**School: Kim Son Secondary School**

**Teacher: Le Thi Hieu**

**Week: 05**

**TEST FOR UNIT 7**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. **A.** disease **B.** dead **C.** treatment **D.** sneeze

2. **A.** environment **B.** billboard **C.** visual **D.** litter

3. **A.** birth **B.** thermal **C.** earth **D.** further

4. **A.** poisoned **B.** died **C.** dumped **D.** caused

5. **A.** contaminant **B.** waste **C.** illustrate **D.** radiation

**II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently.**

1. **A.** environment **B.** temperature **C.** botanical **D.** contaminant

2. **A.** untreated **B.** aquatic **C.** pollution **D.** electronic

3. **A.** pollute **B.** poison **C.** damage **D.** illustrate

4. **A.** presentation **B.** radioactive **C.** environmental **D.** contamination

5. **A.** permanent **B.** Chemical **C.** dramatic **D.** herbicide

**III. Complete each sentence with an appropriate word. The first letter of each word is given.**

1. The fish have died because the river water is heavily **p**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Health **e**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from air pollution include lung cancer, and respiratory diseases.

3. Acid rain causes serious **d**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to plants and trees.

4. If the air wasn’t dirty, Nick **w**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sneeze so much.

5. The main gases that **l**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to acid rain are sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide.

6. There is a danger of serious contamination from radioactive **w**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Hundreds of **d**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fish were found floating in the river near the factory.

8. **U**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sewage can spread disease and contaminate drinking water sources.

**IV. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.**

1. After the accident, many people were exposed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ radiation.

**A.** from **B.** at **C.** to **D.** with

2. Light pollution has a wide range of negative effects\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m human health.

**A.** on **B.** of **C.** for **D.** to

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems.

**A.** Air pollution **B.** Light pollution **C.** Water pollution **D.** Noise pollution

4. The levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere have risen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the burning of fossil fuels.

**A.** therefore **B.** because **C.** in spite of **D.** due to

5. If rubbish is non-biodegradable, it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forever.

**A.** exists **B.** will exist **C.** won’t exist **D.** doesn’t exist

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are Chemicals that are used to kill unwanted plants, such as weeds.

**A.** Fertilizers **B.** Pesticides **C.** Herbicides **D.** Pollutants

7. There would be much less pollution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people stopped using cars completely.

**A.** if **B.** since **C.** when **D.** although

8. Emissions of pollutants into the air can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes to the climate.

**A.** get on **B.** end up **C.** go into **D.** result in

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can we help save our environment?

**A.** What **B.** How **C.** Why **D.** How much

10. If we care about plastic waste\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** why won’t we stop drinking bottled water? **B.** we would use reusable shopping bags

**C.** we will throw away plastic water bottles. **D.** why don’t we buy plastic bags?

**V. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, c or D that needs correcting.**

1. What will happen if the Earth stopped moving?

**A B C D**

2. One of the things all of us can do to protect and improve our environment is recycle.

**A B C D**

3. Humans can even die if they will drink contaminated water.

**A B C D**

4. Long-term exposure to loud noise results permanent hearing loss.

**A B C D**

5. They believe that water pollution is the large cause of death and disease in the world.

**A B C D**

6. Is the recycling process in itself damaging for the environment?

**A B C D**

7. We won’t save the environment if we stop using so much energy.

**A B C D**

8. One in six species is at risk of extinction because climate change.

**A B C D**

9. The amount of waste decreased if people started to buy reusable packages.

**A B C D**

10. Contaminated water can cause of many types of diarrheal diseases, including cholera.

**A B C D**

**VI. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. It would be better for the environment if more people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(use)** bikes rather than cars.

2. If we use less energy, we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(help)** reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Every year, million tons of plastic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(dump)** into the oceans.

4. A thick smog\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(settle)** over New Delhi since winter\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(begin)**.

5. Noise pollution can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(cause)** by vehicle, aircraft, and industrial noise.

6. Human activities\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(destroy)** nature at an unacceptable rate right now.

7. A decade ago, WHO\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(classify)** air pollution as a link to lung cancer.

8. If the temperature\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(increase)** by a few degrees during the next few years, we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(run into)** serious problems.

9. What\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(happen)** if all the pollution in the world\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(disappear)**?

10. At 8 o’clock last night, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(watch)** “A Plastic Wave”, a documentary on plastic pollution.

11. We should avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(buy)** frozen foods because their packaging is mostly plastic.

12. Air pollution can make people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(die).**

**VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. As an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why do you oppose banning plastic bags? **(environment)**

2. The radiation leak has had a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect on the environment. **(disaster)**

3. The water supply is being tested for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(contaminate)**

4. Heavy metals in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water cut short millions of lives every year. **(drink)**

5. Scientists warn that plastic pollution in oceans will be one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ threats. **(big)**

6. Pollution is the process of making parts of the living environment\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(dirt)**

7. If thermal pollution continues for a long time, it can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cause huge bacteria. **(possible)**

8. She became deaf after long-term\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to noise in the workplace. **(expose)**

9. Living near a busy road could cause high blood\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(press)**

10. Wastewater\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a process used to remove contaminants from sewage. **(treat)**

**VIII. Match the questions to the answers.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. What is the main reason for thermal pollution?  2. What effect does thermal pollution have on aquatic animals?  3. How to minimize the water pollution due to Chemicals?  4. What diseases are usually caused by air pollution?  5. Which gas is mainly responsible for global warming?  6. What are the effects of noise pollution?  7. Why are plastic bags a big environmental nuisance?  8. What are sources of radioactive pollution? | a. They are non-biodegradable and create an environmental harzard.  b. Nuclear wastes from nuclear power plants, mining and processing of nuclear material etc.  c. Carbon dioxide. It contributes about 55% to global warming.  d. It affects their growth and may kill off them.  e. Hot water released by power plants and industries.  f. Sleep disturbance, high blood pressure, emotional problems and annoyance.  g. Rickets, throat cancer, lung cancer and breathing problem.  h. Treat wastewater before discharging into a flowing body of water. |

**IX. Choose the word which best fits each gap.**

Many human activities over the last 200 years have been responsible (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polluting the air and damaging people’s health. Automobile engines and power plants burn combustible (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like gasoline and coal and allow toxic gases and smoke to escape into the air. Some pollutants destroy the ozone layer, which is the thin blanket of gases that (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Earth from the Sun’s dangerous ultraviolet rays. Other pollutants contribute to (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warming by adding to the planet’s natural greenhouse effect. Still others create acid rain, a phenomenon that has disastrous (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on lake and forest habitats. Air pollution is not limited to industrial areas. Depending on the direction of the wind and its force, air pollutants may (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spread to other countries very far from the source of the pollution.

Big cities like Los Angeles and Mexico City are\*often covered by smog, a fog that occurs (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air pollution. In 1952, the City of London, England, was enveloped by smog so thick that people on the streets had to feel their way around by (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the walls of buildings!

1. **A.** for **B.** of **C.** to **D.** with

2. **A.** chemicals **B.** means **C.** fuels **D.** matters

3. **A.** covers **B.** protects **C.** stops **D.** damages

4. **A.** environmental **B.** thermal **C.** temperature **D.** global

5. **A.** affects **B.** causes **C.** sources **D.** effects

6. **A.** never **B.** even **C.** ever **D.** hardly

7. **A.** because of **B.** in spite of **C.** instead of **D.** due of

8. **A.** climbing **B.** walking **C.** touching **D.** putting up

**X. Read the passage carefully and do the tasks.**

There are many kinds of **pollution**. Air, water, and land can be polluted. Some pollution is caused by nature, such as **foods**, forest fires, and volcanoes. People are the major Cause of pollution. We pollute the air with our cars, homes, and factories. Smoke from factories and car **exhaust** makes the air looks gray and smoggy. Some people cannot go outside when the air is very bad! We pollute the water by **dumping** garbage and Chemicals in the water. Plants and animals die because of the pollution in the water. We pollute the soil with Chemicals and garbage. We **harm** the land by cutting down trees in the forest, especially to build roads and new houses without careful planning and thinking.

The only way to save our environment is to think about pollution. How can you stop or limit pollution? How do we protect our environment? **Conservation** is one way to protect our environment. Conservation is the wise use and protection of our environment. We can control water pollution by not producing as much as waste and by proper disposal of sewage and garbage. We can take care of recreation land by cleaning up, after ourselves and not causing more pollution. **Carpooling** and public transportation will help reduce air pollution.

Recycling is a type of conservation. Recycling is reusing items over again or in a new way. Recycling can help us conserve our natural resources so they will last many more years.

**A. Find the word in bold in the passage that means:**

1. the protection of the natural environment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. have a bad effect on something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. a large amount of water covering an, area that usually dry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. sharing a car ride with other people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. waste gases that come out of an engine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. the process of making air, water, soil, etc. dirty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. get rid of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Choose the correct answers.**

1. According to the passage, pollution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** is always caused by humans. **B.** can only be caused by nature.

**C.** is mainly caused by humans. **D.** may sometimes cause natural disasters.

2. What kind of pollution may a car cause?

**A.** Air pollution **B.** Water pollution **C.** Soil pollution **D.** Light pollution

3. Which of the followings is not an example of soil pollution?

**A.** Land development **B.** Waste disposal

**C.** Pesticide or fertilizer use **D.** Exhaust from traffic

4. How can we help save our environment?

**A.** Stop pollution. **B.** Dump garbage into the river.

**C.** Drive cars everywhere. **D.** Cut down trees in the forests.

5. How does recycling help the environment?

**A.** It expands landfills. **B.** It saves natural resources.

**C.** It increases water pollution. **D.** It causes air pollution.

6. What can we do to help reduce air pollution?

**A.** Walk or bike **B.** Carpool to work or school

**C.** Use public transport **D.** All of the above

7. What is the main idea of this article?

**A.** The air is dirty because of cars and factories.

**B.** The soil gets polluted from littering.

**C.** People cause pollution, but they can also stop or limit it.

**D.** Conservation is the only way to stop environmental pollution.

**XI. Joining two sentences, using the words in brackets.**

1. We must conserve water. Otherwise we will face serious water shortages. **(IF)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The weather was awful. We didn’t enjoy our camping holiday. **(BECAUSE OF)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Plastic bags are non-biodegradable. They will remain in the environment for many years. **(SINCE)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Paul doesn’t think about the planet. He wastes so much water. **(IF)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Water pollution happens. Many aquatic animals such as fish can die. **(LEAD)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. The climate is changing. The earth is getting warmer. **(BECAUSE)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. We should stop cutting down so many trees. We endanger our oxygen supply. **(UNLESS)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. People begin to recycle. They generate much less trash. **(WHEN)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. We are damaging the ozone layer. The ozone layer is necessary for human existence. **(EVEN THOUGH)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Sue is suffering from skin cancer. She was exposed to radiation when she was young. **(SO)**

**TEST FOR UNIT 8**

**I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

1. A. camp B. language C. native D. accent

2. A. capital B. scenic C. Scotland D. iconic

3. A. increased B. provided C. haunted D. founded

4. A. loch B. schedule C. French D. chaos

5. A. brigade B. kilt C. liberty D. icon

**II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently.**

1. A. American B. Canadian C. Australian D. Portuguese

2. A. monument B. symbolize C. attraction D. spectacle

3. A. natural B. trainee C. unique D. parade

4. A. territory B. festivity C. traditional D. geography

5. A. official B. legendary C. historic D. iconic

**III. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word.**

Wales is one of the countries (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the United Kingdom. It’s a small country with England to the east. It has some of the (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful beaches in the UK and is a popular destination for holidaymakers and water sports fans. As (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as beaches, there are a lot of mountains and also three national parks, including Snowdonia. It is in north Wales and (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ highest mountain, Snowdon, is l,085m.

The (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Wales is just over three million people, around five percent of the total UK population. Most Welsh people live in South Wales in the (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city, Cardiff, and two other big cities: Swansea and Newport. In Cardiff you can go shopping, (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the castle, go to the museum or go to a concert or sports match at the famous Millennium Stadium.

If you ever go to Wales, you (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ see dragons everywhere! Not real ones, of course, but a red dragon appears on the national (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Wales. Other (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Wales include the leek (a long, green vegetable) and the daffodil (a white or yellow flower).

**IV. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.**

1. Residents from Liverpool speak English\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a different accent.

**A.** with **B.** as **C.** on **D.** under

2. Last summer, Mike spent two weeks\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a summer camp.

**A.** for **B.** in **C.** on **D.** at

3. The inhabitants of Scotland are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Scotlanders **B.** Scotlish **C.** Scots **D.** Scotchs

4. Her English accent is so good that she is thought of as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speakers.

**A.** natural **B.** official **C.** non-native **D.** native

5. Loch Ness is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Highlands of Scotland.

**A.** person **B.** lake **C.** valley **D.** river

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ having two official languages, Canada has the third largest English-speaking

population.

**A.** Despite **B.** Because **C.** Due to **D.** Even though

7. The Capital of Canada is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** Edinburgh **B.** Ottawa **C.** Cardiff **D.** Belfast

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your international summer camp going? - It’s just awesome.

**A.** How’s **B.** What’s **C.** Where’s **D.** When’s

9. Susan looks forward\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a music camp, where she can sing and dance.

**A.** to attend **B.** to attending **C.** to be attended **D.** be attending

10. Where do Maoris live?

**A.** Scotland **B.** Australia **C.** Canada **D.** New Zealand

**V. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, c or D that needs correcting.**

1. Could you meet us at the airport tomorrow afternoon? Our flight will land at 4 o’clock.

**A B C** D

2. Australia is home of many unique species of animals that cannot be found anywhere else.

**A B C D**

3. The English language has approximate 400 million native speakers worldwide.

**A B C D**

4. The United States of American is the world’s third largest country in size.

**A B C D**

5. About 20 percents of the world’s population speaks English as a first or second language.

**A B C D**

6. Scottish kilts were traditionally wore as full length garments by Gaelic-speaking male.

**A B C** **D**

7. The Australian flag consists a dark blue field with the Union Jack and six white stars.

**A B C D**

8. I find it’s difficult to understand some of my Scottish friends because of their accent.

**A B C D**

9. Niagara Falls is one of the most spectacle waterfalls in the world.

**A B C D**

10. Visitors to Scotland can spend endless days to explore its historic centuries-old castles.

**A B C D**

**VI. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(already/ apply)** for a sports summer camp in the UK.

2. Minh usually\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(watch)** movies in English and it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(help)** improve his English.

3. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(visit)** the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island if we go to New York.

4. Where\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(you/ go)** on your holiday next summer?

5. The Viking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(invade)** Ireland in the 9th century.

6. English\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(speak)** as the primary language in many countries around the world.

7. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not rain)** today we’d take a trip to Edinburgh Castle.

8. The 12th English Teaching Conference\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(take place)** on 5-12 June.

9. Since the late 1980s, the economy of Ireland\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(grow)** rapidly.

10. Everyone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(sleep)** when the earthquake\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(hit)** the small town two days ago.

11. Do you have difficulty\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(understand)** your Australian friends?

12. Let’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(visit)** medieval castles. It’s really interesting, I think.

**VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. Many companies recruit graduate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to train as managers. **(train)**

2. The pronunciation course will help you make a big\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in your spoken English. **(improve)**

3. Many\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students choose to study in Australia because of the high quality

of education. **(nation)**

4. Is the Loch Ness Monster a real or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creature? **(legend)**

5. People around the world see the Statue of Liberty as a Symbol of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(free)**

6. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Switzerland is exceedingly attractive to the tourists. **(scenic)**

7. Vancouver and Toronto are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ liveable cities in the world. **(famous)**

8. One of the less\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ features of California is the threat of earthquakes. **(attract**)

9. Both\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and English are the official languages of Ireland. **(Ireland**)

10. Denali State Park is one of North America’s most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful regions.

**(spectacle)**

**VIII. Match the questions to the answers.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. What is the Capital of Australia?  2. Who discovered Australia and New Zealand?  3. How many States are there in the United States?  4. What countries wear kilts?  5. Where is New Zealand located?  6. What country is home to a number of marsupials?  7. What’s the most typical animal in New Zealand?  8. What’s the Union Jack?  9. What is the national Symbol of Canada?  10. Which US State is called the Sunshine State? | a. British flag  b. The kiwi  c. The Maple Leaf  d. California  e. Canberra  f. Fifty  g. Australia  h. James Cook  i. Below Australia  j. Scotland and Ireland |

**IX. Choose the word or phrase which best fits each gap.**

**THE LONDON EYE**

The London Eye is an attraction not to be missed when visiting London!

The London Eye is the massive Ferris wheel that (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_135 meters tall and 120 meters wide on the South bank of the River Thames, near Westminster Bridge and opposite the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben.

Originally called The Millennium Wheel, the formal opening (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was performed by Tony Blair on the last day of 1999, with the first members of the public riding the wheel (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ March 2000. The wheel took only 16 months to build, and at the time was the tallest observation wheel in the world (two larger wheels have since been built). It remains the tallest wheel in Europe.

Around the wheel are 32 capsules, each representing one London (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Each capsule weighs 10 tonnes and carries 25 passengers. As the wheel slowly rotates, taking about 30 minutes to complete one rotation at a (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 26 cm per second, visitors can sit or walk around inside the capsules and enjoy marvellous views over London of up to 40 kilometres. Visitors might be able to (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Olympic park in Stratford, Big Ben, St Pau’s Cathedral and Buckingham Palace. On a clear day it is possible to see Windsor Castle. The slow rotation of the wheel means that it can revolve continuously without needing to stop to let people (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The London Eye is the most popular paid for attraction in London, with 3.5 million visitors every year. It has already become an (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ London building. The yearly New Year’s Eve fireworks are launched from the base of the London Eye.

1. A. builds B. stands C. holds D. reaches

2. A. celebration B. anniversary C. ceremony D. meeting

3. A. in B. on C. at D. from

4. A. division B. county C. region D. borough

5. A. speed B. length C. distance D. lick

6. A. visit B. spot C. attract D. join

7. A. in and out B. on and on C. off and on D. on and off

8. A. ancient B. historic C. iconic D. official

**X. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answers.**

**NATIVE AMERICANS**

Native Americans have been living in what is now the United States of America since long before any Europeans came. They are not just a single group of people - there are many different tribes of Native Americans. Different Native American groups have different languages, religious believes, and ways of living, or folkways.

The Hopi are Native Americans who come from what is now the American Southwest. When the Spanish came to America in the 16th century and found the Hopi people, they nicknamed them “pueblo people” because Hopi people didn’t move around much - they lived together in what amounted to towns. Pueblo is a Spanish word that means “town.” The Hopi have always been a very peaceful people. Their name comes from the term Hopituh Shi-nu-mu, which means, in the Hopi language, “The Peaceful People” or “Peaceful Little Ones.”

The Navajo come from the same general area as the Hopi. But instead of staying in one place, they moved around. They didn’t live in permanent towns like the Hopi. They were a “semi-nomadic” people. While the Hopi were historically known for farming, the Navajo were known for hunting and gathering. After they met the Spanish, the Navajo became known for herding sheep. The Hopi, not so much.

Today, there may not be as many thriving Native American tribes as there used to be, but there are more than a few. All in all, there are about 1,000 different groups of Native American people in the United States, and each group is unique.

1. How long have Native Americans been living in America?

**A.** A few decades **B.** Since after the arrival of Europeans

**C.** About the same time as the Europeans **D.** Long before any Europeans came

2. Why does the author compare different Native American tribes?

**A.** to show that they all come from the same region of North America

**B.** to show how different Native American tribes can be

**C.** to show the different ways Native American tribes found food

**D.** to show the traveling patterns of different Native American tribes

3. Which of the following is NOT true about the Hopi?

**A.** They live in the American Southwest.

**B.** They were farmers.

**C.** They travelled from place to place in search of land.

**D.** They enjoyed a peaceful way of life.

4. What does the word “permanent” most nearly mean?

**A.** changing **B.** cultural **C.** long-lasting **D.** unstable

5. After the Spanish arrived in the 1600s, the Navajo

**A.** didn’t live in permanent towns. **B.** lived by hunting and gathering.

**C.** moved from their homeland. **D.** began to farm sheep.

6. What can be inferred about the number of Native American tribes?

**A.** There are more Native American tribes today than in the 16th century.

**B.** There are fewer Native American tribes today than in the 16th century.

**C.** There are the same number of Native American tribes today as in the 16th century.

**D.** It is unclear about the number of Native American tribes.

7. What is the main idea of this passage?

**A.** Native American tribes can be very different from one another.

**B.** Native American tribes should be recognized for their similarities.

**C.** The Spanish had a dramatic effect on Native American tribes.

**D.** The Hopi and Navajo are the two most important Native American tribes.