

UNIT 1: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Read the sentences. For each phrase in **bold**, write the correct synonym from the words in the box.

a basic necessity	access to	equal	freedom	socialize
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1. Clean water is an example of **something essential that is needed** for human life.

2. All people should have **a way of getting** clean drinking water.

3. Most people feel that it is important to have **the ability to do and say what they want**.

4. People who **spend time with others** are often happier than those who don't.

5. All people should have **the same** rights.

Match the words to the definitions.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| 6. factor | ● | ● a. (v) to encourage or help someone |
| 7. grateful | ● | ● b. (v) to cause something to increase |
| 8. well-being | ● | ● c. (n) the state of being healthy and comfortable |
| 9. boost | ● | ● d. (adj) feeling thanks for something |
| 10. support | ● | ● e. (n) one reason or cause for a result |

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

11. What do you _____ for a living?
 - a. do
 - b. make
12. We are financially stressed because the _____ keeps going up, but we aren't making more money.
 - a. cost of living
 - b. standard of living
13. Aaron won \$2 million in the lottery, and now he does not have to work anymore. He is _____!
 - a. making a living
 - b. living the dream

Read each sentence. Decide if the word in bold is used as a noun or verb.

Choose *Noun* or *Verb*.

14. My elderly neighbors accepted my **offer** to help them fix things around their house.
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
15. Omar **volunteers** as an English tutor twice a week.
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb
16. Sarah's **reward** for the hard work she does at the homeless shelter is the joy she gets from helping people.
 - a. Noun
 - b. Verb

Read the passage.**Four Keys to Happiness**

- A** Different people need different things to be happy, but there are basic things that anyone can do to become happier. Here are four areas you can focus on to improve your long-term happiness.
- B STAY CONNECTED** Psychiatrist Robert Waldinger directs the Harvard Study of Adult Development. The study tracked the lives of two groups of men for over 75 years. One of the study's main findings is the importance of social connections. "[P]eople who are more socially connected to family, to friends, to community, are happier," says Waldinger. "They're physically healthier, and they live longer than people who are less well-connected." The happiest people meet regularly with friends and family, and support each other in difficult times.
- C KEEP ACTIVE** Nic Marks is the founder of the Happy Planet Index, which tracks well-being around the world. A key way to improve well-being, he believes, is to keep active. "The fastest way out of a bad mood," Marks says, is to "step outside, go for a walk, turn the radio on and dance. Being active is great for our positive mood." Being close to nature can also boost happiness. "We have a response to the natural world that's very profound," says psychologist Nancy Etcoff. Walking a pet in the outdoors, for example, can improve our mood.
- D BUY LESS** The amount of money you have is a factor for happiness—but it may be less important than how you use it. Try to spend money on things that will enrich your life, such as music lessons, or a vacation with friends. "We need to think before we buy," urges product designer Graham Hill, and "ask ourselves: 'Is that really going to make me happier?'" The less stuff we have, the happier we will be.
- E GIVE AWAY** Social science researcher Michael Norton has studied happiness levels worldwide. He found that giving money to people has a powerful effect on the giver as well as the receiver. "Almost everywhere we look," says Norton, "we see that giving money away makes you happier than keeping it for yourself." Another way to give away is to donate your time. People who volunteer at homeless shelters, for example, find that it helps take the focus off their own problems and makes them feel grateful for what they have. As author David Steindl-Rast observes: "It is not happiness that makes us grateful. It's gratefulness that makes us happy."

Choose *True* or *False*.

17. This passage is mostly about things you can do to increase feelings of happiness.
- True
 - False

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18. The Harvard Study of Adult Development tracked the lives of one group of men and one group of women.
- True
 - False
19. According to paragraph C, two ways that you can boost your mood are dancing to music and walking a pet outdoors.
- True
 - False
20. From paragraph D, you can conclude that it's much better to save your money in the bank than to spend it on a vacation with friends.
- True
 - False
21. David Steindl-Rast believes that being happy leads to feelings of gratefulness.
- True
 - False

Read the passage.**Is Laughter the Best Medicine?**

- A** For many years, people have believed that laughter improves health. Famous comedian Charlie Chaplin thought that laughing helped with pain. Scientists now think that Chaplin may have been right. Laughter can lower stress, help your heart, and improve your ability to fight illnesses. It also makes you feel happier!
- B** When a person laughs, their body releases natural pain-killers called endorphins from the brain. In one study, scientists tested people by putting their arms in frozen ice packs. Laughter made a big difference in how long the people could cope with the pain. Norman Cousins, a 20th century American journalist, believed that laughter helps people endure pain. In 1964, Cousins developed a serious muscle disease. He used comic movies to laugh often. This helped him control his pain and he lived until 1990.
- C** When someone is stressed, the body releases a chemical called cortisol, which affects the body badly. Laughing lowers cortisol levels and reduces stress. Laughing also helps blood move around your body. This helps muscles to relax. Finding something funny also helps people manage problems. Problems may seem smaller when you can laugh about them! A big laugh also brings oxygen (O₂) into the body, so the heart and lungs work better. In short, laughing helps people feel better and calmer.
- D** The body benefits from laughter in other ways, too. A good, strong laugh can increase the number of cells that fight illnesses. Also, laughter causes more positive thoughts. Some scientists believe positive thoughts may boost healing.

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- E** Not all scientists are happy with the research that has been done on laughter. Some critics argue that research has depended too much on people's personal descriptions of their feelings. This is not the most scientific way of studying a subject. More lab research is needed that actually measures the effects of laughter on the body.
- F** Many questions still haven't been answered. For example, is there a difference in the body when a person laughs in a social group, experiencing a funny moment together, to laughing alone? There is also the matter of basic personality differences. Do people with greater senses of humor benefit more from laughing than more serious individuals? Clearly, there is a need for more research, but in the meantime, it seems that we can all benefit from laughing loud and often.

Choose the correct answers.

22. What is the main idea of the text?
- Laughter can make us feel good, lower pain and stress, and boost healing.
 - When we laugh, we think positive thoughts, which may help our bodies fight illnesses.
 - Scientists do not agree on exactly what health benefits laughter brings to our bodies.
23. Who was Charlie Chaplin?
- a scientist who studied laughter
 - a famous comedian
 - a journalist with a painful disease
24. According to the passage, what do endorphins do?
- They help to lower pain.
 - They help the heart and lungs work better.
 - They raise stress levels.
25. According to the passage, what helps your muscles to relax?
- a chemical called cortisol
 - putting your arm in a frozen ice pack
 - blood moving around the body
26. What inference can you make from reading paragraph **E**?
- Scientists do not yet fully understand the benefits of laughter.
 - It is not clear whether everyone benefits from laughing more often.
 - Serious people do not benefit as much from laughter as people with a sense of humor.
27. What is the main idea of paragraph **B**?
- Norman Cousins lived longer than doctors expected.
 - Endorphins from laughter help people manage pain.
 - Laughter works as well as pain-killers or ice packs.

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28. What is the main idea of paragraph E?
- a. Most research on laughter is done by measuring its effects in a lab.
 - b. The effects of laughter on the body are not yet known.
 - c. More and better scientific studies on laughter are needed.

Decide if each present tense statement expresses a general fact or a normal routine. Choose the correct answer.

29. People in Denmark have a high standard of living.
- a. general fact
 - b. normal routine
30. Scientists agree that daily exercise boosts people's moods.
- a. general fact
 - b. normal routine
31. Magda visits her family every weekend.
- a. general fact
 - b. normal routine
32. Wealth doesn't always make people happy.
- a. general fact
 - b. normal routine
33. I work long hours every day.
- a. general fact
 - b. normal routine
34. Some companies offer games and exercise programs to their employees to encourage well-being.
- a. general fact
 - b. normal routine

Read each pair of topic sentences. Choose the stronger topic sentence.

35. This paragraph provides evidence that dogs, cats, horses, and other pets have emotions.
- a. Dogs may bark and growl when they meet people or other dogs they don't know.
 - b. Animals often show their feelings by the noises they make, such as growling, purring, or hissing.

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36. This paragraph argues that humans and other primates all laugh.
 - a. In some experiments done with primates, baby and young chimpanzees make laughing sounds and have happy faces, just like human babies.
 - b. Some researchers believe laughing is a behavior that larger primates such as chimpanzees and gorillas share with humans.
37. This paragraph discusses teenagers and happiness.
 - a. Teenagers face many challenges including school, changes to their bodies, social pressure, and worries about the future, all of which affect their happiness.
 - b. In 2021, 44% of American teenagers reported feeling unhappy or hopeless over a long period of time.
38. This is a paragraph in an essay about pets and human happiness.
 - a. One way in which pets contribute to people's well-being is that they actually reduce stress levels.
 - b. Studies show that interacting with an animal reduces stress.
39. This is a paragraph in an essay about how to increase happiness.
 - a. While helping others is known to make us happier, there is another ingredient for happiness that we should not forget: taking care of ourselves.
 - b. There are many different things we can do in order to be happier.

Read each paragraph. Decide which topic sentences are strong or weak.

Write S or W.

_____ Firstly, playing an instrument or dancing lets us be creative with sound and movement. Music brings feelings of joy and freedom. Secondly, arts like painting and drawing let us show our feelings in a visual way. We may feel calm as we work, and proud to see our ideas come to life. Finally, writing stories and poems lets us express ourselves in words. This helps us manage our feelings.

40. Doing creative activities can make us feel happier. _____
41. Playing music, making visual art, or writing can make you feel happy because they let you express your feelings. _____

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_____ Chemicals in our brain play a part in our happiness. The chemical dopamine makes us feel pleasure and reward. The chemical serotonin controls our mood. Different areas of our brain are also involved in happiness. For example, the areas called the prefrontal cortex and the limbic system affect our feelings, well-being, and behaviors.

42. Our brains are very important. _____
43. There are several ways in which our brains contribute to happiness. _____

_____ Firstly, warm colors like red and yellow boost energy. For example, studies show that seeing red raises a person's heart rate and causes feelings of excitement. On the other hand, seeing cool colors like blue and green leads to relaxation. Of course, culture is also a factor. For example, in Western cultures, people wear black when someone dies. In Eastern cultures, people often wear white.

44. Different colors can affect our mood in different ways. _____
45. How we react to colors depends a lot on our culture. _____

_____ One reason is that the excitement of getting something new doesn't last long. Soon, it becomes just another thing we own. In addition, stuff we own can cause stress. We have to take care of it and organize it. On the other hand, spending time with friends and doing activities we love creates joyful memories that last a long time. By focusing on experiences and relationships, we can feel happier for longer.

46. Buying things can be exciting at first, but later it can be stressful. _____
47. Real and lasting happiness doesn't come from buying things. _____

_____ Firstly, we often compare ourselves to others. This can make us worry that we're not doing enough with our lives. Secondly, we worry about our appearance or how popular we are. We may think we have to look perfect and get lots of likes on our posts. Lastly, when we see posts about events we missed, it can make us feel sad or left out. In conclusion, we need to be careful with social media. It can leave us worried, hurt, and unhappy.

48. Social media can have several bad effects on our happiness. _____
49. Looking at other people's posts on social media can make us worried. _____

UNIT 2: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

container	design	electricity	equipment	rural
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- Some people prefer to live in quiet _____ areas, far from the city.
- Farm _____ can be expensive, so some people have to work the land and gather crops by hand.
- When you buy apples from a supermarket, you need a(n) _____ or bag to put them in.
- People use _____ in their homes to have working lights, televisions, computers, and more.
- The _____ of cell phones has changed dramatically over the years.

Choose the correct definition for the words in bold.

- I can only afford to live in a small apartment now, but I will **eventually** have enough money to buy a big house.
 - definitely
 - hopefully
 - in the end
 - with a lot of help
- Adding solar power to our house improved our lives **dramatically**, and our home is much brighter now.
 - in a way that relates to money
 - after a long period of time
 - very slightly
 - in a very noticeable way

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8. Our air conditioner is **efficient**—it can cool the room quickly and it does not use a lot of electricity.
 - a. works without wasting energy
 - b. costs too much money
 - c. uses brand-new technology
 - d. has an attractive design
9. Clothing brands want to hire fashion designers who **are creative**.
 - a. work very hard
 - b. have original ideas
 - c. use time wisely
 - d. help other people
10. Scientists shared a lot of **valuable** information at the conference.
 - a. personal
 - b. different
 - c. boring
 - d. useful

Choose the correct phrase to complete each sentence.

11. Our lights went out because a _____ was down in our neighborhood.
 - a. power line
 - b. power failure
12. This _____ uses windmills to produce electricity.
 - a. power plant
 - b. solar power
13. When the air conditioner runs at _____, it uses a lot of energy but cools the room quickly.
 - a. solar power
 - b. full power

Change each word to an adjective. Use *-able* or *-ible*.

14. value: _____
15. renew: _____

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16. move: _____

Read the passage.**Simple Solutions for Big Problems**

A Can simple ideas change the world? Creative designers and scientists are working to invent products for communities in developing countries. Some of their innovations might solve even the biggest problems, such as improving access to clean water and healthcare.

Water Container

B Clean drinking water is one of the world's most valuable resources. Without it, people get sick and die. But getting it can be difficult for many people in developing countries. In poor, rural areas, people often have to walk several kilometers to get clean water for cooking, cleaning, and drinking. They usually have to carry heavy containers of water on their heads. This is difficult work, especially for women and children.

C A South African engineer, Piet Hendrikse, came up with a solution to the problem of carrying water: the Q Drum. The Q Drum stores up to 50 liters of water in a rolling container. Made of strong plastic, it can roll over any kind of ground. Anyone can easily pull the drum with an attached rope. With this innovation, people in developing countries can carry more clean water per journey with less effort.

Infant Warmer

D More than 20 million low-birthweight babies are born every year, many of them in developing countries. These babies weigh less than 2.5 kilograms when they're born. Low-birthweight babies often have difficulty staying warm. Many get too cold and die.

E To solve this problem, American entrepreneur Jane Chen and a team of people invented the Embrace infant warmer. It looks like a small sleeping bag and is specially designed to help keep babies warm. It's filled with wax that easily heats up to 37 degrees Celsius—the normal human body temperature. Another benefit of the Embrace infant warmer is that it can work without electricity. To date, this simple invention has helped save more than 450,000 babies worldwide.

Clay Floor

F More than one billion people around the world have dirt floors in their homes. Dirt floors are hard to clean, so a portion of anything dropped on the floor stays on it. As a result, there are a lot of germs and parasites in the floors, which can lead to disease. The best flooring option is concrete, but concrete is expensive. In Rwanda, a family would have to pay more than two months' income for a concrete floor.

G Gayatri Datar, a Stanford Business School graduate, wanted to find a cheaper, healthier flooring alternative. She started a nonprofit called EarthEnable. The company sells a floor made of locally sourced clay, pebbles, and sand. It costs about \$70 per home—that's 25 percent of the cost of concrete. So far, EarthEnable has installed flooring in over 15,000 homes in Rwanda. The floors are saving lives, dramatically reducing disease and infections. Soon, EarthEnable hopes to install floors in Uganda and Kenya, too.

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Choose all the correct answers.

17. It is a simple product that has changed life for people in developing countries.

- ☐ Q Drum water container
- ☐ Embrace infant warmer
- ☐ EarthEnable clay floor
- ☐ None of the above

18. It doesn't need electricity to work.

- ☐ Q Drum water container
- ☐ Embrace infant warmer
- ☐ EarthEnable clay floor
- ☐ None of the above

19. It helps prevent diseases caused by germs.

- ☐ Q Drum water container
- ☐ Embrace infant warmer
- ☐ EarthEnable clay floor
- ☐ None of the above

20. It contains wax that heats up.

- ☐ Q Drum water container
- ☐ Embrace infant warmer
- ☐ EarthEnable clay floor
- ☐ None of the above

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21. It reduces work for women and children.

- ☐ Q Drum water container
- ☐ Embrace infant warmer
- ☐ EarthEnable clay floor
- ☐ None of the above

Read the passage.**Solar Cookers**

- A** Solar cookers provide solutions to many problems in developing countries. They are inexpensive, they help prevent air pollution and loss of forests, and they make the lives of women and girls easier. No wonder development agencies have encouraged their use in many regions of the world.
- B** The design of solar cookers is not complicated. Basically, shiny sheets of metal reflect sunlight onto a dark pot which contains the food to be cooked. The dark pot turns light waves from the sun into heat energy. The heat is stored inside the pot and cooks the food. The materials for this equipment are not expensive, so people can easily afford solar cookers. The sunlight is free, so there is no need to spend money on fuel.
- C** Traditionally, women and girls have gathered wood to burn as cooking fuel. As wood supplies become smaller, the women have to walk further to find enough wood. They often take their daughters out of school to help them gather wood. Gathering wood takes a lot of the women's time. In addition, forests have been lost because trees cannot grow quickly enough to replace the cut wood. By contrast, solar cookers can be used again and again without harming the environment. The sun provides the energy for cooking, so wood is no longer needed. And because wood is no longer needed, women and girls don't have to go collect it.
- D** Another problem with traditional wood stoves is the cooking fires themselves. Smoke from the fires causes eye and breathing problems. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that over two million women and children die each year from the pollution of indoor cooking fires. By contrast, solar cookers are used outdoors and create no pollution.
- E** Clean water is another benefit of solar stoves. People can use the stoves to heat water to a high temperature. This kills germs that cause diseases. A simple thermometer shows when the correct temperature has been reached. Then people know the water is safe to drink. This process prevents diseases in areas where people don't have access to healthy drinking water.
- F** Despite the many advantages, there are a few problems with solar cookers. First, they don't work at night or when it's raining. Secondly, it takes longer for food to cook than the traditional method of cooking

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over a wood fire. It also takes longer for water to boil and to be hot enough to be safe to drink. However, the health and environmental advantages of solar cookers make these adjustments worth it.

- G** Solar cookers are a cheap and efficient way to cook without harming forests or creating pollution. Women have more time for other tasks, and girls can continue their education. The ability to provide safe drinking water improves the health of the whole community. It's an invention that has significant benefits for everyone.

Choose the correct answers.

22. What is this passage mostly about?
- how solar cookers work
 - why solar cookers are good for the environment
 - what benefits solar cookers can provide
23. What inference can you make from reading paragraph **B**?
- Solar cookers have to face the sun in order to work.
 - The design of the solar cooker is in need of improvement.
 - Solar-cooked food tastes very good.
24. Which detail in paragraph **C** shows how solar cookers are a solution to the problem that traditional wood burning is bad for the environment?
- Women often take their daughters out of school to gather wood.
 - Deforestation occurs because trees cannot grow quickly enough.
 - The sun provides the energy for cooking, so wood is no longer needed.
25. Which sentence in paragraph **D** gives a detail that supports the idea that wood fires cause lung and eye problems?
- Solar cookers are used outdoors and create no pollution.
 - Over two million women and children die each year from the pollution of indoor cooking fires.
 - Once the women carry the wood home, the cooking fires create new problems.
26. What happens with solar cookers on rainy days?
- They may be used indoors.
 - They don't work at all.
 - They can use stored energy.

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Choose all the correct answers.

27. Which details from paragraph **B** explain **how** the design of solar cookers is not complicated?

- ☐ The sunlight is free, so there is no need to spend money on fuel.
- ☐ The heat is stored inside the pot and cooks the food.
- ☐ The dark pot turns light waves from the sun into heat energy.
- ☐ Basically, shiny panels reflect sunlight onto a dark pot which contains the food to be cooked.
- ☐ The materials for this equipment are not expensive, so people can easily afford solar cookers.

28. Which details from paragraph **E** explains **why** clean water is a benefit of solar stoves?

- ☐ A wax thermometer melts to indicate when the correct temperature has been reached.
- ☐ People can use the stoves to heat water to a high temperature where disease-causing bacteria are killed.
- ☐ This process prevents diseases in areas where people don't have access to healthy drinking water.

Complete the sentences with the simple past tense of the verbs in the box.

be	go	have	not / do	not / receive	teach
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- 29. The first bicycle _____ two wheels, a frame, handlebars, and a seat—but no pedals.
- 30. The first “computer,” from 1833, _____ a large, steam-powered machine that could do math problems and store data.
- 31. Before the invention of electricity, people _____ to bed earlier than they do now.
- 32. People _____ news instantly from around the world until the invention of the telegraph in the 1830s.

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33. The invention of the microscope _____ us about the tiny, hidden worlds too small for us to see with our eyes alone.
34. Before the 1990s, most students _____ their homework on personal computers.

Read the paragraph. Decide if the sentence is a topic sentence, supporting idea, or detail.

Installing a "sun tunnel"—a tube that connects a glass-covered opening in the roof of a house to the ceiling of a room—offers several advantages. Firstly, it uses natural sunlight, which is a free and renewable light source. This reduces the need for artificial lighting during the day, leading to lower electricity costs. Additionally, sun tunnels can bring natural daylight to areas that do not have access to windows, such as interior rooms. Many people prefer the quality of natural light over artificial light, so a sun tunnel can create a more pleasant environment for them.

35. Installing a "sun tunnel"—a tube that connects a glass-covered opening in the roof of a house to the ceiling of a room—offers several advantages.
- a. topic sentence
 - b. supporting idea
 - c. detail
36. Firstly, it uses natural sunlight, which is a free and renewable light source.
- a. topic sentence
 - b. supporting idea
 - c. detail
37. This reduces the need for artificial lighting during the day, leading to lower electricity costs.
- a. topic sentence
 - b. supporting idea
 - c. detail
38. Additionally, sun tunnels can bring natural daylight to areas that do not have access to windows, such as interior rooms.
- a. topic sentence
 - b. supporting idea
 - c. detail

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39. Many people prefer the quality of natural light over artificial light, so a sun tunnel can create a more pleasant environment for them.
- a. topic sentence
 - b. supporting idea
 - c. detail

Read each topic sentence. Choose the sentence that is a supporting idea for the topic sentence.

40. **Topic Sentence:** Antibiotics, drugs that treat and prevent certain diseases, were a major innovation in 20th century medicine.

Supporting idea: _____

- a. Millions of lives have been saved and some diseases such as tuberculosis have almost disappeared.
- b. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928 when he noticed that a type of mold killed germs.

41. **Topic Sentence:** Electric lights made a huge difference in people's lives when they were invented in the 1800s.

Supporting idea: _____

- a. Before that time, people were active mostly in the daytime or used candles, oil lamps, and fires to see at night.
- b. Light bulbs are made of glass, metal, or plastic and connect to a source of electrical power.

42. **Topic Sentence:** The invention of paper money made travel and trade easier for people.

Supporting idea: _____

- a. Some examples of currency that was used before paper money were valuable goods like gold and silver, shells, and spices.
- b. For one thing, paper bills were lighter and took up less space than the heavy metal coins and other objects that were used before.

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43. **Topic Sentence:** The development of agriculture brought significant changes to human societies.

Supporting idea: _____

- a. First of all, it allowed people to settle in one place instead of constantly moving.
- b. People began to cultivate crops and domesticate animals around 12,000 years ago.

44. **Topic Sentence:** The scientific method changed how we understand the world.

Supporting idea: _____

- a. Scientists started making observations and doing experiments to test their ideas.
- b. Firstly, it introduced a system based on evidence for studying natural things.

UNIT 3: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

entertainment	festival	interview	rush	widely
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1. The Monkey Buffet _____ in Lopburi, Thailand, is a day-long celebration that includes huge outdoor meals for wild monkeys, Thai music and dance performances, a monkey parade, and other events.
2. Nowadays, it is possible to access all kinds of _____ online without leaving the house, including music, library books, movies, chats, virtual tours, and interactive games.
3. Many different music styles originate from Mexico, but perhaps the most _____ known is mariachi music, also known as música ranchera.
4. As soon as the BTS concert tickets go on sale, we need to _____ online to buy them, or we could miss out!
5. I just watched an interesting _____ with the actress Yuh-Jung Youn, in which she told some fascinating stories about her early career.

Choose the correct meaning for each word in bold.

6. Social media gives **consumers** the power to influence how businesses promote their products.
 - a. users and shoppers
 - b. designers and creators
 - c. advertisers and sellers
7. **Brands** use social media to connect with loyal customers and to promote themselves.
 - a. online shops and small businesses
 - b. certain well-known fashion models
 - c. specific product lines from a company

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8. An **accepting** attitude promotes understanding among diverse people in a community.
 - a. rule-following
 - b. open-minded
 - c. questioning
9. Social media can make **anger** stronger and cause it to spread faster, creating heated debates and conflicts.
 - a. a feeling of being upset
 - b. an opinion or belief
 - c. information that is not true
10. No matter how positive the message someone posts on social media is, there will almost always be **critics** voicing their opinions in the comments.
 - a. experts on topics
 - b. people who complain
 - c. fans and followers

Choose the correct word for each definition.

11. a person who manages a team at a company:
 - a. manager
 - b. management
12. the act of moving:
 - a. mover
 - b. movement
13. a public communication (e.g., on TV, online, in a magazine) that promotes a product:
 - a. advertiser
 - b. advertisement

Write the verbs as nouns using *-ment*, *-er*, or *-or*.

achieve	interview	pay
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14. the act of giving money to someone in exchange for a product or service:

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15. a person who asks someone questions during a meeting:

16. something that has been done successfully through effort and skill:

Read the passage.**The New Beauty**

In November 1997, the U.S. edition of *Elle* magazine featured the Sudanese model Alek Wek on its cover. She was looking directly into the camera with a pleasant smile on her face. But Wek represented everything that a traditional cover girl was not.

Before, female beauty was centered around white, European culture. It required a thin build, a defined jawline, and high and sharp cheekbones. It required a small, pointed nose and big eyes that were ideally blue or green. Hair had to be long, thick, and flowing—and preferably blond.

Wek's beauty was something entirely different. Her curly hair was cut very short, and her skin was dark. Her nose was broad; her lips were full; her body lean and muscular. Everything about her was the opposite of what had come before.

Wek was the first African model to appear on the cover of *Elle*. Since then, the definition of beauty has continued to expand, making room for women of color, plus-size women, women with hairless heads, and women with gray hair and wrinkles. We are moving toward a culture of beauty in which everyone is beautiful; everyone is welcome.

Our changing understanding of beauty is a result of three things: technology, economics, and a generation of consumers that is making its own rules. The technology is social media. The main economic factor is the nonstop competition for sales and the need for companies to grow their audience of potential customers. And today's consumers are largely made up of millennials, also known as Generation Y—those born between 1981 and 1996.

Social media has changed the way younger consumers relate to fashion. It's hard to believe now, but back in the 1990s, photographers would have never posted photos from fashion runways. Designers were afraid that their ideas would be copied, so they didn't want photos of their clothing online. Only the people who went to fashion shows knew what was coming. Runway productions weren't meant for the general public.

Today, however, things have changed: people in the fashion industry are now working in a new media environment. Regular consumers from around the world can see—in nearly real time—new clothing designs and the models who walk the runways. If designers do not have a diverse cast of models, critics can express their anger on social media and demand change.

As a result, the fashion industry has had to rethink how it represents beauty. It's fairly common now to see plus-size models in runway shows. Clothing and cosmetic brands also take care to reflect the growing numbers of consumers in places such as India and East Asia by using more Asian models. For example, major fashion

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houses such as Dior and Chanel have hired members of the popular K-pop group Blackpink to model their designs.

The new definition of beauty is being written by millennials and a selfie generation: people who are the cover stars of their own stories. Their demands for representation can't easily be ignored. Thanks to social media, a whole new category of power brokers¹ has appeared: influencers.² They—and their followers—want to see people who look like them on fashion runways and magazine covers.

We are now living in a world where the idea of beauty is more inclusive than ever. Millennials and influencers are pushing us into a new social awareness where everyone deserves to be seen and valued—no matter their body shape, age, or skin color. In short, society has become more accepting because a global audience now has a say in defining beauty.

¹A **power broker** is a person who has a lot of influence and control in a particular situation.

²An **influencer** is a person who is able to generate interest in something (such as a product) by posting about it on social media. They can influence a lot of other people (i.e., their followers) to buy or do things.

Choose *main idea*, *detail*, or *inference*.

17. Concepts of beauty in the fashion world have changed to become more diverse.
 - a. main idea
 - b. detail
 - c. inference
18. Before the appearance of Sudanese model Alek Wek on the cover of Elle in 1997, the fashion industry had been focused mainly on white, European culture and a certain type of model.
 - a. main idea
 - b. detail
 - c. inference
19. Today's fashion consumers are largely millennials, who were born between 1981 and 1996.
 - a. main idea
 - b. detail
 - c. inference
20. The fashion industry used to have all the power to decide what would be popular, but now that power has largely shifted to the general public.
 - a. main idea
 - b. detail
 - c. inference

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21. Fashion brands are now using more Asian models to reflect the growing numbers of customers in that region.
- main idea
 - detail
 - inference

Read the passage.

In recent years, social media has transformed the landscape of fame and celebrity. Previously, this world was dominated by traditional media such as movies, TV, and radio. However, the rise of platforms like YouTube, Instagram, and TikTok has changed that. Now, almost anyone can create and share content, reaching audiences on a global scale. Social media has made fame more accessible, giving rise to a whole new type of star.

One example of a star “born” on social media is Lilly Singh, a Canadian performer with Indian roots. She achieved popularity through her YouTube channel, “Superwoman,” where she posted her first comedy video in 2010 and rapidly gained millions of viewers who felt a connection with her personality and unique humor. By 2017, she was ranked as one of the highest-paid YouTube stars, earning \$10 million per year. Since then, she has released a best-selling book, acted in movies, and hosted her own late-night talk show. Singh is one of many content creators whose fame has extended beyond social media and into other more traditional media.

Another famous YouTuber is MrBeast, also known as James Donaldson, whose popular videos have gained a massive following. He is known for performing silly actions, such as counting to 200,000 in a single 23-hour video, and organizing unusual challenges in which people compete for prize money. He is also known for donating large sums of money to charities. Through his work, MrBeast has demonstrated the power of social media to entertain while also making a meaningful impact.

In the area of beauty, Huda Kattan has made her mark as a leading Instagram influencer. She began by sharing videos on how to apply makeup. Later, she established her own cosmetic brand, Huda Beauty, which achieved international success, especially in the Middle East. Her story demonstrates the potential for social media stars to turn their fame into profitable businesses.

Beyond these individual success stories, social media platforms like TikTok have become a common place for potential stars to show off their talent and gain attention. With diverse types of content—including singing and dance challenges, fashion, cooking, comedy, and reaction videos—TikTok enables performers to reach millions of viewers around the world, especially among Generation Z (people born between 1997 and 2012). For many young people who enjoy this direct, informal, and interactive experience, these social media stars have become the new icons, comparable to traditional celebrities. This shift highlights the power of social media to shape popular culture and influence consumer behavior.

Over the past two decades, social media has opened new possibilities for individuals to achieve fame and financial success. As technology continues to change, social media will likely remain a powerful tool for self-

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expression, global connection, and for shaping popular culture. What might celebrity look like two decades from now?

Choose the correct answer to each question.

22. What is the main idea of the passage?
- a. It is important for online stars to have a personal connection with audiences.
 - b. Fame changes a person's life forever.
 - c. Social media has made it possible for many ordinary people to become famous.
23. Which social media star is known for making large donations to charity?
- a. MrBeast
 - b. Lilly Singh
 - c. Huda Kattan
24. Which social media platform is especially popular with Generation Z?
- a. TikTok
 - b. Instagram
 - c. YouTube
25. What is meant by the phrase “content creators” in paragraph 2?
- a. social media sites where people can post their ideas
 - b. people who make videos or other entertainment
 - c. processes by which people can become famous
26. In the last paragraph, what inference can you make about the nature of celebrity?
- a. It was more meaningful in the past.
 - b. It will always rely on social media.
 - c. It will probably continue to change in the future.
27. Which social media platform do content creators use to share videos?
- a. YouTube
 - b. Instagram
 - c. TikTok
 - d. All three

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28. According to the reading passage, which social media platform is especially known for popularizing singing and dance challenges?
- a. YouTube
 - b. Instagram
 - c. TikTok
 - d. All three

Rewrite each sentence using the present perfect tense of the verb in bold.

29. Globalization **improves** people's lives in many ways.

30. Some people believe that social media **helps** our society.

31. South Korean movies **reach** a global audience.

32. The organizers of the festival **donate** millions of dollars to charities.

33. The South Korean girl group Blackpink **sells** millions of albums worldwide.

34. Many consumers **buy** items advertised on social media.

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Read the paragraph. Then read the possible concluding sentence. Choose the correct description for it.

Crowdsourcing uses the combined efforts of many people to solve problems or make discoveries. One widely-known example is the Zooniverse project, where ordinary individuals contribute to scientific research projects. Critics have voiced concerns about accuracy with such projects, since so many non-scientists are participating. However, measures such as careful design and peer review can address these issues.

35. **Concluding Sentence:** Another common example of crowdsourcing is Wikipedia, where volunteers collaborate to create and edit articles.
- a. restates the main idea
 - b. asks a question
 - c. makes a prediction
 - d. states an opinion
 - e. is NOT an example of a concluding sentence
36. **Concluding Sentence:** Despite some concerns about quality, crowdsourcing can be a powerful tool for seeking new knowledge by connecting the global community.
- a. restates the main idea
 - b. asks a question
 - c. makes a prediction
 - d. states an opinion
 - e. is NOT an example of a concluding sentence
37. **Concluding Sentence:** As methods and the technology improve, crowdsourcing will likely become an even more common and useful tool for making important discoveries.
- a. restates the main idea
 - b. asks a question
 - c. makes a prediction
 - d. states an opinion
 - e. is NOT an example of a concluding sentence
38. **Concluding Sentence:** Chris Lintott, the founder of Zooniverse, believes that ordinary people around the world play an essential role in making important scientific discoveries.
- a. restates the main idea
 - b. asks a question
 - c. makes a prediction
 - d. states an opinion
 - e. is NOT an example of a concluding sentence

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39. **Concluding Sentence:** With the whole world working together, what amazing discoveries could we make?
- a. restates the main idea
 - b. asks a question
 - c. makes a prediction
 - d. states an opinion
 - e. is NOT an example of a concluding sentence

Read the paragraph. Choose the correct responses.

Social media has become an important part of our lives, offering many advantages. Firstly, it allows us to stay in touch with friends, family, and colleagues from around the world. We can instantly post updates, send photos, and make video calls, helping us feel connected. Additionally, social media provides a convenient way to stay informed and learn new information. Furthermore, social media allows individuals such as artists, small business owners, and people trying to sell their used items to reach a wider audience.

Choose the concluding sentence that gives an opinion.

40. a. We rely so much on social media now—I think it would be hard for most people to imagine a world without it!
- b. Looking ahead, social media will likely continue to play a major role in communication and business.
- c. What would our lives be like today without social media?
- d. In summary, social media today is an essential tool for communication and business.

Choose the concluding sentence that asks a question.

41. a. We rely so much on social media now—I think it would be hard for most people to imagine a world without it!
- b. Looking ahead, social media will likely continue to play a major role in communication and business.
- c. What would our lives be like today without social media?
- d. In summary, social media today is an essential tool for communication and business.

Read the paragraph. Choose the correct responses.

In recent years, many internet trends have spread around the world, connecting people through creativity and fun. In 2020, a TikTok trend had people posting videos of themselves creating fashion out of pillows. In 2021, everyone was watching the Korean series Squid Game on Netflix, inspiring internet jokes and games as well as a new reality series. In 2022, people everywhere started playing Wordle—a simple daily word puzzle—and sharing their results on social media. Soon, versions in other languages appeared, including Spanish, Cantonese, Arabic, and Thai. Game developers quickly created daily puzzles in other subject areas such as geography, math, and music.

Choose the concluding sentence that makes a prediction.

42. a. I'm looking forward to seeing what the next trend will be!
 b. What will be the next big trend that spreads across the globe?
 c. In all their many forms, internet trends are an entertaining way for people around the world to share a common experience.
 d. Given the speed with which internet trends come and go, the next big trend will surely come along soon.

Choose the concluding sentence that asks a question.

43. a. I'm looking forward to seeing what the next trend will be!
 b. What will be the next big trend that spreads across the globe?
 c. In all their many forms, internet trends are an entertaining way for people around the world to share a common experience.
 d. Given the speed with which internet trends come and go, the next big trend will surely come along soon.

Choose the concluding sentence that restates the main idea.

44. a. I'm looking forward to seeing what the next trend will be!
 b. What will be the next big trend that spreads across the globe?
 c. In all their many forms, internet trends are an entertaining way for people around the world to share a common experience.
 d. Given the speed with which internet trends come and go, the next big trend will surely come along soon.

UNIT 4: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. diverse ● | ● a. an amount of something that can be measured |
| 2. species ● | ● b. not likely to change |
| 3. stable ● | ● c. concerned with making money |
| 4. commercial ● | ● d. having a variety of different types of people or things |
| 5. quantity ● | ● e. a group of living things that share common characteristics |
| | |
| 6. definitely ● | ● a. very bad or serious |
| 7. declining ● | ● b. understanding the facts of a situation |
| 8. essential ● | ● c. without doubt; for sure |
| 9. informed ● | ● d. becoming less |
| 10. severe ● | ● e. extremely important or absolutely necessary |

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

financial	industrial	official
-----------	------------	----------

11. The mayor sends out a(n) _____ email to all town residents whenever there is a major policy change.
12. Some _____ jobs include factory workers, electricians, plumbers, and builders.
13. After I lost my job, I was in a bad _____ situation for months.

Choose the correct expression to complete each sentence.

14. The Ocean Animal Research Institute is a not-for-profit organization. Because of this, it _____ donations and grants in order to successfully carry out its work.
 - a. takes on
 - b. relies on
 - c. builds on
 - d. moves on
15. Aliyah finished her marine biology course in the spring. In order to _____ her studies, she volunteered at the Ocean Animal Rescue Institute in the summer.
 - a. take on
 - b. rely on
 - c. build on
 - d. move on
16. As part of her summer job, Aliyah _____ many challenging tasks. For example, she learned how to handle and give medicine to sick baby seals.
 - a. took on
 - b. relied on
 - c. built on
 - d. moved on

Read the passage.

An Interview with Barton Seaver

A Barton Seaver is a chef and conservationist who wants our help to save the oceans. He believes that our eating choices have a direct impact on the ocean's health. In this interview, Seaver discusses how individuals can make a big difference by making informed choices.

Q: Should people stop eating seafood?

B Seaver: There are certain species that have been overfished and that people should definitely avoid for environmental reasons. But I don't think we need to stop eating seafood altogether. I believe that we can save the oceans while continuing to enjoy seafood. For example, some types of seafood, such as Alaskan salmon, come from well managed fisheries. And others, such as farmed mussels and oysters, actually help to restore declining wild populations and clean up polluted waters.

Q: What kinds of seafood should people eat? What should they not eat?

C Seaver: My general advice is to eat fish and shellfish that are lower on the food chain and that can be harvested with little impact on the environment. Some examples include farmed mussels, clams and

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oysters, anchovies, sardines, and herring. People should not eat the bigger fish of the sea, like tuna, orange roughy, shark, sturgeon, and swordfish. Otherwise, we will face severe shortages of these species and upset the balance of life in the oceans.

Q: Why did you choose to dedicate your life to the ocean?

D Seaver: I believe that the next great advance in human knowledge will come not from making new discoveries, but rather, from learning how we relate to our natural world. Humans are an essential part of nature, yet most humans do not have a very strong relationship with the world around them. I have dedicated myself to helping people understand our place on this planet through the foods that we eat.

Q: Why do you believe people should care about the health of the oceans?

E Seaver: The health of the oceans is directly linked to the health of people. The ocean provides most of the air that we breathe. It has a big effect on the weather that we rely on for crops and food production. It also provides a necessary and vital diet for billions of people on the planet. So I don't usually say that I am trying to save the oceans. I prefer to say that I am trying to save the vital things that we rely on the ocean for.

Choose the correct answers.

17. What is the main message Barton Seaver wants to communicate to people?
 - a. to stop eating seafood because overfishing is harming our oceans
 - b. to make better choices in order to protect ocean resources
 - c. to clean up polluted waters, since the ocean is our main source of oxygen
18. What does Seaver say about fish and shellfish that are low on the food chain?
 - a. Eating them could upset the balance of life in the oceans in the future.
 - b. They have been overfished and people should avoid them.
 - c. They can be harvested with little impact on the environment.
19. Where does Seaver believe the next great advance in human knowledge will come from?
 - a. developing technology to restore oceans
 - b. learning about our relationship with nature
 - c. making new scientific discoveries
20. Which of the following is NOT a reason Seaver gives for why humans should care about the health of the oceans?
 - a. The oceans are beautiful and bring people joy.
 - b. The oceans provide an important source of food.
 - c. The oceans impact the weather and agriculture.

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21. What inference can you make about Seaver based on his interview?
- He probably avoids using any seafood in his dishes in order to conserve the populations.
 - He probably has left the cooking profession to focus on ocean conservation and education.
 - He probably prepares dishes with mussels and sardines rather than tuna and sturgeon.

Read the passage.**Salmon Aquaculture**

- A** Salmon are considered one of the healthiest fish to eat. They are low in fat and have omega-3, a substance that is good for the heart. No wonder the quantity of salmon that people eat has tripled since 1980! However, wild populations of salmon have severely declined. So, most salmon eaten today is produced by aquaculture (water farming). Yet, farmed salmon are linked to serious ecological problems.
- B** In the wild, salmon breed in rivers. The young salmon then swim to oceans, where they grow into adult fish. As carnivores at the top of the food chain, salmon eat smaller fish. Due to the high demand for salmon, the species has been overfished. Wild populations cannot reproduce fast enough to replace the fish that are caught by commercial fishing.
- C** In marine—or ocean—aquaculture, salmon eggs are allowed to hatch and develop into young fish. The young fish are then transferred to pens or cages in the sea. The pens are surrounded by nets so salt water flows through them. The net cages are located in bays, where they are protected from heavy seas and storms. One sea pen can hold up to 90,000 fish. Salmon do best in cold water, so the colder coasts of Norway and Chile have many fish farms.
- D** Salmon aquaculture produces pollution if the sea water doesn't wash out the cages. Crowded conditions in the cages mean that diseases spread quickly. If sick fish escape from the pens, they can make wild salmon sick. This can cause an even greater decline in the wild salmon populations. Sometimes chemicals and medicines are used in aquaculture. However, these can cause more harm than good if they enter the food supply, where people consume them.
- E** Wild salmon hunt smaller fish for their food, but farmed fish must be fed. Most farmers use fish meal and fish oil made from small fish. It takes four or five pounds of fish meal to produce one pound of salmon meat. Taking this many small fish to feed salmon could harm the ocean environment over time. However, new foods have been developed using insects and plants. This means some farms now use much fewer small fish. The goal is to use one pound of food for each pound of salmon.
- F** The salmon farming industry recognizes that there are problems with efficiency, pollution, and keeping fish populations healthy. Groups such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) have set standards for salmon aquaculture. The ASC puts special labels on products that

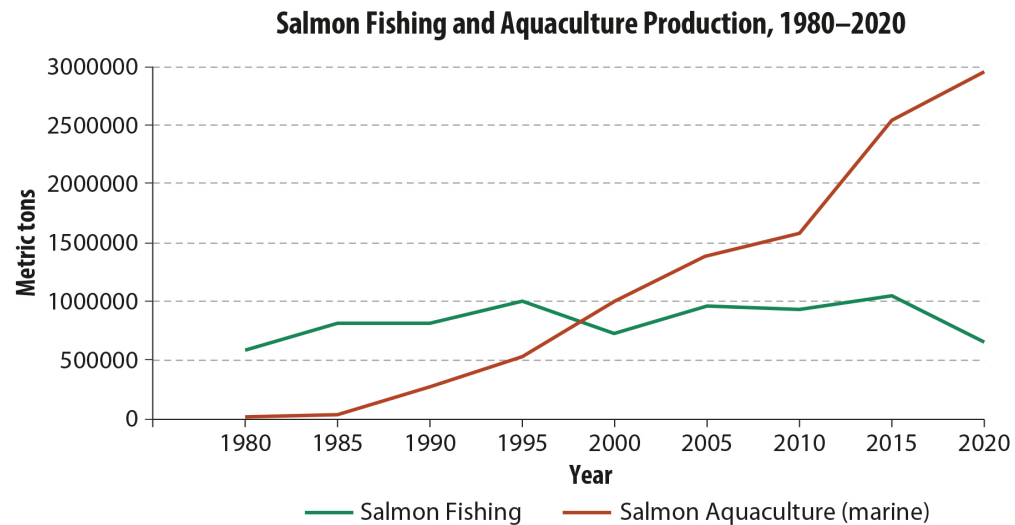
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meet their standards. This allows consumers to choose better options. The goal is to encourage more farmers to produce quality fish in a way that will keep the oceans healthy in the future.

Choose the correct answers.

22. These days, people are eating _____ salmon as they were in the 1980s.
- a. around twice as much
 - b. around three times as much
 - c. about the same amount of
23. According to the passage, wild salmon lay their eggs _____.
- a. in bays
 - b. in oceans
 - c. in rivers
24. Most farm-raised salmon eat _____.
- a. insects and plants
 - b. small fish that swim into the pens
 - c. food made from fish meal and oil
25. One problem with salmon aquaculture is that _____.
- a. diseases can spread and escape into wild populations
 - b. farmed populations cannot reproduce fast enough
 - c. heavy storms often harm the fish kept in pens
26. Salmon farming can improve in the future if _____.
- a. consumers choose ASC-labeled salmon
 - b. farmers treat fish with medicine
 - c. more farms are started globally

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Look at the chart.**Choose the correct answer to each question.**

27. Which type of salmon production fell in 2020?
- fishing
 - aquaculture (farming)
28. Which type of salmon production dominated in the 1980s?
- fishing
 - aquaculture (farming)

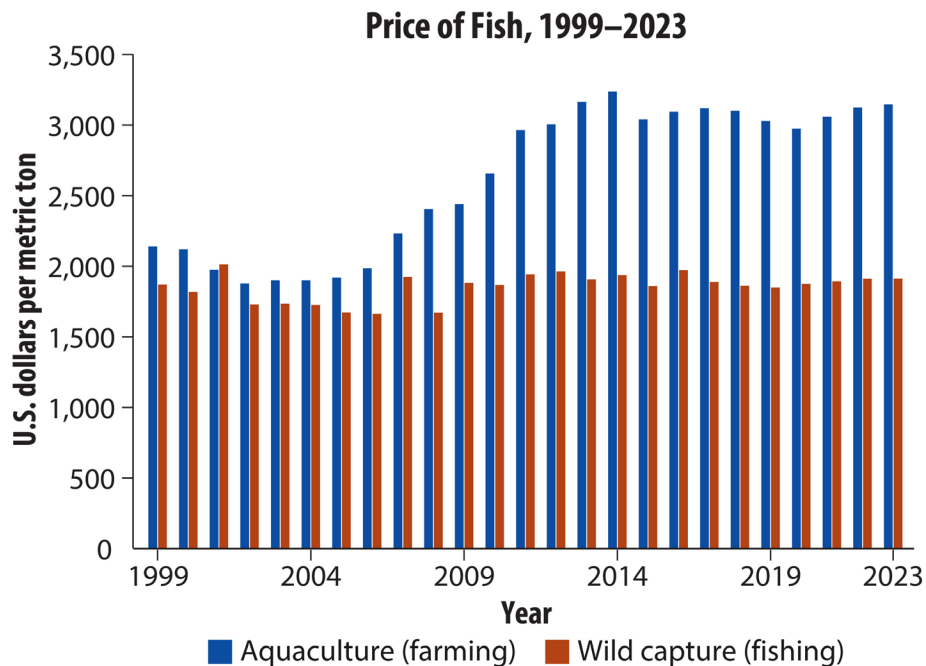
Read each sentence. Decide if it describes an upward trend, a downward trend, or no change.

29. The number of customers at Hiro's seafood restaurant dipped in 2020.
- upward trend
 - downward trend
 - no change
30. Hiro's profits then grew by 25% between 2021 and 2023.
- upward trend
 - downward trend
 - no change

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31. Before 2020, Hiro's restaurant profits had remained stable for three years.
 - a. upward trend
 - b. downward trend
 - c. no change
32. The number of customers at Hiro's restaurant usually rises sharply between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.
 - a. upward trend
 - b. downward trend
 - c. no change
33. According to Hiro's data, customer demand for raw seafood (sushi) has stayed roughly the same since he opened in 2002.
 - a. upward trend
 - b. downward trend
 - c. no change
34. The amount of job applications that Hiro receives has declined in the past two years.
 - a. upward trend
 - b. downward trend
 - c. no change

Look at the graph.



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Decide if each statement correctly describes it. Choose the correct answer.

35. The graph shows the number of fish produced globally between 1990 and 2023.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

36. Overall, the price of wild caught fish has increased steadily over the period.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

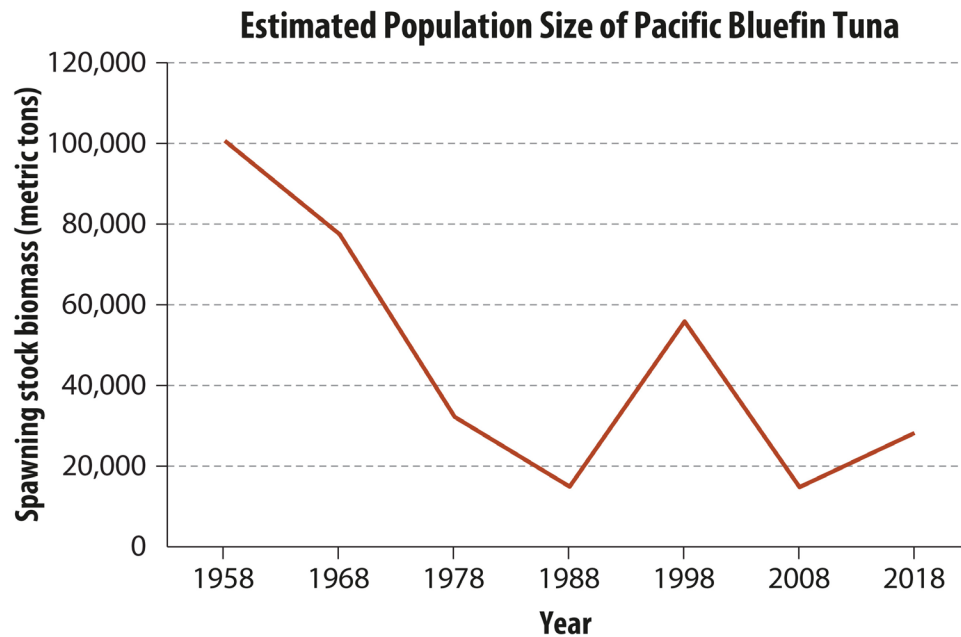
37. As we can see from the graph, the price of wild caught fish rose and fell slightly over the years, but overall it remained between \$1,500 and \$2,500 per metric ton.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

38. The price of farmed fish increased between 2004 and 2014.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

39. In 2019, the price of farmed fish was about \$1,000 higher per metric ton than the price of wild caught fish.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

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Look at the chart.



Complete the sentences with the correct words or phrases. There are extra words or phrases.

between 1988 and 1988	by 2018	however
from 1958 to 2018	overall	this chart shows

40. _____ the estimated breeding population of Pacific bluefin tuna
_____.

as we can see	between 1958 and 1988	between 1988 and 1998	by 2018
however	overall	rose to a high point	steadily declined

41. _____ from the chart, the population _____
from 100,000 metric tons to less than 20,000 metric tons _____.

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between 1988 and 1988	by 2018	fell sharply
from 1958 to 2018	rose by 50%	roughly tripled

42. The population _____, from just below 20,000 metric tons to just below 60,000 metric tons, _____.

but overall	dropped	however
increased	remained steady	this chart shows

43. _____, the population _____ to below 20,000 metric tons again by 2008.

according	between 1988 and 2008	but overall
by 2018	in 2006	this chart shows

44. Thanks to conservation efforts, the population was rising once again _____.
- _____, the population was still low compared to what it was in 1958.

UNIT 5: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. My vacation in Jamaica was _____ because it was my first trip to another country.
 - a. tragic
 - b. mental
 - c. physical
 - d. memorize
 - e. memorable

2. Learning a new language is a challenging _____ task!
 - a. tragic
 - b. mental
 - c. physical
 - d. memorize
 - e. memorable

3. For me, the best way to _____ new vocabulary is by practicing with flashcards.
 - a. tragic
 - b. mental
 - c. physical
 - d. memorize
 - e. memorable

4. When a loved one loses their memory, it can be _____ for the whole family.
 - a. tragic
 - b. mental
 - c. physical
 - d. memorize
 - e. memorable

5. Dancing is a good form of _____ exercise.
 - a. tragic
 - b. mental
 - c. physical
 - d. memorize
 - e. memorable

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6. Sudden difficulty speaking can be one _____ of a stroke.
 - a. drug
 - b. minor
 - c. stress
 - d. medical
 - e. symptom

7. Too much work and not enough sleep can cause _____ on the mind and body.
 - a. drug
 - b. minor
 - c. stress
 - d. medical
 - e. symptom

8. If you think someone is having a heart attack, it is important to seek _____ assistance immediately.
 - a. drug
 - b. minor
 - c. stress
 - d. medical
 - e. symptom

9. If you are ill, your doctor may give you a _____ to treat your illness.
 - a. drug
 - b. minor
 - c. stress
 - d. medical
 - e. symptom

10. He walked away from the car crash with only _____ injuries, like cuts and bruises.
 - a. drug
 - b. minor
 - c. stress
 - d. medical
 - e. symptom

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Complete the sentences using the verb form of the words in the box. Words may be used more than once.

hospital

summary

11. After reading each chapter of our psychology book, we have to briefly _____ the main ideas in a paragraph.
12. Alfonso was _____ for two days with severe food poisoning symptoms.
13. Researchers sometimes use charts and diagrams to _____ complex information.

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

14. After being away for two weeks, I came back to find my apartment in a terrible _____, with my roommate's dirty dishes everywhere.
- state
 - state of shock
 - state-of-the-art
 - state of emergency
15. Dina was in a _____ after falling off her bike, and she didn't even feel the pain from her broken arm.
- state
 - state of shock
 - state-of-the-art
 - state of emergency
16. The family's _____ solar heating system keeps the house warm, even on the coldest days of winter.
- state
 - state of shock
 - state-of-the-art
 - state of emergency

Read the passage.**Sleep and Memory**

Many people think that sleep must be important for memory, but until recently there was little proof. Scientists also weren't sure how long-term memories were formed in the brain. They now understand how the process happens, however, and why sleep is so important.

The Stages of Sleep

What happens in the brain when we sleep? The average adult goes through different sleep stages each night: REM (rapid eye movement) sleep, and three stages of non-REM sleep. When we first go to sleep, we proceed from REM sleep to Stage 1 of non-REM sleep, and then to Stages 2 and 3. Non-REM Stage 3 is the deepest level of sleep. After that, we go back through the stages (Stage 3 → Stage 2 → Stage 1) and have a period of REM sleep before entering non-REM sleep again. We repeat this cycle four or five times each night. With each new cycle, the time spent in deep Stage 3 sleep decreases and the time spent in REM sleep increases.

Memory and the Brain

In 2009, a research team at Rutgers University discovered new information about the role of sleep in creating memories. The team found a type of brain activity that happens during sleep. The activity transfers new information from the hippocampus to the neocortex—the part of the brain that stores long-term memories. The activity that occurs when information moves from the hippocampus to the neocortex looks like short, powerful waves. The Rutgers team called this brain activity “sharp wave ripples.” The brain creates these ripples in the hippocampus during the deepest level of sleep.

The Rutgers scientists discovered this wave activity in a study using rats. They trained the rats to learn a route in a maze. Then they let the rats sleep. They gave one group of sleeping rats a drug that stopped brain-wave activity. As a result, this group of rats had trouble remembering the route. The reason? The new information was unable to leave the hippocampus and go to the neocortex.

Lifelong Memories

Because of the Rutgers study, we now know how the brain creates long-term memories. The study also proves that sleep is important for learning and memory. During deep sleep, brain-wave activity transfers short-term memories from the hippocampus to the neocortex. Then the sharp wave ripples “teach” the neocortex to make a long-term form of the memory. Researcher György Buzsáki says this is “why certain events may only take place once in the waking state and yet can be remembered for a lifetime.”

Choose the correct answers.

17. What is the main idea of the passage?
- a. Our brains form long-term memories while we sleep.
 - b. Studying rats' brains can help us understand the human brain.
 - c. It's extremely important for people to get enough sleep.

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18. Where in the brain are long-term memories stored?
 - a. the sharp-wave ripples
 - b. the hippocampus
 - c. the neocortex
19. When is information transferred from the hippocampus to the neocortex?
 - a. during REM sleep
 - b. during non-REM stage 1
 - c. during non-REM stage 3
20. Why were rats in the Rutgers experiment unable to remember the route through the maze?
 - a. Scientists gave the rats a drug that put them into a deep sleep before their brains could store their memories.
 - b. Scientists gave the sleeping rats a drug that stopped their brains from transferring information.
 - c. Scientists gave the rats a drug when they went through the maze that stopped their brains from recording new information.
21. According to what you read in the passage, why would it be important to get a full night's sleep before an exam?
 - a. so that your brain can record the information you studied
 - b. so that you don't fall asleep during the exam
 - c. so that you will be able to think clearly while taking the test

Read the passage.

The Art of Memory

- A** We all try to remember certain things in our daily lives: people's names, facts that we learn, and important tasks. We use techniques like repetition—the idea that if we repeat a piece of information enough times, then we will be able to recall it. But did you know that memory training goes all the way back to ancient Greece?
- B** People began to value memory as a skill about 2,500 years ago. That's when the Greek poet Simonides of Ceos came up with a technique known as the loci method. Simonides realized that it's easier to remember places than it is to remember lists of names. According to the loci method, if you think of a very familiar place and visualize certain things in that place, then you can keep those things in your memory for a long time.
- C** Simonides called this imagined place a "memory palace." Let's say your memory palace is based on your house. Visualize yourself walking through it. Imagine yourself doing each task in a different room. Later,

LEVEL 2 Assessment

when you want to recall your list of tasks, visualize yourself walking through your house again. You will remember your list of tasks as you see yourself doing each one.

- D** In the 15th century, an Italian man named Peter of Ravenna used the loci method to memorize religious texts, 200 speeches, all of the laws of that time, and 1,000 poems. By using the loci method, he was able to "read" books stored in his memory palaces. "When I travel, I can truly say I carry everything I own with me," he wrote.
- E** In those days, most people did not have books or pens to write notes with. Therefore, they had to remember what they learned. In her book, *The Book of Memory*, Mary Carruthers writes about memory techniques of the past. She explains that ancient people considered memory to be a great virtue because someone with a good memory could help preserve the society's cultural history and traditions.
- F** Memory training is still an important activity in many parts of the world today. In some cultures, memorizing religious texts is considered a great achievement. Other cultures value people who can tell myths and folktales from the past, as there is often no written record of them.
- G** However, much has changed. We've gradually replaced our internal memory with external memory. We've invented devices so we don't have to store information in our brains. We now have photographs of our experiences, calendars for our schedules, and the Internet and computers to store ideas. As a result, we've gone from remembering many things to remembering very little. Nowadays, when we want to know something, we just look it up. But how does this affect our society? Did we lose an important skill?

Choose the correct answers.

22. What is the main idea of the passage?
- a. Memorization was once highly valued, but people don't use it much anymore.
 - b. The loci technique, invented 2500 years ago, was an effective way to memorize information.
 - c. A person with a good memory is able to help preserve a culture's folklore and heritage.
23. Who invented the loci method?
- a. Mary Carruthers
 - b. Peter of Ravenna
 - c. Simonides
24. What is involved in the loci method?
- a. going to different rooms in your house and memorizing what they look like
 - b. imagining a place and visualizing items or information in different parts of that place
 - c. repeating lists of names or numbers over and over until you can recall them

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25. How was Peter of Ravenna able to carry religious texts and hundreds of speeches, poems, and laws around with him wherever he went?
 - a. by storing them in his “memory palace”
 - b. by writing notes into books that he traveled with
 - c. by reading and repeating the information before bedtime
26. Which of these statements would the author most likely agree with?
 - a. Ancient people forgot their heritage because they didn't write it down.
 - b. Unfortunately, memory training is not as important today as in the past.
 - c. With computers and personal assistants, memory has become useless.

Read the sentences from the passage. Write cause or effect.

In those days, most people did not have books or pens to write notes with. Therefore, they had to remember what they learned.

27. most people did not have books or pens to write notes with: _____
28. they had to remember what they learned: _____

We've invented devices so we don't have to store information in our brains.

29. we've invented devices: _____
30. we don't have to store information in our brains: _____

Write a sentence with *by* + gerund and the two parts.

31. you can improve your memory and brain function / manage stress levels through relaxation exercises

LEVEL 2 Assessment

32. you can stay motivated to learn / set small, realistic goals

33. you can create stronger memory connections / use multiple senses while learning

34. break complex information down into smaller parts / it is easier to process and remember the information

35. you can deepen your understanding of information / teach it to someone else

36. you can remember important appointments / set notifications on your phone

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Look at the outline and read the paragraph. Match the sentences in the paragraph (A–I) to the parts of the outline. Write A–I.

37. **A** Is there a special song that reminds you of a childhood experience or a special person from your past? **B** Music has an amazing ability to bring back memories. **C** Spotify is one of the most popular music streaming services available. **D** When we hear a song that we associate with a particular event or time in our lives, it can instantly make us feel like we're living those moments again. **E** Sometimes we might even hear a song we had forgotten about, and suddenly we remember a person or an experience we hadn't thought about in many years. **F** Considering all of this, is there a way we can use music to strengthen our personal memories? **G** Making personalized playlists may be one way to do this. **H** For example, we can put together songs that are meaningful to us and that connect to our experiences both in the past and in the present. **I** By listening to these playlists in the future, we will be more likely to remember events, people, and feelings connected to specific songs.

OUTLINE

Topic: Music and Memories

Topic Sentence: _____

Supporting Idea 1: songs can make us feel like we are reliving a moment

Detail: hearing long-forgotten song can remind us of forgotten events _____

Supporting Idea 2: make personalized playlists

Detail: songs that are meaningful to us _____

Detail: can play in the future to remember events from now _____

Sentence that does not match the outline:

is not relevant to the main idea of the paragraph: _____

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

OUTLINE

Topic: False Memories

Topic Sentence: Our memories are not always accurate, even if we are convinced that they are.

Supporting Idea 1: ideas from outside can change memories

Detail(s): person asks questions about something we saw; we start to remember differently

Supporting Idea 2: our own ideas can change memories

Detail(s): we may start to “remember” something we imagined many times

Conclusion

38. 1 Our memories are not always accurate, even if we are convinced that they are.
- In addition, our own imagination can affect our memories.
- For example, if someone asks us about an event we saw, that could change our memory of what actually happened.
- By understanding how false memories can develop, we can be better prepared to examine our own memories and realize our limits.
- If we think about or imagine something many times, it may start to feel like a real memory, even if we never actually experienced it.
- External suggestions can affect our memory.

UNITS 1–5: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Match each word to its definition.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. poverty (n) | ● | ● a. an area that is made up of farms or countryside, not a large city |
| 2. rural (adj) | ● | ● b. very, very sad and unfortunate |
| 3. donate (v) | ● | ● c. to guess the number or quantity of something |
| 4. estimate (v) | ● | ● d. to give money, or resources to somebody or something |
| 5. tragic (adj) | ● | ● e. the state in which you do not have enough money or resources to take care of yourself or your family |

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

6. We were all poor. Nobody had more or less than anybody else, so we were all _____.
 - a. equal
 - b. medical
 - c. long-term

7. _____ are strongly influenced by celebrities. If a movie star is seen wearing a certain brand, sales for that brand are guaranteed to go up!
 - a. Efforts
 - b. Containers
 - c. Consumers

8. This simple machine costs less than five dollars, so anyone can _____ it!
 - a. rush
 - b. afford
 - c. survive

9. The family runs a _____ fish farm and sells its fish to grocery stores in five different cities.
 - a. mental
 - b. potential
 - c. commercial

LEVEL 2 Assessment

10. People may not be able to enter their deepest sleep _____ if they are in pain or discomfort.
- a. diet
 - b. cycle
 - c. critic

Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

11. The _____ in the country is lower than in many other countries.
- a. cost of living
 - b. make a living
12. In some areas, the _____ hang from poles above the ground, and in other areas they are below the ground.
- a. power lines
 - b. power plants
13. Vera Wang is my favorite _____. She makes the most beautiful dresses!
- a. design
 - b. designer
14. My promotion at work isn't _____ yet, but my boss has promised me the position.
- a. office
 - b. official
15. It's important for people to _____ with others. Spending too much time alone is bad for our health.
- a. social
 - b. socialize
16. No, I'm not ready to _____ more responsibilities. My current tasks are already more than enough!
- a. take on
 - b. rely on
17. The governor declared a state of _____, since many parts of the state were without power after the storm.
- a. shock
 - b. emergency

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Look at the underlined word and decide if it's a noun or a verb. Choose *Noun* or *Verb*.

18. Thank you for your financial support. Without it, we wouldn't have been able to build the children's hospital.
- a. Noun
 - b. Verb

Look at the underlined word and decide if it's a verb or adjective. Choose *Verb* or *Adjective*.

19. The problem was preventable. If we had done something sooner, it never would have happened.
- a. Verb
 - b. Adjective

Look at the underlined word and decide if it's a noun or a verb. Choose *Noun* or *Verb*.

20. The singer's mother managed his career until he turned 21.
- a. Noun
 - b. Verb

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.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

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.

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.

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

21. *Aquaculture* refers to how seafood has become more popular among young people.
 - a. True
 - b. False
22. Longlines are used only in shellfish farming.
 - a. True
 - b. False
23. Shellfish and finfish both hatch from eggs.
 - a. True
 - b. False

LEVEL 2 Assessment

24. Shellfish help remove harmful things from ocean water and leave it cleaner.
 - a. True
 - b. False
25. All finfish farms use cold, salt water in man-made fishing tanks.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Read each paragraph with a missing topic sentence. Then choose the stronger topic sentence.

26. What makes people truly happy? Is it money, the kind of car you drive, or the clothes you wear? Experts would argue that it isn't any of those things, though they can be nice.

- a. Driving fast cars can be dangerous if you don't have proper training.
- b. True happiness comes from having a purpose and being part of a community.

27. _____ In these communities, relationships are more important than accomplishments. People spend more time talking to their loved ones than they do watching TV or scrolling online. They share what is going on in their daily lives, their troubles, and their successes. They report that they feel happier in general than others who have few close friends.

- a. People in some places are happier than others.
- b. In some places, it isn't the amount of money you earn that makes you happy, but rather the number of friends you have.

Complete the supporting ideas with the correct transition words.

28. The invention of the solar cooker has helped thousands of people in developing countries. _____, it is inexpensive, so most families can afford it.
 - a. Finally
 - b. First of all
29. _____, it is easy to use and takes very little time to set up!
 - a. In addition
 - b. Another

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Read the last paragraph from the reading passage in Unit 3, *The New Beauty*. Then choose the correct answer.

30. We are now living in a world where the idea of beauty is more inclusive than ever. Millennials and influencers are pushing us into a new social awareness where everyone deserves to be seen and valued—no matter their body shape, age, or skin color. In short, society has become more accepting because a global audience now has a say in defining beauty.

Does the concluding sentence make a prediction, ask a question, or restate the main idea?

- a. make a prediction
- b. ask a question
- c. restate the main idea

Read the last paragraph from the reading passage in Unit 3, *Globalization and the Korean Wave*. Then choose the correct answer.

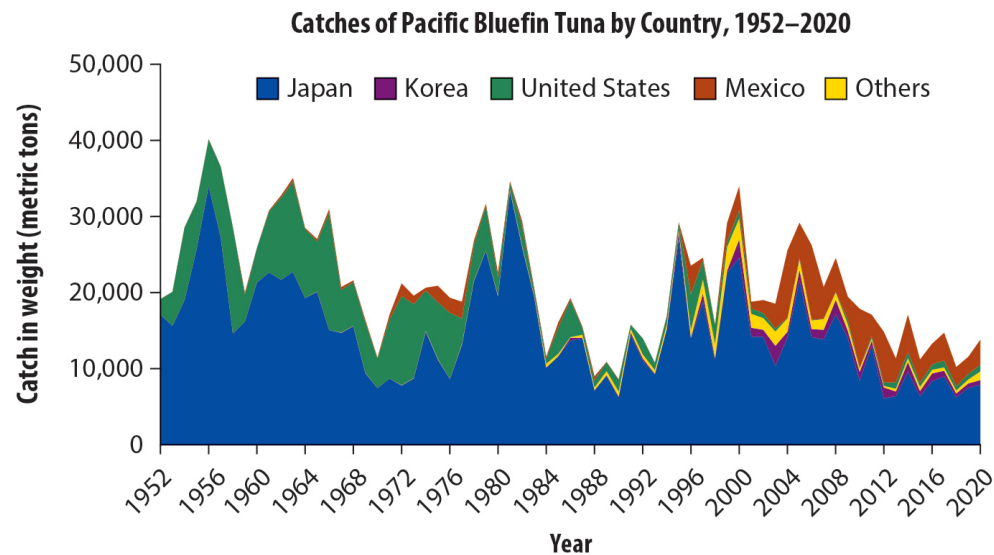
31. It used to be that the pop culture of the West—particularly of the United States—dominated radio stations, TV screens, and movie theaters around the world. Today, however, global audiences are enjoying entertainment from a variety of countries. One reason for this might be that listeners and viewers have more power now to choose what they want to watch and listen to. These choices are determining the course of pop culture: where will these choices take us next?

Does the concluding sentence give an opinion, ask a question, or restate the main idea?

- a. give an opinion
- b. ask a question
- c. restate the main idea

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Look at the graph.



Choose the correct answer to each question.

32. Which sentence provides the best explanation of the graph?
 - a. Between 1952 and 2020, the amount of Pacific Bluefin Tuna caught by fishermen in various countries has gone up and down.
 - b. In 1988, a number of factors caused the catch of Pacific Bluefin Tuna to drop in various countries.
33. Which sentence correctly describes the graph?
 - a. The amount by weight of Bluefin Tuna that was caught in 2020 was less than the amount caught in 1956.
 - b. The amount of Bluefin Tuna caught by Korean fishermen has increased every year since 1952.
34. Which sentence correctly describes the graph?
 - a. The amount of Bluefin Tuna caught in Korea has increased every year since 1952.
 - b. The total amount of Bluefin Tuna caught in 2020 was less than the amount caught in 1956.

Read the outline. Then choose the correct answers to complete the outline.

OUTLINE
Topic: Train Your Brain!
Topic Sentence: Apart from getting enough sleep, there are other things you can do to improve your memory.
Supporting Idea 1: Avoid stress.
Details: _____
Supporting Idea 2: Play games.
Details: _____
Supporting Idea 3: Eat right.
Details: antioxidants, blueberries, and spinach

35. The Details “harmful stress, physical exercise = reduce stress” go under _____.
 a. Supporting Idea 1
 b. Supporting Idea 2
36. The Details “puzzles, math problems, crosswords” go under _____.
 a. Supporting Idea 1
 b. Supporting Idea 2

UNIT 6: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct meaning for each word in bold.

1. The people in this village have some interesting **customs**, like not eating seafood when it rains.
 - a. personal objects they own
 - b. traditional behaviors and beliefs
 - c. clothing that they wear
2. The **citizens** showed pride by hanging their country's flag in their windows.
 - a. people who live in and belong to a country
 - b. people who visit a place for a short time
 - c. people who work for a government
3. In East Africa, it's convenient to know the Swahili language because it is **widespread**.
 - a. required by the law
 - b. starting to lose popularity
 - c. extending over a large area
4. Many people feel **anxiety** when faced with a new technology because they have to quickly learn something new.
 - a. excitement
 - b. confusion
 - c. worry
5. We visited a **remote** village in Kenya. It took two hours to get there from the nearest town.
 - a. far from other places
 - b. poor and not developed
 - c. having a traditional culture
6. Our class **organized** a fundraising event at the local library. It will be held next weekend.
 - a. enjoyed
 - b. planned
 - c. attended

LEVEL 2 Assessment

7. The first grade teacher quickly **recognized** her student had a learning disability and changed the lesson plan.
 - a. identified
 - b. treated
 - c. announced
8. Students were very happy to find that the new app **enables** them to access the library remotely.
 - a. makes it necessary for
 - b. makes it costly for
 - c. makes it possible for
9. Stress is normal, but you can **manage** it by taking breaks.
 - a. get rid of
 - b. deal with
 - c. learn about
10. The new medicine may **harm** some patients, but the nurse will be nearby if anything serious happens.
 - a. heal
 - b. help
 - c. hurt

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

11. I only spend money on experiences that will _____ my life, like music lessons.
 - a. enrich
 - b. enable
 - c. ensure
12. The trip was wonderful—we _____ every moment!
 - a. enjoyed
 - b. enriched
 - c. ensured
13. By working to stop habitat loss and illegal poaching, the government will prevent more species becoming _____ in the future.
 - a. enjoyed
 - b. endangered
 - c. enabled

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Choose the adjective that shows the correct emotion.

14. Shows more emotion

- a. nervous
- b. distressed

15. Shows less emotion

- a. happy
- b. satisfied

16. Shows more emotion

- a. furious
- b. angry

Read the passage.

Prioritizing Students' Mental Health

- A** Every day, Emily Herring, a school mental health counselor, meets with kids in trouble. Sometimes she sits down with kids who just need to talk.
- B** Supporting students' mental health is more important now than ever. Many students around the world experience anxiety. They worry about grades, their appearance, and making friends. Others feel angry or depressed. According to a World Health Organization report, one in seven 10- to 19-year-olds has a mental health problem.
- C** There used to be a lot of stigma around mental illness. People with anxiety or depression were often made to feel embarrassed. But since the COVID-19 pandemic, society has become more aware of the importance of mental health to overall well-being. Kids are also more open to reaching out for help. "A lot of our students who would never seek help are coming to my office saying they're desperate," says Herring. "Nearly every day I have students say to me, I've never told anyone that before."

An Epidemic Within a Pandemic

- D** During the first year of the pandemic, there was an increase in mental illness among students. In a 2021 U.S. study, 46 percent of parents said that their teenage child had a new mental health problem or one that became worse.
- E** As students' daily routines changed during the pandemic, anxiety and depression increased. Social skills became worse. Herring and her colleagues saw a dramatic increase in fighting after schools reopened. Some experts are concerned about the long-term effects on kids' mental health.

Finding Solutions

LEVEL 2 Assessment

- F** To reduce students' stress, many schools have added mental health counselors. Like Herring, these counselors are trained to recognize the early signs of anxiety and depression. They help students understand and manage difficult emotions.
- G** If students don't have access to school counselors, parents can find counselors to work with their children outside of school. Many students prefer online counseling to in-person counseling because they can get help from the safety of their bedroom. "You have all your comfort items right there," said one 16-year-old.
- H** Students may also join peer support programs. When students help one another, it can build community and encourage others to get help. Aneeska Sohal, 24, created a podcast about mental health when she was at Oxford University. Students shared stories with their peers about what helped them.
- I** Another strategy is to teach students how to improve their well-being. If students are stressed, schools can organize group walks or nap rooms. Teaching students simple breathing techniques can also help them feel calmer.
- J** "Everyone is going to have issues that they deal with at some point," says Poppy Lindsey, 20, a student at Reading University in the U.K. But there is hope: "People are more supportive than you think and want to help you," she says.

Choose *main idea*, *detail*, or *inference*.

17. The WHO estimates that one in seven teens has a mental health problem.
- main idea
 - detail
 - inference
18. Kids are less embarrassed and more open to receiving mental health counseling now than they used to be.
- main idea
 - detail
 - inference
19. During the pandemic, students' anxiety increased partly because they were worried about the COVID-19 virus.
- main idea
 - detail
 - inference
20. Many students prefer online counseling because they feel safe and comfortable in their own space.
- main idea
 - detail
 - inference

LEVEL 2 Assessment

21. Many students struggle with mental health, but there are various techniques to help manage it.
- main idea
 - detail
 - inference

Read the passage.**Education that Includes Everyone**

- A** Students with disabilities face different challenges in their education. Disabilities may be physical, cognitive (related to the brain), or related to learning. Modern education aims to give students with diverse needs the same learning opportunities in an environment that supports them. Technology is helping make classrooms more accessible to more students than ever before.
- B** Technology helps students with physical challenges, such as illness or limited movement. For example, remote learning is becoming more common, giving students access to the classroom who have difficulty attending in person. For those who attend these classes in person, devices like electric wheelchairs enable them to move and join activities. Technology has even produced bionic body parts— artificial legs or arms controlled by the user's thoughts or muscle signals. Bionic body parts help some students to move again.
- C** Communication tools, such as speech apps, help those who have trouble speaking. These let students take part more actively in class and talk to each other. Brain-controlled devices may give hope to students with severe movement or speech issues. These devices translate brain signals into commands that can control computers, communication devices, or robots. With this technology, students could move objects and communicate using their mind!
- D** For students with visual disabilities, screen readers and Braille displays are helpful. Screen readers turn digital text into speech. Braille displays change text into a format that students can read by touching. Since most textbooks and articles are now available in digital form, it has become easier for students with visual challenges to access the materials they need.
- E** Students with hearing challenges also benefit from technology. Tools like listening devices increase sound and stop background noise. This helps students communicate more effectively with teachers and classmates. Captions also support students in understanding spoken or video-based information. Captions translate spoken words to a text format.
- F** For students with cognitive challenges, visual support and interactive learning techniques are useful. Schedules and graphic organizers provide structure and make it easier for students to do tasks and process information. Educational games and interactive software entertain students. This enables them to learn and remember better.
- G** Students with learning disabilities can benefit from technology tools too. Text-to-speech software helps them to read by changing text into audio form. Other software recognizes speech and changes it into text, making writing easier to manage.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

- H** Furthermore, there have been developments in artificial intelligence (AI) in recent years. AI may become useful in helping students with disabilities. AI learning platforms look at individual learning patterns and give personal content and feedback. This helps students to progress at their own pace.
- I** As knowledge grows, and the science improves, researchers and teachers will continue to develop technologies to better support students with disabilities. This will create a more effective and enjoyable learning experience for all.

Choose *True* or *False*.

22. This passage is **mostly** about the different challenges that people with disabilities face.
- True
 - False
23. For students who have difficulty speaking, computers that read their brain signals may help in the future.
- True
 - False
24. According to the passage, a *bionic* body part is an artificial body part that works with the person's brain and muscle signals in order to move and function.
- True
 - False
25. The passage discusses the possibility of bionic eyes helping students with visual disabilities to see in the future.
- True
 - False
26. You can infer from the passage that the author wants access to education for all students with disabilities.
- True
 - False

Match the paragraphs with the topics.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|
| 27. Paragraph E | ● | ● a. cognitive challenges |
| 28. Paragraph F | ● | ● b. hearing challenges |
| 29. Paragraph G | ● | ● c. learning disabilities |

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Match the topics with the details.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 30. hearing challenges ● | ● a. listening devices; captions |
| 31. cognitive challenges ● | ● b. text-to-speech & speech-to-text |
| 32. learning disabilities ● | ● c. visual aids; educational games; interactive software |

Read the condition and the result. Using the two sentence parts, write a zero-conditional sentence starting with *If*.

33. people want to keep up with the changing world / they should adopt new technology

34. students want to get better at reading and math / they can practice with educational apps

35. students feel stressed about school or making friends / they should reach out to someone they trust for advice

36. you are interested in learning something new / take a class or join a club

LEVEL 2 Assessment

37. you want to succeed globally / develop your digital skills

38. you are having trouble with a class / join an online study group

Read the paragraph. Decide if each sentence is a *why* detail or a *how* detail. Choose the correct answer.

To become a better note-taker and improve your learning, try these strategies. First, use abbreviations and symbols. For example, write "&" instead of "and", as well as arrows (→), and equals signs (=) to show connections. This saves you time and allows you to pay more attention to the teacher in class. Furthermore, it is helpful to organize your notes. Use clear headings to separate different topics, and add subheadings and bullet points for details. This makes it easier to find information and review it later. Lastly, regularly review your notes. This helps you remember the important concepts and strengthen your learning.

39. For example, write "&" instead of "and", as well as arrows (→), and equals signs (=) to show connections.
- why* detail
 - how* detail
40. This saves you time and allows you to pay more attention to the teacher in class.
- why* detail
 - how* detail
41. Use clear headings to separate different topics and add subheadings, and bullet points for details.
- why* detail
 - how* detail

LEVEL 2 Assessment

42. This makes it easier to find information and review it later.
- a. *why* detail
 - b. *how* detail
43. This helps you remember the important concepts and strengthen your learning.
- a. *why* detail
 - b. *how* detail

Read the advice and the detail. Decide if the detail explains how to follow the advice or if it explains why the advice is important. Write *how* or *why*.

44. **Advice:** Take regular breaks from screens to give your eyes a rest.
- Detail:** Every 20–30 minutes, look away from your screen and focus on a distant object to reduce eye strain.

45. **Advice:** Develop a positive attitude toward failure.
- Detail:** By seeing your mistakes as opportunities to learn and grow, you will become stronger and more confident.

46. **Advice:** Limit your technology use to maintain a healthy balance.
- Detail:** Stick to a schedule for study and social media use, and set aside time for outdoor activities, hobbies, and socializing with friends in person.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

47. **Advice:** Listen actively during class and discussions.

Detail: Take notes, ask questions, and look at the speaker to show you are paying attention and are interested in what he or she is saying.

48. **Advice:** Make sure to celebrate your achievements and reward yourself for your hard work.

Detail: Recognizing your progress and treating yourself to things you enjoy keep you feeling positive and motivated.

UNIT 7: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**Complete the paragraph with the correct words.**

block	destroy	particularly	significant	strike
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1. When lightning bolts _____ the ground, they can be very dangerous.
- Lightning bolts sometimes start fires and can cause _____ damage to homes and buildings. Occasionally, they can start huge fires that _____ forests. High structures such as towers and tall trees are _____ likely to be hit by lightning. Although it isn't possible to completely _____ a lightning strike, a device called a lightning rod can be used on the roofs of buildings so the lightning is attracted to it and travels safely to the ground.

Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

2. The airline has a special program for _____ flyers: customers who fly often and get special services.
- appropriate
 - frequent
 - mild
3. Most people don't want to be outside during a thunderstorm. However, some people stay outside _____ to study storms or to report on them.
- on purpose
 - on record
 - mild

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4. Last month's flood was the worst one _____ in this area. Previously, the worst flood happened in 1927.
 - a. on purpose
 - b. on record
 - c. frequent

5. San Francisco generally has _____ weather. The winters are not cold, and the city doesn't get many extreme storms.
 - a. on purpose
 - b. on record
 - c. mild

6. It is important to wear clothing that is _____ for the weather. For example, wear a waterproof raincoat and boots when it is raining.
 - a. on purpose
 - b. appropriate
 - c. frequent

7. It is important to _____ your emotions. If you want other people in your life to know your feelings, you need to let them out.
 - a. exit
 - b. explode
 - c. express

8. The balloon quickly _____ as the boy blew air into it, stretching out until it was bigger than his head.
 - a. expanded
 - b. explained
 - c. explored

9. Colombia _____ around \$3.2 billion in coffee each year.
 - a. extends
 - b. exports
 - c. explores

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Choose the correct adjective or adverb to complete each sentence.

10. Florida experiences hurricanes _____.
a. frequent
b. frequently
11. Several trees fell during the _____ storm.
a. violent
b. violently
12. It is going to get cold later, so dress _____ when you go out.
a. appropriate
b. appropriately

Read the passage.**Wildfires!**

- A** Wildfires occur all around the world, but they are most frequent in areas that have wet seasons followed by long, hot, dry seasons. These conditions exist in parts of Australia, South Africa, southern Europe, and the western regions of the United States. These places therefore experience particularly dangerous fires.
- B** A wildfire can move quickly and destroy large areas of land in just a few minutes. There are three conditions that need to be present in order for a fire to burn: fuel, oxygen, and a heat source. Fuel can be anything in the path of the fire that can burn—trees, grass, and even homes. Air supplies the oxygen. Heat sources include lightning, hot winds—like the Santa Ana winds in California—and even heat from the sun. However, most wildfires are caused by people, not nature, especially from cigarettes and campfires.
- C** When trying to put out a fire, firefighters must consider three main factors: the shape of the land, the weather, and the type of fuel in the path of the fire. For example, fire often moves faster uphill. Southern sides of mountains are sunnier and drier, so they are more likely to burn than the northern sides. Also, strong winds can suddenly change the direction of a fire. This could put firefighters directly in the fire's path and threaten their safety. Sudden changes in wind direction also make it hard to predict the spread of a fire. Lastly, dry grass and dead trees tend to burn faster than trees with lots of moisture.
- D** From past experience, we know that it is difficult to prevent wildfires, but it is possible to stop them from becoming too big. One strategy is to cut down trees. Another is to start fires on purpose to clear land. Both of these strategies limit the amount of fuel available for fires by removing plants and trees. In addition, people who live in areas where wildfires frequently occur can build fire-resistant homes. These homes are built from materials that don't catch fire easily and are usually situated away from vegetation. Fire researcher Jack Cohen has studied wildfires for more than two decades and is an expert on how houses

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catch fire. “In California there were significant cases of communities that did not burn,” he says, “because they were fire-resistant.”

- E** The planet is expected to get hotter and drier with climate change. So, wildfire risk is generally expected to rise. Most experts agree that no single action will solve the wildfire problem entirely. The best method is to consider all the strategies and use each of them when and where they are the most appropriate.

Match the details with the descriptions.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 13. the shape of the land, the weather, and the type of fuel in the path of the fire | ● | ● a. factors that firefighters consider when deciding how to fight a fire |
| 14. oxygen, a heat source, and fuel such as dry trees | ● | ● b. ways people can protect against wildfires |
| 15. cut down trees; start a fire to clear land; build a home made from fire-resistant materials | ● | ● c. conditions that must be present for a wildfire to burn |
| 16. the danger of wildfires, and how we can fight them and reduce damage | ● | ● d. predictions |
| 17. increased risk of wildfires because of climate change; the need to consider and use all appropriate strategies in the future | ● | ● e. the main ideas covered in the passage |

Read the passage.

Here Come the Hurricanes!

- A** Hurricanes are violent tropical storms with strong winds and large amounts of rain. *Hurricane* is the name for the storms in the Atlantic Ocean, but they are known as typhoons and *cyclones* in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. As these storms hit land, they threaten coastal towns and cities. Fortunately, weather scientists—called *meteorologists*—can predict the route of the storms, and how strong they will be. This allows people to prepare for possible damage.
- B** Hurricanes often start in the warm waters off the African coast. First, a “tropical disturbance” appears, which is a group of thunderstorms. As the storms move over the warm water, the winds may increase in speed and begin to turn in a circular motion. Then the smaller storms join into a *tropical depression*. Next, if the winds reach 39 miles per hour (63 km/h), meteorologists consider it a *tropical storm* and start to follow its path as it crosses the Atlantic. Finally, when the winds reach 74 miles per hour (119 km/h),

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meteorologists consider it a hurricane. Hurricanes are labeled according to their wind speeds. There are five stages, going as high as 156.5 miles per hour (252 km/h) for a Category 5 hurricane.

- C** Meteorologists at NASA (National Aeronautical and Space Agency) and NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration) keep data on hurricanes. Typically, hurricanes have a center, known as the “eye” of the storm, where winds are quiet. The eye is surrounded by a ring of thunderstorms where high winds circle around the eye. Beyond that are rings of heavy rain that can extend for hundreds of miles. NOAA weather satellites take photos of developing hurricanes where these three features are clearly visible. In addition, the National Hurricane Center fly special airplanes directly into the storm to gather data on wind speeds and the direction in which the storm is moving. Then they use the data to make predictions about the landfall—where the hurricane will collide with the coast—and what will happen.
- D** As a hurricane approaches landfall, its winds and rains rightly cause fear. However, another significant source of damage is the storm surge, a wall of water that can rise as high as 10.3 yards (10 meters). First, a storm surge can destroy buildings and roads along the coast, sweeping anything in its path out to sea. After that, the surge leads to dangerous flooding in low-lying areas. This is why government officials usually act before a hurricane is predicted to strike. They warn people to leave coastal areas to prevent deaths and injuries. Dr. Phil Klotzbach, a hurricane researcher at Colorado State University, explains that with the help of new computer models, landfall predictions can be made up to five days in advance. So, the people in its path have time to make preparations.

Choose the correct answers.

18. Which is the main idea of the passage?
- Hurricanes bring extremely high winds and large amounts of rain.
 - Hurricanes start as small storms, but grow into powerful ones.
 - Hurricanes are dangerous storms, and predicting them can save lives.
 - Hurricanes mainly damage towns and cities on the coast.
19. Which of these is a synonym for “hurricane”?
- landfall
 - typhoon
 - storm surge
 - tropical disturbance
20. What is the **least** dangerous type of hurricane?
- cyclone
 - tropical storm
 - Category 5
 - Category 1

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21. What is the center of a hurricane called?
 - a. the eye
 - b. a cyclone
 - c. the landfall
 - d. a depression
22. Which of the following is NOT a way that meteorologists use technology to study hurricanes?
 - a. using computer models to predict storms
 - b. flying planes into storms
 - c. using satellites to take photos of storms
 - d. labeling storms based on how strong they are

Reread paragraph D in the passage. Order the events in the correct sequence. Write 1–3.

23. _____ The government acts to prevent deaths and injuries.
_____ The hurricane makes landfall.
_____ Computer models predict a hurricane.
24. _____ A storm surge causes flooding in low-lying areas.
_____ People are warned to leave coastal areas.
_____ A storm surge damages the coast.

Complete each sentence with the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses to describe a process.

25. Wildfires _____ (be) common in areas where the climate _____ (be) hot and dry.
26. When the temperature _____ (reach) 32°F (0°C) or below, water _____ (freeze).

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27. You often _____ (**hear**) the sound of thunder seconds after lightning
_____ (**flash**).
28. As the Earth _____ (**turn**) every 24 hours, we _____ (**see**) the Sun
rising in the morning and setting in the evening.
29. After her eggs _____ (**hatch**), a mother spider sometimes _____
(**carry**) her babies around on her back.
30. A human cell first _____ (**copy**) its internal material, and then it
_____ (**divide**) itself into two new identical cells.

Choose the expression that matches each description.

31. describes steps that are listed or explained from first to last
- in chronological order
 - finally
 - to begin with
 - while
 - once
 - next
32. describes the first step in a process
- in chronological order
 - finally
 - to begin with
 - while
 - once
 - next
33. describes an event that is happening at the same time as another event
- in chronological order
 - finally
 - to begin with
 - while
 - once
 - next

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34. describes the last step in a process
- in chronological order
 - finally
 - to begin with
 - while
 - once
 - next
35. describes an event that happens just before another event
- in chronological order
 - finally
 - to begin with
 - while
 - once
 - next

Complete the sentences with the correct expressions from the box. Two are extra.

eventually	first	next	when
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36. Many volcanos are inactive, but some may erupt. _____, pressure builds inside the volcano. _____ the pressure becomes too great, the volcano explodes with rock, ash, and melted rock called lava.

after	before	eventually	to begin with
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37. _____ the gardener has planned the garden and bought seeds and other supplies, he or she plants the seeds in rows and waters them daily. _____ the seeds sprout and start to grow.

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during	finally	first	then
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38. Many birds spend summers in cold regions in the north, and _____ fly to warmer regions in the south for the winter. _____ their trip south, the birds stop along the way to rest and eat.

as soon as	during	finally	while
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39. _____ the students are taking the test, the teacher walks up and down the aisles to make sure no one is cheating. _____ the students are finished, they bring their test papers to the front of the class and leave them in a pile on the teacher's desk.

next	once	third	to begin with
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40. How do runners prepare before a race? _____, they dress in appropriate running shoes and clothing. _____, they warm up their muscles with some light exercises.

UNIT 8: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the paragraph with the correct words.

consists of	construct	religious	requires	structure
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1. La Sagrada Familia may be the most famous unfinished _____ in the world, but it is not the only one. For example, the Hassan Tower in Rabat, Morocco, was supposed be part of a large mosque when workers started to _____ it in 1195. More than 800 years later, the mosque still _____ just the tower—the rest of the building has not been completed. In London, another _____ building sits unfinished: Westminster Cathedral. It was started in 1895, but a cathedral _____ a lot of money to build, and the Church simply did not have enough to finish decorating the interior.

Choose the correct meaning of each word in bold.

2. Zaha Hadid is the **architect** behind the Guangzhou Opera House in China.
- scientist who studies sound and hearing
 - person who creates sculptures
 - scientist who studies human history
 - person who plans and designs buildings
3. The **theme** of humans and nature is important in 19th century American art.
- method of painting
 - subject or concept
 - study
 - image

LEVEL 2 Assessment

4. Nature was Gaudí's **inspiration** for building the Sagrada Família cathedral.
 - a. financial support
 - b. long-term goal
 - c. creative influence
 - d. personal memory
5. St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow was built in a **style** that became typical of Russian architecture.
 - a. period
 - b. manner
 - c. century
 - d. location
6. Zahi Hawass is an Egyptian **archeologist** who fought to protect Egypt's treasures.
 - a. scientist who creates medicines
 - b. person who creates sculptures
 - c. person who plans and designs buildings
 - d. scientist who studies human history

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

classical	modern	regional
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7. The Howes live in a historic 18th century house, but they decided to decorate the interior in a _____ style.
8. Each part of the country has its own _____ style of homes—for example, homes in the cold, wet north are made of wood and have steep roofs, whereas homes in the hot, dry southwest are made of mud and have flat roofs.
9. In many parts of Latin America and Spain, people build homes in the _____ style inspired by Arabic architecture: a square building with an open patio in the center, decorated with plenty of tiles.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

10. Humans _____ from hunting and gathering to a farming lifestyle around 12,000 years ago.
- transacted
 - transplanted
 - transitioned
11. The man received a liver _____ that saved his life.
- transplant
 - translation
 - transition
12. I went to the bank to _____ some business, including opening a new savings account and depositing some money.
- transform
 - transact
 - translate

Read the passage.**Amazing Structures**

A For thousands of years, people have been inspired to create giant monuments. Here are two great architectural achievements, located on opposite sides of the world.

Chichén Itzá

B Chichén Itzá was a major city of the Maya Empire from A.D. 750 to 1200. Featuring stepped pyramids, temples, and other stone structures, the ancient city is now one of Mexico's most visited tourist destinations. The largest building in Chichén Itzá is the Temple of Kukulcan—a pyramid with 365 steps. A kind of calendar, the temple shows the change of seasons. On the spring and autumn equinoxes each year, a shadow falls on the pyramid in the shape of a snake. As the sun sets, this shadowy snake goes down the steps to join a carved snake head on the pyramid's side.

C The Mayans constructed the pyramids with carved stone. Amazingly, they worked without wheels or metal tools. To build a pyramid, Mayan workers created a base and added smaller levels as the structure rose. Building the pyramids required many workers. Some pyramids took hundreds of years to complete.

D Chichén Itzá was an advanced city center and a religious site. Spanish records show the Mayans made human sacrifices to a rain god here. Archeologists have found bones, jewelry, and other objects that people wore when they were sacrificed. Experts also know that the Mayans were knowledgeable astronomers. They used the tops of the pyramids to view Venus and other planets.

Göbekli Tepe

- E** Göbekli Tepe, in southeastern Turkey, is one of the oldest man-made structures on Earth. Experts believe it was built about 12,000 years ago. The structure consists of dozens of stone pillars arranged in rings. Many pillars are covered with carvings of animals. The tallest pillars are 5.5 meters in height and weigh roughly 16,000 kilograms.
- F** At the time that Göbekli Tepe was built, there was no writing system, and people did not use metal. Even wheels did not exist. Amazingly, though, the builders were able to cut, shape, and transport big stone blocks. Archeologists have found Stone Age tools such as knives at the site. They think hundreds of workers carved and put the pillars in place.
- G** Archeologists are still debating the purpose of Göbekli Tepe. Klaus Schmidt—the archeologist who originally excavated the site—believed that Göbekli Tepe was a holy meeting place. According to his theory, the T-shaped pillars represent human beings. They face the center of the circle and perhaps represent a religious ceremony.
- H** Other evidence suggests that large feasts took place at the site. Archeologists found thousands of animal bones nearby, with stone containers large enough to hold 150 liters of liquid. They also found smaller pillars similar to Göbekli Tepe’s in areas up to 200 kilometers away. It’s as though Göbekli Tepe were a cathedral and the other structures were local churches.

Choose the correct answers.

13. What is the main idea of the passage?
- People have been building huge, amazing structures for thousands of years.
 - Before the invention of modern tools, constructing buildings was much more difficult.
 - Large monuments were a way for people to watch the stars and keep track of time.
14. Which site served as a kind of calendar?
- Göbekli Tepe
 - Chichén Itzá
 - Both
15. Which site was probably a holy meeting and feasting place?
- Göbekli Tepe
 - Chichén Itzá
 - Both
16. Which site was built without the help of metal tools or wheels?
- Göbekli Tepe
 - Chichén Itzá
 - Both

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17. What inference can you make about the people of Göbekli Tepe based on paragraph H?
- They were probably a farming community.
 - They probably practiced human sacrifices.
 - They moved around and spread their religious practices.

Read the passage.**World Heritage Sites in Indonesia**

A Borobudur and Prambanan are important UNESCO¹ World Heritage Sites located in Central Java in Indonesia, near the city of Yogyakarta. The two sites have several features in common as well as significant differences.

Borobudur

- B** Borobudur is the world's largest Buddhist temple, reaching 35 meters high with a base of 123 by 123 meters wide. It was constructed in the 9th century under the Buddhist Sailendra ruling family. It is shaped like a pyramid with three levels, each one representing a different stage in the Buddha's life. The reason people journey to the top of Borobudur is for both physical and spiritual reasons.
- C** Borobudur was mysteriously abandoned by the 15th century. There are several possible reasons for this. Firstly, political power moved east in the 10th century. Later, the religion of Islam began to spread. Moreover, volcanoes and earthquakes threatened the area. The site was eventually covered with volcanic ash and later by jungle. However, local people continued to tell folk stories about it.
- D** In the 1800s, the British Empire took control of Java. One leader, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, had heard stories about Borobudur and organized efforts to uncover the site. Unfortunately, this led to people stealing stones and sculptures. Weather also damaged the site. In the 1960s and 70s, UNESCO and 27 countries joined to help restore Borobudur, which remains a popular tourist site as well as a holy place for Buddhists today.

Prambanan

- E** Prambanan is the largest Hindu temple site in Indonesia. It consists of 240 temples, the tallest of which, at 47 meters high, is dedicated to the god Shiva. Prambanan was constructed in the 9th century, slightly later than Borobudur—and only 19 km away—during the period of the Hindu Sanjaya ruling family.
- F** Less than 100 years after its completion, Prambanan, like Borobudur, was abandoned—and for similar political and environmental reasons. An earthquake in the 1500s destroyed some of Prambanan's structures, and it was later covered in jungle. However, it remained the inspiration for local folktales.
- G** Like Borobudur, Prambanan, was briefly of interest to the British Empire in the early 1800s, and it was also visited by thieves. Local people took stones for construction. Furthermore, it was damaged by weather. Major efforts to restore the site began in the 1990s and continue today. More than a million tourists visit

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Prambanan every year, and it remains a holy site for Hindus. The area is used as an outdoor stage for the traditional dance drama of *Ramayana*.

Today

H In 2006, a severe earthquake hit the nearby city of Yogyakarta. Borobudur was spared, but Prambanan suffered damage. In 2010, nearby Merapi volcano erupted. The ash blew away from Prambanan but covered Borobudur. Another volcano erupted in February 2014. Now scientists and the Indonesian government are debating how best to protect these special sites.

¹ **UNESCO** is the acronym for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Choose the correct answers.

18. Which is the main idea of the passage?
 - a. Two ancient temple sites in Java with a similar history are still important to many people today.
 - b. UNESCO is an organization that helps to preserve important ancient sites.
 - c. Indonesia is a place where several major religions have existed side by side for centuries.
19. When was the Buddhist structure built?
 - a. in the 15th century
 - b. in the 10th century
 - c. in the 9th century
20. In paragraph C, what inference can you make about the abandonment of Borobudur?
 - a. People might have stopped using the temple because they were no longer interested.
 - b. People may have stopped using the temple after changing religions.
 - c. People probably stopped using the temple when it was covered by ash.
21. In what way is the Prambanan site different from the Borobudur site?
 - a. It is threatened by earthquakes and volcanoes.
 - b. It is still a holy place for religious visitors.
 - c. It is made up of many temples.
22. Which of the following statements is true about both sites?
 - a. They were both hidden by jungle but remembered in local folk tales.
 - b. They were both damaged by an earthquake in 2006.
 - c. They are both used as outdoor stages for traditional dramas today.

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Read the passage and questions. Decide the topic of each question. Choose the correct answer.

23. How far is Prambanan from Borobodur?

- a. distance
- b. height
- c. place
- d. year

24. When was Prambanan constructed?

- a. distance
- b. height
- c. place
- d. year

Complete each sentence with the correct comparative form of the adjective in parentheses.

25. When tourists visit London, they particularly want to see Big Ben and the London Eye. Big Ben was built in 1859, but the London Eye is _____ (**new**) because it was built in 2000.

26. La Sagrada Familia in Barcelona, Spain, has been under construction for about 140 years, since the 1880s. However, Germany's Cologne Cathedral took a _____ (**long**) time to finish. Building in Cologne started in 1248 and finally finished in 1880.

27. The Giza complex in Egypt, consisting of three pyramids and the Great Sphinx sculpture, is located on a low flat area 19 meters above the Nile River. Machu Picchu, the Lost City of the Incas, is on a flat area in the mountains, 2,430 meters above the Urubamba River. Giza is not _____ (**high**) as Machu Picchu.

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28. The Vienna State Opera was constructed in the 1860s, but the Sydney Opera House was built in the 20th century. Therefore, the Sydney Opera House is _____ (**modern**) than the one in Vienna.
29. Venice is well known for its charming medieval buildings and beautiful canals. The problem is, it attracts millions of tourists per year. If you want to avoid crowds, try a similarly lovely but _____ (**crowded**) tourist destination such as Ljubljana, Slovenia.
30. Two wonders of the classical world are the Colosseum in Rome and the Acropolis in Athens. The Acropolis was built around 450 B.C., but the Romans built the Colosseum in A.D. 72–80, so the Acropolis is _____ (**ancient**).

Choose the word that correctly completes each comparative sentence.

31. Chichén Itzá was built between 900–1400 years ago. _____, Göbekli Tepe was built 12,000 years ago.
- Also
 - Unlike
 - Similarly
 - In contrast
32. _____ the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt, the Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacán is a well-known massive stone pyramid visited by many tourists.
- Like
 - Unlike
 - Both
 - In contrast
33. _____ the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt, which served as a tomb for a king, the purpose of the Pyramid of the Sun in Teotihuacán remains unknown—but it was probably a place for religious events.
- Like
 - Unlike
 - Also
 - However

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34. _____ the Great Wall of China and the Antonine Wall in Scotland were built in ancient times to protect lands from invasion.
- Both
 - Also
 - Unlike
 - However
35. The Great Wall of China stretches over 21,196 kilometers and was constructed over many centuries. _____, the Antonine Wall in Scotland was constructed by the Romans in the second century A.D.
- Also
 - Unlike
 - Similarly
 - On the other hand

Read the paragraph comparing two sites.

Machu Picchu and Petra are two archeological sites that fascinate visitors. Machu Picchu, high in the Andes of Peru, is constructed from stone and blends well with its natural surroundings. Similarly, Petra, located in Jordan, features complex stone-cut architecture that blends into the rocky desert landscape. Both were abandoned and “discovered” again in later centuries. However, the sites developed during very different times and contexts. Machu Picchu is believed to have been a site for religious ceremonies, and its high mountain location made it difficult for people to get to. In contrast, Petra was a busy and wealthy city along an ancient trading route. Petra is also much older and was active much longer than Machu Picchu, having been constructed in the fourth century B.C. and abandoned around the fourth century A.D. On the other hand, Machu Picchu was constructed in the 15th century A.D. and was abandoned 100 years after its completion.

Decide if each detail describes Machu Picchu, Petra, or both. Choose the correct answer.

36. fascinating for tourists
- Machu Picchu
 - Petra
 - Both
37. located along an ancient trading route
- Machu Picchu
 - Petra
 - Both

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- 38. built from stone
 - a. Machu Picchu
 - b. Petra
 - c. Both

- 39. abandoned and later “discovered” again
 - a. Machu Picchu
 - b. Petra
 - c. Both

- 40. built in the 1400s A.D.
 - a. Machu Picchu
 - b. Petra
 - c. Both

UNIT 9: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

absorb	adjust	attract	vary	warn
--------	--------	---------	------	------

- Many birds have special calls to _____ others of danger.
- Some animals, such as deer, show their strength to _____ mates.
- Plants _____ widely from region to region based on factors such as soil type, temperature, and amounts of rain and sunlight.
- Plants _____ sunlight and water, converting them into energy that helps them grow.
- Camels can _____ their body temperature in order to handle extremely hot days and cold nights in the desert.

Choose the correct meaning of each word in bold.

- The paleontologists searched for **evidence** of early feathers on dinosaurs.
 - something that is obvious
 - bones turned to fossils
 - support for a theory
- Fossils give scientists **clues** about how ancient animals lived.
 - bits of information
 - detailed explanations
 - clear pictures
- Water bugs glide across the **surface** of the pond.
 - the top part
 - the deep waters
 - the smooth bottom

LEVEL 2 Assessment

9. An owl can fly silently, which gives it an **advantage** when hunting.
 - a. information or knowledge
 - b. benefit or gain
 - c. feature or quality
10. One **characteristic** of sharks is their rough skin.
 - a. piece of information that helps find the answer to a question
 - b. benefit or gain that something has over other things
 - c. feature or quality that makes something different

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

11. Octopuses can change color to avoid predators, and they have the _____ advantage of being able to squeeze through tiny openings.
 - a. added
 - b. unfair
 - c. technological
12. The two neighboring countries decided to work together and combine resources for their _____ advantage.
 - a. unfair
 - b. mutual
 - c. competitive
13. Owls' ability to rotate their heads up to 270 degrees gives them a _____ advantage in spotting small animals for food in all directions.
 - a. political
 - b. mutual
 - c. unique
14. Scientists in the field of biomimetics _____ to create new and better technologies by studying animals.
 - a. process
 - b. promise
 - c. protect

LEVEL 2 Assessment

15. Some experts _____ that the market for biomimetic technology will increase to almost \$60 billion by 2032.
- project
 - produce
 - proceed
16. The tech company needs to carefully study the device's safety and effectiveness before they _____ with manufacturing and selling it to the public.
- promise
 - proceed
 - process

Read the passage.**Design by Nature**

- A** All organisms are uniquely adapted to the environment in which they live. Scientists are studying the design and the biological processes of these organisms to get ideas for products and technologies. This field of study is called biomimetics. Here are two examples.

Toucan Bills and Car Safety

- B** Toucan bills are so enormous that it's surprising the birds don't fall on their faces. One species of toucan, the toco toucan, has an orange-yellow bill that is 15–23 centimeters long—about a third of the bird's length. Biologists aren't sure why toucans have such large, colorful bills. Charles Darwin theorized that these bills attract mates. Other researchers think that the large bills are used for cutting fruit or for warning predators to stay away. Another study suggests that the enormous bill helps control the bird's body temperature.
- C** One thing scientists are certain of is that the toucan's beak is designed to be both strong and light. The surface is made of keratin, the same material in human fingernails and hair. But the inside of the bill has a foam-like structure, and is made up of a network of thin pieces of bone. It contains a lot of air, and some parts of the beak are hollow, not solid.
- D** Marc André Meyers is a materials scientist at the University of California, San Diego. He thinks the automotive and aircraft industries can use the design of the toucan bill to make cars and planes safer. Studies show that the beak's structure can absorb high impacts. "[Car body panels] that mimic toucan beaks may offer better protection to motorists involved in crashes," Meyers says.

Shark Scales and Swimsuits

- E** With more than 400 million years of evolution behind them, sharks have adapted to move quickly through water. How? The answer is in their skin.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

- F** Shark skin may look smooth, but it's actually rough. Sharks are covered in scales—nearly invisible to the human eye—that are made of the same material as their teeth. Viewed up close, the scales actually look like tiny teeth. They point toward the shark's tail. These scales protect the shark against parasites and help to keep it clean. They are also flexible and can turn or bend in the water. This movement reduces the water's drag on the shark and helps it to swim quickly.
- G** Amy Lang, an aerospace engineer at the University of Alabama, studied the scales on the shortfin mako. A relative of the great white shark, shortfin makos are one of the fastest fish in the ocean and can reach speeds of up to 100 kilometers per hour. Lang and her team discovered that the shortfin mako's scales vary in size and flexibility over its body. For instance, the scales behind the gills and on the sides of the body are tapered—wide at one end and narrow at the other. Because they are tapered, these scales move very easily. They can turn up or flatten to adjust to the flow of water around the shark and to reduce drag.
- H** Lang believes that shark scales can inspire better designs for machines that experience drag, such as airplanes and ships. Coating airplanes with a material that mimics shark skin would probably help increase their speed. Coating ship bottoms with a similar material would not only reduce drag but also prevent algae growth. Designers and engineers are also getting ideas from shark scales for designing things like swimwear, underwater robots, and drones.

Choose *True* or *False*.

17. Biomimetics is the study of developing new technologies by imitating animal characteristics.
a. True
b. False
18. Toucans sometimes fall over forwards because their beaks are so large and heavy.
a. True
b. False
19. In paragraph **D**, the inference you can make is researchers have done crash tests using a strong surface material with a foam-like structure inside.
a. True
b. False
20. The main idea of paragraphs **E–H** is that shark skin is rough to absorb impacts and protect sharks from injury.
a. True
b. False
21. Unlike other fish, sharks are not covered in scales.
a. True
b. False

Read the passage.**Learning from the Magic of Gecko Feet**

- A** Since the time of Aristotle 2,400 years ago, people have been interested in how gecko lizards stick to walls as they move around. The famous philosopher wrote that geckos easily climbed up and down, facing in either direction. Early viewers believed that the little lizards had sticky material on their feet that helped them stay on the wall. Later, lizard-watchers speculated that gecko feet had tiny suction cups—small, soft, cup-shaped parts that stick through air pressure when they are pressed on a surface.
- B** Until recent years, it wasn't important to investigate these ideas with experiments. Then, scientists thought that if they could learn how lizards climbed, they could copy how geckos make a strong adhesive, or glue. Scientists hoped to create something that could securely hold a heavy object on a wall, and then be removed without leaving any marks or damage on it. Geckos, unlike sticky tapes and glues, can sit on a wall and climb up and down it without leaving any marks. So, at several universities, researchers started experiments to learn more about geckos and how they climbed. They believed they would be able to use the same concepts.
- C** In the 1800s, a physics scientist named Johannes van der Waals had a theory that there was a weak force between the molecules or atoms in objects that are near each other. This force caused some molecules to attract and stick to neighboring molecules. It became known as a *van der Waals force*. When biologists closely examined geckos' feet, they found hundreds of thousands of tiny hairs called *setae* on each toe pad. Dr. Robert Full of the University of California, Berkeley, confirmed that van der Waals's theory helped to explain the geckos' climbing ability: the *setae* created thousands of tiny surfaces for van der Waals forces to operate on, helping each one stick a little bit to the wall or rock.
- D** In 2003, researchers at the University of Manchester developed gecko tape from a man-made material that copies gecko feet. By 2012, scientists at the University of Massachusetts had invented Geckskin, a thin material that can attach up to 700 pounds to a wall without leaving any mark. Since then, other institutions have worked to develop robots using the same concepts. For example, NASA has developed gecko-inspired robots for climbing surfaces in space and in extreme environments such as on Mars or the moon. Stanford University designed a robotic hand with sticky "fingers" that could grip and move various objects.
- E** Inspired by the biology of geckos, researchers around the globe continue to explore ways in which gecko adhesion can be used for consumer, scientific, medical, and military purposes. Scientists suggest that there will probably be many future gecko products.

Choose the correct answers.

22. What is the main idea of the passage?
- Scientists studied the mystery of sticky gecko feet in order to create similar technology.
 - Scientists found that geckos have tiny hairs on their toes that help them stick to walls.
 - Scientists have developed robots that can climb walls and rocks like geckos do.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

23. What did Johannes van der Waals discover?
 - a. a type of adhesive that can stick to walls without leaving any damage
 - b. tiny hairs called setae on the bottom of the toe pads of gecko feet
 - c. a weak force that causes nearby molecules to stick together
24. Who developed “Geckskin”?
 - a. scientists at the University of California, Berkeley
 - b. scientists at the University of Manchester
 - c. scientists at the University of Massachusetts
25. What were NASA’s robots designed to do?
 - a. Grip and move objects with gecko-like fingers.
 - b. Climb surfaces in space and in extreme environments.
 - c. Carry and attach up to 700 lbs to a wall.
26. What inference can you make about Dr. Robert Full in paragraph **C**?
 - a. He lived during the 1800s.
 - b. He has studied both biology and physics.
 - c. He was interested in Aristotle’s theories.

Choose the sentences that indicates a theory.

27.
 - a. Lizard-watchers speculated that gecko feet had tiny suction cups—small, soft, cup-shaped parts that stick through air pressure when they are pressed on a surface.
 - b. When biologists closely examined geckos’ feet, they found hundreds of thousands of tiny hairs called *setae* on each toe pad.
 - c. In 2003, researchers at the University of Manchester developed gecko tape from a man-made material that copies gecko feet.
28.
 - a. Until recent years, it wasn’t important to actually investigate these ideas with experiments.
 - b. Since then, other institutions have worked to develop robots using the same concepts.
 - c. Scientists suggest that there will probably be many future gecko products.

Read each sentence. Choose the best synonym for the underlined words.

29. Feathers on birds show a huge range of colors and patterns.
 - a. area
 - b. variety

LEVEL 2 Assessment

30. Engineers could coat airplanes with a material that mimics shark skin to increase their speed.
 - a. protect
 - b. cover
31. Over time, organisms adapt to different environments in order to survive.
 - a. adjust
 - b. escape
32. Since the time of Aristotle 2,400 years ago, people have been fascinated by how gecko lizards stick to walls as they move around.
 - a. push through
 - b. attach onto
33. Since then, other institutions have worked to develop robots using the same concepts.
 - a. traditions
 - b. organizations
34. Dr. Robert Full of the University of California, Berkeley, confirmed that van der Waals's theory helped to explain the geckos' climbing ability.
 - a. proved
 - b. repeated

Choose the sentence that best summarizes each paragraph.

35.

Adaptations can affect an organism physically. For example, some plants adapt to living in the desert by storing water in their stems. Adaptations can also affect behavior. Migration is a behavioral adaptation in which animals travel long distances in order to find food, a safe place to breed, or a suitable climate. Gray whales, for instance, give birth in warm water but travel to cold water for food.

 - a. Some plants have adapted to living in deserts by evolving to keep water in their stems.
 - b. An adaptation can be physical, like developing a way to store water, or behavioral, like migrating to look for food or to have babies.
 - c. An adaptation is something that can change an organism's behavior over time.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

36. We know that feathers help birds to fly. Here's how they work: A bird's feathers are not the same shape on each side. They are thin and hard on one side, and long and flexible on the other. To lift themselves into the air, birds turn their wings at a particular angle. This movement allows air to go above and below the wings. The difference in air pressure allows them to fly.
- Scientists have studied and figured out how feathers help birds to fly.
 - Feathers are thin and hard on one side and long and flexible on the other, which helps birds to fly.
 - The shape of birds' feathers and position of their wings allow air pressure to lift and keep them up in the air.
37. Since the time of Aristotle 2,400 years ago, people have been fascinated by how gecko lizards stick to walls as they move around. The famous philosopher noted that geckos easily climbed up and down, facing in either direction. Early observers believed that the little lizards had sticky material on their feet that helped them stay on the wall. Later, lizard-watchers speculated that gecko feet had tiny suction cups—small, soft, cup-shaped parts that stick through air pressure when they are pressed on a surface. Until recent years, it wasn't important to actually investigate these theories with experiments.
- People have wondered since ancient times how geckos stick to walls, but only recently have their theories been tested.
 - Aristotle was a famous philosopher who first observed geckos climbing on walls.
 - People used to theorize that geckos had sticky material or possibly suction cups on their feet.
38. Shark skin may look smooth, but it's actually rough. Sharks are covered in scales made of the same material as their teeth. Viewed up close, the scales actually look like tiny teeth. They point toward the shark's tail. These scales are flexible and can turn or bend in the water. This movement reduces the water's drag on the shark and helps it to swim quickly.
- Shark skin is made up of tiny scales that can move, lessening drag and allowing the shark to swim fast.
 - People think that shark skin is smooth, but it is actually rough, made of small, tooth-shaped scales.
 - Sharks can swim quickly because their bodies are flexible and can bend and turn in the water.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

39. Toucan bills are so enormous, it's surprising the birds don't fall on their faces. One species, the toco toucan, has an orange-yellow bill that is about a third of the bird's length. Biologists aren't sure why toucans have such large, colorful bills. Charles Darwin theorized that these bills attract mates. Other researchers think the bills are used for cutting fruit or warning predators. Another study suggests that the bill helps control the bird's body temperature.
- Toucans' bills are extremely large, and some people wonder why it doesn't make them fall over.
 - No one is sure why toucan beaks are so large, but possibilities include finding mates, warning enemies, cutting food, and regulating temperature.
 - Biologists speculate that toucan beaks evolved to be enormous in order to frighten potential predators.

Read the paragraph.

Biomimetics—learning from nature to create new technology—has led to some exciting discoveries. For example, scientists looked at ants to help robots become better at solving problems. Ants have the ability to find the shortest routes between their nest and a food source. They work together, leaving smell trails to show each other the way. When more ants use a trail, the smell trail gets stronger. These tiny insects also show remarkable problem-solving skills and the ability to learn from experience. Even when conditions change and their way is blocked, they quickly find the new fastest route to their destination. Inspired by these abilities, scientists have developed algorithms, which are like sets of instructions for computers. These algorithms mimic how ants communicate and make decisions. Robots can use this algorithm to find better ways to solve problems, like finding the shortest path for delivery trucks. By learning from how ants work together, scientists have been able to make robots better at teamwork and finding quick solutions.

Match the key ideas in the paragraph with the order they appear in (1–5).

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|------|--|
| 40. | 1 ● | ● a. | As a result, these robots can communicate better and find faster solutions. |
| 41. | 2 ● | ● b. | Scientists created programs to teach robots to think and act like ants. |
| 42. | 3 ● | ● c. | Ants can also learn and solve problems. |
| 43. | 4 ● | ● d. | Ants communicate with each other to find the best pathways to food. |
| 44. | 5 ● | ● e. | In an interesting example of biomimetics, scientists observed ants in an effort to improve problem-solving skills in robots. |

UNIT 10: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the paragraph with the correct words.

careers	comedy	imagination	role	sketches
---------	--------	-------------	------	----------

1. If you want to see something funny, TikTok is a great place to find _____. In one popular type of video, a TikTok user (a TikToker) will perform funny _____. The TikToker often plays more than one _____. For example, they will change costumes to look like a different character in different shots. These shots are then edited together to look like a real conversation is happening between the characters. It takes a lot of _____ to create these videos and to actually make them funny. A few talented TikTokers now have successful _____--earning money and a large following--from their videos.

Choose the correct meaning of each word in bold.

2. Some jobs require in-person meetings with **clients**.
- people who pay for a service
 - people who live in a country
 - people who work in an office
3. India's **population** is growing.
- an area of land owned by someone
 - people who live in a place
 - the state of being well-liked or admired

LEVEL 2 Assessment

4. It is said that in life, the journey is more important than the **destination**.
 - a. a place where you are going
 - b. a reason for doing something
 - c. a plan that you have made
5. Check to see if you need a **visa** before going abroad.
 - a. a certain amount of money in the bank
 - b. an international identification document
 - c. permission to enter or stay in a country
6. People's bags are searched at the airport for **security**.
 - a. efficiency
 - b. curiosity
 - c. safety

Change each underlined verb into a noun to complete the sentences.

7. My daughter often imagines that she is someone else, like a princess in a fairytale or an astronaut in space. She has a very active _____.
8. Rami was inspired to become a photographer at a young age. His main _____ was his grandmother, who gave him his first camera.
9. Marisol had a difficult time adapting to working from home. The hardest _____ for her was having to learn how to keep her career and her personal life separate while working from a home office.

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

10. When a large company bought the small organization that my father worked for, he and his coworkers worried about their _____ security.
 - a. job
 - b. home
 - c. national

LEVEL 2 Assessment

11. New Zealand temporarily closed its borders as a matter of _____ security.
- data
 - financial
 - national
12. After someone stole my credit card information to buy products online in another country, I knew I needed to increase my _____ security.
- data
 - job
 - home

Read the passage.**Understanding Digital Nomadism**

- A** As a senior manager for Google, Arthur Deane had always thought being in an office was essential. But the COVID-19 pandemic changed his perspective.
- B** Four months of working from his apartment in Washington, D.C., had Deane feeling stressed and needing to get out. After researching places, he flew to the island of Aruba for a week. While in Aruba, Deane imagined what it would be like to lead a digital nomad lifestyle—traveling the world while working remotely.
- C** The term “digital nomad” was the title of a 1997 book. It argued that technology would allow humans to work from anywhere and return to the wandering ways of our ancestors. Thus far, the self-employed have made up most of the digital nomad community, but this could change as more companies rethink work culture.

A Growing Trend

- D** Remote work was already becoming popular before 2020. When people were required to stay home during the pandemic, millions of employees proved they didn’t need to work in an office at all. Now some want to take it a step further—maybe they don’t need to work from home either.
- E** The digital nomad lifestyle is attractive for many reasons. Digital nomads can travel and see the world. Living in another country is often less expensive, and the weather more pleasant. By working remotely, employees can also enjoy a better work-life balance. All these factors can improve employees’ mental health.
- F** There are now over 35 million digital nomads worldwide. This number is expected to reach one billion by 2035. More than half of digital nomads are from the United States. Popular destinations include Bali, Chiang Mai, and Mexico City.

Know Before You Go

LEVEL 2 Assessment

- G** Traditionally, the biggest barrier for digital nomads has been finding reliable Wi-Fi. Even though internet connections have improved, digital nomads are running into other issues.
- H** In most countries, workers need a visa to stay for more than a short visit. Some visas are difficult to get. Digital nomads should also consider local tax laws. Furthermore, some employees need to meet with work teams or clients, which makes working across different time zones tricky.
- I** For employers, remote work saves money on office space. However, when employees work abroad, the security of work data becomes a concern— especially for those dealing with sensitive information.
- J** There are sometimes drawbacks for host countries also. Too many visitors can crowd cities and raise housing costs for local residents. Some places, such as Bali, were already struggling with too much tourism and considering a tax to limit the number of visitors.
- K** Is the digital nomad lifestyle here to stay? For Deane, the chance to travel for a few months each year could be an ideal situation. “I don’t see returning to an office full-time being the way of the future,” he says. The coming years will show if he’s right.

Choose the correct answers.

13. What is this passage **mostly** about?
- how COVID-19 launched the digital nomad revolution
 - the drawbacks of the digital nomad lifestyle
 - what it means to be a digital nomad
 - Arthur Deane’s opinions on being a digital nomad
14. Based on the reading, what does the word **nomad** mean?
- a person who moves around with no permanent home
 - a person from your family line who lived in the distant past
 - a person who knows how to use new technology
 - a person who is self-employed or works remotely
15. According to the text, what do employers worry about when their employees work abroad?
- different tax laws
 - security of sensitive data
 - varying time zones
 - empty office space costs
16. Which of the following is a potential drawback of becoming a digital nomad?
- seeing the world
 - achieving work-life balance
 - lack of reliable Wi-Fi
 - cost of living in another country

LEVEL 2 Assessment

17. What inference can you make about the people of Bali based on paragraph J?
- They will probably welcome large numbers of digital nomads.
 - They enjoy financial benefits from the large number of remote workers.
 - They are choosing more and more to become digital nomads themselves.
 - They would likely oppose the arrival of more remote workers.

Read the passage.**Will AI Replace Us All?**

- A** Workplaces are going through major changes because of new technology like artificial intelligence (AI) and robots. By 2030, AI technology is expected to contribute \$15.7 trillion to the global economy. There is no avoiding the arrival of AI, but how will it affect us?
- B** AI and robots do some jobs faster and better. For example, in factories, robots can build things more efficiently than people can, and without making mistakes. On farms, machines can help pick crops faster and more safely. In offices, AI can generate reports and handle online customer service tasks. It can quickly process large amounts of data, helping people solve problems and make smart decisions. This benefits workers such as financial experts, research scientists, and doctors who examine X-rays.
- C** Even though AI and robots offer benefits, many people worry about job security. Jobs like entering data into computers and working as a cashier might not need humans anymore. This will force some workers to learn new skills and change careers. Some experts worry that workers who lack skills or training for higher-level jobs could be left behind in the new AI economy. Even people in creative jobs—such as writers and artists—worry that AI could make their jobs less valuable. And there are many other examples.
- D** After the COVID-19 pandemic hit, the Miami restaurant Sergio's became busier and needed more staff. They began employing robots to carry dishes to tables. The robots were efficient and cheap, saving the restaurant money. Although this reduced available jobs for people, it made the job easier for the human servers who still worked there. In the future, replacing some staff with robots or AI may allow companies like Sergio's to pay their remaining workers more.
- E** So, do workers need to panic? Some experts point out that although AI and robots will continue to replace jobs that humans currently do, this won't necessarily mean disaster for workers. In fact, it may not lead to job loss overall. For example, South Korea and Japan have extremely high employment rates, even though they are two of the countries that use the most robot and AI technology. In general, jobs will evolve, as they always do when new technology is introduced. Humans will still be needed: after all, although AI can do many things, it cannot do everything. It can generate ideas, communicate with us, and do some physical tasks, but it can't understand emotions or humor like humans can. In almost every workplace, from offices and schools to hospitals and hotels, people will still need other people.
- F** Although robots and AI will continue to disrupt the global job market, people will find ways to adapt. We must learn to balance human skills with the tools that technology offers.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Choose the correct answers.

18. Which sentence most correctly states the main argument of the passage?
- a. People who are in danger of losing their jobs to AI should start learning new skills.
 - b. Although AI and robot technology brings many advantages, the many drawbacks include massive job loss and workers getting left behind.
 - c. Many people welcome the arrival of AI and robot technology, even though it cannot make businesses smarter, safer, and more productive than humans can.
 - d. Even though AI and robot technology will dramatically change workplaces, most people will learn to adapt as the job market evolves.
19. What effect did robot technology have on a restaurant in Miami during the pandemic?
- a. Robot servers allowed the restaurant to add much-needed staff while making work easier for the human servers.
 - b. Robot servers replaced all of the human servers, leading many people to lose their jobs.
 - c. Robots helped analyze the restaurant's financial data, saving them money and allowing them to pay workers more.
 - d. Robots took over the job of washing dishes, making the restaurant cleaner and more efficient.
20. What is true about South Korea and Japan, according to paragraph E?
- a. Not a single person there has lost a job to AI or robot technology.
 - b. They use more AI and robot technology than most other countries.
 - c. People there have not yet widely accepted AI or robot technology.
 - d. Many people have lost their jobs there because of AI and robot technology.
21. Which is an example of something AI **cannot** do?
- a. generate ideas
 - b. communicate with people
 - c. process data quickly
 - d. understand emotions
22. How does the author of the passage feel about AI technology?
- a. The author does not think people should panic about the arrival of AI technology.
 - b. The author believes AI technology does more harm than good.
 - c. The author fears the growth and spread of AI technology.
 - d. The author does not feel there are any drawbacks to the arrival of AI technology.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Choose all the correct answers.

23. Which phrases from the passage describe **pros** of adopting AI and robot technology?

- ☐ can help pick crops faster and more safely
- ☐ helping people solve problems and make smart decisions
- ☐ might not need humans anymore
- ☐ efficient and cheap, saving the restaurant money
- ☐ it cannot do everything

24. Which phrases from the passage describe cons of adopting AI and robot technology?

- ☐ people will find ways to adapt
- ☐ many people worry about job security
- ☐ workers who lack skills or training for higher-level jobs could be left behind
- ☐ may allow companies like Sergio's to pay their remaining workers more
- ☐ AI could make their jobs less valuable

Read the concession. Connect the ideas to complete each sentence.

25. more important: *Chinese is a helpful language for business*
less important: *Chinese is hard to learn*

Although _____,
_____.

26. more important: *I like living abroad*
less important: *I miss my country*

_____, although
_____.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

27. more important: *some YouTubers are very popular*
less important: *their content is not good*

_____ even though
_____.

28. more important: *Eric hates his job*
less important: *Eric makes a lot of money*

Although _____,
_____.

29. more important: *Andy keeps posting videos*
less important: *no one watches them*

_____ even though
_____.

30. more important: *I worry about my phone being stolen*
less important: *my phone is locked*

Even though _____,
_____.

Read the paragraph.

Moving to a remote area, such as a tiny mountain village in Italy, has a lot of appeal. However, it may not be as romantic as you think. Although being in a beautiful, peaceful place may be good for your mental health, remember that you will be far away from city comforts and important services. For example, it may be an hour's drive on bumpy roads to the nearest supermarket or hospital. Furthermore, you may start to feel lonely, even though you can still chat with friends on the internet. Small towns can be very friendly, but there aren't a lot of people there, and you will likely have fewer opportunities to socialize. In short, living far from civilization can be charming, but it could be challenging for someone who is used to a different kind of lifestyle.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Identify the different parts and match accordingly.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| 31. Main Argument | ● | ● a. you may start to feel lonely |
| 32. Supporting Idea 1 | ● | ● b. ... even though you can still chat with friends on the internet. |
| 33. Concession 1 | ● | ● c. Although being in a beautiful, peaceful place may be good for your mental health, ... |
| 34. Supporting Idea 2 | ● | ● d. you will be far away from city comforts and important services |
| 35. Concession 2 | ● | ● e. Living in a remote area may not be as romantic as you think. |

Read the paragraph.

Lots of high school graduates decide to go to a four-year college. However, it's not for everyone. Although a college degree can lead to higher salaries, there are other possible paths to success. For example, training for a skilled trade, such as an electrician, can lead to excellent job opportunities. Moreover, the high cost of college in the U.S. is a huge concern for many young people. For these reasons and more, some students choose not to make college a part of their future career path.

Identify the different parts and match accordingly.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 36. Main Argument | ● | ● a. a college degree can lead to higher salaries |
| 37. Supporting Idea 1 | ● | ● b. the high cost of college is a huge concern |
| 38. Concession 1 | ● | ● c. training for a skilled trade can lead to excellent jobs |
| 39. Detail for Supporting Idea 1 | ● | ● d. College is not for everyone. |
| 40. Supporting Idea 2 | ● | ● e. there are other possible paths to success |

UNITS 6–10: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. It's important to _____ that the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant effect on people's mental health. Many people reported feeling extremely scared and lonely during this time.
 - a. collide
 - b. explode
 - c. recognize

2. The village had a bad harvest and then a drought. Villagers had to move south in search of food because _____ were so bad.
 - a. industries
 - b. conditions
 - c. sculptures

3. The building was designed to be _____ place; a place for people to and pray and get away from the stress of everyday life.
 - a. a violent
 - b. a holy
 - c. an embarrassed

4. A toucan's large and colorful beak is its _____ feature.
 - a. characteristic
 - b. technique
 - c. archeologist

5. The popular YouTuber _____ several of his friends to produce his show—which includes writing, filming, editing, and marketing. "It's a dream job," one friend says.
 - a. employs
 - b. destroys
 - c. absorbs

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Match each word with its synonym.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| 6. custom (n) | ● | ● a. benefit |
| 7. strike (v) | ● | ● b. regular |
| 8. construct (v) | ● | ● c. tradition |
| 9. advantage (n) | ● | ● d. hit |
| 10. ordinary (adj) | ● | ● e. build |

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

-ation	-ly
--------	-----

11. The storm shook the house so _____ (**violent**) that all the books fell off the shelves.
12. The _____ (**inspire**) for the design of the 30 St. Mary Axe building in London was a sea sponge—a long, spiraling structure.

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

advantage	security	style
-----------	----------	-------

13. Data _____ has become an important industry, as companies try to protect customers' online information from being stolen.
14. Working-from-home provides a mutual _____ to both employees and employers; employers can spend less on providing work space, and employees don't have to spend time traveling to an office.
15. Architect Bob Hockenberry puts a little of his own personal _____ into each of his designs. "I've always loved circular windows, so I make sure that all of my projects have one," he says.

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Add the correct prefix from the box to complete the words in each sentence.

ex	pro	trans
----	-----	-------

16. Digital nomads are able to _____plore the world, while still making a living working online.
17. After the devastating storm, the mayor _____mised city residents that she would do everything she could to help them rebuild their homes and the community.
18. When you step inside the building, you feel like you have been _____ported to another planet. The walls and windows look like something from a science-fiction movie!

Match the words to the adjectives that describe a similar emotion.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------|
| 19. excited | ● | ● a. depressed, wistful |
| 20. sad | ● | ● b. thrilled, pleased |

Read the passage.

Functional and Fantastic Design

Have you ever wondered how architects dream up their designs? You may be surprised to find out that the ideas for some of the world's most modern-looking architecture come from things that are found in nature. For example, the Beijing National Stadium in China looks like a bird's nest, and the Aldar Headquarters in Abu Dhabi, U.A.E., looks like a clam shell. Biomimetic architecture draws inspiration from the Earth to create architectural wonders. *Biomimetics* is the study of natural materials and living organisms to create similar man-made products and processes.

Let's take a closer look at two such structures that were inspired by nature: Singapore's Helix Bridge and India's Lotus Temple. The Helix Bridge was completed in 2010. It's a 280-meter-long structure that crosses the Marina Bay in Singapore. It looks like the double helix of a human DNA¹ molecule—a huge version of the tiny structure within each living cell. The bridge has sets of steel bars that curve and overlap to make a spiral. It is used as a walkway for pedestrians, and it includes viewing platforms where people can see all around the bay. At night, the structure is lit up, and the letters “c,” “g,” “a,” and “t” shine brightly in red and green to represent the four parts of DNA (c_{ytosine}, g_{uanine}, a_{denine}, and t_{hymine}).

The Lotus Temple is located in New Delhi, India. It was opened in 1986. It has a nine-sided, circular shape, and is 34.3 meters tall and 70 meters in diameter. The architect, Fariborz Sahba, based his design on the shape of the lotus flower because the lotus is an important religious symbol that represents purity, holiness, and

LEVEL 2 Assessment

knowledge. Similar to a real lotus, the temple uses energy from the sun. Solar panels on the building generate 120 kilowatts of electricity, which in turn saves 120,000 rupees² a month.

The Helix Bridge and the Lotus Temple are great examples of what mankind can do when inspired by nature. Architectural knowledge and expertise, as well as advances in technology and engineering, have made it possible to create such incredible buildings. Biomimetics will no doubt continue to be popular with architects who wish to combine inspiration from nature with human skill and knowledge. The results are buildings that are both functional and fantastic!

¹ **DNA** (deoxyribonucleic acid) is a complex molecule that contains genetic information for the development and functioning of an organism.

² The **rupee** is the standard unit of money used in India.

Choose the correct answers.

21. This reading passage is mainly about _____.
 - a. religious buildings around the world
 - b. how to build safe bridges
 - c. structures that look like things from nature
22. An alternative title to this passage could be _____.
 - a. The Oldest Building in the World
 - b. Biomimetics in Architecture
 - c. The Best Places to Go Sightseeing
23. According to the passage, which structure uses a natural source of energy?
 - a. the Helix Bridge
 - b. the Lotus Temple
 - c. neither the Helix Bridge nor the Lotus Temple
24. Based on the passage, the author probably thinks biomimetics is _____.
 - a. a good approach to architecture
 - b. harmful to the environment
 - c. no longer very useful
25. According to the last paragraph of the passage, the design of buildings like the Helix Bridge and the Lotus Temple is possible because of _____.
 - a. inspiration from nature and modern engineering
 - b. good teamwork between architects and local officials
 - c. ideal weather conditions and features of the land

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Read each sentence. Look at the underlined portion and decide if it's a condition or a result. Choose *Condition* or *Result*.

26. If students spend a lot of time in front of a computer screen, their eyes could get very tired.
a. Condition
b. Result
27. You need to create your own home office if you decide to work from home.
a. Condition
b. Result

Complete the paragraph with the correct words.

Initially

Once

28. Hurricanes are strong storms that form over ocean water. _____, hot air from the ocean rises because of low air pressure. The hot air begins to turn quickly in a circle, and this circle sometimes moves towards land. _____ a hurricane reaches land, it slows down and eventually stops.

Choose the correct answers.

29. Although Taipei 101 is one of the world's tallest skyscrapers at 1,667 feet, it's _____ the Burj Khalifa, which is 2,717 feet tall.
a. taller than
b. not as tall as
30. Black ice forms on roads when temperatures drop below freezing after it rains, and the ground is wet. Black ice is _____ snow because it's impossible for drivers to see.
a. less dangerous than
b. more dangerous than

LEVEL 2 Assessment

Read the paragraph from the reading passage in Unit 9, *Design by Nature*. Then choose the better summary.

31. Shark skin may look smooth, but it's actually rough. Sharks are covered in scales—nearly invisible to the human eye—that are made of the same material as their teeth. Viewed up close, the scales actually look like tiny teeth. They point toward the shark's tail. These scales protect the shark against parasites and help to keep it clean. They are also flexible and can turn or bend in the water. This movement reduces the water's drag on the shark and helps it to swim quickly.
- a. Sharks are able to swim fast because of the shape of their bodies. Their bodies are covered with scales that are smooth and flexible. This allows them to move quickly through the water.
 - b. Shark skin does not look the way it feels. It has tiny scales on it that look like teeth. These scales protect the shark and help it swim faster.

Match the parts to complete the arguments.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 32. Although students shouldn't spend too much time on a screen, | ● | ● a. using digital devices in the classroom can be helpful. |
| 33. Wildfires can be very dangerous and destructive. | ● | ● b. being a digital nomad offers a lot more flexibility. |
| 34. Even though working in an office building has its advantages, | ● | ● c. However, they can also be beneficial to the environment. |