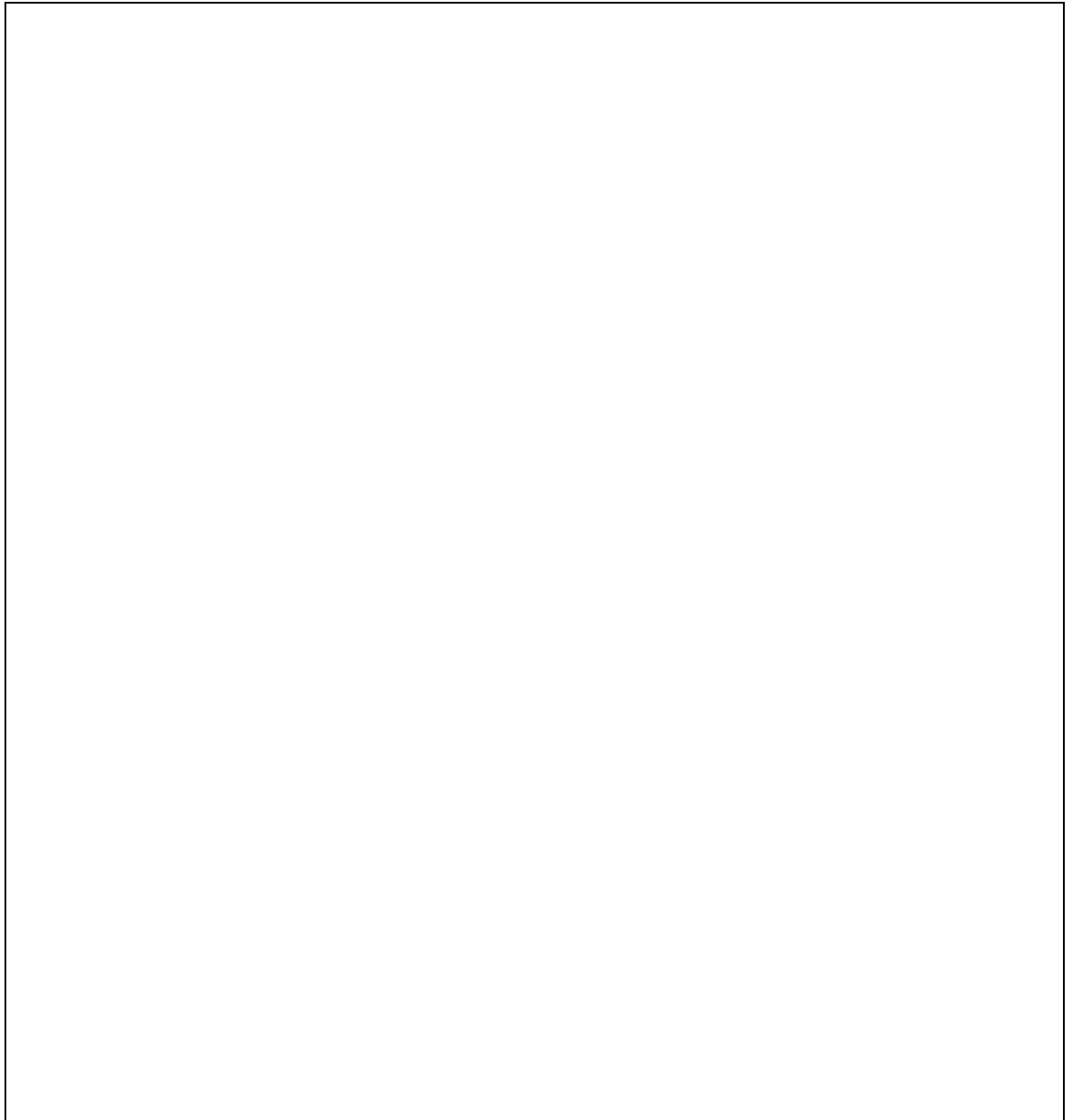


C. Write your paragraph based on your outline. Use the model to help you. Remember to use the vocabulary you wrote down.

Model:

I recall the day that I got married as one of my happiest memories. My husband and I were very excited! All of our friends and family were there. I think it was a very memorable event because it was so important, because we have photos of the event, and because we still talk about it today.

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(12 points)