

Name	No	Class
Teacher	Date	Evaluation

Read the following text carefully.

TRAVEL

Why do people travel? There are many reasons: to meet people, discover new things, get away from routine, enjoy themselves, learn more about the world...



A world of learning

- Many people decide to go on holiday or travel in order to take a course. There are lots of different types of study-tours available: from obvious options such as foreign language courses and painting holidays to design and herbal medicine.
- Holidays are no longer a time to relax and wind down but a chance to improve ourselves by learning a new skill or enhancing an old one.

A world of adventure

- We can travel to all sorts of exotic lands without moving from our bedroom. Just by closing our eyes and using our imagination we can visit faraway countries. Often all it takes is a word in a book or a line from a song to lift us into another dimension. Many people are fascinated by the past. They like travelling through different ages, discovering what life was like long ago. Often films about books that are set in the past are highly successful – just think of the film Titanic. The past is so vast that we can all find a historical figure or period to identify with. What is yours?

A world to explore

- The English writer Bruce Chatwin (1942-1989) was one of the world's last great explorers. He had a passion for travel and discovery and through his writings and photographs he captured the essence of the lands he visited. He believed that true rest could only be found in motion and that travel was an end in itself.

Teen (abridged)

wind down (l. 11) – relax, especially after a period of stress or excitement
to improve (l. 12) – to become or make better
enhancing (l. 12) – increasing (the qualities)

I

A. Say whether these statements are *true* or *false*. Quote from the text to support your answers.

1. People travel for different reasons.
2. People never take a course while on holiday.
3. We can visit different places without being there.
4. Books and music make us imagine we are in remote countries.
5. People don't like watching films about the past.

B. Match these words taken from the text with their *equivalent* or *explanation*.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. chance (l. 11) | a) succeeded in representing |
| 2. faraway (l. 16) | b) movement |
| 3. are set (l. 20) | c) opportunity |
| 4. captured (l. 26) | d) most important things |
| 5. essence (l. 26) | e) distant |
| 6. motion (l. 28) | f) take place |

C. Answer these questions with complete answers.

1. What sorts of courses can travellers take?
2. What do people nowadays use their holidays for?
3. Why do you think people like watching films about the past?
4. Who was Bruce Chatwin? What can we learn from him?

D. Ask the questions to get these answers.

1. When I'm watching a film I usually identify with the main character.
2. Yes, I saw *Titanic* when it was on.
3. Last summer I went to Spain.

II

A. Cross the *odd word out*.

1. fare – voyage – trip – journey – travel
2. sleeping bag – ticket – rucksack – suitcase

B. Which *prefix* forms the *opposite* of these words?

1. _____ patient
2. _____ efficient
3. _____ reliable
4. _____ lucky

C. Choose the suitable *adjective*.

1. Mary looks very **exciting** / **excited** with the trip.
2. We read a very **interesting** / **interested** travel review last Saturday.

D. Complete with *used to* and the *word(s)* given in brackets.

1. They _____ (*go*) abroad in summer, but now they don't.
2. When you were younger, _____ (*you / play*) with dolls?
3. He _____ (*not like*) rap, but now it's his favourite type of music.

E. Complete the sentences using the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

1. When I last _____ (*see*) Paul, he _____ (*take*) a taxi to the railway station.
2. Paul _____ (*buy*) a ticket when I _____ (*meet*) him.
3. Mary _____ (*dream*) when her mother _____ (*wake*) her up.
4. While William _____ (*eat*) his lunch, someone _____ (*knock*) at the door.

III**Composition**

Write about a real or imaginary train journey. You may include the following topics:

- Journey from / to?
- Single / Return ticket?
- Student discount?
- Direct train?
- Departure time (on time / late)?
- Buffet / Restaurant car?
- Arrival time (early / on time / late)?

Write about 100 words on these topics.

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Read the following text carefully.

Leonardo DiCaprio



After four years in the movie wilderness, Leo DiCaprio is back with *Gangs Of New York* and *Catch Me If You Can*. We talked to him to see what he makes of his new-found success. 5

After four years off, you now have two great new movies out at the same time. How do you feel about it?

"I'm just happy to be working again. Truthfully, I was looking for great material. Of course we never know in advance if a movie is going to be great or crap." 10

What have you learnt about handling fame?

"Well, surprisingly, I've been in the business for 12 years. I remember doing *This Boy's Life* completely ignorant of the process. Here I was, with Robert De Niro – you know what I mean? I hadn't seen his movies and my ignorance and my lack of fear is what got me the part. Tom Hanks and Steven Spielberg are examples of what it's like to be real professionals. They still have the ability to be nice to people." 15

How did your parents' divorce affect you? 20

"I got the best of both worlds. My parents split up, but they were still complete parents in every sense of the word. They were always there for me when I needed their help."

Your mother's early life as a German immigrant must have influenced you... 25

"Oh, just listening to her story of being an immigrant, coming from Germany after the Second World War and what it was like. I mean, certainly, for *Gangs Of New York*, a lot of her story helped me understand the fight of the immigrant to be accepted in a new society."

HELLO! (abridged and slightly adapted)

in the wilderness (l. 2) – (idm) no longer in an important position
split up (l. 21) – separated

I

A. Find evidence in the text to prove the following.

1. Leonardo DiCaprio didn't play any important role for four years.
2. Both Leonardo DiCaprio and Robert De Niro performed in the film *This Boy's Life*.
3. As Leonardo DiCaprio was at ease when performing with Robert De Niro, he was given the role.
4. Real professionals are able to be friendly with people.
5. Leonardo DiCaprio's parents' divorce didn't affect him.

B. Match these words taken from the text with their *equivalent* or *explanation*.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. looking for (l. 10) | a) role |
| 2. in advance (l. 11) | b) capacity |
| 3. handling (l. 13) | c) beforehand |
| 4. part (l. 17) | d) trying to find |
| 5. ability (l. 19) | e) dealing with |

C. Answer these questions with complete answers.

1. How did Leonardo DiCaprio feel about the success of his films?
2. Why wasn't he afraid of performing with Robert De Niro?
3. What sort of relationship does he have with his parents?
4. Did his mother's early life as a German influence him? Justify your answer.

D. Ask the questions to get these answers.

1. He starred in *Gangs Of New York* and *Catch Me If You Can*.
2. They are nice to people.
3. No, he doesn't talk about his movies or his character when he is with his family.

II

A. Cross out the *odd word*.

1. Western – comedy – cartoon – movie
2. play – act – director – perform

B. Make an *adjective* from these words by adding a *suffix*.

1. care
2. attract
3. beauty
4. expense

C. Choose the suitable *adjective*.

1. They were **exhausted** / **exhausting** at the end of the day.
2. We saw a very **amused** / **amusing** film yesterday.

D. Complete the sentences using the *past simple* or the *past continuous*.

1. How many years ago _____ (*he / start*) acting?
2. I _____ (*buy*) a ticket for the movie when she _____ (*leave*).
3. Who _____ (*you / go*) to the movie with?
4. He _____ (*not take*) part in a concert for charity last month.
5. What _____ (*you / talk*) about when I _____ (*come*) in?

E. Make sentences about the cinema in the past, using *used to* or *didn't use to*. Supply any missing words.

1. Films / be / in black-and-white.
2. The pictures / show / on very small screens?
3. Audiences / not know / the names / favourite actors.

III**Composition**

Who is your favourite actor/actress? What do you know about his/her personal and professional life?

Write about 100 words on these topics.

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Read the following text carefully.

VEGETARIAN TIMES

The teen vegetarian population is growing. Here's what you need to know to keep your body healthy on a diet without meat.



5 Why go Veggie?

- What makes a teen give up eating meat? Many say they're against cruelty to animals. "When I first became a vegetarian, I didn't do it to be healthy but to save animals," says Lisa Wieman, a 15-year old student at Loch Raven High School in Baltimore, Maryland. Lisa became a vegetarian when she was in the seventh grade. "One of my friend's older brothers showed me some pamphlets on vegetarianism, and I began to read about the cruelty that happens to animals," Lisa says. Other teens, like Erik Blum, have never eaten meat. Erik's mom and dad became vegetarians for health and nutrition reasons, and they raised Erik and his sister as vegans. "My parents would always talk to us about the benefits of not eating animal products, which are high in fat and cholesterol and are fed a lot of hormones and additives," says Erik who lives in Westminster, Maryland.
- "When I was in elementary school, I was a little curious about nonvegetarian foods, but never enough to change the way I eat. I'm comfortable being a vegan."
- Erik and Lisa may be fine with their dietary decisions, but that doesn't mean that vegetarianism and veganism are for everybody. The biggest mistake people make when they stop eating meat is that they don't replace the nutrients and vitamins they lose by going vegetarian.

A fruitful search

- Now that vegetarianism is more popular than ever, finding something to eat – in both supermarkets and restaurants – is easier than it was years ago. "A lot of food chains are making a conscious effort to keep all the animal products separate from vegetable foods, so vegans can eat safely. And grocery shopping is a cinch. You'll find a whole range of soy products, meat substitutes, and vegan-friendly foods on your average supermarket's shelves."

Choices (abridged)

I

A. Are these statements *true* or *false*? Correct the false ones.

1. Some people decided to stop eating meat because they didn't like animals.
2. Lisa became a vegetarian when she was very young.
3. Erik ate meat when he was a child.
4. There are people who decided to be vegetarians for different reasons.
5. According to Erik's parents eating meat has some advantages.
6. When Erik was younger he was interested in following a different diet.

B. Read the text again and find the words with the same meaning as the following.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. suffering | 4. looked after |
| 2. mother | 5. advantages |
| 3. father | 6. substitute |

C. Write the *antonyms* of the following words.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. against | 4. never |
| 2. older | 5. everybody |
| 3. began | 6. biggest |

D. Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. Why are so many young people attracted by vegetarianism?
2. When did Lisa start being a vegan?
3. What made Lisa stop eating meat?
4. Who explained to Erik and his sister about the advantages of not eating meat?
5. What is the biggest mistake of people that decide to stop eating animal products?

II

A. Complete with the *present perfect simple* or *present perfect continuous*.

1. _____ you ever _____ (eat) vegetarian food?
2. He _____ (work) in a vegetarian restaurant.
3. Our teacher _____ (talk) about the advantages of not eating animal additives.
4. They _____ (discuss) the benefits of vegetarian food.
5. How long _____ you _____ (study) the effects of hormones and additives.

B. Complete with the *right form* of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you give up eating meat, you _____ (be) healthier.
2. If they don't eat animal flesh, they _____ (save) many animals from dying.
3. If she reads this pamphlet, she _____ (change) her mind.
4. If you don't replace the nutrients and vitamins you need to be healthy, you _____ (make) a big mistake.
5. If you eat vegetables and fruit, you _____ (not have) health problems.

C. Complete with the *right preposition*.

1. Lisa has had an invitation _____ a vegetarian party.
2. Our attitude _____ this type of food is positive.
3. Vegetarianism is an alternative _____ fast food.
4. With vegetarianism there was a reduction _____ meat consumption.
5. My interest _____ a diet without meat increased a lot.

III

Composition**Comment on this statement by Albert Einstein:**

Nothing will benefit human health and increase chances for survival of life on earth as much as the evolution to a vegetarian diet.

Write about 100 words.

Name	No	Class
Teacher	Date	Evaluation

Read the following text carefully.

GETTING STARTED IN FIGURE COMPETITION

By Maribel Sanders

Prior to you starting a fitness/nutrition program, make sure you seek the advice of a physician. "How do you look like that?" "What do you do to make your arms look so toned?" "What do you eat?" "How much water do you drink a day?" These are the questions I have been asked as I walk into the gym. My response is, proper diet and exercise. Without these two components working hand in hand, you will not be able to attain your goal. Determination and discipline is also required in order to accomplish the objective in mind.

GETTING STARTED OR STAYING UNHEALTHY

It is Monday 5:00 am and the alarm is going off. You lay in bed moaning and groaning complaining about having to get up and do cardio. All these excuses start coming to mind on why you could start the cardio exercise program tomorrow instead of today. A word of advice, doing cardio first thing in the morning, will burn the fat that has accumulated in your body instead of burning the calories from the food you just ate. Always keep in mind that the longer you stay in bed, the more reasons come to mind justifying you sleeping longer and starting the cardio work out the next day. Tomorrow will never come until you are absolutely determined to make the first step to a new healthy life. The initial step in starting any fitness/nutrition program is making sure you are certain you will stay with the diet and exercise program. Consistency is the determining factor in you achieving your full potential. Furthermore, seeing your body transform from what it is now to a gorgeous and toned figure will also motivate you in wanting to stay with the program and thus help you achieve your goal.

www.association-of-womens-fitness.org/figure.html



I

A. Scan the text and find evidence for the following.

1. It is essential to look for advice before beginning a fitness programme.
2. To keep fit one should have a balanced diet and do physical exercise.
3. In a nutrition programme it is necessary to be determined and disciplined.
4. Cardio exercises are essential to burn the fat.
5. To start a fitness/nutrition course you should be mentally prepared for it.
6. When you see your body changing you become very happy.

B. Complete the following sentences.

1. The two main factors in a fitness/nutrition programme are
2. To achieve your objective you need
3. When the alarm clock rings you think of
4. The longer you stay in bed the
5. If you postpone the beginning of your programme, you

C. Answer the following questions. Use your own words.

1. Why is it essential to be fit?
2. What can people do to keep fit?
3. What is the first step to start a diet and exercise programme?
4. What is your personal opinion about these programmes?

II

A. Complete with the correct prepositions.

"Why do you eat so often and drink so much water?" When starting a nutritional program, it is essential to eat up (1)_____ 6 (2)_____ 8 meals a day every 2 (3)_____ 4 hours. This regimen will speed your metabolism and allow you to burn fat and gain muscle mass. These meals consist (4)_____ protein, carbohydrates, fruits, and vegetables. Proteins are the building block (5)_____ muscle. Carbohydrates and fruits are two other essential nutrients needed (6)_____ stay fit and live a healthy life. Vegetables are also required in order to remain healthy. (7)_____ protein, it is suggested chicken breast and other lean meats depending (8)_____ how close you are (9)_____ the competition day.

B. Complete with the right form of the verbs in brackets.

In the United States, obesity (1)_____ (*rise*) at an epidemic rate during the past 20 years. One of the national health objectives for the year 2010 (2)_____ (*be*) to reduce the prevalence of obesity among young people to less than 15%. Research (3)_____ (*indicate*) that the situation (4)_____ (*worsen*) rather than improving.

The International Walk to School Day (5)_____ (*encourage*) pedestrian safety for children, and (6)_____ (*give*) parents, school teachers, and community leaders an opportunity to be part of a global event as they (7)_____ (*celebrate*) the many benefits of walking. Last year nearly 3 million walkers from 28 countries (8)_____ (*walk*) to school together – all hoping to create communities that (9)_____ (*be*) safe places to walk.

III

Composition

Choose one of the topics below and write about 100 words on it.

1. Comment on this Arabian proverb:

He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.

2. Here are essential Health Tips. Add others and say why they are important.

- Move more
- Quit smoking
- Cut fat
- Reduce smoking
- ...

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Read the following text carefully.

Why do young people use drugs?

Young people use drugs for many different reasons. These vary from drug to drug, person to person, and from situation to situation. A person may start using a drug for one reason but may continue using it for quite
5 another reason. Not all young people will experiment with alcohol and other drugs, and only a small percentage will develop a serious problem.

Adolescence is a period of great change. Young people experience a dramatic transformation: they change schools, their bodies change, their relationships with friends and family change, and their needs and desires
10 change. This can be exciting as well as stressful and emotional.

The teen years are also a time of making decisions and of discovering one's own values and beliefs around a variety of issues, including health and lifestyle choices. Friends and other outside sources can also influence decisions. The decision to use drugs is therefore influenced by the
15 interaction of many different individual and environmental factors.

Unfortunately, many mixed messages surround these issues, and can create a lot of confusion as to what is acceptable and what is not! For example, tobacco and alcohol advertising encourages young people to smoke and drink. A double standard also persists that somehow use is
20 okay when you are older but not okay when you are younger. And alcohol, tobacco and other drugs are more available and accessible than ever.

Everyone with a role to play in helping young people shares in the responsibility to assist them to make healthy choices that decrease the likelihood of harmful involvement with alcohol, tobacco and other drugs.

25 We know that if we can delay people from experimenting with alcohol, tobacco and other drugs until they are older, we can help develop better lifestyle choices and to learn to cope with difficult issues more constructively.

www.chatham.k12.nc.us/sub_abuse/reasons.html



I

A. Are these statements *true, false or not stated*? Correct the false ones.

1. Young people use only drugs when they are depressed.
2. People with the same problems use the same drugs.
3. Only a small number of young people become alcoholic.
4. Adolescence is a period of new experiences.
5. Young people aren't influenced by friends.
6. Many young people are attracted by alcohol and tobacco advertising.

B. Complete the following sentences accordingly.

1. People start using drugs for _____
2. Teenagers experience great changes during _____
3. Sometimes they decide to use drugs because _____
4. Advertising can encourage _____
5. Older people should influence young people in _____

C. Write the *synonyms* of the following words as they are used in the text.

1. experiment with (l. 5)
2. serious (l. 6)
3. transformation (l. 8)
4. desires (l. 9)
5. issues (l. 12)

D. Answer these questions. Use your own words as far as possible.

1. Why do people use drugs?
2. How would you define *adolescence*?
3. Why are friends so important in the adolescence period?
4. Why are young people confused and insecure in the adolescent period?
5. What is the role of older people?

II

A. Rephrase the following.

1. He changed his lifestyle but he maintained his values and beliefs.
Although _____
2. Although she is an emotional girl, she makes her own decisions.
Despite _____
3. Although adolescence is a period of great changes, there are teenagers who aren't influenced by other people.
In spite of _____
4. They like to make decisions but they don't see the dark side of that.
Although _____

B. Report the following sentences.

1. "I only drink at weekends when I go out with friends." (Paul said)
2. "When I use drugs I feel good things and I escape the bad ones."
(Richard added)
3. "I've learnt healthy strategies for dealing with problems." (Sandra explained)
4. "I will create opportunities that involve young people in decision-making." (The headmaster suggested)

III

Composition**Teenagers involvement in drugs has several causes:**

- Curiosity;
- A way to be social;
- A way to relax;
- A way to feel good;
- Cope with stress and family problems;
- Decrease inhibitions;
- ...

Write about the reasons why young people begin using drugs.

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Read the following text carefully.

CAREERS IN ENGLISH

How can you put your English language skills to use in a career? What's it like to work in an English-speaking country? We'll try to find out the answers to these questions by meeting a non-native English speaker, Christianne Hermann, who moved to England from Pirmasens, in southeast Germany. She now works as a German teacher in a business college just outside London.



Q: What was your first job in the UK?

A: I was an assistant German teacher at an all-girls school in Manchester. I wanted to stay there because it is a small but very friendly city, with lots of students. Unfortunately, there were not many opportunities for work there, so I got a job in London as a writer and editor for a German magazine. I was therefore using English as well as my first language, and the job was a real dream come true for me.

Q: What were your first impressions of England?

A: I have become very attached to this country now, and consider it to be almost home. In Manchester, I was living with a family, and found it very easy to meet people. I think the biggest culture shock for me came when I moved to London. I was very keen to fit in, but that is far more difficult in a larger city.

Q: What are the most difficult things to get used to?

A: It is hard to imagine living here long term, because there is such a large part of you that you cannot share with the English. I don't have the same background or culture as an English person, and sometimes that can be a problem.

Current (abridged)

I

A. Say whether these statements are *true* or *false*. Correct the false ones.

1. Christianne is an English teacher who works in Germany.
2. She started working in the UK as a writer.
3. She moved from Manchester because it is a small city.
4. She doesn't like England very much.
5. It wasn't easy for Christianne to get used to living in London.

B. Write a *synonym* or *explanation* for these words taken from the text.

1. attached to (l. 20)
2. share (l. 27)
3. background (l. 28)

C. Answer these questions with complete answers.

1. How did Christianne use her English language skills in her career?
2. Why was it more difficult for her to get used to living in London than in Manchester?
3. Why can't she imagine living in London for a long time?
4. Would you like to work in a foreign country? Why?/Why not?

II

A. What do these people do? Write *complete* sentences.

1. architect
2. veterinarian
3. pilot
4. dressmaker

B. Write down the *nouns* formed from these words.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. employ | 4. punctual |
| 2. operate | 5. happy |
| 3. archaeology | 6. agree |

C. Complete these sentences with the *past perfect simple* or *continuous*.

1. She got a job in London after she _____ (move) from Manchester.
2. Christianne _____ (write) two magazine articles by teatime.
3. How long _____ (she / work) before she got a rest?
4. They _____ (wait) for half an hour when the bus finally arrived.
5. We went back home at six. We _____ (study) all day.
6. They _____ (just / have) breakfast when the phone rang.

D. Complete with the *gerund* or the *infinitive* (with or without *to*).

1. I'm interested in _____ (learn) a foreign language.
2. I'm glad _____ (see) you.
3. Most people enjoy _____ (travel) abroad.
4. Her boss doesn't allow her _____ (use) the telephone.
5. She is too young _____ (choose) a career.
6. He makes me _____ (laugh) all the time.

E. Combine the two sentences into one by using a *relative pronoun*. Omit the pronoun whenever possible.

1. She is a writer. I admire her articles.
2. The woman is my teacher. She came to the cinema with us.
3. We live in a big flat. It's not far from the city centre.
4. Christianne is a nice girl. I met her in Manchester.

III

Composition

Choose one of the topics below.

1. Describe your dream job.
2. Christianne had to write a letter of application to apply for her position as a writer and editor for a German magazine in London. Imagine you are Christianne and write the letter of application. You can make up any missing information.

Write about 100 words on the topic.

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Read the following text carefully.

A VIRTUAL WORLD

- "There's nothing left to see, nothing left to discover." How true is this statement nowadays? We
- 5 live in a time when more people travel than ever before. Our generation is a generation that has grown up with aeroplanes, television and the Internet. It only
- 10 takes a few hours to get from London to New York and with the click of a mouse you can tour most of the world's towns and cities. Our world is fast-moving and
- 15 easily accessible. Are there still places left to discover? We think so. After all, there's more to travelling than changing your physical location.



- 20 The latest trend in travelling is virtual travelling: travelling on the Internet. Anything is possible. There are no limits and we can all go wherever we want to. There is so much information at our fingertips that it is easy to become overwhelmed. We can become friends with people from all over the world – forgetting about our buddies next
- 25 door. After all, it's easy to keep up a virtual friendship – you can show the nice, interesting parts of you, safe in the knowledge that no-one will ever see the negative side of your personality. However, is this really what we want from a friendship?

- 30 Virtual travelling can become a total experience thanks to "virtual reality". By using special high-tech equipment we have the sensation of actually doing something. We can touch, feel, see, hear and smell the 'reality' inside the computer. Are we approaching a Matrix-style world where reality is a computer programme and we are all players in the game?

Teen (abridged)

I

A. Find evidence in the text to prove the following.

1. Nowadays travelling is more popular than in the past.
2. Online travelling has become very fashionable.
3. The Internet brings together people who are extremely distant.
4. Thanks to advanced technology we can go on virtual holidays and feel we are really there.

B. Find in the second paragraph the words/phrases that mean:

1. unreal
2. tendency/style
3. ready for us to find
4. confused by a large quantity
5. friends

C. Answer these questions, using your own words as far as possible.

1. Why do people travel more nowadays than in the past?
2. The text mentions several advantages of online travelling. Mention three of them.
3. Do you think the author believes that you can get the ideal friendship on the Internet? Justify your answer.
4. Do you often travel on the Net? What do you use the computer for?

D. Reread the text and then ask the questions to get these answers.

1. It only takes a few hours to get from London to New York.
2. Yes, online travelling is very fashionable nowadays.
3. It's easy because you only show your good qualities, not the bad ones.

II

A. Cross out the *odd word*.

1. monitor – screen – type – menu
2. laptop – download – modem – e-mail

B. Form new verbs by adding a prefix.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. understand | 3. decorate |
| 2. approve | 4. agree |

C. Complete the sentences with *will*, *be going to* or the *present continuous*.

- I _____ (*help*) you with your computer.
- My parents _____ (*buy*) a new computer next week.
- We _____ (*leave*) for Italy tonight.

D. Rewrite these sentences starting them as suggested.

- The computer has changed our lifestyle.
Our lifestyle _____
- Virtual travelling fascinates many people.
Many people _____
- A cyberfriend sent me this e-mail.
I _____
- Many people decide to go on holiday so that they can do a course.
Many people decide to go on holiday in order to _____
- "Do you often get lost in cyberspace?"
The interviewer asked Peter if _____
- "Yesterday I saw something curious on the Internet."
Peter told the interviewer _____
- We were having a very interesting conversation. It was difficult for me to leave the chat room.
As we were having _____

III**Composition**

Most teenagers use chat rooms on their computers. What do you think of chat rooms? What are the advantages and disadvantages of chat rooms for teenagers?

Write about 100 words on these topics.

Name	No.	Class
Teacher	Date	Evaluation

Read the following text carefully.

GREEN VOLUNTEERS

Green Volunteers is a directory of wildlife conservation projects and organisations throughout the world. It gives readers opportunities to get involved with a wide range of nature conservation work.

Green Volunteers lists projects and organisations across a wide range of species, habitats and locations. There are large international organizations with many projects throughout the world and smaller organizations in developing countries, often unknown to the general public, focusing on particular species or habitats. The book also lists national agencies such as the US National Park Service, or international organizations such as United Nations Volunteers.

Projects' work ranges from sea turtles in Costa Rica, Mexico or the Mediterranean to seals in Turkey, Scotland or New Zealand, from wolves in Eastern Europe or the United States to rhinos or lions in Africa, or to biodiversity surveys in the Galapagos Archipelago. There are projects in every continent, encompassing diverse habitats and species, both terrestrial and marine, in national parks or small villages, that take volunteers from various background, often with no previous experience required. Opportunities are available year round.

The guide provides you with all the necessary information for joining a project such as: e-mail and web addresses, accommodation, travel information and medical requirements. It also describes the work involved, species and habitats, season and duration, plus any qualifications required. Specially compiled indexes help you to quickly identify projects according to species, habitat, location and cost.

www.greenvol.com/greeneng.html



I

A. Are these statements *true* or *false*? Correct the false ones.

1. *Green Volunteers* offers a great variety of activities.
2. The main aim of this organization is to protect wildlife.
3. There are only a few projects to develop.
4. One of the projects is related to rhinos and lions in Africa.
5. All the projects take place in Europe.

B. Complete the sentences below.

1. *Green Volunteers* has got projects _____
2. The larger organizations have _____
3. The smaller organizations focus _____
4. *Green Volunteers* protects seals _____
5. In Africa they are worried about _____

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the aim of *Green Volunteers*?
2. What kind of work is this organization doing?
3. Where can you read information about joining them?
4. Would you like joining a project? Why?/Why not?

D. Find *antonyms* for the following words.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. wide (l. 6) | 4. necessary (l. 28) |
| 2. large (l. 11) | 5. plus (l. 31) |
| 3. unknown (l. 14) | 6. quickly (l. 32) |

II

A. Here you have some meanings of the phrasal verb *to call*.

- call by – visit briefly when passing
 call in – request the return of
 call off – draw away; cancel
 call out – to summon into action; to call loudly
 call up – telephone

Use them in the following sentences.

1. If you feel lonely, _____ me _____.
2. A group of volunteers had an accident. They've _____ the risky project.
3. My house is on your way to work but you never _____ to say hello!
4. _____ the children _____ for lunch in the garden.
5. The project's director _____ them _____ to provide them with the necessary information.

B. Report the following.

1. "What is *Green Volunteers*?" Peter asked.
2. "Why is this organization so important?" She asked.
3. "Which is the largest organization?" They wanted to know.
4. "Do you belong to one of these organisations?" He asked.
5. "Have you joined this project recently?" They wondered.

C. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the right tense.

1. If you joined a Green Project, you _____ (*help*) wildlife conservation.
2. If she had free time, she _____ (*join*) Green Volunteers.
3. If they liked animals very much, they _____ (*work*) with different species.
4. If you read the guide attentively, you _____ (*be*) well informed about the project.
5. If I had the qualifications required, I _____ (*get involved*) in such a project.

III**Composition**

Green Volunteers lists organisations and projects that take volunteers for short and long periods. Volunteers can spend up to a month, a summer or even one or two years with a project. For people with limited time, there are many projects taking on volunteers for one, two or three weeks and some even for just a weekend. Perfect for people seeking holidays with a purpose, volunteering requires no previous conservation experience, just motivation!

Imagine that you are very interested in one of these projects. Write a letter to this organization asking for all the information about the way you can join a project.