

UNIT TEST 2

SECTION A: GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the most appropriate present perfect form. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 We _____ (live) here for three years, but are moving to another area next week.
- 2 The ice _____ (melt) rapidly for the past decade and is still doing so.
- 3 Over the last five years, many people _____ (put) solar panels on their houses to reduce energy bills.
- 4 Wind farms _____ (appear) all over the countryside.
- 5 The forest _____ (completely/ disappear) in this area.
- 6 The river _____ (flood) every year since 2005.
- 7 We _____ (try) growing our own vegetables, but we aren't going to do it any more as it wasn't very successful.
- 8 They're doing a charity walk next week. They _____ (help) raise money for a conservation charity for years and aim to continue for many years to come.

___/8

2 Complete the indirect questions.

- 1 How much have sea levels risen this year?
Could you _____ this year?
- 2 Where does the information come from?
Can I _____ from?
- 3 Are there any conservation projects I can work on?
I'd like _____ conservation projects I can work on.
- 4 Have the volunteers arrived?
Do you _____ ?
- 5 Who do I have to contact about working in the forest?
I was _____ contact about working in the forest.
- 6 When does the presentation start?
Do you _____ ?
- 7 Why aren't governments doing more to protect endangered species?
Can you _____ to protect endangered species?

___/7

SECTION B: VOCABULARY

3 Complete the text with words from the box.

recycling detached friendly mindless fossil
deliberately issues desirable apartment
abandoned pollution normally traffic
comparatively urban

Susannah lives with her parents in a large ¹ _____ house in a ² _____ area of the city. There is ³ _____ little noise ⁴ _____ or ⁵ _____ congestion where she lives. However, she has never really enjoyed living in an ⁶ _____ environment and she spends her time campaigning for environmental ⁷ _____ such as conservation of the natural world. When she was only eight years old, she made sure that all her neighbours were participating in ⁸ _____ activities. What was once a ⁹ _____ neighbourhood became rather hostile towards the little outspoken girl who kept checking their rubbish bins to see if they were separating cardboard and glass for waste collection. Although she wasn't brought up in the country, she ¹⁰ _____ spends as much time as she can camping out there and loves hearing only the sounds of wildlife instead of people and traffic. On Tuesdays, she ¹¹ _____ spends her time talking to schoolchildren about the deforestation, the rapidly dwindling ¹² _____ fuel supplies and explains why ¹³ _____ vehicles on country roads are dangerous to our lives and environment: because they can cause accidents when passing drivers look at them or contaminate the land as they rust away. She is convinced that the ¹⁴ _____ vandalism she sees in inner-city areas is the result of boredom and a lack of education. Most of the young people she talks to live in ¹⁵ _____ blocks and have never been into the country, nor do they know where their food comes from.

___/15

SECTION C: INTEGRATED SKILLS

4 Complete the dialogue by putting ONE word in each gap.

- A:** I think we should encourage more wind farms. They're much more eco-friendly than nuclear power stations.
- B:** Well, that's one ¹ _____ of looking at it. But will they be able to produce the amount of energy we are going to need? I'm ² _____ in finding out more about them.
- A:** You have a ³ _____, but don't you think protecting the environment is vital? People will have to learn to live without using so much electricity.
- B:** You're ⁴ _____ right but we might have to compromise.
- A:** There's no ⁵ _____ in my mind that wind farms are the answer.

___/5

5 Read the text and complete the article with sentences a–f. There is ONE more sentence than you need.

- a** Another result of increased visitors to an area is the increase in waste water containing bacteria that finds its way to the ocean, leading to the destruction of fish and habitats.
- b** In fact, nearly 650 million people could be affected by this type of disaster.
- c** So many fish have been taken out of the oceans that a lot of fish stocks are close to extinction.
- d** It has been estimated that governments would need to find around \$100 billion a year to protect the oceans.
- e** This is a terrifying amount of pollution.
- f** Much of this litter is dropped from sea-going vessels or left on beaches by tourists.

Threats to our oceans

Overfishing

Over the past decades the world's oceans and marine life have been severely affected by human activity.

¹ _____ Popular fish like cod, tuna and snapper are already at an all-time low and yet people are still fishing for them in a non-sustainable fashion.

Pollution

It is estimated that about 5.5 billion kilograms of rubbish ends up in the oceans, a lot of it plastic, which kills more than one million seabirds and 100,000 marine mammals every year. This damages or destroys many fish populations, their migration routes and their feeding and breeding areas. ² _____

Global climate change

The changing climate is melting the ice at the poles and therefore sea levels are rising, which will result in the flooding of large areas of land. ³ _____

The climate changes are also causing the ocean to become more acidic and therefore damaging or destroying natural habitats for ocean dwellers.

Oil, gas and mining

Billions of gallons of oil leak into the oceans every year. ⁴ _____ Deep-sea mining can also damage the sea bed and destroy the rare marine life that lives there.

Coastal development

The popularity of tourism to exotic places has damaged sensitive habitats like coral reefs, which, in turn, affects the fish that depend on these reefs. ⁵ _____

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Total: ___/40