

UNIT 7

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. This movie is a(n) _____ of a famous novel.
 - a. mining
 - b. corruption
 - c. adaptation

2. There is a _____ difference in the quality of medical care available to pregnant women in rural villages compared to the city.
 - a. distinct
 - b. dominant
 - c. sole

3. We had the _____ of being stuck at the airport for over 48 hours due to the tropical storm.
 - a. misfortune
 - b. revenue
 - c. burden

4. There is a delicate balance between the _____ that tourism brings to a country and the stress it places on local infrastructure.
 - a. revenue
 - b. burden
 - c. establishment

5. While the two countries _____ each other in many ways, only one has been successful in dealing with corruption.
 - a. associate
 - b. resemble
 - c. thrive

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Complete the sentences with the correct words.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|----------|------------|
| arising | associating | mining | thriving | undergoing |
|---------|-------------|--------|----------|------------|

6. Some of the dangers of _____ include lung disease, hearing damage, and lifting injuries.
7. The children are _____ at their new school thanks to the excellent teachers.
8. The politician was accused of _____ with criminals and morally questionable characters.
9. The city center is currently _____ a radical transformation as they carry out work to pedestrianize the whole area.
10. The company cannot be held responsible for risks _____ from misuse of their equipment.

Match the words to the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 11. service-based ● | ● a. The _____ economy took a big hit when the property bubble in the U.S. burst. It impacted most countries around the world. |
| 12. developing ● | ● b. For _____ economies to catch up to wealthier countries, there needs to be greater investment in industry and manufacturing. |
| 13. global ● | ● c. Many _____ economies were hit particularly hard when the global pandemic put a stop to tourism around the world. |

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Complete the sentences with the correct words.

| | | |
|-------|-------------|-------|
| group | possibility | smell |
|-------|-------------|-------|

14. The dish has a distinct _____ that comes from the spices it is infused with.
15. There is a distinct _____ that you will lose your sense of taste when taking this medication.
16. They're not part of the same team. They're a distinct _____.

Read the passage.**The Shape of Africa (by Jared Diamond)**

The hope for Africa's future lies with its abundant human and natural resources.

- A** Ask someone to tell you quickly what they associate with Africa and the answers you'll get will probably range from "cradle of humankind" and "big animals" to "poverty" and "tribalism." How did one continent come to embody such extremes?
- B** Geography and history go a long way toward providing the explanations. Geographically, Africa resembles a bulging sandwich. The sole continent to span both the north and south temperate zones, it has a thick tropical core lying between one thin temperate zone in the north and another in the south. That simple geographic reality explains a great deal about Africa today.
- C** As to its human history, this is the place where—some seven million years ago—the evolutionary lines of apes and protohumans diverged. It remained the only continent our ancestors inhabited until around two million years ago, when *Homo erectus* expanded out of Africa into Europe and Asia. Over the next 1.5 million years, the populations of those three continents followed such different evolutionary courses that they became distinct species. Europe's became the Neanderthals, Asia's remained *Homo erectus*, but Africa's evolved into our own species, *Homo sapiens*. Sometime between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago, our African ancestors underwent some further profound change. Whether it was the development of complex speech or something else, such as a change in brain wiring, we aren't sure. Whatever it was, it transformed those early *Homo sapiens* into what paleoanthropologists call "behaviorally modern" *Homo sapiens*. Those people, probably with brains similar to our own, expanded again into Europe and Asia. Once there, they exterminated or replaced or interbred with Neanderthals and Asia's hominins and became the dominant human species throughout the world.
- D** In effect, Africans enjoyed not just one but three huge head starts over humans on other continents. That makes Africa's economic struggles today, compared with the successes of other continents, particularly

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puzzling. It's the opposite of what one would expect from the runner first off the block. Here again, geography and history give us answers.

- E** It turns out that the rules of the competitive race among the world's humans changed radically about 10,000 years ago, with the origins of agriculture. The domestication of wild plants and animals meant our ancestors could grow their own food instead of having to hunt or gather it in the wild. That allowed people to settle in permanent villages, to increase their populations, and to feed specialists—inventors, soldiers, and kings—who did not produce food. With domestication came other advances, including the first metal tools, writing, and state societies.
- F** The problem is that only a tiny minority of wild plants and animals lend themselves to domestication, and those few are concentrated in about half a dozen parts of the world. As every schoolchild learns, the world's earliest and most productive farming arose in the Fertile Crescent of southwestern Asia, where wheat, barley, sheep, cattle, and goats were domesticated. While those plants and animals spread east and west in Eurasia, in Africa they were stopped by the continent's north-south orientation. Crops and livestock tend to spread much more slowly from north to south than from east to west because different latitudes require adaptation to different climates, seasonalities, day lengths, and diseases. Africa's own native plant species—sorghum, oil palm, coffee, millets, and yams—weren't domesticated until thousands of years after Asia and Europe had agriculture. And Africa's geography kept oil palm, yams, and other crops of equatorial Africa from spreading into southern Africa's temperate zone. While South Africa today boasts the continent's richest agricultural lands, the crops grown there are mostly northern temperate crops, such as wheat and grapes, brought directly on ships by European colonists. Those same crops never succeeded in spreading south through the thick tropical core of Africa.
- G** The domesticated sheep and cattle of Fertile Crescent origins took about 5,000 years to spread from the Mediterranean down to the southern tip of Africa. The continent's own native animals—with the exception of guinea fowl and possibly donkeys and one breed of cattle—proved impossible to domesticate. History might have turned out differently if African armies, fed by barnyard-giraffe meat and backed by waves of cavalry mounted on huge rhinos, had swept into Europe to overrun its mutton-fed soldiers mounted on puny horses. That this didn't happen was no fault of the Africans; it was because of the kinds of wild animals available to them.

Choose the correct answers.

17. What is the main idea of paragraph A?
- Most people have very little information about Africa.
 - There are several divergent opinions about Africa.
 - Most people have incorrect impressions of Africa.
 - The author agrees with two of these opinions about Africa.

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18. If someone travels from the northernmost part of Africa to the southernmost, one would experience _____.
- a. a moderate climate, then a very cold one
 - b. a hot climate and then gradually cooler temperatures
 - c. a moderate climate, then a hot climate, then a moderate climate again
 - d. very hot climate, then a moderate climate, then a hot climate again
19. Which of the following is NOT true?
- a. Neandertals originated in Europe.
 - b. *Homo sapiens* originated in Africa.
 - c. *Homo erectus* originated in Africa.
 - d. "Behaviorally modern" *Homo sapiens* originated in Asia.
20. In the last sentence of paragraph C, the word they refers to _____.
- a. Asia's hominins
 - b. "behaviorally modern" *Homo sapiens*
 - c. paleoanthropologists
 - d. Neandertals
21. The author implies that African armies might have defeated European armies if _____.
- a. African animals were easier to domesticate
 - b. African soldiers were mounted on horses
 - c. sheep and cattle had been native to Africa
 - d. African soldiers had metal weapons

Read the passage.**How Cape Town Avoided Day Zero**

Despite being surrounded by two oceans, Cape Town—South Africa's oldest city—suffered one of the worst periods of drought in its history in the years 2017 and 2018. Population growth and three dry winters in a row, perhaps brought about by climate change, resulted in one of the world's most dramatic urban water crises. The situation was so bad that by the end of 2017, city leaders had started preparing for Day Zero—the day that the city would run out of water.

The impact a water shutdown would have on a city of 4.6 million is hard to imagine. The economic cost to businesses, the health cost to people with no access to clean water, and the disruption to daily life are almost unthinkable—especially in a wealthy city like Cape Town, a town that had won several international water management awards. The problem for Cape Town was that it had relied almost solely on rainfall to keep its dams

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full. This strategy worked most of the time: In 2014, the city's six major dams were full. However, just three dry years later, they were only at 21% of capacity.

Fortunately, through a combination of community efforts, water-efficient practices, and forward-thinking engineering solutions, Cape Town not only averted Day Zero but also set an example for the world on how to manage water resources sustainably.

One of the foundations of Cape Town's successful response to the water crisis was its comprehensive and transparent public communication strategy. Recognizing the importance of keeping the public informed, city officials ran a campaign to educate residents about the severity of the situation and the urgent need for water conservation. Guidelines on how to reduce water consumption and daily updates on water level targets were announced on social media, traditional media outlets, and other public channels. This proactive approach created a sense of shared responsibility among citizens, motivating them to alter their behavior and do their part to save water.

The crisis also forced Cape Town's residents, businesses, and institutions to adopt water-efficient practices that have since become embedded in the city's culture. Individuals stopped thinking of water as something that was freely available and learned to value it as a precious resource. They implemented small changes, such as taking shorter showers, using laundry water for gardening, and buying water-saving appliances. Cape Town's agricultural sector also underwent a similar transformation. It adopted more efficient farming methods and switched to crops that required less water to grow.

Finally, in order to avoid Day Zero, Cape Town also adopted a range of innovative engineering solutions. One of the most notable examples was the use of desalination plants and water recycling systems. Desalination—the process of removing salt from water—allowed the city to produce clean, drinking water by purifying seawater. Similarly, water recycling systems treated wastewater so that it could be used for farming and industrial processes, reducing the burden on the city's freshwater supply. These initiatives did not just provide Cape Town with a range of alternative water sources; they demonstrated the city's willingness to embrace cutting-edge solutions to tackle the problem.

Today, Cape Town is not just sitting back and relaxing even though the crisis is over. The city has new plans to unearth additional drinking water by mining deep underground. It also plans to install state-of-the-art water meters in homes and factories to measure exactly how much water is being used at any one time. Plants and vegetation that are not native to South Africa, and which use a lot of water, are being cleared near rivers and lakes.

While the cost of avoiding Day Zero was substantial, the crises taught Cape Town to recognize the importance of investing in water security. The amount of money required for its desalination plants, water recycling systems, and public awareness campaigns may have been substantial, but it paled in comparison to the potential economic, social, and environmental costs of running out of water. The city's investments not only secure Cape Town's water supply; they also position Cape Town as a global leader in water management innovation. For other countries facing similar challenges, there are lessons that can be learned from Cape Town. With collective action and forward-thinking solutions, even the most extreme water crisis can be turned around.

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

22. Cape Town is Africa's wealthiest city.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

23. The main cause of the water shortage was poor water management by city planners.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

24. Ideas on how to save water were printed in newspapers and shown on television.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

25. Water recycling plants were built to increase the amount of drinkable water for the city's residents.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

26. Cape Town no longer needs water meters in homes and factories since the Day Zero crisis was averted.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Not Given

Read the statements. Decide if the author of the passage would agree or disagree with them. Choose *Agree* or *Disagree*.

27. The unprecedented water shortage in Cape Town in 2017 and 2018 was caused by the city's rising population and unusually dry weather.
 - a. Agree
 - b. Disagree

28. The extreme water shortage helped strengthen the feeling of community in Cape Town.
 - a. Agree
 - b. Disagree

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Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

29. The author of the article _____ that four million people will be without water in their homes.
 - a. states
 - b. informs
 - c. tells

30. The article _____ that the city is preparing emergency water stations outside community centers and other gathering spots.
 - a. feels
 - b. believes
 - c. tells us

31. _____ the article, "The situation seems to be getting better by the day."
 - a. According
 - b. Accordingly
 - c. According to

32. As the author _____, climate change may be one of the causes of the water shortage.
 - a. says
 - b. tells
 - c. says that

33. The article _____ us that there are plans to find new sources of drinking water by mining deep underground.
 - a. reports
 - b. informs
 - c. concludes

34. The author _____ how corruption had destroyed water management systems in many countries.
 - a. explained
 - b. believed
 - c. said

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Choose the most accurate summary for each paragraph.

35. *By summer, four million people in the city of Johannesburg—one of Africa's most affluent metropolises—may have to stand in line surrounded by armed guards to collect rations of the region's most precious commodity: drinking water.*
- Johannesburg often suffers water shortages in summer. In the coming months, armed guards will be needed to collect water rations from the population.
 - Johannesburg is one of Africa's richest cities, but by the summer, a water shortage may result in the population needing to queue up for water rations.
36. *Population growth and a record drought, perhaps exacerbated by climate change, sparked one of the world's most dramatic urban water crises. South African leaders warned that residents were increasingly likely to face "Day Zero."—the day when the city thought it would be forced to shut off taps to homes and businesses because reservoirs had gotten perilously low.*
- African leaders believed that shutting off taps to homes and businesses was the only way to avoid "Day Zero."
 - "Day Zero" was the name given for the day when the city would completely run out of water for homes and businesses.
37. *Located among the mountains of central Europe, Switzerland is home to many clear lakes and rivers that provide plenty of water. Advanced water management strategies, like the construction of water-power plants, smart farming practices, and high-quality water monitoring systems help Swiss people and businesses thrive while keeping nature happy too.*
- Switzerland's mountains provide lots of fresh water, which it manages effectively through the use of advanced water management systems.
 - Switzerland is working to provide enough water to its people, farms, and businesses by building advanced water management systems.

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38. *The city is preparing 200 emergency water stations outside community centers and other gathering spots. Each station would have to serve about 20,000 residents. Officials are making plans to store emergency water at military installations, and have declared that using taps to fill pools, water gardens, or wash cars is now illegal. Just this week, authorities stepped up water-theft patrols at natural springs where, according to local press reports, several fights broke out. They are now being asked to crack down on "unscrupulous traders" who have driven up the price of bottled water.*
- a. The city is preparing emergency water stations, creating emergency stores of water, and passing laws that regulate how tap water can be used. It is patrolling natural springs to prevent water theft, and is also dealing harshly with traders who overcharge for bottled water.
 - b. Residents are helping to create 200 emergency water stations with the help of the military, who have made washing cars, watering gardens, and filling swimming pools illegal. Authorities are also arresting bottled-water traders whose high prices have caused several fights.
39. *Right now, the city is scrambling to build several new water-management facilities. Four new desalination plants are under construction and new water wells are being drilled. Most of these projects are more than half completed, but one is behind schedule. City leaders are desperate to get the first of these facilities up and running soon.*
- a. The area is working urgently to build new desalination plants and drill new water wells. Most of these projects are over 50% complete, but one is behind schedule. Officials want at least some of these new facilities to be operational as soon as possible.
 - b. The region is currently in a rush to desalinate water from several new water wells it has drilled. A number of desalination plants are nearing completion, but one is only 50% complete. The city is optimistic and expects to begin desalination in the near future.

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Read the paragraphs from an essay. Order the paragraphs. Write 1 –5.

40. _____ Gabon's rich supply of oil has been both a gift and a challenge. While it has served as a useful source of revenue and facilitated Gabon's development, it has also put the country at risk of being overly dependent on one single commodity. Gabon has sought to address this by developing new sectors in its economy, such as mining, agriculture, and tourism.

_____ Like many African nations, Gabon's history is rich and complex. Originally inhabited by various native tribes, it later experienced periods of rule by European powers. In 1960, Gabon gained independence and began a new era of self-determination. The country's leadership wisely focused not just on economic development, but also on stability and the careful management of its oil reserves—a foundation of the nation's economy.

_____ Another of Gabon's priorities has been environmental conservation. With its vast rainforests and impressive biodiversity, the country plays a crucial role in preserving the region's ecological balance. Once again, Gabon demonstrates its dedication to responsible resource management through its internationally acclaimed efforts to combat deforestation and protect its wildlife.

_____ Gabon, located in the heart of Central Africa, is a country with a fascinating story of growth and development. This story has been shaped by its history, its natural resources, and its strategic policies.

_____ As we have seen, Gabon's is a country rich in history and resources. However, its true wealth stems from careful planning and the strategic management of its resources. As Gabon continues its journey of sustainable growth, it will no doubt serve as an example for other nations looking to prosper.

You are going to write an opinion essay on the following topic.

41. **Write about one of these two topics.**

Topic 1: Choose a town or city that you know well and explain how it has been affected by its history or geography.

Topic 2: What is your country's most successful export? Why did it become so successful?

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A. OUTLINE Plan an outline for your opinion essay.

Write some notes for your introductory paragraph.

Write some notes about the first factor for body paragraph 1.

Write some notes about the second factor for body paragraph 2.

Write some notes about the third factor for body paragraph 3.

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Review the main points for your concluding paragraph.

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

The words and phrases below can be useful when writing about changes to a town or city.

- *population*
- *urban*
- *rural*
- *lack*

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

Model:

I live in a small town in the far north of Japan that in the 1950s had a population of 73,000. Today, only 8,000 people live here. The fabric of my rural town has undergone a huge transformation as a result. In this essay, I will explain how my town's present reality has been shaped by job loss, an aging population, and the erosion of local culture.

The main factor leading to the depopulation of my town has been the steady exit of young people due to a lack of jobs. Our town used to have a coal mine, and most of the people here either worked in the mine or worked providing services for the people who worked in the mine. When the mine closed, there were fewer jobs for young people, so they moved to the city. This impacted the industries that supported this young population, making the job situation worse.

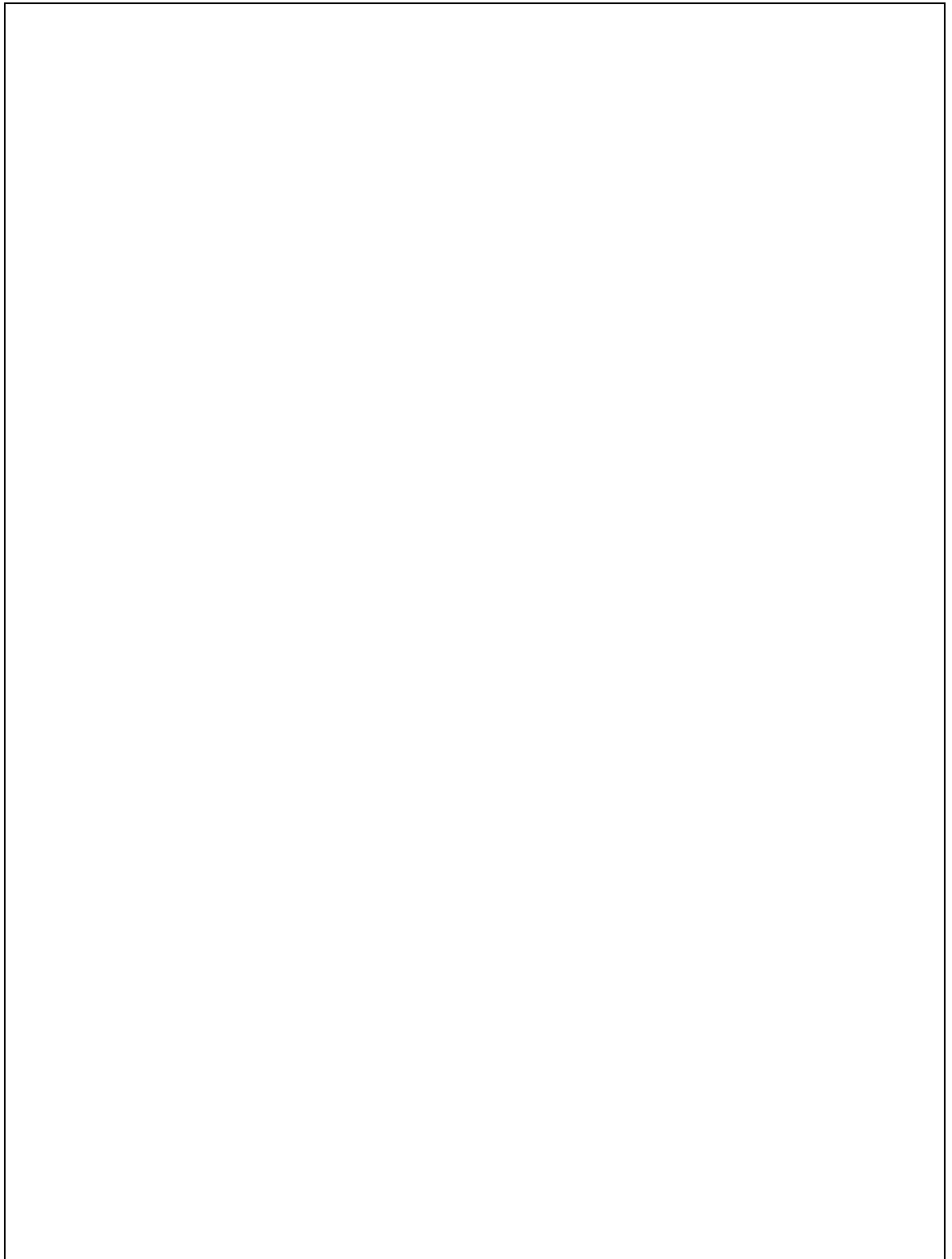
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This mass departure of young people has resulted in a population that is aging. The average age here is 62 years old. This has many negative consequences. Schools have had to close their doors due to a lack of students. Hospitals, libraries, and public transportation systems are poorly funded and have too few workers to run optimally. The aging population has unfortunately resulted in a town that is struggling to meet the needs of its residents.

Perhaps the saddest change my town has seen is the erosion of its culture. With fewer young people around to continue local customs, old traditions are disappearing. The rituals that once bound the community together are now at risk of being forgotten. Many older residents still talk about the great festivals they used to celebrate throughout the year that made the town an exciting place to visit. Without such customs, much of the town's vibrancy is now lost.

Today, my town is merely a shadow of its former self because of depopulation. There are few jobs available, which has resulted in an aging population and the erosion of local culture. Despite this, I remain optimistic. As property prices decrease and remote working grows in popularity, young people from expensive cities are moving in. A new culture is forming, and I see this as a step in a positive direction.

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(12 points)