

**UNIT 1: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

1. Scientists have been \_\_\_\_\_ the animals' behavior for a few months to see how they adapt to their new environment.
  - a. replacing
  - b. observing
  - c. establishing
2. We have \_\_\_\_\_ a new policy for everyone to follow.
  - a. behavior
  - b. disciplined
  - c. established
3. Is this the same documentary that I showed you \_\_\_\_\_?
  - a. intense
  - b. previously
  - c. generally
4. Our car has been giving us problems for a few months now, so maybe it is time we \_\_\_\_\_ it.
  - a. replace
  - b. observe
  - c. behavior
5. I prefer to do exercise in the mornings, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. intense
  - b. previously
  - c. generally

**Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

discipline	extended family	gender	intense	social structures
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6. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ of the baby yet so you can choose a name?
7. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ your students? They are so well behaved!

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8. I have four uncles and 11 cousins, so I have a big \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Some animals have \_\_\_\_\_, with one main leader of the group.
10. She felt a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ fear every time she was in a small space.

**Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

contact	family	prevent
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11. When you respond to someone, you should make eye \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Sometimes, we can't \_\_\_\_\_ the issue from happening—we just have to accept it.
13. In my immediate \_\_\_\_\_ includes my mom, sister, and my brother.

**Match the words with the definitions.**

- |              |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|
| 14. predict  | ● | ● a. to say something is going to happen in the future          |
| 15. previous | ● | ● b. when you see a short part of something before other people |
| 16. preview  | ● | ● c. something happening or existing before something else      |

**Read the passage.**

**Gender in the Wild**

How does gender impact family relationships in the wild? Recent studies show how gender influences the social structures of elephants, geladas, and chimps.

**Studies Show Gender Effect in Elephant Societies**

Young elephants grow up in extended matriarchal families. Elephant mothers, aunts, grandmothers, and female friends cooperate to raise babies in large, carefully organized groups. This system helps protect young orphan elephants when hunters or farmers kill their mothers. When a young elephant becomes an orphan, other females take over the dead mother's role. The strong bonds between females continue throughout their lives, which can be as long as 70 years. In contrast, young male elephants stay close to their female family

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members until they are 14. Then they generally leave their mothers and form other groups with male elephants.

Previously, male elephants were perceived to be less social than females. However, a recent study at Etosha National Park in Namibia shows that males often form intense, long-lasting friendships with other males. During the study, Stanford University behavioral psychologist Caitlin O’Connell-Rodwell found that each member knew his status and that the group followed a strict social hierarchy. Older males act as teachers and mediators for younger ones, controlling or disciplining them when conflict occurs. These strict rules of behavior are helpful when food and drink are scarce. O’Connell-Rodwell observed that “in dry years, the strict pecking order they establish benefits all of them.” For example, the young bulls know they must get in line behind the more senior elephants. In this way, everyone gets a turn to eat and drink, conflict is avoided, and peace is maintained.

**Gelada Study Reveals Female Primates with Power**

Geladas are primates that live in the remote highlands of Ethiopia. Males are larger than females, but females have the real power in family groups. Wildlife biologist Chadden Hunter studies geladas in Simen Mountains National Park in Ethiopia. Hunter has observed that typical family units have between two and eight adult females, their offspring, and a primary male, which researchers call the family male. Gelada males have little say in what the family does from day to day. The females decide where and how long to graze for food, when to move, and where to sleep. They also choose which male will be their mate and when it is time to replace that mate.

Young bachelor males live in separate groups. They spend most of their time observing family groups and looking for opportunities to challenge the family males. When a young bachelor comes too close to a family, the family male chases him away. To replace a family male, the females invite a bachelor into the family. Females typically do this when a family male becomes weak or does not give enough attention to them or their offspring. Hunter explains, “That’s especially true in families where there are six or seven females; it’s a lot of work to keep them all happy.”

Hunter has observed that no family male lasts more than four years, and many are replaced before three. However, replaced males do not leave their families. Rather, they stay in a kind of grandfather role. “That way, they can protect their children,” he says, “and they’re very aggressive about that.” Hunter’s study has generated new interest in geladas, and it will challenge primatologists to learn more about their gender behavior.

**Researchers Discover Gender-Driven Play in Chimps**

Just as human children often choose different toys, some monkeys in captivity have demonstrated gender-driven toy preferences. For example, young female vervet and rhesus monkeys often play with dolls in captivity, while young males prefer toys such as trucks. Now, for the first time, a study in Kibale National Park in Uganda shows that the same is true for chimps in the wild.

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**Choose the correct answers.**

17. The purpose of the passage is ...
- to describe how geography affects who is the leader in animal groups.
  - to explain the differences between male and female humans compared to animals.
  - to discuss male and female animal behaviors and their family relationships.
18. Which is true of male elephants as they become older?
- They establish a role as a leader in their family group.
  - They find a new social group to be a part of.
  - They become leaders of a new community.
19. What is something the females are responsible for in gelada families?
- choosing which male gelada will eventually take power
  - the families' eating and sleeping patterns
  - protecting the family from new males entering the group
20. Which is true of male geladas?
- They are very protective of their young.
  - Not much is known about their behavior.
  - They age very quickly.
21. What is the main similarity between elephants and geladas?
- Females lead the group.
  - The males stay with the female group for many years.
  - Males decide where to get food and drink from.

**Read the passage.****Cultural Brain Hypothesis**

**A** Why do human beings have such large brains? Scientists used to think that large, intelligent brains evolved so that early people could make tools and solve problems. A more recent version of this idea is related to climate change. At the time that large brains like ours appeared in early humans, global weather patterns were changing a great deal. Some scientists suggest that big brains would help humans plan and adapt to new climates and environments. However, the theory that is the most popular these days is the Cultural Brain Hypothesis. This describes how our large brains are mainly the result of our living in large, complicated social groups.

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- B** Without a time machine, it is difficult to prove the Cultural Brain Hypothesis. The best evidence comes from comparing humans to animals that have similar social groups. Apes and monkeys live in social groups that are similar to our own in many ways. There is also a clear relationship between brain size and social behavior. Basically, the more complicated their social groups, the larger their relative brain size is. However, these observations do not mean that the Cultural Brain Hypothesis is true. Perhaps large brains come first for other reasons, and complex social relationships only happen later. To really find strong evidence that social relationships lead to large brains, we need to study other intelligent animals that are quite different from humans and other primates. Fortunately, such a group exists: dolphins and whales.
- C** Dolphins and whales, known as cetaceans, also have very large brains compared to other animals. However, these large brains appeared in an ocean environment very different from the dry land where humans and apes evolved. As a result, the structure of their brains is noticeably different from that of humans. In the past, many scientists believed that, despite their obvious intelligence and complex behaviors, cetaceans did not have the same kind of social intelligence as humans. However, recent studies suggest that cetacean social relationships are surprisingly similar to our own. And now it is believed that it is indeed these complex social relationships that are the main reason why large brains evolved in the first place.
- D** It is now known that many cetaceans show social behavior that was previously thought only to exist in humans and other primates. For example, scientists now realize that cetacean communication is both rich and expressive, and studies show some species have individual names for different members of the group. Additionally, different groups have their own individual sounds, just as people from different areas have their own accents or special vocabulary. The relationships between adult cetaceans and young members of the group are also surprisingly familiar. Adult cetaceans will often look after the young of other members of the group in the same way human uncles, aunts, or grandparents might babysit for absent parents. Young cetaceans also learn by watching and copying adult members of the group just as humans learn from adult teachers. Finally, like any collection of humans, cetaceans have friends and enemies among the members of their social group. They will act in a friendly way when hunting or defending their group from danger but may fight with "enemies" for various reasons.
- E** More importantly for the Cultural Brain Hypothesis, there is also a close relationship between brain size in cetaceans and how complex their social behavior is. Whales and dolphins that live in smaller groups or by themselves have both smaller brains and simpler social behavior. Therefore, the same relationship between brain size and social behavior is seen in two very different groups of animals—primates and cetaceans. This supports the idea that social behavior may be one of the main factors driving larger brain size and higher intelligence.

**Choose *True* or *False*.**

22. The main idea behind the Cultural Brain Hypothesis is global warming.
- True
  - False

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23. Scientists look at humans and their social communication to verify the Cultural Brain Hypothesis.
  - a. True
  - b. False
24. The brains of cetaceans are similar to those of humans.
  - a. True
  - b. False
25. Cetaceans are able to communicate more effectively than initially believed.
  - a. True
  - b. False
26. The author summarizes that there is a direct relationship between brain size and social behavior.
  - a. True
  - b. False

**Complete the statements with the correct options.**

- |  |   |   |                                   |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 27. Past research about cetacean intelligence is different from what scientists believe now. | ● | ● | a. main idea of paragraph E       |
| 28. Brain size and the complexity of social behavior are closely linked.                     | ● | ● | b. supporting idea of paragraph C |

**Read each sentence. Decide if the sentence shows a similarity (S) or a difference (D).**

29. Like yesterday, the bus was running late.
  - a. S
  - b. D
30. In contrast to his colleagues, he's quite young.
  - a. S
  - b. D
31. My old job is similar to my new job in many ways.
  - a. S
  - b. D

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32. Both my brother and my sister have red hair.  
a. S  
b. D
33. I love sweet food. Similarly, I love savory food.  
a. S  
b. D
34. Unlike many people, I find I have much more energy to work late at night.  
a. S  
b. D

**Read each statement. Choose *True* or *False*.**

35. An essay is a piece of writing that argues your opinion and includes personal experiences to support your ideas.  
a. True  
b. False
36. There should always be an introductory paragraph in an essay.  
a. True  
b. False
37. A topic sentence presents the body paragraph's main idea.  
a. True  
b. False
38. A good body paragraph contains explanations, details, and examples to support your ideas.  
a. True  
b. False
39. In a comparison essay, you discuss two points of comparison in each paragraph.  
a. True  
b. False

**Read the passage.**

**A.** Otters and beavers, when gathered in groups, display fascinating behavior that demonstrates cooperation. Otters are very social animals that engage in remarkable teamwork, which contributes toward their survival and well-being. **B.** Likewise, beavers live in social groups and have a strong family structure and social circle. **C.** They also spend a lot of time cleaning themselves and those close to them, like otters.

Many people often confuse otters with beavers, as they can sometimes appear quite similar when in the water. **D.** However, in contrast to beavers, otters are more flexible in where they sleep, while beavers prefer to create more "permanent" structures that they can rest under, called *dams*. Another distinction between the two species is how they move in the water. **E.** While otters only have their head and neck above the water, beavers prefer to show more of themselves and often swim whilst having their back exposed.

**Match the correct answers.**

- |       |   |                          |
|-------|---|--------------------------|
| 40. A | ● | ● a. a difference        |
| 41. B | ● | ● b. a similarity        |
| 42. C | ● | ● c. a second difference |
| 43. D | ● | ● d. topic sentence      |
| 44. E | ● | ● e. a second similarity |



## UNIT 2: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

**Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

committed	examining	presence	prove	suspect
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- The detectives were \_\_\_\_\_ the crime scene to find evidence of what had happened.
- The lawyer was unable to \_\_\_\_\_ that the man was the burglar.
- We are \_\_\_\_\_ to finding out who is responsible for this.
- The woman was considered a \_\_\_\_\_ in the theft.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the chemical led detectives to believe the suspect worked in a factory.

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

- You need to \_\_\_\_\_ that carefully on the table so it doesn't break.
  - trace
  - place
  - reveal
- He had no memorable \_\_\_\_\_ on his face that I could remember.
  - features
  - advances
  - combination
- Old skeletons are very \_\_\_\_\_ and need to be handled with care.
  - delicate
  - determined
  - committed

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9. Mabel \_\_\_\_\_ in human history and the lives of ancient people.
  - a. considers
  - b. specializes
  - c. examines
10. We have found a \_\_\_\_\_ of blood on the carpet.
  - a. trace
  - b. medical
  - c. detectives

**Match the words to the statements.**

- |                |   |  |
|----------------|---|--|
| 11. artist     | ● | ● a. If you can't get an appointment to see a doctor, you can speak to this person about how you are feeling, and they may give you some medicine. |
| 12. pharmacist | ● | ● b. When I was younger, it was my dream job until I realized I couldn't paint or draw well!   |
| 13. pianist    | ● | ● c. He is so good at playing the piano, he could be a professional!   |

**Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.**

14. The noun *medic* becomes an adjective by adding \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. *al*
  - b. *ial*
15. The noun *resident* becomes an adjective by adding \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. *al*
  - b. *ial*
16. The noun *emotion* becomes an adjective by adding \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. *al*
  - b. *ial*

**Read the passage.****Face to Face with The Past**

When archaeologists find the bodies of ancient people, usually all that remains of the individuals are bones and hair. But what if we could see what these people looked like? Thanks to advances in science and technology, we can now make very close guesses.

**A 9,000-Year-Old Skull Is Found**

In 1993, archaeologists discovered the skull of a woman at Theopetra cave, a site in central Greece where people have lived for about 130,000 years. They determined that she lived 9,000 years ago, around 7,000 B.C., and they named her Avgi. Little is known about her life or what kind of person she was, but we can at least see the ancient woman's facial features.

Reconstructing her face was not easy. A team of scientists and medical experts from the University of Athens was needed to accurately show what Avgi would have looked like. In addition, the team worked with Oscar Nilsson, a Swedish archaeologist and sculptor who specializes in reconstructions.

**Art and Technology Bring Avgi to Life**

To begin, researchers took a CT scan of Avgi's skull before a 3-D printer made an exact copy using the scan's measurements. After that, Nilsson glued pegs onto the 3-D copy. He determined the size of the pegs based on what science knows about the thickness of flesh at various points on the face. This allowed him to sculpt Avgi's face, muscle by muscle. While some of her features were based on skull measurements, others, like skin and eye color, were inferred based on what people from the region generally looked like.

**Facial Reconstructions Show Us How We've Changed**

It's not the first time Nilsson and the team have brought an ancient face back to life. A few years earlier, they reconstructed the face of an 11-year-old girl they named Myrtis, who lived around 430 B.C. in Athens, Greece. And another team in London used computer-generated modelling to show—based on a 2,000-year-old skull found in Jordan—what a woman might have looked like when she was alive. The woman was named Hinat by the researchers, and her head and neck area was eventually modeled in silicon, complete with hair and clothing. Comparing these reconstructions reveals information about how the human face may have changed over time. It also provides clues as to when these changes possibly occurred. In the almost 7,000-year period between Avgi and Myrtis, facial structure appears to soften. Nilsson explains, "Having reconstructed a lot of Stone Age women and men, I think some facial features seem to have disappeared or 'smoothed out' with time. In general, we look less masculine, both men and women, today."

**The Jericho Skull**

Other research teams have also reconstructed ancient faces, including one belonging to a man who we know lived 9,500 years ago near the city of Jericho. His skull, called the Jericho Skull, was one of seven discovered by archaeologist Kathleen Kenyon in 1953. It was a significant discovery because the skulls were filled with soil and covered in plaster, and some even had traces of paint on them. Experts believe that the soil was placed there thousands of years ago to protect the delicate facial bones, and the plaster and paint were added to show what the man looked like when he was alive. Unfortunately, the passing of thousands of years had

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erased many physical details from the plaster. The ancient sculptor's work could no longer show us what the man from Jericho looked like.

**A New Face for the Museum's Oldest Portrait**

The British Museum, with the help of a group of experts in facial reconstruction, managed to fix this. In 2016, the team was able to recreate the face of the ancient man, just as people had done some 9,500 years ago, except using modern technology such as CT scans and 3-D models. And finally, the British Museum's oldest portrait had a new face.

**Match the words to the sentences to complete the sentences.**

- |   |   |                 |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 17. The purpose of the passage is to explain how _____ can help us understand what ancient people looked like.              | ● | ● a. face       |
| 18. Scientists created a _____ of what a girl from 9,000 years ago might have looked like.                                  | ● | ● b. technology |
| 19. By looking at the faces scientists create, we can see how the _____ has changed through history.                        | ● | ● c. museum     |
| 20. A _____ was discovered, which had been painted and filled with clay and plaster to show what he might have looked like. | ● | ● d. model      |
| 21. A _____ in the U.K. now displays this face that experts made.   | ● | ● e. skull      |

**Read the passage.**

- A** Fossils—marks or signs that a dinosaur was in a specific area in prehistoric times—are rare. Most of us will never find the skeleton of a dinosaur in our yards, or even in the wild. And even when we do find the fossil of some ancient creature from a long time ago, it is usually just a small shell or an unrecognizable part of something that lived hundreds of millions of years ago. A well-preserved fossil is a beautiful object, and many people would be happy to display one in their homes. Before, it was difficult to buy fossils. These days, however, the internet means rare or unusual fossils may be just a mouse-click away. This fact, combined with how rare fossils usually are, makes them an attractive target for people seeking to make money by selling fakes.
- B** Although fossils are generally rare, there are places where they are surprisingly available. In some of these locations, it is possible to find many fossils just lying among the rocks. The vast majority of them are just ugly pieces of broken bone. To the untrained eye, in fact, they may even look like chunks of rock. Some of these low-quality fossils are sold illegally, especially over the internet, but what collectors are really

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interested in are high-quality fossils. People want to have a fossil that they can recognize, such as one of a complete animal or insect. And for those with plenty of money, the most valued and desired fossil is a well-preserved, complete dinosaur.

- C** The problem is that the demand for high-quality fossils is far higher than the number available. As a result, more and more fake fossils are now being sold. Most of the fakes that are sold online or to tourists are completely artificial and even easy for knowledgeable amateurs to spot. But some of the best fake fossils are made from real fossils, and these can be hard to recognize as fake. For example, fossils from individuals of the same species found in different places and at an earlier time can be joined to form a complete animal. Alternatively, pieces of completely different animals may be joined to make a "new species." The discovery of a new fossil species is a major scientific event, so people making fake fossils realize that a very rare fossil might be worth thousands of dollars. Consequently, extremely realistic fakes have become quite common in recent years. In fact, some fake fossils are so well made that scientists have, at first, believed they were real.
- D** In 1999, paleontologists—experts in dinosaurs—announced the discovery of a fascinating new dinosaur called Archaeoraptor. This species seemed to be a clear link between dinosaurs and birds. At that moment, news of the find was published in serious scientific journals and was widely reported in the popular media, too. However, after closer examination, it turned out that the fossil was a fake made by joining the tail of a dinosaur together with the arms of a primitive bird. Archaeoraptor is now considered one of the most successful scientific tricks of the past century.
- E** Apart from embarrassing some scientists, what is the danger of fake or illegal fossils? The biggest issue is that people collecting fossils to sell on the internet cause enormous damage to the regions in which the fossils are found. Many fossils that are important to science are destroyed in an effort to get to the most attractive specimens. Moreover, even when these fossils are collected with good intentions, a great deal of valuable information is lost. In addition to the fossil itself, scientists need to know exactly where a fossil was found in order to know how old it is and what kind of environment the animal lived in. Fortunately, governments are starting to realize the value of their fossil resources and are making an effort to protect them.

**Choose *True* or *False*.**

22. It is now easy to buy fossils compared to years ago.
- True
  - False
23. It might be difficult to tell a fossil from a rock.
- True
  - False

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24. There are more fossils available than people who want to buy them.
  - a. True
  - b. False
25. Some fake fossils are made by mixing real fossils with fake ones.
  - a. True
  - b. False
26. The overall purpose of the passage is to describe how people can avoid buying fake fossils.
  - a. True
  - b. False

**Complete the statements with the correct words.**

at that moment	earlier
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27. The word " \_\_\_\_\_ " is used in the passage to describe how one event happened before another event.
28. The phrase " \_\_\_\_\_ " is used in the passage to explain how a scientific discovery and news of the discovery were happening at the same time.

**Write the correct word or phrase to replace the underlined information.**

allow you to	during the investigation of	explaining	receive	welcomed	where we met
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29. We will let you come into the classroom 10 minutes before class starts.

\_\_\_\_\_

30. We said hello to everyone that attended.

\_\_\_\_\_

31. That is the place. We met there.

\_\_\_\_\_

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32. The professor was talking about how technology had developed.

\_\_\_\_\_

33. You will get an email once we have confirmed the details.

\_\_\_\_\_

34. Detectives found evidence of the burglary when they investigated the crime scene.

\_\_\_\_\_

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

35. \_\_\_\_\_ Use your notes to write a summary.

\_\_\_\_\_ Read the passage once and underline important facts you can use to make notes.

\_\_\_\_\_ Compare your summary with the original to make sure it expresses the same meaning as the original.

\_\_\_\_\_ Check your sentence structure and word choices, and that your ideas are expressed in the same general order.

\_\_\_\_\_ Reread the passage and compare your notes against it, then correct any notes.

**Read the passage.**

Fossils—marks or signs that a dinosaur was in a specific area in prehistoric times—are rare. Most of us will never find the skeleton of a dinosaur in our yards, or even in the wild. And even when we do find the fossil of some ancient creature from a long time ago, it is usually just a small shell or an unrecognizable part of something that lived hundreds of millions of years ago. A well-preserved fossil is a beautiful object, and many people would be happy to display one in their homes. Before, it was difficult to buy fossils. These days, however, the internet means rare or unusual fossils may be just a mouse-click away. This fact, combined with how rare fossils usually are, makes them an attractive target for people seeking to make money by selling fakes.

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Although fossils are generally rare, there are places where they are surprisingly available. In some of these locations, it is possible to find many fossils just lying among the rocks. The vast majority of them are just ugly pieces of broken bone. To the untrained eye, in fact, they may even look like chunks of rock. Some of these low-quality fossils are sold illegally, especially over the internet, but what collectors are really interested in are high-quality fossils. People want to have a fossil that they can recognize, such as one of a complete animal or insect. And for those with plenty of money, the most valued and desired fossil is a well-preserved, complete dinosaur.

The problem is that the demand for high-quality fossils is far higher than the number available. As a result, more and more fake fossils are now being sold. Most of the fakes that are sold online or to tourists are completely artificial and even easy for knowledgeable amateurs to spot. But some of the best fake fossils are made from real fossils, and these can be hard to recognize as fake. For example, fossils from individuals of the same species found in different places and at an earlier time can be joined to form a complete animal. Alternatively, pieces of completely different animals may be joined to make a "new species." The discovery of a new fossil species is a major scientific event, so people making fake fossils realize that a very rare fossil might be worth thousands of dollars. Consequently, extremely realistic fakes have become quite common in recent years. In fact, some fake fossils are so well made that scientists have, at first, believed they were real.

In 1999, paleontologists—experts in dinosaurs—announced the discovery of a fascinating new dinosaur called Archaeoraptor. This species seemed to be a clear link between dinosaurs and birds. At that moment, news of the find was published in serious scientific journals and was widely reported in the popular media, too. However, after closer examination, it turned out that the fossil was a fake made by joining the tail of a dinosaur together with the arms of a primitive bird. Archaeoraptor is now considered one of the most successful scientific tricks of the past century.

Apart from embarrassing some scientists, what is the danger of fake or illegal fossils? The biggest issue is that people collecting fossils to sell on the internet cause enormous damage to the regions in which the fossils are found. Many fossils that are important to science are destroyed in an effort to get to the most attractive specimens. Moreover, even when these fossils are collected with good intentions, a great deal of valuable information is lost. In addition to the fossil itself, scientists need to know exactly where a fossil was found in order to know how old it is and what kind of environment the animal lived in. Fortunately, governments are starting to realize the value of their fossil resources and are making an effort to protect them.



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**Decide the correct order of sentences that make a summary. Put the sentences in order. Write 1–5.**

36. \_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes, these fake fossils are made by combining real fossils found in different places and of different species.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Real fossils can be hard to find, but people are now making money by selling fake fossils online.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The danger with selling fake fossils is that many original fossils are lost in the process.
- \_\_\_\_\_ More is now being done to preserve and protect these important parts of history.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Scientists once believed they had discovered a new species, which was revealed to be a fake fossil.

## UNIT 3: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

**Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentence.**

1. Most people here \_\_\_\_\_ live in the city center rather than outside of it.
  - a. tend to
  - b. separate
  - c. spread out

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

2. I'm usually more \_\_\_\_\_ at the start of the week than at the end of it, so I get more done on a Monday or Tuesday.
  - a. urban
  - b. productive
  - c. occasional
3. His \_\_\_\_\_ is quite low compared to the number of hours he works, and in my opinion, he deserves to earn more.
  - a. construction
  - b. suburb
  - c. income
4. We have seen \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of people buying their first property.
  - a. growth
  - b. barriers
  - c. concentration
5. A positive \_\_\_\_\_ of working from home is the freedom to set your own hours.
  - a. aspect
  - b. barrier
  - c. resident

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**Match the words to the definitions.**

- |                 |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 6. barrier      | ● | ● a. This is the work of building something.  |
| 7. lower        | ● | ● b. This is a river built for boats to travel along or to take water from one area to another. |
| 8. construction | ● | ● c. This is something that stops something else from going into an area.                       |
| 9. resident     | ● | ● d. This is a person who lives in a place.   |
| 10. canal       | ● | ● e. This is when you reduce the amount, or level, of something.                                |

**Complete the definitions with the correct phrases.**

annual income	disposable income	income inequality
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11. The amount of money you earn in a year is called your \_\_\_\_\_.
12. When there is a big difference in income between high and low earners, there is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The amount of money you have left after paying taxes is your \_\_\_\_\_.

**Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.**

14. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ actor who has played in over 30 movies and documentaries.
- fast-moving
  - well-known
  - heavily visited
15. Edinburgh is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the U.K.
- three-meter
  - slow-moving
  - heavily visited

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

16. She grew up in a \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhood, in a large family of 10.
- 10-ton
  - fast-moving
  - low-income

**Read the passage.****Living on an Urban Planet**

Consider this: In 1800, less than 3 percent of the world's population lived in cities, but by 2050, this could increase to over 66 percent. The trend is clear and the conclusion inescapable—humans have become an urban species.

**Cities as Solutions?**

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, large urban areas began to grow and spread. Many people viewed cities largely in negative terms—crowded, dirty, unhealthy places full of disease and crime. People feared that as cities got bigger, living conditions would get worse. Recent decades, however, have seen a widespread change in attitudes toward urbanization. Many experts believe that urbanization is good news. Although negative aspects such as pollution and urban slums remain serious problems, many urban planners now believe big cities might help solve the problem of Earth's growing population.

Harvard economist Edward Glaeser is one person who believes that cities bring largely positive benefits. According to Glaeser, cities are “the absence of space between people.” This closeness reduces the cost of transporting goods, people, and ideas, and allows people to be more productive. Successful cities also attract and reward smart people with higher wages, and they enable people to learn from one another. According to Glaeser, a perfect example of how information can be shared in a big city is the trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange. There, employees share information in one open, crowded space. “They value knowledge over space,” he says. “That’s what the modern city is all about.”

Another champion of urbanization is environmentalist Stewart Brand. According to Brand, living in cities has a smaller impact on the environment than living in suburbs and rural areas. Cities allow half of the world's population to live on about 4 percent of the land. City roads, sewers, and power lines are shorter and require fewer resources to build and operate. City apartments require less energy to heat, cool, and light than houses in other areas. Most importantly, Brand points out that people living in dense cities drive less. They can walk to many destinations and use public transportation. As a result, cities tend to produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions per person than suburbs.

Because of these reasons, it may be a mistake to see urbanization as evil. Instead, we should view it as an inevitable part of development, says David Satterthwaite of London's International Institute of Environment and Development. For Satterthwaite and other urban planners, rapid growth itself is not the real problem. The larger issue is how to manage the growth. There is no one model for how to manage rapid urbanization, but there are hopeful examples. One is Seoul, South Korea.

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

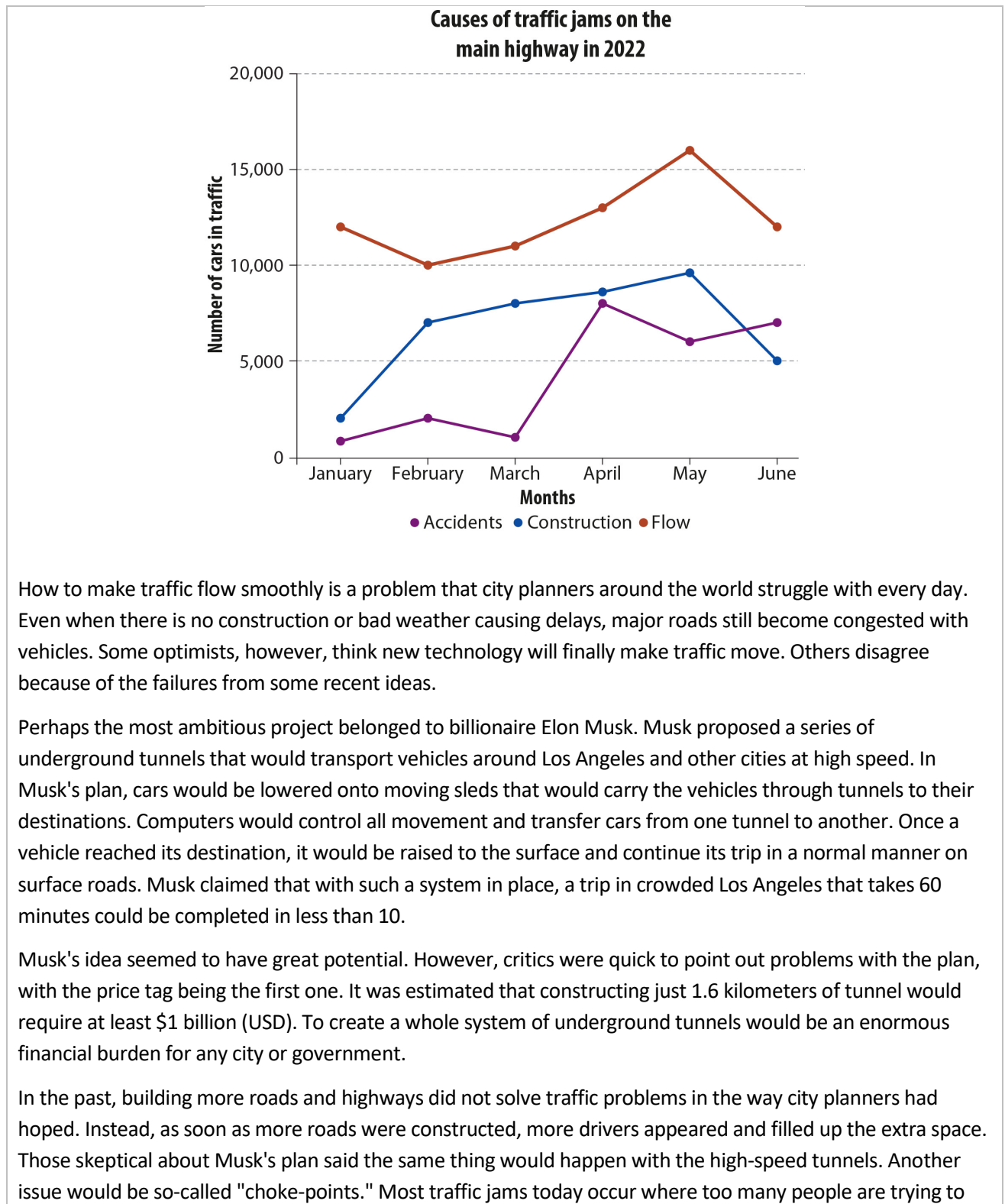
**Seoul's Success Story**

Since the 1960s, Seoul's population has increased from fewer than 3 million to more than 10 million people. In the same period, South Korea has also gone from being one of the world's poorest countries to being richer than many countries in Europe. How did this happen? Large numbers of people first began arriving in Seoul in the 1950s. The government soon recognized that economic development was essential for supporting its growing urban population. It therefore began to invest in South Korean companies. This investment eventually helped corporations such as Samsung and Hyundai grow and develop. A major contributing factor for South Korea's economic success was the large number of people who came to Seoul to work.

"You can't understand urbanization in isolation from economic development," says economist Kyung-Hwan Kim of Sogang University. The growing city paid for the buildings, roads, and other infrastructure that helped absorb even more people. South Korea's growth cannot be easily copied. However, it proves that a poor country can urbanize successfully and incredibly fast.

**Choose the correct answers.**

17. What is the purpose of the passage?
  - a. to report on the size and population of Seoul in South Korea
  - b. to describe the negative aspects of urbanization
  - c. to describe how cities are growing in both size and population
18. What does the passage say about the 19th and early 20th centuries?
  - a. that people had negative views of cities
  - b. that cities had much more crime than they do today
  - c. that cities grew and conditions became worse
19. One expert believes that cities are good because they can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. create a modern way of thinking
  - b. bring people closer together in many aspects
  - c. make roads safer
20. Another expert says that the issue with cities growing is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. there is no right way to handle how quickly cities expand
  - b. he hopes more cities can grow in the future
  - c. there are not enough roads for the number of cars
21. Why does the passage refer to a specific city in Asia?
  - a. to give an example of a city that has grown quickly and successfully
  - b. to explain the reasons why so many people moved there
  - c. to describe how the university helped the city grow

**Read the passage.**

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

get on or off the road at a single narrow point. Like traditional highways, Musk's underground tubes would face the problem of traffic jams at the entrances and exits. Without some major innovations, the high-speed tunnels would have the same major problems.

Musk's system of high-speed tunnels appeared impractical, and in the end, it was. Musk built a one-mile tunnel under Los Angeles to demonstrate his vision, but this has now been removed. He is, however, still building under Las Vegas, in the hopes that his idea will become a success there.

There is also another modern traffic solution that may be possible in the near future. As any driver will admit, it is very frustrating that many traffic jams have no clear cause, or at least no cause that you can notice from your position in the jam. The graph shows the causes of traffic jams from 2022 on a main highway in one particular country, and how many cars were involved in traffic jam in each situation. The highest number is something called "flow." This is when cars simply slow down for a period of time before the road opens up again and traffic returns to a normal speed. Traffic experts have discovered that the main reason for this is that human drivers have difficulty maintaining their flow.

Because drivers can only see a short distance ahead, they tend to brake suddenly in response to changes in speed that occur a few cars in front of them. Now, though, advances in driverless cars may make the problems of maintaining traffic flow a thing of the past. Engineers are already experimenting with driverless cars that can communicate with other such cars on the road, even those far ahead of or behind the driver's own vehicle. With a large number of "smart" cars in constant contact with each other, it will be much easier to maintain a steady flow of traffic and greatly reduce the number of traffic jams. Furthermore, in a driverless-car future where computers are in control instead of easily distracted human drivers, it is expected that there would be far fewer crashes as well. This would eliminate another major cause of traffic jams.

**Choose *True* or *False*.**

22. A suitable title for the text is *How Technology Could Be Used to Reduce Problems on the Roads*.
- a. True
  - b. False
23. The main idea in the second paragraph is to explain someone's idea for reducing travel time on the roads.
- a. True
  - b. False
24. It would be hard for governments to find areas in their city that needed underground car tunnels.
- a. True
  - b. False

LEVEL 3 Assessment

25. The project was a success in Los Angeles.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
26. Cars that can communicate with each other are being developed.
  - a. True
  - b. False

**Match the correct answers to the statements.**

- |  |   |                              |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| 27. The purpose of the graph is to show the    | ● | ● a. color represents.       |
| 28. The key shows what each                    | ● | ● b. highway in 2022.        |
| 29. The title tells me the graph refers to one | ● | ● c. causes of traffic jams. |

**Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.**

30. The Sydney Opera House \_\_\_\_\_ on October 20, 1973.
  - a. opened
  - b. has opened
  
31. The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ many different samples during their trip to Peru.
  - a. collected
  - b. have collected
  
32. The council \_\_\_\_\_ on the policy three times, and each time it has failed to pass.
  - a. voted
  - b. has voted
  
33. Tyler \_\_\_\_\_ to Tokyo in September last year.
  - a. moved
  - b. has moved
  
34. The water \_\_\_\_\_ year on year for the past decade.
  - a. rose
  - b. has risen



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35. The man \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money in the company by the time he sold it.
- a. invested
  - b. had invested

**Read each sentence. Choose *True* or *False*.**

36. The first paragraph of an essay is an introductory paragraph.
- a. True
  - b. False
37. The introduction contains your main arguments and supporting ideas.
- a. True
  - b. False
38. Your introductory paragraph can have a *hook*, which is an opening sentence to make the reader interested.
- a. True
  - b. False
39. The hook should always contain your opinion.
- a. True
  - b. False
40. The last sentence in the introductory paragraph is usually the thesis statement, which expresses the main idea of the entire essay.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Read the two thesis statements. Choose the better option.**

41.   a. Three major changes have been made to help with the number of cars on the road—bike-to-work schemes, more buses, and cheaper train tickets.
- b. Many people are glad to hear there have been changes made to reduce the number of cars on the road.

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- 42.
  - a. There are two reasons why the project was a failure: poor teamwork, and a lack of understanding of the task.
  - b. Some people say there was a number of reasons why the project was not successful.
- 43.
  - a. Many people are now enjoying working from home for more than just a few reasons.
  - b. Many people are now enjoying their jobs more because they have freedom to work from home and independence.
- 44.
  - a. Uniforms should be a choice because it limits students' freedom to express themselves, and uniforms can be expensive.
  - b. Everyone should be able to choose whether they want to wear a uniform.
- 45.
  - a. Many people find phones distracting while they are driving, and I will explain why.
  - b. Phones can be distracting not only for the fact that someone might call while you are driving, but also because we constantly have notifications or alerts that sound.

**UNIT 4: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS****Complete the sentences with correct words.**

consequences	deadly	destruction	effectively	hazard
--------------	--------	-------------	-------------	--------

1. I work much more \_\_\_\_\_ after I have done some exercise.
2. The plant was \_\_\_\_\_ and could kill someone if they ate it.
3. There are always \_\_\_\_\_ to your actions.
4. You can't put your bag on the floor there because someone might trip over it—it is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The wind caused a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to many buildings in the village.

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

6. The oceans are so \_\_\_\_\_ that only a small number of people have explored them.
  - a. vast
  - b. entire
  - c. continuous
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ the cashier and told her to give him the money.
  - a. exploded
  - b. threatened
  - c. collapsed
8. He drove over something sharp, which made his tire \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. strike
  - b. explode
  - c. collapse

LEVEL 3 Assessment

9. Her money had \_\_\_\_\_ over time, and she now had enough saved to pay the deposit for her apartment.
  - a. forecast
  - b. alerted
  - c. accumulated
10. I have a problem with my laptop—it makes a \_\_\_\_\_ noise when I’m in an online meeting.
  - a. vast
  - b. deadly
  - c. continuous
11. The storm is a \_\_\_\_\_ to many towns and villages.
  - a. threat
  - b. threaten
12. The clouds disappeared, and the sky \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. light
  - b. lightened
13. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ the boxes that are in the garden.
  - a. flat
  - b. flatten

**Write the verb form of the word.**

14. memory: \_\_\_\_\_
15. critic: \_\_\_\_\_
16. stable: \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the passage.**

**Yellowstone’s Smoking Bomb**

Yellowstone National Park, the oldest and most famous national park in the United States, sits on top of one of the biggest volcanoes on Earth. Yellowstone’s volcano is so big that many scientists call it a supervolcano. As the name suggests, supervolcanoes are much bigger and more powerful than ordinary volcanoes, and their eruptions can be exceptionally violent and destructive. When volcanoes erupt, they can kill plants and animals

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

for kilometers around. When a supervolcano explodes, it can threaten whole species with extinction by changing the climate across the entire planet.

**What Causes A Supervolcano to Erupt?**

No supervolcano has erupted in recorded human history. However, in the 2.1 million years that Yellowstone has sat over the supervolcano, scientists believe that the park has experienced three super-eruptions. Geologists who study Yellowstone's supervolcano have pieced together the sequence of events that probably cause a super-eruption. First, an intense plume of heat pushes up from deep within Earth. The extreme heat melts rock and creates a huge chamber a few kilometers below the surface. The chamber slowly fills with a pressurized mix of magma (melted rock), water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other gases. As additional magma accumulates in the chamber over thousands of years, the land on the surface above it begins to move up to form a dome, centimeters at a time. As the dome moves higher, cracks form along its edges. When the pressure in the magma chamber is released through the cracks in the dome, the gases suddenly explode, creating a violent super-eruption and emptying the magma chamber. Once the magma chamber is empty, the dome collapses, leaving a giant caldera, or crater, in the ground. Yellowstone's caldera, which covers an area of 40 by 60 kilometers (25 by 37 miles) in the state of Wyoming, was formed after the last super-eruption, some 640,000 years ago.

**How Violent Is a Super-Eruption?**

After each super-eruption at Yellowstone, the whole planet felt the effects. Scientists theorize that gases rising high into the atmosphere mixed with water vapor to create a haze that reduced sunlight, causing a period of cooling across the globe. It is estimated that the combined debris from the three eruptions was so vast, it could have filled the Grand Canyon.

The most recent catastrophic eruption, about 640,000 years ago, poured out 1,000 cubic kilometers (240 cubic miles) of rock, lava, and ash. A column of ash rose some 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) into the atmosphere, and winds carried ash and dust across the western half of the United States and south to the Gulf of Mexico. Closer to the supervolcano, thick clouds of ash, rocks, and gas—superheated to 800 degrees Celsius (1,470 degrees Fahrenheit)—rolled over the land. This volcano's lava and debris destroyed everything within its devastating range, filling entire valleys and forming layers hundreds of meters thick.

**Will The Supervolcano Erupt Again?**

Predicting when an eruption might occur is extremely difficult, in part because scientists still do not understand all the details of what is happening under the caldera's surface. Moreover, they have kept continuous records of Yellowstone's activity only since the 1970s—a tiny slice of geologic time—making it hard to draw conclusions. However, scientists theorize that Yellowstone's magma chamber expands periodically from a plume of hot rock moving up from deep inside Earth. As the chamber expands, it pushes the land above it upward. According to this theory, when the plume of rock decreases, the magma cools and becomes solid, allowing the land above to fall back.

Scientists believe that Yellowstone has probably seen a continuous cycle of rising and falling land over the past 15,000 years. Geophysicist and supervolcano expert Bob Smith of the University of Utah believes the rise-and-fall cycle of Yellowstone's caldera will likely continue.

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**Choose *True* or *False*.**

17. The purpose of the first paragraph is to introduce the differences between volcanoes and supervolcanoes.
- True
  - False
18. According to the passage, the supervolcano in Yellowstone National Park has had four super-eruptions.
- True
  - False
19. The writer says that after a super-eruption has happened, there is usually a large hole in the ground.
- True
  - False
20. The writer says that scientists can estimate when a supervolcano will erupt.
- True
  - False
21. The main idea in the passage is the destruction that has been caused to Yellowstone National Park over the years because of volcanic eruptions.
- True
  - False

**Read the passage.**

- A** In 1815, the mountain Tambora, on the Indonesian island of Sumbawa, exploded in the greatest volcanic eruption in the past 500 years. The explosion, which could be heard more than 2,000 kilometers away, destroyed the top of the mountain in an instant and sent a huge amount of rock and lava flowing down its slopes and into the sea. The resulting tsunami led to enormous destruction and loss of life. The force of the eruption was so powerful that it also sent hot rock flying as much as 40 kilometers into the atmosphere. If such a volcanic event were to occur in the same area today, the damage in terms of loss of life and financial cost would be even more enormous due to the increased number of inhabitants not only on the island, but also the population around the world as a whole. As destructive as the Tambora event was, its long-term impact is, in fact, of interest to scientists today.
- B** When Tambora erupted, it released millions of tons of dust, and a gas called sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), into Earth's atmosphere. Unlike atmospheric carbon dioxide, SO<sub>2</sub> has a cooling effect. In the months and years after the eruption, this affected the climate of the entire planet. In one year, the scientific estimate is that Earth's average temperature dropped by one degree Celsius. This may seem a small change, but it had a

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

huge impact on people's lives. In some areas, the summer of 1816 was colder and drier than normal. Other areas experienced heavy rain or freezing temperatures. As a result, farms around the world could not produce enough food. This caused a series of related problems including poor health, the spread of disease, an unstable world economy, and even social and political problems. It took many years for the situation to become stable again.

- C** Even though the eruption of Tambora happened more than 200 years ago, it remains an example of how volcanic eruptions can have enormous consequences on people's lives. The main problem today, however, is not that the world is getting colder because of volcanoes. It is in fact widely accepted that human activity is causing the world to become warmer. Climate scientists predict that the average global temperature will rise between 1–2 degrees Celsius during the next century. Some people may argue that this is not a large increase, but the Tambora explosion shows that even a small change in temperature can have dramatic results.
- D** In addition to showing how dangerous climate change can be, research into volcanic eruptions like Tambora may offer a way to help the fight against global warming. In the last few decades, there have been other large volcanic eruptions in countries around the world. Although these were nowhere near as large as the Tambora explosion, they still released a great deal of dust and SO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. With modern equipment, scientists were able to see how even these smaller volcanoes decreased global temperatures. As a result, some people suggest that one way to fight global warming would be to manufacture and release large amounts of SO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. If enough of it were released, this might stop global temperatures from increasing, or even cause them to decrease. Most climate researchers believe that this is not the best way to stop or reverse climate change because of the cost and potential for negative side-effects, but if there are no other solutions, it may become a more attractive idea in the future.

**Complete the summary with the correct words.**

cooler	cooling	hotter	largest	smallest
--------	---------	--------	---------	----------

22. This passage is about a mountain called Tambora, which was the \_\_\_\_\_ eruption in the past 500 years. The explosion had consequences for the island, and for the rest of the world. The global temperature became \_\_\_\_\_ by one degree Celsius in the years after the eruption. This meant, among other things, that there were issues growing food, poor health, and the world economy became unstable.

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Nowadays, the world is becoming \_\_\_\_\_ because of climate change. Tambora acts as an example of how the world can be affected by even the \_\_\_\_\_ change in temperature. When a volcano erupts, it releases sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), which has a \_\_\_\_\_ effect. This is why the temperature changed so much with the explosion of Tambora. Research is now being done to see how SO<sub>2</sub> can help fight global warming.

**Read each extract. Decide what the referent in bold refers to. Choose the correct answer.**

23. *The resulting tsunami led to enormous destruction and loss of life. The force of the eruption was so powerful that **it** also sent hot rock flying as much as 40 kilometers into the atmosphere.*
- a. loss of life
  - b. force of the eruption
24. *... one way to fight global warming would be to manufacture and release large amounts of SO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere ... Most climate researchers believe that this is not the best way to stop or reverse climate change because of the cost and potential for negative side-effects, but if there are no other solutions, **it** may become a more attractive idea in the future.*
- a. releasing SO<sub>2</sub>
  - b. reverse climate change



LEVEL 3 Assessment

**Look at the underlined words and phrases. What do they have in common?**  
**Match each statement with the correct sentence.**

- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| 25. I <u>finished</u> my essay and <u>submitted</u> it to the teacher.  | ● | ● | a. All are nouns.                          |
| 26. The <u>earliest</u> and <u>oldest</u> of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World is the Great Pyramid of Giza.         | ● | ● | b. Both are comparative adjectives.        |
| 27. Elephants don't eat meat, and instead have a diet of <u>grass</u> , <u>leaves</u> , <u>fruit</u> , and <u>roots</u> . | ● | ● | c. They are parallel adjectives.           |
| 28. Eliza <u>was talking</u> on the phone while she <u>was cooking</u> dinner.  | ● | ● | d. Both verbs are in past continuous form. |
| 29. Blue whales are <u>bigger</u> and <u>heavier</u> than any other animal on the planet.                                 | ● | ● | e. Both are superlative adjectives.        |
| 30. Jose was <u>hungry</u> and <u>tired</u> after a long day at work.   | ● | ● | f. Both verbs are past simple.             |

**Read each sentence. Choose *True* or *False*.**

31. A process essay explains one or more tasks or steps required to accomplish a goal.
  - a. True
  - b. False
32. A process essay can be ordered in the order they need to happen, or the order of how important they are.
  - a. True
  - b. False
33. Each body paragraph should start with a sentence which describes the steps or the tasks.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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34. Each body paragraph should include your opinion about why you have chosen to put the steps in that order.
- True
  - False
35. Some examples of words and phrases to link, or sequence your ideas, are *first*, *next*, *following this*, *before that*, *after this*, etc.
- True
  - False

**Match the correct purpose to the statement.**

- |                            |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 36. topic sentence         | ● | ● a. I have bought a new table and I need to put it together.   |
| 37. explaining the process | ● | ● b. Before doing the next step of putting it together, I need to make sure I have enough space to build the table. |
| 38. Step 1                 | ● | ● c. The table has arrived in a box, so there are steps to follow in order to construct it.                         |
| 39. Step 2                 | ● | ● d. The first step is to take everything out of the box.   |
| 40. Step 3                 | ● | ● e. Next, I need to read the instructions, and check that I have all the pieces I need.                            |

## UNIT 5: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

**Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

alternative	economy	maintained	necessary	partnership
-------------	---------	------------	-----------	-------------

- The song has \_\_\_\_\_ its title of being the most played song of the year.
- The two companies have launched a new \_\_\_\_\_, which allows them to work together to launch new and exciting products.
- A decrease in tourism could have serious effects on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the country.
- Regular medicine isn't working to reduce my headaches, so I'm going to try a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to show your passport upon arrival at the hotel.

**Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**

- You need to show an \_\_\_\_\_ document that shows your name, date of birth, and place of birth.
  - ecological
  - awareness
  - official
- I much prefer to dress for \_\_\_\_\_ than style.
  - comfort
  - economy
  - alternative
- Our main \_\_\_\_\_ today is to finish the presentation, so we can start working on the speech.
  - landmark
  - objective
  - partnership

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9. Learning a new language can be an \_\_\_\_\_ experience because it also helps you learn about the culture.
  - a. ecological
  - b. enriching
  - c. objective
  
10. The destruction of forests, and the cutting down of trees, is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ disaster.
  - a. ecological
  - b. spiritual
  - c. awareness

**Write *noun* or *adjective* for each underlined word.**

adjective	noun
-----------	------

11. When she was younger, everyone knew her because of her distinctive hair color.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. This issue requires two solutions, so we need an alternative.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Irina is a native Portuguese speaker.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the correct answers.**

14. The root *tain* means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to throw
  - b. to hold, to keep
  
15. The prefix *co-* means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. together
  - b. cause to

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16. The prefix *inter-* means \_\_\_\_\_.
- badly
  - between

**Read the passage.****Geotourism in Action**

As public awareness of the negative effects of mass tourism grows, more travel companies are providing options that enhance—rather than harm—local cultures and environments. The following examples from around the world show how innovative local programs can promote sustainable tourism that benefits tourists, locals, and the environment.

**Ecolodges in Ecuador**

Located in the Amazon basin, Ecuador is one of South America's most popular places for tourists. Ecolodges now provide a sustainable travel option for these tourists. First developed in the 1990s, an ecolodge is a type of hotel that helps local economies and protects the environment. Many of the lodges are built with renewable materials that are found locally. The lodges allow people in the community to sell locally made products to guests; some are also owned and operated by local people.

Ecolodges not only help local economies and the environment, they also enable visitors to gain a deeper understanding of the region. There are ecolodges throughout the country, so visitors can choose to stay in the rainforest, in the mountains, or at an island beach. Visitors at Sani Lodge in the rainforest, for example, are surrounded by over 500 species of tropical birds and a thousand species of butterflies. In the Andes, guests can go hiking and explore volcanic glaciers. On the Galápagos Islands, visitors can watch giant tortoises lay their eggs.

These lodges let visitors interact with local people and learn about local culture, too. For example, at some ecolodges, guests learn how to make dishes using local ingredients. At Sani Lodge, local families invite guests into their homes. In 2015, the owners of Sani Lodge won the World Legacy Travel Award for their efforts to promote sustainable tourism. Company director Jascivan Carvalho says that this kind of tourism can lead to “a deeper, more enriching experience for travelers, and for locals, whose livelihoods improve.”

**Adventure Trekking in Nepal**

Nepal has been an important trekking destination for over a hundred years. Until recently, however, most tour guides and porters were male. In 1993, three sisters—Lucky, Dicky, and Nicky Chhetri—had an idea. They were running a restaurant and lodge in Pokhara, a popular base for trekkers. When some female guests complained of poor treatment by male porters, the sisters decided to act. They would start their own trekking business—one run by women, for women. They launched their partnership—3 Sisters Adventure Trekking—with two main goals: to give local women opportunities to work in the tourism industry and to give female trekkers the choice of female guides for greater comfort and security.

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The sisters also created a non-profit organization—Empowering Women of Nepal (EWN). The organization trains and hires local women as guides. The training program includes classes in English, health, and awareness of ecological issues. At the end of the program, the trainees get on-the-job experience as guides, earning the same wages as male guides. Some graduates of the program use their earnings to continue their education, while others start their own businesses.

These improvements to the women’s social and financial situations are good for both their families and the rest of the community. The interaction between local guides and tourists from all over the world creates a vital cultural exchange, too. “I learned to become an ambassador for my country,” says one of the graduates of the program.

**Complete the sentences with the correct word.**

cooking	equal	local	security	sustainable
---------	-------	-------	----------	-------------

17. The passage is about how different solutions are helping to promote \_\_\_\_\_ tourism.
18. Ecolodges in Ecuador are built with materials from the \_\_\_\_\_ area.
19. Visitors can also have \_\_\_\_\_ classes with local people in their homes.
20. One of the goals of 3 Sisters Adventure Trekking is to provide \_\_\_\_\_ to female trekking guides.
21. 3 Sisters Adventure Trekking ensures there is \_\_\_\_\_ pay for both male and female guides.

**Read the passage.**

**The Future of Travel**

The tourism industry is continuing to grow post-pandemic and is unlikely to slow down any time soon. However, because of new technologies, the way we travel and experience other environments and cultures may soon change, making travel in the future dramatically different from how it is today. Our way of traveling is likely to change and become much more efficient and eco-friendly, as people are thinking more and more about the environment and the effects human activity has on it. So, what are some of the developments that regular travelers can expect over the next few decades?

One recent technological development that may influence tourism is virtual reality (VR). If people put on a special headset, they will be able to sample various destinations before they spend their dollars on actual

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journeys. For example, potential guests may take a simulated tour of hotel accommodations before they make a reservation. Similarly, travelers could get a taste of what there is to experience in various places and then make a more informed decision of where they would like to go. In fact, some believe that VR may even start to compete with traditional tours offered by many travel agencies. After all, why spend the time and money to see the pyramids in Egypt when you can experience them in real time from the comfort of your own living room? Many would argue that a VR tour could never replace visiting a location in person. However, it could be an affordable alternative for people who are unable to travel for economic or health reasons.

Another technological invention that may change the future of travel is the Hyperloop, a concept first proposed by Elon Musk. The Hyperloop is a mode of transportation that involves a sealed tube with low air pressure, which can travel at very high speeds. If realized, it would mean people could travel hundreds of kilometers in a matter of minutes. For example, Los Angeles to San Francisco would take around 30 minutes, whereas by car it would take over six hours. While it is important to note that the Hyperloop sounds like an exciting idea, it faces significant technical and financial challenges, as well as potential issues with safety.

While all this technology sounds great for the traveler, it will inevitably lead to problems for certain industries. The hotel industry around the world has already seen a decline in business due to the rise of the so-called "sharing economy." Numerous websites and apps make it easy for travelers to find accommodation in private homes or apartments. As a result, travelers are giving money to one individual and perhaps cooking in these accommodations, rather than paying toward the economy in local hotels and restaurants. In many cases, private accommodation offers tourists cheaper places to stay in a better location than a traditional hotel, and many tourists may feel that they get a more real travel experience by staying in a private home than by staying at a hotel.

In addition to this, jobs in tourist-related industries may be lost because of advanced technology. In many popular tourist destinations, people make a living by acting as guides or translators for visitors. However, technology for real-time translating already exists and is improving every year, meaning people no longer require the services of a guide. Finally, a huge number of people are employed in the hotel business, but some of these jobs have already been replaced by computers, apps, and robots. For example, in some hotels, you can now check-in on your phone before you arrive, or simply collect your key from a machine in the hotel reception. In other cases, there are robot assistants that can check you in and even clean your room.

**Choose *True* or *False*.**

22. The writer says that the travel industry will see big changes in the near future.
- True
  - False
23. According to the passage, using VR could be a cheaper way to "travel."
- True
  - False

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24. The main purpose of the Hyperloop is to reduce travel time.
  - a. True
  - b. False
25. The writer says that the number of people staying at hotels is falling.
  - a. True
  - b. False
26. The writer's opinion overall is that technology is bad for the tourism industry.
  - a. True
  - b. False

**Read the sentences and the underlined words and phrases. Match them with the correct purpose.**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 27. effect ● | ● a. While all this technology sounds great for the traveler, it will inevitably lead to problems for certain industries.                 |
| 28. cause ●  | ● b. If people on a special headset, they will be able to sample various destinations before they spend their dollars on actual journeys. |

**Read each sentence and pay attention to the underlined information. Choose *Effect* or *Cause*.**

29. If the company continues to ignore customer feedback, their sales may suffer.
  - a. Effect
  - b. Cause
30. Young people will be better prepared for the future if schools provide more education on critical life skills.
  - a. Effect
  - b. Cause
31. If cities expand their public transportation networks, they can reduce traffic in inner cities.
  - a. Effect
  - b. Cause



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32. If you regularly practice a musical instrument, your skills and understanding of music will improve.  
a. Effect  
b. Cause
33. You can save a significant amount of money if you plan your monthly budget.  
a. Effect  
b. Cause

**Complete the sentences about a cause-and-effect essay with the correct words.**

facts	focusing	important	questions	topic
-------	----------	-----------	-----------	-------

34. Each body paragraph in your cause-and-effect essay needs a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence that states the effect.
35. One body paragraph could focus on the most \_\_\_\_\_ effect, while the next could focus on another one.
36. You can also organize your essay by \_\_\_\_\_ on one group, and then another group.
37. You need to include reasons, \_\_\_\_\_, and examples.
38. Think about \_\_\_\_\_ that a reader might have about your essay to help you ensure you explain everything in enough detail.

**Read the passage.**

<sup>1</sup>In our busy modern world, working long hours can have significant effects on someone's personal life, and particularly on relationships, health, and lifestyle choices. <sup>2</sup>Because of the increasing demands of the workplace, longer hours are often expected in order to meet business targets or to progress in one's career. As a result, this can put pressure on personal relationships, as less time is available to spend with loved ones, leading to potential conflicts or feelings of being disconnected. <sup>3</sup>Another cause is the physical and mental stress that comes from working extended hours. This excessive stress can lead to mental and physical health issues, as people struggle to manage their work-life balance. <sup>4</sup>Individuals working long hours may resort to unhealthy lifestyle choices, such as poor diet or lack of exercise, simply because they lack the time or energy to maintain a healthier lifestyle, which can result in long-term health problems and a lower quality of

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life. <sup>5</sup>One real-world example of this is from a recent case where a company asked one of their team members to work a 60-hour week.

**Match each sentence to the correct purpose.**

- |     |     |                                 |
|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| 39. | 1 ● | ● a. referring to research      |
| 40. | 2 ● | ● b. explanation of effect      |
| 41. | 3 ● | ● c. secondary cause and effect |
| 42. | 4 ● | ● d. topic sentence             |
| 43. | 5 ● | ● e. primary cause and effect   |

## UNITS 1–5: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

**Match each word to its definition.**

- |                        |   |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 1. controversial (adj) | ● | ● a. to find out something                                   |
| 2. determine (v)       | ● | ● b. to stop two or more things from being together          |
| 3. separate (v)        | ● | ● c. able to be replaced naturally                           |
| 4. accumulate (v)      | ● | ● d. causing disagreement                                    |
| 5. renewable (adj)     | ● | ● e. to slowly increase in the number or amount of something |

**Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.**

awareness	concentration	consequences	consider	intense
-----------	---------------	--------------	----------	---------

6. One effect of climate change is that storms have become more \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Before encouraging mass tourism, countries should \_\_\_\_\_ what the effects may be.
8. As more and more people leave rural areas, there is now a higher \_\_\_\_\_ of people living in cities.
9. Jeff committed a serious crime and now has to face the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. There is an increasing \_\_\_\_\_ among people of the importance of looking after the environment.

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**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

11. In this part of the world, typhoons are very common, so most people know how to \_\_\_\_\_ for them.
  - a. predict
  - b. prepare
12. Tonight, they are showing a \_\_\_\_\_ of a new documentary on primate behavior.
  - a. preview
  - b. preschool
13. James Watson and Francis Crick are two of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. They helped discover the structure of DNA.
  - a. geneticists
  - b. pharmacists
14. I highly recommend my physical \_\_\_\_\_—she is very skilled.
  - a. scientist
  - b. therapist
15. We need regular updates—it's a \_\_\_\_\_ situation.
  - a. hard-earned
  - b. fast-moving
16. The government is increasing its support for all \_\_\_\_\_ families.
  - a. low-income
  - b. well-earned
17. The volcanic eruption caused a lot of damage, but the situation is finally beginning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. stabilize
  - b. specialize
18. Over the past 60 years, the human population has continued to \_\_\_\_\_. More than 50 percent of the world now lives in cities.
  - a. urbanize
  - b. pressurize

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**Read the sentence and decide if the underlined word is a noun or adjective. Choose *Noun* or *Adjective*.**

19. Yulia is a native of Latvia, but she has lived in the U.K. for many years and speaks fluent English.
- a. Noun
  - b. Adjective
20. I believe that my opinion on this issue is representative of the vast majority of my colleagues.
- a. Noun
  - b. Adjective

**Read the passage.**

For most of human history, we have used wood in almost all aspects of our lives—from buildings to beds, to vehicles and coffins. Then modern materials came along: cement, concrete, and steel, which are now used to build almost every high-rise building in the world. The use of these materials comes at a great cost to the environment. As much as 8 percent of the world's carbon emissions comes from the production of cement and concrete. This is more than the emissions of all countries in the world (not counting China and the U.S.).

Partly to make the construction industry more environmentally friendly, there is a growing movement to go back to the use of wood. This doesn't just reduce the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted, it actually takes CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, as wood naturally stores carbon. Supporters of using wood predict that cities of the future will feature high-rise buildings made out of a modern, high-tech kind of wood, especially one called "mass timber." Mass timber is a specially engineered wood that is very strong and resistant to fire. It was recently used to build a 12-story apartment building in Joensuu, Finland, which, according to its designers, is currently the tallest all-wood building in the world.

Proponents of wood believe that these products are not just good for the environment, but also a superior material. John Klein, architect and designer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is developing mass timber buildings for the U.S. Klein says the material is easier to customize than concrete or steel, and he points out that it allows designers like him to send their plans directly to factories. "We're basically computer scientists now," he says. This method translates into fast construction and lower labor costs. However, to meet future demand, we need a large and steady supply of wood. And wood is used for a lot more than buildings. It is used in many other ways, including cardboard for packaging, paper, tissue, furniture, and, more recently, specially designed wood pellets that may become a replacement for coal that is less harmful to the environment.

The management of forests goes back to the 17th century in Europe, when Germany began to create long-term plans for the supply of wood. Eventually, this led to large forests containing just one type of tree. Germany's method of scientific forestry soon spread throughout the world, and for over 100 years, it has been successful in reducing deforestation as well as maintaining the supply of wood needed by a growing

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population. But to continue to produce enough wood for the ever-greater demands of the modern world, we need a stable climate, and climate change is a serious threat to that. As the climate warms, stronger storms destroy an increasing number of trees, and insects become more likely to attack and kill the trees. The managed forests, with their lack of diversity, also become more vulnerable to disease. Forester Albrecht Von Bodelschwingh, who works in Bavaria, southern Germany, says, “We can’t plan anymore. We make our schemes, but they’re useless.”

What is the solution? Planners believe that we need to reverse the trends of the last couple of centuries. Instead of long-term planning, we must be ready to adapt to losses as a result of storms, disease, and fire. Instead of planting one type of tree, we need diversity. And we may need to accept that forests may supply less than they currently do. Only then can we continue to produce the wood products the world needs, and in doing so, create the cities of the future.

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

21. Nearly 10 percent of global carbon emissions comes from making cement and concrete.
  - a. True
  - b. False
22. An increasing number of people in construction are working to make the industry less harmful to the environment.
  - a. True
  - b. False

**Choose the correct answers.**

23. What is NOT mentioned as a reason for designers using wood products instead of steel and concrete?
  - a. Wood products are easier to modify than ones made of concrete or steel.
  - b. Wood products are more popular than steel or concrete.
24. What does the author suggest regarding the use of wood pellets?
  - a. They are cheaper and easier to use than coal.
  - b. They are better for the environment than coal.
25. How does the author believe we can address the problem of climate change regarding the supply of wood?
  - a. by adopting a flexible approach and planting a range of tree types
  - b. by creating long-term plans and increasing the size and number of managed forests

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**Read the extract from the passage. Choose the sentence that best expresses its main idea.**

26. For most of human history, we have used wood in almost all aspects of our lives—from buildings to beds, to vehicles and coffins. Then modern materials came along: cement, concrete, and steel, which are now used to build almost every high-rise building in the world. The use of these materials comes at a great cost to the environment. As much as 8 percent of the world's carbon emissions comes from the production of cement and concrete. This is more than the emissions of all countries in the world (not counting China and the U.S.).
- a. The replacement of wood with modern materials like cement and concrete has had negative consequences on the environment.
  - b. Wood has traditionally been used by humans for a very wide range of uses, including buildings and vehicles.

**Read the extracts from the passage. Then choose the correct answer.**

27. For most of human history, we have used wood in almost all aspects of our lives—from buildings to beds, to vehicles and coffins. Then modern materials came along: cement, concrete, and steel, which are now used to build almost every high-rise building in the world. The use of these materials comes at a great cost to the environment. As much as 8 percent of the world's carbon emissions comes from the production of cement and concrete. This is more than the emissions of all countries in the world (not counting China and the U.S.).

What does Albrecht Von Bodelschwingh's quote mean?

- a. The foresters creating plans for Bavaria don't spend enough time considering the environment and so their plans are not useful.
  - b. A lack of stability in the climate means that the plans that were previously useful regarding forestry management are no longer suitable.
28. John Klein, architect and designer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is developing mass timber buildings for the U.S. Klein says the material is easier to customize than concrete or steel, and he points out that it allows designers like him to send their plans direct to factories.

What does the underlined word refer to?

- a. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- b. mass timber

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**Read the sentences and the underlined phrases. Which is the cause and which is the effect? Choose *Cause* or *Effect*.**

The use of mass timber allows designers to send their plans direct to factories. This translates into faster construction and lower labor costs.

29. The use of mass timber  
a. Cause  
b. Effect
30. faster construction and lower labor costs.  
a. Cause  
b. Effect

As a way to reduce the harmful effects of coal on the environment, specially designed wood pellets are beginning to be used to replace coal.

31. reduce the harmful effects of coal on the environment  
a. Cause  
b. Effect
32. specially designed pellets are beginning to be used to replace coal  
a. Cause  
b. Effect

**Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.**

33. Natural disasters such as hurricanes and landslides are extremely rare in the U.K. \_\_\_\_\_, in several countries in Southeast Asia, like the Philippines, typhoons and earthquakes are relatively common.  
a. Unlike  
b. In contrast
34. The blue-ringed octopus is a highly poisonous species. \_\_\_\_\_, the poison from a puffer fish sting can be fatal.  
a. Likewise  
b. In contrast



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**Read the sentence. Complete the paraphrase with the best words from the box. Not all words are used.**

aims	benefits	downgrade	reduce	rewards	values
------	----------	-----------	--------	---------	--------

35. An important objective of sustainable tourism is to minimize the negative effects of tourism and to maximize the advantages.

One of the main \_\_\_\_\_ of sustainable tourism is to \_\_\_\_\_  
the harmful effects of tourism and to increase the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.**

36. In recent years, research \_\_\_\_\_ that humans have more in common with other animal species than we used to believe.  
a. showed  
b. has shown
37. A powerful earthquake in Turkey last year \_\_\_\_\_ in the deaths of thousands of people.  
a. resulted  
b. has resulted

**Choose the correct sentence.**

38. a. If done in a responsible way, tourism can help create opportunities for the local community and protect the environment.  
b. If done in a responsible way, tourism can help creating opportunities for the local community and protect the environment.  
c. If done in a responsible way, tourism can help create opportunities for the local community and protecting the environment.

**Complete each sentence with the correct word. Write *if* or *then*.**

39. \_\_\_\_\_ carbon emissions continue to rise, \_\_\_\_\_ the negative consequences of global warming are likely to be even worse.

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40. We are likely to understand more about how dolphins communicate \_\_\_\_\_  
researchers spend enough time studying them.

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

41. **Think about the country or part of the world you live in. What kinds of natural disasters does it experience? What damage do they cause? What do your government and local authorities do to minimize the damage of natural disasters?**

**A. OUTLINE**

**Plan an outline for your paragraph.**

Include a strong topic sentence that expresses the main idea.

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

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

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

The words and phrases below can be useful when writing about natural disasters.

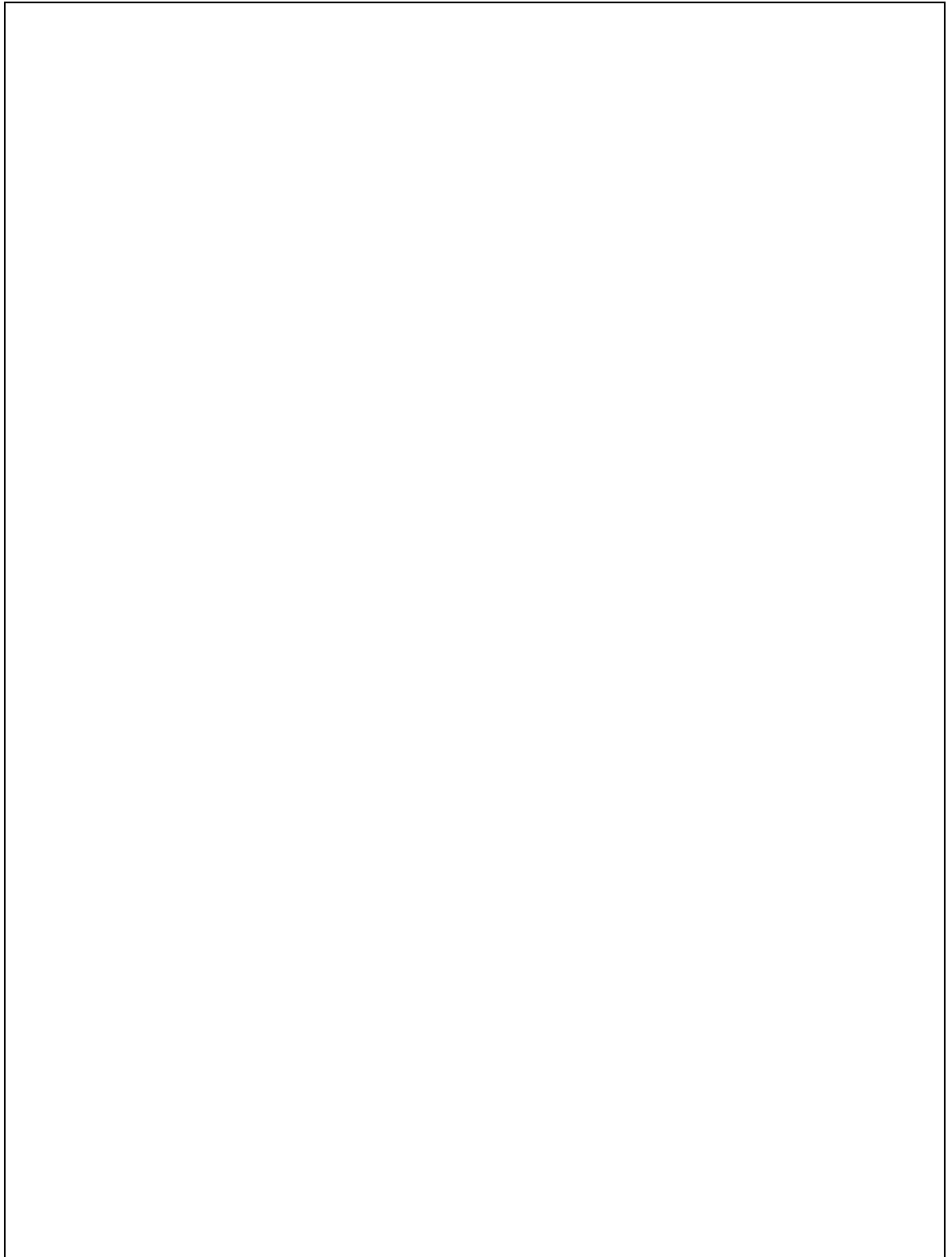
- *earthquake, typhoon, hurricane, tsunami, landslide*
- *damage, destroy, destruction, prepare, preparation*
- *serious, powerful, dangerous*
- *prevent, minimize*

**C. Write your paragraph based on your outline. Use the model to help you. Remember to use the language you wrote above.**

**Model:**

*I live in a part of the world where earthquakes sometimes happen. Usually, they are not serious, but occasionally they are powerful and cause serious damage and even death. That is the case especially when an earthquake causes a tsunami, which can destroy buildings near the coast. The government has done a lot to minimize the effects of earthquakes. They encourage everybody to be prepared. At school, we are taught what we should do in the event of an earthquake. There is a system that can send out emergency alerts to people's cell phones to warn them. They also have supplies of food and water to give out to people in the event of a disaster.*

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(12 points)

**UNIT 6: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS****Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

1. The video game is being released with limited \_\_\_\_\_, so you will need to be quick if you want to get it.
  - a. initially
  - b. availability
  - c. motors
2. The suit was designed to be \_\_\_\_\_ so that astronauts can move around easily.
  - a. multiple
  - b. flexible
  - c. reality
3. To make \_\_\_\_\_ decisions, you need to consider all the facts.
  - a. logical
  - b. automatic
  - c. mechanical
4. Everyone should \_\_\_\_\_ the presentation by speaking for at least two minutes.
  - a. distinguish
  - b. praise
  - c. contribute to
5. The team did not expect the software to \_\_\_\_\_ as well as it did.
  - a. postpone
  - b. function
  - c. conduct

**Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

circumstances	commands	mechanical	reality	signal
---------------	----------	------------	---------	--------

6. You need to give the robot \_\_\_\_\_ to follow, such as “turn off the light” or “sit down.”

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7. The police officer gave a \_\_\_\_\_ for the driver to pull over.
8. The car has a \_\_\_\_\_ issue and it needs to be repaired.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the situation is very different from what he said it was.
10. The event was canceled due to \_\_\_\_\_ beyond their control.

**Choose the correct word to complete each definition.**

11. When planes fly by themselves, they are operating on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. autopilot  
b. autonomous
12. Another word for car is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. automated  
b. automobile
13. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a book about someone's life, written by that person.  
a. autograph  
b. autobiography

**Complete the sentences with the correct verb to match the definition and preposition.**

back	stick	try
------	-------	-----

14. When you are tested to see if you are good enough for something, you \_\_\_\_\_ out for it.
15. When you drive in reverse, you \_\_\_\_\_ up.
16. If someone is very easy to notice, they \_\_\_\_\_ out.

**Read the passage.****Remote-Controlled Dogs?**

It turns out you can teach an old dog—or at least a middle-aged one—new tricks. A service dog named Tai can follow directions from his handler, but without any verbal or visual signals at all. He can turn, back up, lie down, and come on command, all without the handler saying a word. Instead, he responds to remote-controlled vibrations. These vibrations come from a newly developed dog vest.

The use of technology involving the sense of touch is called haptics. For example, when a cell phone vibrates, it is using haptics. A haptic dog vest could have many important uses, explains Yoav Golan, one of the researchers studying how to use this technology for dog training. Golan is a Ph.D student in mechanical engineering and Tai's owner.

A haptic vest could be especially helpful to communicate with dogs in situations where visual or spoken signals aren't possible. For example, search-and-rescue dogs often work at a distance from their handlers. These dogs sometimes work in small spaces—such as under collapsed buildings—or in places where they cannot see or hear the handler. The haptic vest would allow the handler to give instructions in these circumstances. Vibration commands could also be used when silence is necessary, such as in secret military operations. Similarly, police and military dogs could use the vest if they are working in loud areas, for example, near noisy aircraft, where it may be hard to hear the handler's voice.

In addition, haptic signals are the same no matter what language the handler speaks. Tai—a six-year-old mixed breed—understands spoken commands in only one language. However, anyone can give Tai a command using a remote control.

Dogs also sometimes pay more attention to the voices of specific people, but vibration commands are the same to the dog no matter who is giving them.

The vest allows handlers to call and direct dogs from a distance. For example, if a dog runs off, the handler can push a button to tell it to return. Vibrations would give service dogs another way to understand commands from handlers who might have speech or physical disabilities. Moreover, the vest could help handlers communicate with dogs that have hearing problems, Golan says.

Consumers can already buy dog collars that use vibrations. However, they are mostly used as “shock collars”—to say “no.” They transmit electrical signals to punish unwanted behavior, like jumping or barking. They don't teach dogs to follow specific commands.

The research team wanted to see if multiple contact points could deliver more complex instructions. To try this out, they put the vibration motor inside a special case, which sits inside the vest and is about 4 centimeters in length. The contact points stick out of the case and touch the skin through the dog's fur. These points deliver vibrations to the dog's hips and shoulders. By sending signals to different places on the body, and for different lengths of time, the vest can give more specific commands.

Tai already knew the four spoken commands for turn, lie down, come, and back up, so teaching him those haptic cues was not difficult. The “smart, but not very smart” dog learned each command in about an hour or

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less, and tests were done to make sure he was responding to vibration alone, and not the owner's body language.

The results showed that Tai could associate individual commands with vibrations from four different motors near the top of each of his legs. Furthermore, the dog was also able to distinguish between different kinds of signals, for example, short buzzes or constant vibration. This shows the potential for dogs to learn commands at different levels of complexity. The scientists report that signals given by vibrations in the vest were as effective as spoken commands.

**Choose *True* or *False*.**

17. Tai, a dog, responds to signals given in small, quick movements from something he wears.
  - a. True
  - b. False
18. The vibrating dog vests could be useful in difficult situations where the dog is away from its handler.
  - a. True
  - b. False
19. The challenge with *haptics* is different languages.
  - a. True
  - b. False
20. The vest targets different points of the dog's body, which each indicate a different command.
  - a. True
  - b. False
21. The main purpose of the text is to discuss the best way to get dogs to follow commands.
  - a. True
  - b. False

**Read the passage.****Amazing Products That Tackle Big Challenges**

Have you ever been in a difficult situation where you needed something to help you get out of it? Over the years, inventors have continuously designed products that solve big problems. Here is a look at some amazing products that have proven their worth in challenging situations.

**Outdoor Survival Situations**

Imagine being lost in the woods or mountains, far from civilization. It is possible that you could be lost or be without the necessary tools to give a signal for help, or to make a shelter. This could lead to dangerous



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situations, especially in bad or unpredictable weather. In response to this challenge, the paracord bracelet was invented. At first, it looks like a simple fashion accessory. However, when it is opened, it provides several feet of strong rope or cord. This can be used for helping to make a shelter, making something to cover a cut if you injure yourself, or even as a fishing line. Perhaps its most striking feature is how small it is, allowing adventurers to always have it on hand, and ensuring there is no chance they are caught unprepared. This product could help save lives.

**Unclean Drinking Water**

Globally, many regions lack access to clean drinking water, leading to diseases that could harm people. Travelers also often find themselves in places where the local water could be unclean. To address this, portable water filters were developed. These devices are small enough to fit in a pocket, but powerful enough to remove bacteria, parasites, and even heavy metals from water sources. With these filters, people in remote areas can now access clean water easily. These will no doubt have a lasting impact on global health.

**Energy Shortages in Remote Areas**

Electricity is essential in our modern world. However, in some remote regions, there is a lack of reliable power sources. This means that people could struggle with basic needs like having light at night or charging devices. Solar-powered lamps and chargers, which get their power from the sun have become very important for areas like these. These products use the sun's energy during the day to power themselves and provide light and energy during the night. It is a sustainable and effective solution that ensures even the remotest of places are not left in the dark.

**Safety Concerns in Urban Areas**

Urban areas such as cities or large towns are full of activity, and often, it is possible that someone might find themselves in a situation where personal safety could be at risk. Walking home late at night or through quiet paths and parks can sometimes make someone feel unsafe. In response to this, personal safety alarms were created. These are small devices that make a loud noise and signal when they are pressed. The sound may help people avoid potential threats and alert others nearby. With a device like this, it is possible that some people may feel safer in certain areas.

**Food Waste**

It is no secret that food waste is an important global issue. Often, it is because consumers aren't sure if their stored food is still good to eat or perhaps forget about it until it is too late. The tech world has stepped in with an answer: smart refrigerators. These appliances have cameras and sensors, among many other tools. They can alert owners when food is close to its expiration date, or even suggest recipes based on the ingredients available in the fridge. It is very likely, if they become popular, to lead to a reduction in food waste, benefiting both consumers and the environment.

Whenever there is a challenge, innovative solutions are not far behind. From paracord bracelets to smart fridges, these products show the power of invention and technology in addressing big problems. As we keep moving forward in the 21st century, who knows what exciting new things will be invented that may solve some of the world's major problems.

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**Choose the correct answer to each question.**

22. What is the main purpose of the passage?
  - a. to describe different products that can help with specific situations
  - b. to explain how lives will be changed in the future with these products
  - c. to talk about the world's biggest problems
23. Which product is most helpful if you need to build somewhere to sleep outdoors?
  - a. water filter
  - b. personal alarm
  - c. paracord bracelet
24. Why does the writer mention tourists?
  - a. to explain how tourists might be in areas with unclean water
  - b. to explain how tourists often find themselves in dangerous places
  - c. to explain how much waste tourists create
25. What is one of the functions of the smart refrigerator?
  - a. to tell you what you need to buy
  - b. to help people have a healthier diet
  - c. to tell you when food can no longer be eaten
26. In the final paragraph, what inference can you make about the future of products?
  - a. Bigger future problems could be solved with advances in technology.
  - b. There will be newer versions of some of the products mentioned in the passage.
  - c. Big issues can only be solved with technology.

**Choose the correct answers.**

27. In the paragraph "Unclean Drinking Water," *harm* signals a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. problem
  - b. solution
28. In the paragraph "Energy Shortages in Remote Areas," *effective* signals a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. problem
  - b. solution

LEVEL 3 Assessment

**Choose the correct answer to describe each sentence.**

29. There is no doubt that the company will see their highest sales yet because of their new product.
  - a. very sure
  - b. somewhat sure
30. The new technology may help predict when bad weather is coming.
  - a. very sure
  - b. not very sure
31. There is a chance that the meeting will be canceled.
  - a. very sure
  - b. somewhat sure
32. Haptic vests could help with search-and-rescue.
  - a. very sure
  - b. not very sure

**Read each sentence. Choose *True* or *False*.**

33. In a problem-solution essay, you first need to describe a problem and then propose a solution.
  - a. True
  - b. False
34. Your introduction needs to go into detail about the problem and the solution.
  - a. True
  - b. False
35. The first body paragraph describes the problem in detail.
  - a. True
  - b. False
36. The second paragraph describes a solution to address the problem.
  - a. True
  - b. False
37. You should use language for speculation when you discuss possible effects.
  - a. True
  - b. False

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

**Read the paragraph. Decide which sentence describes the problem. Choose the correct answer.**

38. Imagine being lost in the woods or mountains, far from civilization. It is possible that you could be lost or be without the necessary tools to give a signal for help, or to make a shelter. This could lead to dangerous situations, especially in bad or unpredictable weather. In response to this challenge, the paracord bracelet was invented. At first, it looks like a simple fashion accessory. However, when it is opened, it provides several feet of strong rope or cord. This can be used for help in building shelter, making something to cover a cut if you injure yourself, or even as a fishing line. Perhaps its most striking feature is how small it is, allowing adventurers to always have it on hand, and ensuring there is no chance they are caught unprepared. This product could help save lives.
- a. Imagine being lost in the woods or mountains, far from civilization. It is possible that you could be lost, or be without the necessary tools to give a signal for help or to make a shelter. This could lead to dangerous situations, especially in bad, or unpredictable weather.
  - b. In response to this challenge, the paracord bracelet was invented.
  - c. This can be used for help in building shelter, making something to cover a cut if you injure yourself, or even as a fishing line.

**Read the paragraph. Decide which sentence gives reasons why it is a good solution. Choose the correct answer.**

39. Globally, many regions lack access to clean drinking water, leading to diseases that could harm people. Travelers also often find themselves in places where the local water could be unclear. To address this, portable water filters were developed. These devices are small enough to fit in a pocket but powerful enough to remove bacteria, parasites, and even heavy metals from water sources. With these filters, people in remote areas can now access clean water easily. These will no doubt have a lasting impact on global health.
- a. Globally, many regions lack access to clean drinking water, leading to diseases that could harm people.
  - b. These devices are small enough to fit in a pocket but powerful enough to remove bacteria, parasites, and even heavy metals from water sources.
  - c. With these filters, people in remote areas can now access clean water easily.

**Read the paragraph. Decide which sentence describes a solution to address the problem. Choose the correct answer.**

40. Electricity is essential in our modern world. However, in some remote regions, there is a lack of reliable power sources. This means that people could struggle with basic needs like having light at night or charging devices. Solar-powered lamps and chargers which get their power from the sun have become very important for areas like these. These products use the sun's energy during the day to power themselves and provide light and energy during the night. It's a sustainable and effective solution that ensures even the remotest of places are not left in the dark.
- a. However, in some remote regions, there is a lack of reliable power sources.
  - b. These products use the sun's energy during the day to power themselves and provide light and energy during the night.
  - c. It is a sustainable and effective solution that ensures even the remotest of places are not left in the dark.

**Read the paragraph. Decide which sentence describes the problem. Choose the correct answer.**

41. Urban areas are full of activity, and often, it is possible that someone might find themselves in a situation where personal safety could be at risk. Walking home late at night or through quiet paths and parks can sometimes make people feel unsafe. In response to this, personal safety alarms were created. These are small devices that make a loud noise and signal when they are pressed. The sound may help people scare off potential threats and alert others nearby. With a device like this, it is possible that some people may feel safer in certain areas.
- a. Walking home late at night or through quiet paths and parks can sometimes make someone feel unsafe.
  - b. In response to this, personal safety alarms were created.
  - c. The sound may help people scare off potential threats and alert others nearby.

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

**Read the paragraph. Decide which sentence gives reasons why it is a good solution. Choose the correct answer.**

42. It's no secret that food waste is an important global issue. Often, it's because consumers aren't sure if their stored food is still good to eat or perhaps forget about it until it's too late. The tech world has stepped in with an answer: smart refrigerators. These appliances have cameras and sensors, among many other tools. They can alert owners when food is close to its expiration date, or even suggest recipes based on the ingredients available in the fridge. It's very likely, if they become popular, to lead to a reduction in food waste, benefiting both consumers and the environment.
- a. ... because consumers aren't sure if their stored food is still good to eat or perhaps forget about it until it's too late.
  - b. They can alert owners when food is close to its expiration date, or even suggest recipes based on the ingredients available in the fridge.
  - c. It is very likely, if they become popular, to lead to a reduction in food waste ...

## UNIT 7: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that we find a way to reduce food waste.
  - a. crucial
  - b. practical
  - c. limited
2. This guide contains \_\_\_\_\_ information to help you in your new role in our company.
  - a. currently
  - b. reduction
  - c. practical
3. The company is looking to \_\_\_\_\_ income from their new product.
  - a. shrink
  - b. generate
  - c. vanish
4. It is important to \_\_\_\_\_ how the food looks as well as how it tastes.
  - a. cut down on
  - b. relate to
  - c. focus on
5. There has been a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ rise in temperatures around the world in recent years.
  - a. exceptional
  - b. practical
  - c. consumed

**Complete the sentences with correct words.**

cut down on	emitting	invested	reduction	regulate
-------------	----------	----------	-----------	----------

6. The factory is \_\_\_\_\_ more gas than usual.

LEVEL 3 Assessment

7. The actor \_\_\_\_\_ in many companies in the early stages of his career, which have now gone on to become very successful.
8. There needs to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of cars on the road at peak times.
9. I was told to \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of sugar that I eat.
10. There are now laws in some places that \_\_\_\_\_ emissions from vehicles on the road.

**Match the phrases to the definitions.**

- |                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 11. cut across       | ● | ● a. a product that is better than another similar product       |
| 12. a cut above      | ● | ● b. to stop losing money by getting out of a business situation |
| 13. cut one's losses | ● | ● c. to affect many similar businesses, industries, or groups    |

**Write the opposite of each word using *un-*, *non-*, or *im-*.**

14. renewable: \_\_\_\_\_
15. practical: \_\_\_\_\_
16. sustainable: \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the passage.**

**Five Steps to a Sustainable Future**

We humans have unlimited appetites, but we live on a planet with limited resources. We already use more of Earth's renewable resources—such as forests, clean air, and fresh water—than nature can restore each year. And when the rate of consumption of a resource is greater than the rate at which it is replaced, the resource may become exhausted. In 2023, Earth's population stood at around 8 billion, and it is still growing fast. By 2050, there may be almost 10 billion people living on the planet. As a result, the imbalance between what nature replaces and what humans consume will probably continue to grow. So how will so many more people live on Earth without exhausting the planet? The key is sustainability—finding new and efficient ways of



## LEVEL 3 Assessment

conserving resources so that we do not use them all up. Here are five steps to sustainability from around the world.

**1. Sustainable Communities**

Sustainable cities and towns encourage residents to reduce their impact on both the local and global environments. Residents in Mbam, Senegal, for example, use solar ovens to cook food. By using energy from the sun instead of burning wood, people are saving trees for future generations. Communities in other places are using improved public transportation systems so that people do not use cars as much. In Curitiba, Brazil, city buses are frequent, convenient, and efficient, so 70 percent of the city's commuters use them. As a result, the city has little traffic congestion and cleaner air.

**2. Safer Production**

As meat consumption grows, the environmental and health effects of producing meat grow as well. For example, the animal waste that results from raising animals for food can cause water pollution. In addition, farms that are close to city centers can increase the risk of dangerous diseases—such as avian flu—spreading. Some governments are using tax breaks to solve this problem. The government of Thailand placed a high tax on poultry farms that were within 100 kilometers (62 miles) of its capital city, Bangkok. As a result, many poultry producers moved away from the city center.

**3. Cleaner Power**

Sun and wind power are two energy sources that are renewable and that do not pollute the environment. Harvesting solar energy is an increasing trend. One method is via the use of photovoltaic cells (PVs), cells that convert solar energy to electricity. By 2017, PVs produced more than 300 gigawatts of power worldwide. Major solar energy producers include Germany, China, and the United States. Global wind power production grew by about 2,000 percent in the 15 years between 2001 and 2016, and it is still growing. As of 2020, China was the leader in wind power, producing over 1,200 gigawatts of wind energy. The United States and Germany are also major wind power producers.

**4. Social Investment**

People who practice socially responsible investing (SRI) buy shares in companies that focus on practices that are good for the planet, like cutting down on landfill waste and creating alternative energy. While SRI activity is most common in Europe and the United States, it is growing quickly in Canada and Australia, too. There is also an increasing number of people in South Korea, Brazil, Malaysia, and South Africa who are practicing SRI.

**5. Greener Lightbulbs**

The popularity of LED (light emitting diode) lightbulbs has been growing quickly since 2001. This is because they use 75 percent less energy than traditional lightbulbs and last 25 times longer. Currently, LEDs make up over 50 percent of the global market share.

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

**Choose *Main Idea, Detail, or Inference.***

17. As we consume so much, and at such a rapid pace, there may one day be no more renewable resources for us to use.
- Main Idea
  - Detail
  - Inference
18. We must find new ways of conserving resources so that we do not consume them all.
- Main Idea
  - Detail
  - Inference
19. In Mbam, Senegal, people are burning wood less frequently than they used to.
- Main Idea
  - Detail
  - Inference
20. Many companies that produced poultry in Bangkok, Thailand, now focus their production outside of the city.
- Main Idea
  - Detail
  - Inference
21. Both solar and wind power production is increasing and will continue to grow.
- Main Idea
  - Detail
  - Inference

**Read the passage.**

- A** People are beginning to realize that their everyday habits can have a huge effect on the environment. As a result, many are trying to decrease their ecological footprint by changing their habits. This might include things like doing more recycling or riding a bicycle instead of driving. However, many such changes that people make are also related to food. For example, many people are eating less meat or becoming vegetarian or vegan, where they don't consume any products related to animals. Another trend that has become popular in recent years is something known as the "locavore diet."
- B** The locavore diet, sometimes called the "100-mile diet," involves locavores trying to eat food that is grown within 100 miles (160 kilometers) of where they live. According to locavores, eating local food is not only healthier, but helps protect the environment because it reduces the number of "food miles" that our food

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

travels to get to our tables. In the United States, for instance, produce may travel 3,000 kilometers before ending up on supermarket shelves. In contrast, locally grown food travels only short distances. In addition to the environmental benefits of a 100-mile diet, locavores believe that their way of eating is good because it supports local farmers.

- C** On the other hand, people who take up the 100-mile diet soon discover that it is not as easy as it sounds. One obvious problem is that some products are simply not available locally, such as bananas, which simply cannot be grown in many districts. Further, there are some other problems that locavores face. Some of these are minor inconveniences, but others can hurt the environment, which is the inverse of what locavores want to achieve.
- D** One such issue is that in many areas, fresh fruit and vegetables are not available on a year-round basis. In response, many of those trying to eat locally have taught themselves the traditional arts of canning and preserving. This involves preparing the fruits or vegetables so that they can be sealed in jars or cans. In this way, the produce can be preserved and eaten through the cold seasons when fresh local options are not available. However, preserving requires a great deal of labor if you want to prepare a large amount of food, and it can be quite expensive. Buying pickles or canned fruits or vegetables at the supermarket is often much cheaper than making one's own.
- E** To reduce the high cost of eating locally, many locavores have taken up foraging, which is collecting plants that grow in the wild. At first, this seems like a good idea in that such plants will be fresher and more nutritious. Better still, they will have cost nothing and will not have come from the kind of large farm whose agricultural methods can damage the environment. Yet even though the intentions of locavores who forage might be good, their deeds can sometimes have an unexpected negative impact.
- F** Wild leeks illustrate this point well. In the spring, these delicious green plants sprout in the forests of eastern North America. When this happens, thousands of people (not all of them locavores, of course) go out to pick them. However, wild leeks take five to seven years to reproduce. As a result, it is usually recommended that only five percent of wild leeks be harvested every year. Unfortunately, hungry foragers often collect all the wild leeks they can find. As a result, wild leeks are now protected in many parts of Canada and the United States. This is just one example, but it illustrates two problems with trying to eat local food. First, that goal is not as simple as it sounds; and second, it may harm the environment in unexpected ways.

**Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

22. The passage is about a \_\_\_\_\_ called locavore, in which you only eat food that has been grown within \_\_\_\_\_ miles.
23. Locavores believe they aren't only \_\_\_\_\_, but their way of eating is also good for \_\_\_\_\_ as food does not have to travel unnecessary distances.

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24. However, many foods are only available during certain \_\_\_\_\_, which means locavores need to preserve food in \_\_\_\_\_ or cans.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ food requires a lot of work and it can be quite expensive compared to cans you can buy in a store.
26. Another way locavores find food is through \_\_\_\_\_, where they collect \_\_\_\_\_ food.

**Choose the appositive in each sentence.**

27. *The locavore diet, sometimes called the "100-mile diet", involves locavores trying to eat food that is grown within 100 miles (160 kilometers) of where they live.*
- sometimes called the "100-mile diet"
  - involves locavores trying to eat food that is grown within 100 miles (160 kilometers) of where they live.
28. *One obvious problem is that some products are simply not available locally, such as bananas, which simply cannot be grown in many districts.*
- such as bananas
  - in many districts.

**Read each sentence. Choose the correct answer.**

29. Water, \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a renewable energy source, can generate electricity.
- that
  - which
30. Gold, \_\_\_\_\_ is a precious metal, was first discovered in Australia in 1823.
- who
  - which

LEVEL 3 Assessment

31. My grandmother, \_\_\_\_\_ I was very close to, loved visiting the coast.
  - a. who
  - b. that
32. One source of renewable energy \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland uses is wind power.
  - a. who
  - b. that
33. Many animals \_\_\_\_\_ lived before are now extinct.
  - a. that
  - b. who

**Match the words to the sentences about an opinion essay.**

- |   |   |               |
|---|---|---------------|
| 34. In an opinion essay, you express your feelings about a(n) _____.  | ● | ● a. thesis   |
| 35. You also give _____ to explain your opinion.  | ● | ● b. language |
| 36. The _____ statement states your opinion and your reasons.   | ● | ● c. issue    |
| 37. Don't forget to use _____ to express your opinion, such as I think, I believe, and from my point of view. | ● | ● d. facts    |
| 38. Each body paragraph should include details, examples, and _____ that explain the reason.                  | ● | ● e. reasons  |

**Read the essay outline.**

**Introductory Paragraph**

**Hook/Background Information:**

Overuse of cars in city centers causes problems.

Shared transportation can help reduce pollution and traffic.

**Thesis Statement:**

In my opinion, reducing the number of cars on the roads in city centers is beneficial not only for the traffic in urban areas, but also for the environment and the people living there. It can allow for cleaner air, reduced noise, and, from my perspective, a reduction in road traffic accidents.

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**Body Paragraphs:**

**Topic Sentence 1:** One reason that reducing car usage is good for the environment is that it can cut down the levels of air and noise pollution.

**Details:**

Car fumes make the air dirty and harm our planet with carbon emissions.

Cities with fewer cars have cleaner air and less noise.

50 percent more pollution during peak times.

**Topic Sentence 2:** Another reason that reducing the number of cars on the road is an advantage is that there will be reduced traffic at peak times.

**Details:**

Busy roads sometimes lead to more accidents.

It's hard to find parking --> cities become less beautiful with more cars.

**Choose the correct answers.**

39. What is the writer expressing an opinion about?
- the overuse of cars in city centers causing pollution and traffic
  - the amount of cars on the roads causes too many accidents
40. What is the writer's opinion?
- Reducing the number of cars is an advantage for both the people and the area.
  - Reducing the number of cars is an advantage for those who drive to work in urban areas.
41. What is one of the reasons for the writer's opinion?
- reducing air and sound pollution
  - reducing the number of traffic accidents
42. What is another reason for the writer's opinion?
- less traffic
  - easier journey to work
43. What is one way the writer will explain the first reason?
- Cars create 50 percent more carbon emissions than public transportation.
  - There is double the amount of air pollution in busy periods

## UNIT 8: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

addiction	affected	discomfort	distractions	procedure
-----------	----------	------------	--------------	-----------

1. They were badly \_\_\_\_\_ by the smoke from the fire.
2. You might feel a little bit of \_\_\_\_\_, but the injection will be over very quickly.
3. There are usually some \_\_\_\_\_ in the waiting room for younger patients while they are waiting to see a doctor.
4. I think I have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to sugar—I can't stop eating sugary foods!
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ usually takes around 20 minutes—it is a very quick and simple operation.

Choose the correct meaning for each word in bold.

6. There is a **constant** noise coming from the house across the street in the early hours.
  - a. all the time and never stops
  - b. limited to one particular thing
  - c. two or more things put together
7. When the light goes off, this **indicates** that all the necessary checks have been run.
  - a. a piece of equipment that does a specific job
  - b. finds out the size of something
  - c. shows something
8. The doctor **diagnosed** the patient and told her to make an appointment to come back in six weeks once she had started the medication.
  - a. suggested a type of medication
  - b. described a feeling of mild pain
  - c. identified the illness

LEVEL 3 Assessment

9. Due to his family history, he was at **risk** of getting the same illness as his grandfather.
  - a. causing a change in someone
  - b. in danger of
  - c. a person who studies something carefully to learn about it
10. If we **combine** our money together, we will have enough for a deposit.
  - a. unusual in a good way
  - b. one form of something that is different from other forms
  - c. put two or more things together

**Match the words to their synonyms.**

- |              |   |                  |
|--------------|---|------------------|
| 11. indicate | ● | ● a. information |
| 12. combine  | ● | ● b. show        |
| 13. data     | ● | ● c. join        |

**Write the phrase for each acronym.**

14. I wonder whether when we'll see a female leader in the U.S., as the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (**POTUS**).
15. We need to take him to the \_\_\_\_\_ (**ER**) to see a doctor urgently.
16. I don't have a \_\_\_\_\_ (**FOMO**), but I'd find it hard seeing pictures on social media of everyone if I decided not to go on the vacation.

**Read the passage.**

**The Future of Medicine**

You wake up in the morning and check an app on your phone to discover that you had a deep sleep. Later, at the gym, you check your heart rate to make sure you are getting the most out of your workout. All day long you can track your body temperature and discover right away if you have a fever. Heart rate, body temperature, sleep quality—these are the kinds of things that we can easily monitor ourselves, thanks to wearable health trackers.



## LEVEL 3 Assessment

Continuous research and development in the field of wearable technologies means that new versions of these devices will give us additional information about our own health. Eventually, these technologies will be central to medical care. They'll measure our health, notice changes that may indicate possible health issues, and send our data to our doctors.

As advanced as this type of personal technology is expected to get, there is much more to new healthcare technology than wearable devices. Health tech continues to march forward with a constant stream of innovations. Recently, we've seen an explosion of these innovations that have the potential to change many aspects of health and medicine. All around us, technologies from artificial intelligence (AI) to robotics are moving ahead, creating the future of medicine. And many of them are quickly approaching general use.

Robots can fix problems that would normally require surgery. A tiny robot designed by researchers from academic institutions in the U.S., the U.K., and Japan is small enough to swallow. The "origami robot" (named after the Japanese art of folding paper) folds into a tiny rectangle and fits inside a medicine capsule. After it is swallowed, it melts and the robot unfolds and reveals a tiny magnet. It moves around in the stomach and intestines by rotating until it gets to its intended location, such as a foreign object. It then attaches itself to the object. Doctors could then help guide the magnet—and the foreign object—out of the body.

Researchers already have a very specific job in mind for the tiny robot. Every year, thousands of young children swallow button batteries, like those used in watches. Sometimes, these get stuck in the children's stomachs, burning their stomach tissue. The tiny robot could remove these batteries without surgery and treat any injuries that the battery caused by delivering medicine directly to the affected area.

Like the origami robot, other types of technology can perform important medical tasks. For example, some tech can diagnose illnesses more accurately. Thanks to AI and machine learning, digital tools can be trained to read tissue samples and scans. Researchers at Google used new digital tools to read the retinal scans of more than a quarter million patients—and the technology "learned" to spot patterns that predict whether a patient has high blood pressure or is at risk of heart attack or stroke. Sometimes, the digital tools produced more accurate analyses than human doctors could. In one study, the same AI that Google uses to identify objects online was trained to recognize forms of cancer. It then found two forms of cancer in a tissue sample as accurately as a human. However, the AI was able to do this much more quickly.

With all these changes, doctors will still be part of the healthcare system, but our experiences with them will be different. Patients are already "visiting" their doctors online through video calls. Soon, most healthcare will probably be delivered this way, but it will be combined with additional technology. Doctors will take patients' vital signs via monitoring devices that can communicate online.

If you're not meeting with your doctor in person, could technology serve as well as a human? Soon, computers may be answering information and emergency calls. A chatbot nurse will try to learn what the problem is by asking about your symptoms and tapping into data from your wearable devices.

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

**Choose *True* or *False*.**

17. Wearable technology is used now, but will be even more common in the future.
- True
  - False
18. It will still be a long time before artificial intelligence (AI) is commonly used in healthcare.
- True
  - False
19. Researchers are working on a tiny robot that would enter the stomach and help remove foreign objects.
- True
  - False
20. Doctors are still more accurate at identifying cancer than AI is.
- True
  - False
21. The purpose of the text is to explain how technological developments may affect future healthcare and treatments.
- True
  - False

**Read the passage.****Al-Zahrawi: The Pioneering Surgeon of the Medieval Era**

How Al-Zahrawi helped the world of medicine in the 10th century continues to impact it today. He is often called the "Father of Modern Surgery," as Al-Zahrawi's works have influenced many medical practices, instruments, and techniques that are still used today.

**The Life of Al-Zahrawi**

Born in 936 AD in Al-Zahra, near today's Córdoba, in Spain, Al-Zahrawi was the medical expert to the Spanish king during the Islamic Golden Age. This era saw numerous Islamic doctors, scientists, and experts using new techniques in various subjects, including science, math, and medicine.

Al-Zahrawi spent his life practicing medicine and doing surgeries on his patients. He came across many new situations, which he had to find solutions for. This led him to make new discoveries in the world of medicine. He was different from other doctors because he saw and helped all patients, regardless of their financial situation, which was highly unusual at the time. This helped him gain a lot of knowledge and experience.

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

Al-Zahrawi wrote an important medical encyclopedia, over 1500 pages, called *Kitab al-Tasrif*, which changed the medical field. The book included descriptions of medical equipment, techniques of different surgeries, illnesses, symptoms, and ways to determine health issues. These books were used by other medical professionals to help them learn and improve their knowledge. Particularly significant in the *Kitab al-Tasrif* is its last part dedicated to surgery. This section, filled with drawings and explanations, became an important resource for European doctors for over 500 years. The book was translated into Latin in the 12th century and called *Liber Servitoris*.

**The *Kitab al-Tasrif***

**Surgical Instruments:** Al-Zahrawi's encyclopedia showed over 200 tools for surgery, many of which are important to different types of surgeries today. Instruments, like the modern-day syringe (for injections and taking blood), were first used by Al-Zahrawi.

**Innovative Techniques:** Al-Zahrawi provided a detailed amount of information about how to carry out surgeries. He also wrote about how to use the tools and instruments in these surgeries.

**Medical Firsts:** He discovered many new treatment methods for things, such as hemophilia, where someone bleeds more than usual, even from minor injuries.

**Dentistry:** Al-Zahrawi also worked in dentistry, where he introduced the idea of adding fillings to teeth and making artificial teeth. He talked about how to use silver and gold wires to loosen and take out teeth—things that no other medical expert was talking about at the time.

Al-Zahrawi's medical knowledge went beyond surgeries. He wrote about beauty and skincare and came up with recipes for different beauty products. He wrote about make-up, giving recipes for lotions and hair dyes. This made him an early expert in cosmetology—the study and practice of looking after your hair, skin, and nails. Furthermore, he also recommended the use of natural ingredients, which made him an early pharmacist. He recommended using simply, everyday ingredients such as olive oil, wax from bees, and rose water.

Al-Zahrawi was an influential person. In his home city of Córdoba, there is a street named after him. His medical instruments are shown at the Calla Hurra Museum in the city. Especially for his time, Al-Zahrawi saw the need for clear, detailed medical knowledge, and he provided it. Medicine as we know it today owes a significant amount to the early work of Al-Zahrawi. His detailed work and innovative ideas have helped inspire many surgical techniques and tools used in current medicine.

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

**Complete the summary with the correct words.**

beauty	book	financial	ingredients	surgeries	tools
--------	------	-----------	-------------	-----------	-------

22. Al-Zahrawi was a medical expert whose knowledge and expertise has lived on for many years. At the time, he was a respected doctor who dealt with many different situations and types of people, from those who were facing \_\_\_\_\_ issues to important people. His experience led him to write a \_\_\_\_\_—the *Kitab al-Tasrif*—which ended up being used around the world for over 500 years.

In the *Kitab al-Tasrif*, he discussed new and unique medical \_\_\_\_\_ and devices, talked about different ways to do difficult \_\_\_\_\_, explained new medical issues that people may not have known how to deal with, and even what to do with dental issues. Al-Zahrawi also discussed \_\_\_\_\_, and how to make creams, lotions, and hair dye. He encouraged people to use natural \_\_\_\_\_ and is now thought of as an early pharmacist.

His medical knowledge was way ahead of his time, and his legacy lives on to this day.

**Decide whether the sentence from the passage is active or passive. Choose *Active* or *Passive*.**

23. Al-Zahrawi saw the need for clear, detailed medical knowledge, and he provided it.  
a. Active  
b. Passive
24. The book was translated into Latin in the 12th century and called *Liber Servitoris*.  
a. Active  
b. Passive

LEVEL 3 Assessment

**Choose *True* or *False*.**

25. When you include a direct quote in your essay, you can change the language that was in the source.
  - a. True
  - b. False
26. There is only one style used for quoting and citing sources.
  - a. True
  - b. False
27. An in-text citation is a short citation within your essay and a full citation should be in a references section at the end of the essay.
  - a. True
  - b. False
28. When you have no date for the quote, you can use (n.d.).
  - a. True
  - b. False
29. Only the year (not the full date) needs to be included in an in-text citation.
  - a. True
  - b. False

**Decide which category answers each question for evaluating information online.  
Write the correct category.**

accuracy	authority	coverage	currency	purpose
----------	-----------	----------	----------	---------

30. Who is the author? \_\_\_\_\_
31. Are you able to check the information against other sources? \_\_\_\_\_
32. Is important information left out? \_\_\_\_\_
33. Is the information still accurate or is it outdated? \_\_\_\_\_
34. Is the information on the website trying to promote or sell something? \_\_\_\_\_

**Read the paragraph.**

**www.scienceschool.edu**

In a medical breakthrough, scientists have made new advances in understanding Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimer's is a disease of the brain that results in the gradual loss of memory, speech, movement, and the ability to think clearly. According to Dr. Jane Smith from the Brain Research Institute (2021), "the discovery of a new protein responsible for plaque formation could revolutionize treatments." Additionally, Prof. Michael Chen (2021) mentioned, "this finding could lead to more effective medications in the next decade (para. 7)." This most recent breakthrough gives hope to millions affected by this debilitating condition.

**Choose the correct answers.**

35. The purpose of the text is to deliver ...
- a. factual and objective information.
  - b. persuasive and subjective information
36. The paragraph appears to be a trustworthy source because ...
- a. it is from a newspaper website.
  - b. it has a .edu URL.
37. The information presented is ...
- a. explained using facts from experts.
  - b. explained using the writer's point of view
38. The paragraph uses ...
- a. time references from when the data was explained.
  - b. dates that show the information is outdated.
39. This paragraph has ...
- a. an authority, coverage, and accuracy.
  - b. a purpose, an authority, currency, and coverage.

## UNIT 9: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

**Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

acquired	dynamic	furthermore	lead to	linguistic
----------	---------	-------------	---------	------------

- The \_\_\_\_\_ abilities of children was the basis for my university research project.
- The company \_\_\_\_\_ the business in 2022, and it has been a successful partnership ever since.
- Volunteering your time for a few hours a week can \_\_\_\_\_ a permanent position here.
- The painting is very detailed; \_\_\_\_\_, the style is representative of the era.
- The teacher's lessons are varied and \_\_\_\_\_, which helps the students stay engaged.

**Write the correct word for each definition.**

eagerly	reject	significance	stylish	target
---------	--------	--------------	---------	--------

- in a way that shows you want to do or have something very much, especially something interesting or enjoyable: \_\_\_\_\_
- to refuse something or someone: \_\_\_\_\_
- of importance: \_\_\_\_\_
- a level or situation you aim to achieve: \_\_\_\_\_
- fashionable, and of a high-quality appearance or design: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Write *mono*, *bi*, *tri*, or *multi* at the beginning of each word to complete the definition.**

11. A sports competition with three different events is a \_\_\_\_\_athlon.
12. When something has many uses, it is \_\_\_\_\_purpose.
13. A train that runs on one track is called a \_\_\_\_\_rail.

**Match the words to the sounds they make.**

- |               |   |                    |
|---------------|---|--------------------|
| 14. waves     | ● | ● a. crash         |
| 15. rain      | ● | ● b. ding          |
| 16. microwave | ● | ● c. pitter-patter |

**Read the passage.**

**A World of Stories**

In the following excerpts, the authors write dialogue, and sometimes narration, to reflect the way that English is spoken in the locations where the stories take place. Robert Yeo's characters are in Singapore and Alecia McKenzie's narrator uses a Jamaican patois.

Robert Yeo (born 1940) is a Singaporean writer. This excerpt is from his 1986 novel *The Adventures of Holden Heng*. The book tells the story of a young Singaporean man looking for true love and not having much luck. Here, Holden is remembering a conversation with his father.

***The Adventures of Holden Heng* By Robert Yeo**

Throughout the day, he could think of nothing except what happened last night. Could it be that she rejected him because she didn't like his name? The thought struck him suddenly. Holden Heng. He hadn't been really happy with the name his father had given him, nor with his explanation.

When he was old enough to realise the significance or insignificance of names, he had asked his father. The old man volunteered eagerly. He was twelve then.

"Well," his father said, "your name come from William Holden".

"William Holden is the actor, is it?" he asked.

"Yah, it is. From the picture Picnic—"

"Oh, I know, I know. He steals Kim Novak from her boyfriend, is it? My friends tell me. But why you call me



## LEVEL 3 Assessment

Holden, not William? William is better.”

“No use, no use. William so common, Holden so lomantic.”

Holden’s fluent recall was forced to pause at his father’s mispronouncement. The pause threatened to become an interval. But his anger at his father’s explanation was such that he had to resume his reminiscing. Resuming was his feeble way of getting at his father.

“Holden so lomantic,” his father had repeated. “Holden Heng. Afterward, you can sign your name H. H. also very stylish. If your name Holden, sure good with woman. I got friend his name William and he not so good with woman. His wife leave him for another man, because he got wrong name. That’s why I call you Holden, Holden.”

***A Million Aunties*** By Alecia McKenzie

The rain don’t stop. On the third day I start looking through the bookcase, at all the book-dem that Teena used to use in high school. I take out *A Midsummer Night’s Dream* and flick through it. I used to like reading long-long time ago, in elementary school. But when Teena little, is Albert who would read to her at night because I was too tired by then. Poem by Miss Lou. Things bout princess. I used to love hear him voice, that same voice that ... but what the point of thinking bout that now. Albert always so sure him was the smarter one, but not too smart to stop him woman from calling me. Him used to joke that him have the brains and me have the looks. I didn’t find the joke all that funny, but I way past all that now. I have mi own way of being smart. Not everything have to come from book.

I pull out a big green-cover one from the bookcase and open it in the middle. This one is old English. I did learn bout that in school. Is like yesterday and donkey years ago at the same time. *Paradise Lost*. I like the language, even if this kinda thing could give people headache. Anyway, enough with the book-dem. I decide instead to cook up a big batch of rice and peas, because who know when this damn rain going done.

**Choose *True* or *False*.**

17. The excerpts use different variations of English that are spoken where the story is set.
  - a. True
  - b. False
18. Holden questioned his father about his name because his father had never told him where the name came from.
  - a. True
  - b. False
19. Holden corrected his father’s pronunciation.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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20. *A Million Aunties* is the story of someone returning to the country where his family is from.
- True
  - False
21. The narrator in *A Million Aunties* implies that Albert has a new female partner.
- True
  - False

**Read the passage.****The Language of Technology**

Many high school programs require students to take at least one foreign language course. In the United States, however, some school districts are likely to change this requirement. Instead of having to learn French, Mandarin Chinese, or German, students will be able to earn school credits by studying a computer language, such as Python, C++, or Ruby. This proposal raises an interesting and important question: Are computer languages and human languages comparable?

There is no doubt that computer languages are a completely human invention. Yet some would still argue that despite their artificial nature, programming languages have a lot more in common with natural human languages than one would expect. Computer languages have their own grammar and vocabulary, and just like human languages, computer code can be used to describe different aspects of one thing. For example, in English, we could use the phrase *my books* to describe specific books, or just *books* when talking about them in general. Computer languages can do much the same thing, distinguishing between specific and general objects of one kind. Furthermore, programmers have their own styles, just as each person has their own style of writing and speaking. As with good writing, well-written computer code should be easy to read and understand, while poorly written code, like bad writing, requires more effort from the reader.

Most language experts, however, would argue that computer languages are very different from human languages in many significant ways. For one thing, most phrases or sentences in human languages can have more than one meaning, depending on the context. Sometimes, the meaning of a person's words may be unclear and cause confusion, but this also gives language its life and emotional power. In contrast, a word or command in a computer language can only have one meaning. In English, the word *while* has several possible functions, but in a computer language, *while* will only ever have one.

One result of this is that the "grammar" of computer languages can't be changed at all. However, when using human language, people often make minor errors with grammar, vocabulary, or word order, but these rarely cause misunderstanding or miscomprehension. In contrast, making even the smallest of errors in a computer program, such as forgetting a comma, will cause huge issues. Sometimes the program will work, although in unexpected ways; much of the time, though, it will not run at all. In other words, even though computer programmers may develop their own styles, they can never change the rules of the language they are working with. In contrast, human writers can play with rules and vocabulary to create new and wonderful phrases,

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with Shakespeare perhaps being the best example. This is why human languages change over time, while computer languages basically stay the same.

So, should school-age students be able to learn a computer language instead of a foreign language? Perhaps the question doesn't need to be answered—both kinds of languages are important in today's society, but they focus on very different skills. To become a good programmer, one needs to be logical and good at problem-solving—skills related more to math or science than language. It is easy to appreciate that just because somebody is a great programmer, it doesn't mean they will be a good writer or public speaker. On the other hand, learning a language, whether one's native tongue or a foreign language, is a different experience because learners gain cultural knowledge in addition to learning grammar and vocabulary. Multiculturalism is a valuable skill in today's global world, but one that learning a programming language doesn't improve.

**Complete the summary with the correct words.**

changed	grammar	meaning	school	skills	unclear
---------	---------	---------	--------	--------	---------

22. The writer discusses the similarities and differences between computer language and human

language. Some of the similarities include the fact that both languages have specific

\_\_\_\_\_ and vocabulary, and can distinguish between specific and general objects of the same type.

Some of the main differences are that computer languages can't have more than one

\_\_\_\_\_ and they state exactly what they mean. In human language, on the

other hand, what we say may be \_\_\_\_\_ and cause confusion. Another point

is that in computer languages, their grammar must be correct for it to function properly, and the

grammar cannot be \_\_\_\_\_. In contrast, the grammar and vocabulary of

human language changes quite frequently because humans play with the rules.

The writer concludes by explaining whether computer languages should replace human languages in

a \_\_\_\_\_ setting and decides that they both have equal value but both focus

on very different \_\_\_\_\_.

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**Choose the correct level of certainty.**

23. "In the United States, however, some school districts are likely to change this requirement."  
a. The writer is reasonably certain.  
b. The writer is less certain about their prediction.
24. "... much of the time, though, it will not run at all."  
a. The writer is reasonably certain.  
b. The writer is certain.

**Read each paragraph. Choose the correct answer to the question.**

25. Many believe that adults must face more challenges when learning a language compared to children. The adult brain is often thought to have to work harder to pick up new linguistic patterns and sounds because of issues with remembering information and the speed at which they learn.

Which word(s) strengthens the writer's argument about adults learning a language?

- a. *must*  
b. *thought to have*

26. Furthermore, adults usually have many responsibilities, making consistent practice difficult, when life is already filled with other demands. While some say that age might bring a wealth of experience to language learning, this benefit often seems minimal.

Which word introduces a counterargument?

- a. While  
b. Furthermore

**Read each sentence. Choose the correct answer to the question.**

27. Additionally, children may be less afraid of making mistakes than adults.

Which language expresses the writer's uncertainty?

- a. *Additionally*  
b. *may be*

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28. This fearlessness allows them to practice speaking without the self-consciousness and fear of judgment that many adults experience, which might lead to more frequent practice and quicker acquisition.

What other language expresses the writer's uncertainty?

- a. *might*
- b. *allows*

**Read the paragraph. Choose the correct answer to the question.**

29. With the above in mind, adults need to consider the challenges they face when they decide to learn a second language at an older age.

What language is used to strengthen the writer's point of view?

- a. *need to*
- b. *decide*

**Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

detail	notes	source	supporting	T-chart
--------	-------	--------	------------	---------

30. The name of a chart with two rows and two columns is a \_\_\_\_\_.
31. When \_\_\_\_\_ your arguments, you can use facts and examples.
32. You can also use quotes, but you should state the \_\_\_\_\_.
33. You shouldn't write full sentences in your plan, only \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Don't forget to have a main idea on both sides of the argument and a supporting \_\_\_\_\_.

LEVEL 3 Assessment

**Read the notes for an essay about preserving culture through language. Match the information to the correct category.**

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 35. More than 50 percent of the 7,000 languages spoken today are at risk.  | ● | ● a. argument for, main argument       |
| 36. Languages are directly related to cultural preservation.               | ● | ● b. argument against, main argument   |
| 37. Global communication is easier with more international languages       | ● | ● c. argument for, supporting argument |
| 38. Languages like English, Mandarin Chinese, and Spanish are more global. | ● | ● d. source of fact                    |
| 39. UNESCO report  | ● | ● e. argument against, supporting idea |

**UNIT 10: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS****Complete the definitions with the correct words.**

descend	fate	recall	sensation	task
---------	------	--------	-----------	------

1. When you remember something, you \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. When something happens by \_\_\_\_\_, the result or outcome is out of your control.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a job, activity, or something you need to do.
4. When you have a \_\_\_\_\_, you have a feeling.
5. When you go down a mountain, you \_\_\_\_\_ it.

**Choose the correct word to match each definition.**

6. a place to stay or sleep
  - a. civilization
  - b. shelter
  - c. crisis
7. difficult
  - a. tough
  - b. panic
  - c. terrifying
8. food and goods you need to survive
  - a. task
  - b. supplies
  - c. assistance

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9. human society
  - a. civilization
  - b. expedition
  - c. sensation
10. when you need to leave a place because it is not safe to remain there
  - a. descend
  - b. recall
  - c. evacuate

**Match the words to the sentences.**

- |   |   |                    |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 11. We have planned a lot of evenings out over the next couple of days, so let's _____ tonight.     | ● | ● a. stay there    |
| 12. Don't _____; it's not safe. Go home or somewhere safe.  | ● | ● b. stay informed |
| 13. I like to _____ about what's going on in the news, so I have subscribed to an online newspaper. | ● | ● c. stay home     |

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

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the man was a mystery to detectives. (**disappear**)
15. I feel your \_\_\_\_\_ about the way the project is going—we just haven't been given enough information to do the job properly. (**frustrate**)
16. His \_\_\_\_\_ at the wedding came as a surprise to everyone. (**appear**)

**Read the passage.**

**Survival Tips from Experts**

Every year, natural hazards like earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods cause major damage to communities. Three experts gave their advice about what to do in such situations. Tim MacWelch is a resident survival expert for *Outdoor Life* magazine, survival instructor, and author of multiple *New York Times* bestselling survival manuals. Warren Faidley is an extreme weather photographer and survival expert who provides



## LEVEL 3 Assessment

emergency medical care in dangerous situations. And Jeff Masters is co-founder and director of meteorology at Weather Underground, an internet-based weather reporting service.

**Question:** What is something people should do far ahead of any disaster to stay prepared?

**MacWelch:** It's easy to focus on gear and supplies when you start thinking about preparedness, though these aren't the only things you'd need in an emergency. Every family should have an emergency plan that addresses the most likely disasters in their region. Practical survival skills should also be part of every family's game plan. These skills need to be learned and practiced before things get tough, because you simply won't have time to read a survival book or watch a how-to video in the midst of a crisis. Get some first aid training, find out how to cook without utilities, learn to source and disinfect water, figure out different ways to heat and cool at least one room in your home. Learn everything you can, since you never know what might be useful in a disaster.

**Masters:** Develop an emergency plan. Figure out where [you will] meet up if separated, what phone numbers you should have, what supplies you should stockpile.

**Q:** What should people always have in their homes?

**MacWelch:** The basic list includes drinking water, no-cook food, non-flame light sources (flashlights instead of candles), first aid supplies, and a host of other handy supplies ... Stock up a week's supply of food and water, and you'll be far better prepared than 90 percent of the population.

**Faidley:** If you can't buy bottled water, fill up everything in your house. Fill up the bathtub. Fill up the sink. Save old water [bottles] to fill. That way, you won't have to spend a lot of money on bottled water, and you won't have to worry about going out and finding it, because water disappears quickly.

**Q:** What is something people often don't realize would help them in the event of a disaster?

**Masters:** Cell phones are great, but the towers can go down, so a landline is handy.

**Faidley:** Old-fashioned AM/FM radios, the old ones that use batteries. Information is critical in today's world, and stations will give out information to people: where to get food, where to go for medical assistance, what hospitals are open.

**Q:** What's the most important thing a person can do during a natural disaster?

**MacWelch:** Staying calm is the most important thing a person can do during any emergency. Of course, this is easier said than done in a scary situation, but think of it like this: A little fear is a natural and healthy response to a frightening event. Fear is like an instinct that typically keeps us out of harm's way. But when fear runs unchecked (this state is commonly known as panic), a person may make irrational, dangerous, or even deadly choices. Staying calm and preventing panic should be a priority for each person during a crisis.

**Q:** What should you do if you don't have a power source for an extended period of time?

**Faidley:** It depends on where you are and how much infrastructure is around you. If you can get out of your place and go somewhere with power, you'll be much better off. If you can get away from an area that doesn't have power and go to one that does, you can charge your phone, charge your computer, cool off a little bit, and get some ice. If you're in an area that's totally devastated and there's no way you can survive there, you have to leave.

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**Choose the correct answers.**

17. According to the text, what is one key thing that people should do before a natural disaster occurs?
- a. learn how to stay calm
  - b. make contact with family to warn them
  - c. get all the appropriate gear you need
18. According to the text, which of the following should people do to prepare for an emergency situation?
- a. locate the nearest medical emergency center
  - b. learn how to increase or decrease the temperature in a room of your home
  - c. read a survival book
19. What does one of the experts say about the population's preparedness for a natural disaster?
- a. Many people can remember important numbers.
  - b. Most people have the basic survival equipment.
  - c. The majority are unprepared.
20. Why are older ways of communication better than modern forms, according to the experts?
- a. because contact may be lost if telephone lines stop working
  - b. because assistance can only be provided via radio
  - c. because batteries are cheaper to use than electricity
21. The purpose of the interview is to ...
- a. help people understand how to react in an emergency situation.
  - b. help people know what they should prepare in case of an emergency situation.
  - c. help people understand where to go in an emergency.

**Read the passage.****I Get By With a Little Help from My Friends**

- A** The Greek writer Herodotus relates a wonderful story about a musician named Arion. According to the tale, the young man had been sailing when he found himself trapped aboard a pirate ship. To save himself from certain death at the hands of the pirates, Arion jumped overboard into the sea. As he sank under the waves, a dolphin came and lifted him to the surface to let Arion ride on its back, carrying the musician safely to shore where he told the amazing tale of his rescue to surprised, and disbelieving, local people.
- B** Herodotus offers no proof that this tale is true, and it is easy to conclude that it is just a legend with no basis in reality. However, there have been other well-documented cases of animals rescuing humans in danger, suggesting that there may be truth in Arion's tale. One such incident occurred in the coastal waters of New Zealand in 2004. A lifeguard had been swimming in the ocean with his daughter and two of

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

her friends when some dolphins suddenly appeared. They were jumping out of the water and swimming excitedly around the swimmers. When the lifeguard looked around to see what had caused the dolphins to act in such an agitated way, he saw a large shark taking an interest in them. In response, the dolphins had acted to protect the swimmers by getting into a group. They then circled them until the shark swam off into deeper waters. A marine biologist later confirmed that this kind of protective behavior among dolphins had been seen on previous occasions.

- C** In fact, many cultures have stories about dolphins rescuing humans in need, so perhaps the report from New Zealand is not so surprising. Dolphins are known to be social and intelligent, and it doesn't require much effort to imagine that they might respond to humans in danger. More surprising are the well-documented cases of other kinds of animals assisting humans in need, such as the one that took place in Ethiopia. In 2005, some men grabbed a young girl and tried to take her to another village, but they were chased away by three lions. Rather than harming the girl, the lions stayed with her until the police arrived. Why? It is impossible to know for sure, but one theory is that the usually dangerous predators didn't hurt the young girl because her cries sounded like those of a lion cub.
- D** Another report from Canada involves an even more unexpected animal hero. A young boy had lost his parents while on a camping trip. He wandered, alone and scared, for many hours. As night fell, the exhausted boy lay down to sleep among the trees. He felt something furry beside him in the dark, but thinking it was a dog, he fell back asleep. When he awoke in the morning, he discovered that three beavers were snuggling up to him and keeping him warm—they had been doing it throughout the cold night. Once again, it is not known why the beavers were behaving in this way, but if they had not acted as they did, it is possible that the boy would have died from the freezing temperatures.
- E** Why might animals do this? That is not an easy question to answer, but one possibility is related to the fact that these species typically live in social groups and sometimes have to protect members of their families from danger. It is possible that seeing young humans in danger somehow made the animals feel the need to act in a protective way. Alternatively, more and more research suggests that animals feel many of the emotions that humans feel. So, it is possible that these animals felt compassion or sympathy when they saw a human in danger and acted to help in the same way that a human might aid an injured or sick animal.

**Complete the summary with the correct words.**

own	protect	safety	survival	woods
-----	---------	--------	----------	-------

22. The text discusses how animals can help humans in \_\_\_\_\_ situations. Some of the animals that the writer talks about include dolphins, who have been known to create a barrier around a human in the sea to protect them from sharks, and, according to legend, carry a human to \_\_\_\_\_.

Other examples of animals helping humans given in the passage include lions that may have believed a crying child was their \_\_\_\_\_, and beavers, who kept a boy warm through a freezing night, lost in the \_\_\_\_\_.

The writer concludes by suggesting that animals feel some of the same emotions that humans do and have a natural instinct to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Choose which part of each sentence includes an adverbial phrase.**

23. As night fell, the exhausted boy lay down to sleep among the trees.
- As night fell
  - the exhausted boy lay down
24. In 2005, some men grabbed a young girl and tried to take her to another village, but they were chased away by three lions.
- In 2005
  - but they were chased away by three lions

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**Read the sentences and notice the underlined parts. Match them to the correct meaning of the tense (1–4). One meaning is used twice.**

1. an event that happened before another event
2. an ongoing action that happened before another event in the past
3. an ongoing event in the past
4. a single past event

25. \_\_\_\_\_ Rather than harming the girl, the lions stayed with her until the police arrived.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ In response, the dolphins had acted to protect the swimmers by getting into a group.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Once again, it is not known why the beavers were behaving in this way
28. \_\_\_\_\_ ... when some dolphins suddenly appeared and were jumping out of the water and swimming excitedly around the swimmers.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ According to the tale, the young man had been sailing when he found himself trapped aboard a pirate ship.

**Read each sentence. Choose *True* or *False*.**

30. A descriptive narrative usually has a clear beginning, middle and end, like other essays.
  - a. True
  - b. False
31. The introductory paragraph of a narrative essay should have a thesis statement that shows what the reader can learn from the story.
  - a. True
  - b. False
32. The body paragraphs of a narrative essay are usually where the characters are first introduced.
  - a. True
  - b. False
33. Sequencing words should be used to link your narrative, e.g., *suddenly*, *eventually*, *when*, and *while*.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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34. The final paragraph of a descriptive narrative essay summarizes everything you said in the previous paragraphs.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Read the paragraph.**

A lifeguard had been swimming in the ocean with his daughter and two of her friends when some dolphins suddenly appeared. They were jumping out of the water and swimming excitedly around the swimmers. When the lifeguard looked around to see what had caused the dolphins to act in such an agitated way, he saw a large shark taking an interest in them. In response, the dolphins had acted to protect the swimmers by getting into a group. They then circled them until the shark swam off into deeper waters. A marine biologist later confirmed that this kind of protective behavior among dolphins had been seen on previous occasions.

**Match the correct answers.**

- |                     |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| 35. narrative style | ● | ● a. third-person                           |
| 36. setting         | ● | ● b. lifeguard, daughter, friends, dolphins |
| 37. characters      | ● | ● c. shark                                  |
| 38. conflict        | ● | ● d. people were kept safe                  |
| 39. resolution      | ● | ● e. ocean                                  |

## UNITS 6–10: ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### Match each word to its definition.

- |                    |   |  |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1. approval (n)    | ● | ● a. limited to one particular person or thing   |
| 2. practical (adj) | ● | ● b. a feeling or emotional state                |
| 3. specific (adj)  | ● | ● c. useful and effective in the real world      |
| 4. resume (v)      | ● | ● d. to begin again                              |
| 5. sensation (n)   | ● | ● e. permission, often official, to do something |

### Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

addiction	anticipate	multiple	panic	regulates
-----------	------------	----------	-------	-----------

6. From climate change to population growth, the world is facing \_\_\_\_\_ challenges.
7. For the safety of patients, the government monitors and \_\_\_\_\_ the use of any new medical device.
8. Dealing with the problems of opioid \_\_\_\_\_ costs the U.S. almost \$80 billion annually.
9. Countries must \_\_\_\_\_ the potential effects of climate change and take steps to deal with it.
10. If you are in a dangerous situation, it is extremely important not to \_\_\_\_\_.

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**Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.**

11. Governments in various countries are preparing for the launch of \_\_\_\_\_ vehicles.
- a. autonomous
  - b. automobile

**Choose the correct definition for the underlined phrasal verb.**

12. I don't enjoy my job at all, but I'm going to stick it out till at least the end of the year.
- a. to be very easy to notice
  - b. to do something till the end
  - c. to extend beyond the edge

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

13. The main reason why this product failed is the fact that the design team cut \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. corners
  - b. across
14. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to be unprepared for a dangerous activity like mountain climbing.
- a. irresponsible
  - b. responsible
  - c. irresponsible

**Choose the correct synonym of the underlined word in the sentence.**

15. When a language becomes spoken all over the world, like English, it can significantly affect the use of other, less common languages.
- a. impact
  - b. combine
  - c. monitor



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16. The product we are developing is very complicated, so we have decided to combine our research teams.
- a. indicate
  - b. affect
  - c. join

**Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

17. The government publishes a \_\_\_\_\_ report on the latest medical innovations, one in summer and the other in winter.
- a. multipurpose
  - b. triathlon
  - c. biannual
18. I can hear the sound of a bee or wasp \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.
- a. chirping
  - b. buzzing
  - c. pitter-patterning
19. My father watches the news every day. He likes to stay \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a. informed
  - b. inside
  - c. up

**Choose the correct form of the word to complete the sentence.**

20. The whole climbing team is organizing a big party to \_\_\_\_\_ their successful attempt to reach the peak.
- a. celebrate
  - b. celebration

**Read the passage.****Innovations in Medical Treatments**

Electricity is transforming medicine. While previous treatments usually involved surgery to put electrodes<sup>1</sup> inside the brain, scientists are now beginning to treat people without surgery, placing electrodes on specific parts of the body instead. Recent medical advances suggest that electricity could treat conditions like paralysis, Parkinson's disease, depression, and autoimmune conditions—where the immune system goes wrong and attacks healthy cells.

**Paralysis**

A car accident in 2019 left Sharon Laudsi unable to move or feel her left thumb. Researchers at the Feinstein Institutes for Medical Research, New York, explained to Laudsi that they might be able to heal her thumb. They placed a patch with about 100 electrodes on the back of her neck. For two months, Laudsi visited the lab every week for an hour of treatment, which stimulated nerves traveling down her spinal cord to her thumb. Within a few weeks, she was able to move her thumb. Nine months later, she regained her sense of feeling in her thumb.

**Parkinson's Disease**

A technique in which an electrode is put deep in the brain, called deep brain stimulation (DBS), can treat patients with Parkinson's. The disease attacks and kills nerve cells that produce the chemical dopamine.<sup>2</sup> The reduced amount of dopamine causes symptoms of Parkinson's. Researchers have discovered that using an electrode to deliver electricity to the part of the brain affected can stimulate the remaining nerve cells to release more dopamine than they normally would. This helps to reduce symptoms.

**Depression**

Several studies into the use of electricity to reduce symptoms of depression have shown promising results. In one large study, over 50 percent of the patients showed dramatic improvements in their depression. In 2020, Sameer Sheth, neurosurgeon at the Baylor College of Medicine, in Texas, and his team worked with a patient: a 37-year-old man with severe depression. They began with a careful analysis to see which areas of the brain seemed to be causing the depression. Then they placed electrodes in specific parts of his brain and started treatment. After about five months, his depression was gone. When the scientists stopped the treatment, the man's depression returned. Further treatment once again reduced his symptoms, suggesting the treatment was effective.

**Autoimmune Conditions**

Autoimmune diseases occur when a person's immune system destroys their own healthy tissue, causing inflammation. There are drugs that can help, but those drugs don't work for every patient. Neurosurgeon Kevin Tracey and his team at the Feinstein Institutes for Medical Research focused on the vagus nerve, which travels from the brain to the large intestine. Animal studies showed that if the vagus nerve is cut, inflammation can increase, which makes autoimmune diseases worse. Tracey and his team developed a small device that is placed inside the neck. By using the device to stimulate the vagus nerve, the autoimmune

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

disease symptoms were reduced. Studies are now testing the treatment to see if it can help a range of conditions, from COVID-19 to chronic pain.

Michael Levin, a biologist and computer scientist at the Wyss Institute in Boston, points out that every cell in the body communicates via electricity, and that this influences how cells grow and work together. Levin is working to use electronic signals in different areas of the body to encourage cells to work together to heal or regrow. He and his team have already done research on frogs. They found that by choosing different drugs that would create the right electrical state for regrowing a limb, they could stimulate a frog to start regrowing a leg after it had been cut off.

In the coming decades, it is anticipated that electricity will be used to treat multiple conditions. Levin points out that current treatments are just the beginning. “I just want people to understand this is the tip of the iceberg,” he says. The future of medicine and its use of electricity to help people seems bright.

<sup>1</sup> **electrode**: a small solid piece, usually made of metal, that carries an electric current

<sup>2</sup> **dopamine**: a chemical that influences nerve cells in the brain and body

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

21. The aim of the passage is to describe several medical conditions and how they have been successfully treated using electricity in the past.
- a. True
  - b. False
22. The author of the passage suggests that the use of electricity to treat medical conditions is in its early stages.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Choose the correct answers.**

23. What is true about Sharon Laudsí's treatment?
- a. It didn't involve any surgery.
  - b. She began to move her thumb again immediately.
24. How can deep brain stimulation help people with Parkinson's?
- a. It encourages nerve cells to produce more dopamine than normal.
  - b. It slows the rate at which nerve cells are killed.

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25. How does Michael Levin's approach differ from Kevin Tracey's?
- Tracey uses both drugs and electrodes placed on the body.
  - Levin uses drugs, not electrodes, to create electrical signals in the body.

**Read the sentence from the passage. Decide if it is a problem or solution.**  
**Choose *Problem* or *Solution*.**

26. Researchers have discovered that using an electrode to deliver electricity to the part of the brain affected can stimulate the remaining nerve cells to release more dopamine than they normally would.
- Problem
  - Solution

**Match the appositive with the noun or noun phrase it refers to.**

27. Michael Levin, \_\_\_\_\_, points out that every cell in the body communicates via electricity, and that this influences how cells grow and work together.
- a biologist and computer scientist
  - a 37-year-old man with severe depression

**Read the sentence. Then match it with the most accurate description.**

28. In a medical technique called deep brain stimulation (DBS), an electrode is put deep in the brain.
- The sentence has an agent.
  - The agent is not mentioned because it is unknown.
  - The agent is not mentioned because it is obvious.

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## LEVEL 3 Assessment

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**Choose the correct answer.**

29. What is the purpose of the article?
- a. to persuade
  - b. to entertain
  - c. to inform

**Read the extract from the passage. Choose the phrase that is an adverbial clause.**

30. Tracey and his team developed a small device that is placed inside the neck. By using the device to stimulate the vagus nerve, the autoimmune disease symptoms were reduced.
- a. to stimulate the vagus nerve
  - b. the autoimmune disease symptoms were reduced
  - c. that is placed inside the neck

**Choose the answer that best paraphrases each sentence.**

31. *There is no way that the number of languages spoken in the world is going to increase.*

The number of languages spoken in the world \_\_\_\_\_ increase.

- a. will probably not
- b. is certain not to
- c. will definitely

32. *Virtual reality may be used to treat a range of medical conditions in the coming decades.*

\_\_\_\_\_ be used to treat a range of medical conditions in the coming decades.

- a. It is possible that virtual reality will
- b. It is very likely that virtual reality will
- c. Virtual reality is sure to

**Choose the correct sentence.**

33.
  - a. In 1971, Juliane Koepcke, a 17-year-old girl from Peru, that was traveling in a small plane with her mother, survived a fall of 3,000 meters when the plane was hit by lightning.
  - b. In 1971, Juliane Koepcke, a 17-year-old girl from Peru which was traveling in a small plane with her mother, survived a fall of 3,000 meters when the plane was hit by lightning.
  - c. In 1971, Juliane Koepcke, a 17-year-old girl from Peru who was traveling in a small plane with her mother, survived a fall of 3,000 meters when the plane was hit by lightning.
34.
  - a. A product designer is someone who is responsible for the process of creating a new or improved product from start to finish.
  - b. A product designer is someone, that is, responsible for the process of creating a new or improved product from start to finish.
  - c. A product designer is someone, who is responsible for the process of creating a new or improved product from start to finish.

**Choose the quote that fits grammatically into each sentence.**

35. When discussing prosthetic hands, robotics professor Robert Katzschmann explains that ones made of soft materials \_\_\_\_\_
- a. "having advantages over conventional robots made of metal."
  - b. "have advantages over conventional robots made of metal."

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36. According to UNESCO, as many as 3,000 languages \_\_\_\_\_
- "could disappear before the end of the century."
  - "disappear before the end of the century."

**Read the statements and identify which part is the main argument and which is the counterargument. Choose *Main Argument* or *Counterargument*.**

While I agree that society has a duty to rescue people who find themselves in a dangerous situation, everyone has a responsibility to do what they can to ensure they stay safe.

37. society has a duty to rescue people who find themselves in a dangerous situation
- Main Argument
  - Counterargument
38. everyone has a responsibility to do what they can to ensure they stay safe
- Main Argument
  - Counterargument

Climate change is the most serious issue facing us today, and we must all help to reduce carbon emissions. But I don't think that anyone should be forced to use public transportation or stop eating meat.

39. we must all help to reduce carbon emissions
- Main Argument
  - Counterargument
40. I don't think that anyone should be forced to use public transportation or stop eating meat.
- Main Argument
  - Counterargument

**Complete the sentence with the correct past form of the verbs in parentheses.**

41. By the early 2000s, people in many countries \_\_\_\_\_ (**begin**) to talk about global warming and climate change. Awareness of the issue increased further when Al Gore's documentary *An Inconvenient Truth* \_\_\_\_\_ (**come out**) in 2006.



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

42. **Think about your country. How important is English? How often do you speak it? Where do you hear it or see it? Has this changed over the last 20 or 30 years? In what way?**

**A. OUTLINE**

**Plan an outline for your paragraph.**

Include a strong topic sentence that expresses the main idea.

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

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

## LEVEL 3 Assessment

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

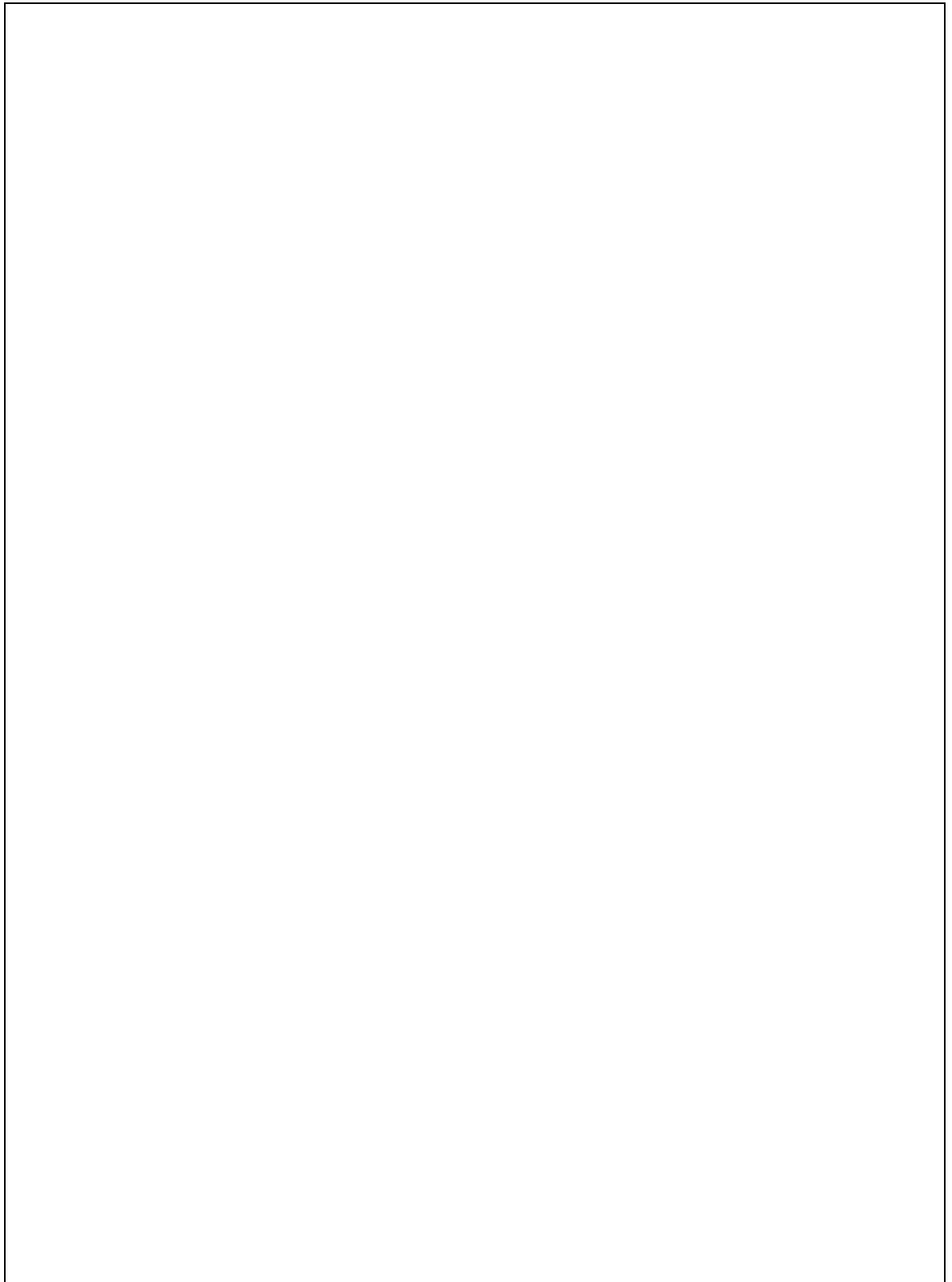
The words and phrases below can be useful when writing about languages and language trends.

- *fluent, fluently, fluency*
- *over the past year / decade / few decades / 20 years*
- *communicate*
- *although, but, however*
- *trend, situation*

**C. Write your paragraph based on your outline. Use the model to help you. Remember to use the language you wrote above.****Model:**

*In my country, perhaps unlike many other countries, English is not so important. Most people don't need to speak it at all. Of course, some people need it for their work, like English teachers, translators, and so on. I speak English quite often. I work with some English speakers, so I use it at work, and when I travel overseas, I use English all the time—it's the international language and often the only way to communicate. Apart from my work, I don't hear English much, except when I watch a foreign movie, which are mostly in English. I also see quite of a lot of English—mostly phrases—in ads online. It's a popular marketing tool. Over the past few decades, I think the situation hasn't really changed very much. But in the last year or two, I think things have begun to change. It's becoming more important to speak English, and some employers now prefer people who are fluent in English. I think that may be a trend that will continue.*

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(12 points)