

Module 4

The World around Us

Part I TEST

Частина «Читання»

Reading

Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A – H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

World's Air Pollution

1. _____

Air pollution refers to the release of pollutants into the air – pollutants which are detrimental to human health and the planet as a whole. It means any physical, chemical or biological change in the air. It is the contamination of air by harmful gases, dust and smoke which affects plants, animals and humans drastically.

2. _____

Like people, animals, and plants, entire ecosystems can suffer from air pollution. Air pollution particles eventually fall back to Earth. Air pollution can directly contaminate the surface of bodies of water and soil. This can kill crops or reduce their yield. It can kill young trees and other plants. Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide particles in the air can create acid rain when they mix with water and oxygen in the atmosphere.

3. _____

Pollution enters the Earth's atmosphere in many different ways. Most air pollution is created by people, taking the form of emissions from factories, cars, planes, or aerosol cans. Second-hand cigarette smoke is also considered air pollution. These man-made sources of pollution are called anthropogenic sources. Some types of air pollution, such as smoke from wildfires or ash from volcanoes, occur naturally. These are called natural sources.

4. _____

Anybody can take steps to reduce air pollution. Millions of people every day make simple changes in their lives to do this. Taking public transportation instead of driving a car, or riding a bike instead of traveling in carbon dioxide-emitting vehicles are a couple of ways to reduce air pollution. Avoiding aerosol cans, recycling yard trimmings instead of burning them, and not smoking cigarettes are others.

5. _____

Kyoto Protocol is the agreement adopted in 1997 that aimed to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and the presence of greenhouse gases in the world. Most developed nations have adopted their laws to regulate emissions and reduce air pollution. In the United States, debate is under way about a system called cap and trade to limit emissions. This system would cap, or place a limit, on the amount of pollution a company is

allowed. Companies that exceeded their cap would have to pay. Companies that polluted less than their cap could trade or sell their remaining pollution allowance to other companies.

(Adapted from

<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/air-pollution>

- A From pollution to solution
- B The classification of air pollution origins
- C Hazardous pollutants
- D The essence of air pollution
- E The impact on human beings
- F Effects on the environment
- G The world legislative attempts to address the air pollution problem
- H Air pollution in the United States

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (6–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Wordsworth's Lake District

Two hundred years ago the English poet William Wordsworth wrote a poem that expresses a basic spirit of early English Romanticism. It was Thursday, 15 April 1802. William and Dorothy Wordsworth, the poet's devoted, journal-writing sister, were walking home to Dove Cottage in the Lake District. The wind was fierce but the Wordsworth siblings were used to striding long distances in foul weather. They were in the woods close to the water side when they first clapped eyes on a field of daffodils 'fluttering and dancing in the breeze'.

What makes this poem an example of Romantic thinking? It isn't just that Wordsworth **chooses to write** about a natural scene: it is the way he describes the scene as if it had human emotions. **For him, nature is not** merely a neutral mixture of scenery, colours, plants, rocks, soil, water and air. It is a **living force that feels joy** and sadness, shares human pain and even tries to educate us human beings by showing us **the beauty of life**.

Wordsworth's home, Dove Cottage, is now one of the most popular destinations in the Lake District. You can go on a tour of the garden which William planted with wild flowers and which survived in his backyard even after they disappeared from the area. 'He always said that if he hadn't been a poet, he would have been a terrific landscape gardener,' says Allan King of the Wordsworth Trust, the organisation that looks after the cottage and gardens.

The Lake District in the north-west of England becomes particularly crowded during the summer months with tourists and ramblers eager to enjoy the region's majestic valleys, hills and sparkling lakes. Wordsworth himself was far from keen on tourists, which was quite apparent. He wanted outsiders to admire the local sights he enjoyed so much, but was afraid the district might be 'damaged' by too many visitors. He opposed the coming of the trains, and campaigned in the 1840s against a plan to link the towns in the area – Kendal, Windermere and Keswick – by rail.

The place near Ullswater, where Wordsworth saw the daffodils, is at the southernmost end of the lake. The lake is wide and calm at this turning point. There's a bay where the trees have had their soil eroded by lake water so that their roots are shockingly exposed. You walk along from tree to tree, hardly daring to breathe because you are walking in the footprints of William and Dorothy from two centuries ago. The first clumps of daffodils appear, but they aren't tall yellow trumpets proudly swaying in the breeze. They're tiny wild daffodils

most of them still green and unopened, in clumps of six or seven. They are grouped around individual trees rather than collecting together.

(Adapted from: *Osbourn Ch. Exam Essentials Practice Tests. Cambridge English: First (FCE), 2015*)

6. According to the article, the poem by Wordsworth

- A was written to the journal
- B was motivated by the foul weather
- C began the Romantic period in England
- D was inspired by the scene the poet saw

7. What was the poet's attitude to nature?

- A He felt nature could cause pain to people
- B He thought nature was a human being
- C He believed people could educate by nature
- D He believed nature had its own character

8. According to the text, Dove Cottage

- A has a wide range of wild flowers in its garden
- B attracts numerous visitors
- C has gardens designed by a terrific landscape gardener
- D wild flowers disappeared in the backyard of its garden

9. What is TRUE about Wordsworth according to the text?

- A He was against the railway link between towns in the area
- B He was afraid outsiders could admire the local sights
- C He was keen on tourists from far away
- D He welcomed tourists in the Lake District only in summer

10. What is NOT true about the place near Ullswater?

- A Trees near the lake have their roots washed by the water
- B William and Dorothy used to walk there
- C The daffodils are smaller and wild now
- D There are no daffodils around trees

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Awesome Animal Facts

11. Flamingos are known for standing in shallow water on one leg, but most people are unaware that due to the way in which they have developed a Flamingo has to use the bristles at the top of its beak to filter out the mud and water that gets sucked in along with its actual food. It therefore has to eat with its head upside down as otherwise it would be unable to filter its food properly.

12. Dolphins are mammals so although they live in the sea, and can hold their breath for an exceptionally long time, they do have to come up for air from time to time. It is for this reason that a Dolphin's brain will never fully rest, as it still needs to retain enough motor control to occasionally go up to the surface and breath. Dolphins also sleep with one eye open at all times.

13. On the surface this does not sound too strange but the size and weight of **Blue Whales** is much greater than most believe or can picture in their mind. The average Blue Whale weighs the equivalent of 3–4 Elephants with the weight of 1 Elephant being in the Whales tongue alone! Take a second to think about that; its tongue weighs the same as an elephant...

14. Leprosy is a bacterial infection that affects humans and if left untreated will go on to cause severe damage to the skin, nerves, extremities and eyes; eventually leading to them going numb and allowing them to get secondary infections. Very few infections affect multiple species of animal, but leprosy is one of the few that actually can as it is able to infect both humans and, for some reason, **Armadillos**.

15. One of the ultimate survivors, the **Cockroach**, unlike most animals, can survive decapitation as its brain is not actually housed inside it, but rather inside of its body. Once decapitated a Cockroach will keep on ticking, walking around, going about its business; eventually dying from starvation as it no longer has a mouth to eat with.

16. The eyes of a **Frog** are made and positioned in such a way that at any given moment they can see everything around them, including what is behind them. As if this did not make them difficult enough to sneal up on, frogs also sleep with both of their eyes open.

(Adapted from: <https://www.thepetexpress.co.uk/blog/general-interest/7-weird-animal-facts-that-you-didnt-know/>)

Which animal _____?

- A is seemingly immortal as can live without one important organ
- B has one organ as heavy as one another animal
- C sees upwards and backwards
- D is an ultimate survivor in the sea
- E has an organ which is always awake
- F demonstrates a unique habit of consuming food
- G can cause secondary infections
- H can catch a contagious disease which is not typical of animals

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (17–22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

How to Stay Safe around Wild Animals

With summer being the busiest season for most U. S. national parks, the potential for run-ins with wildlife increases – and so do (17) _____. Though most people imagine bears or bison are the animals (18) _____, even small mammals can pose a risk.

“At the Grand Canyon, the number one reason people end up at the clinic is from squirrel bites,” says Kathy Kupper, a spokesperson for the U. S. National Park Service.

It’s illegal to approach, harass, or feed any type of wildlife in national parks, adds Kupper. “No matter the size, no matter how harmless or safe they appear.”

Between 2008 and 2015 in the United States, 1,160 people died in animal encounters, mostly (19) _____, followed by venomous species such as hornets, bees, and snakes.

Though such incidents are rare, they can be made even rarer (20) _____. The first and perhaps most important is (21) _____.

“If your actions cause a reaction from the animal, then you’re too close,” says Kupper. “And (22) _____ a selfie with wildlife, then you’re definitely too close.” Why people risk their lives for the ultimate animal selfie.

(Adapted from:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/reference/safety-animals-wildlife-attacks-national-parks/>)

- A by following a few basic guidelines
- B to watch out for
- C to preserve in nature reserves
- D visits to the emergency room
- E if you make
- F to give wildlife a lot of room
- G due to domestic animals such as dogs
- H if you can take

Частина «Використання мови»

Use of English

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23–32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Extinct Passenger Pigeon

A century ago, a bird called the passenger pigeon lived in North America. There were so many passenger pigeons that people often saw great (23) _____ of them flying overhead (24) _____ thousands, even millions, of birds. The noble passenger pigeon’s common name (25) _____ the French term pigeon *de passage*, referring to the massive migrations of these birds across the sky. Today, there is not a (26) _____ one left. What happened?

The passenger pigeon became (27) _____. All living passenger pigeons disappeared from the earth entirely. The extinction of the Passenger Pigeon had two major causes. First, the forests where it lived were (28) _____ to make way for farms and cities. Second, many pigeons were shot for sport and because they were good to eat. At that time, there were no hunting laws to protect (29) _____ species like there are now.

This bird numbered an (30) _____ 4 million in the 19th century; the last known bird – a captive pigeon named Martha – died on September 1, 1914. She was roughly 29 years old, with a palsy that made her tremble. Not once in her life had she (31) _____ a fertile egg. The one (32) _____ result of the extinction of the passenger pigeon was that it aroused public interest in the need for strong conservation laws. Because these laws were put into effect, we have saved many other species of our migratory birds and wildlife.

(Adapted from:

<https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/learn-more-about-threatened-and-endangered-species>)

23	A	herds	B	flocks	C	swarms	D	packs
24	A	consisting	B	composing	C	constructing	D	containing
25	A	comes off	B	comes from	C	comes across	D	comes up with
26	A	single	B	alone	C	lonely	D	solitary
27	A	dead	B	deceased	C	extant	D	extinct
28	A	looked down	B	cut down	C	put down	D	run down
29	A	precarious	B	under danger	C	dangerous	D	endangered
30	A	estimated	B	calculated	C	evaluated	D	measured
31	A	lied	B	laid	C	lay	D	lain
32	A	invaluable	B	valueless	C	worthless	D	inferior

Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (33–42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Graceful and Speedy Hummingbirds

Which creature weighs less than a coin, travels (33) _____ miles alone, and contributes to the reproduction of different plants?

Hummingbirds are the smallest migrating bird. Unlike (34) _____ bird species, they don't migrate in flocks – they prefer to complete their journeys solo. Their migratory routes take them across countries, from the United States to Mexico, but this (35) _____ distance flight doesn't take them too long. They can cover 500 miles in 18–22 hours without (36) _____ breaks!

The small size of hummingbirds plays to their advantage. Most species weigh (37) _____ than nickel. They are the only birds able to fly backwards, thanks to their flexible shoulder joints that allow their wings (38) _____ 180 degrees.

Hummingbirds have a large hippocampus, a brain region (39) _____ to learning and spatial memory. This gives them the ability to remember the locations of feeders or preferred flowers years later. For this reason, it's important to establish protected areas for wildflowers. Think about it: if you were returning to your favourite restaurant after a year, you (40) _____ to find it closed down.

You (41) _____ be thinking, "Hummingbirds eat SO much! Hummingbirds (42) _____ a lot of flowers to satisfy their nutritional needs while thousands of different plants rely on these pollinators for reproduction.

(Adapted from: <https://bio4climate.org/featured-creature/>)

33	A	hundred of	B	hundreds	C	hundreds of	D	hundred
34	A	another	B	the other	C	others	D	other
35	A	two-thousand-meters	B	two-thousands-meters	C	two-thousand-meter	D	two thousand meter's
36	A	any	B	some	C	no	D	a
37	A	little	B	least	C	fewer	D	less
38	A	rotating	B	to rotate	C	rotate	D	rotated
39	A	dedicated	B	dedicating	C	dedicate	D	dedication
40	A	won't want	B	didn't want	C	wouldn't want	D	wouldn't have wanted
41	A	should	B	might	C	ought to	D	would
42	A	required	B	have required	C	do require	D	are requiring

7. A _____ of fish can be defined as a shoal of fish swimming in the same direction.
a. colony *b. pride* *c. school* *d. swarm*
8. _____ are any animal in which the female gives birth to babies, not eggs, and feeds them on milk from her own body.
a. Mammals *b. Reptiles* *c. Herbivorous* *d. Crustaceans*
9. _____ are any of various small mammals with large, sharp front teeth, such as mice and rats.
a. Amphibians *b. Carnivores* *c. Marsupials* *d. Rodents*
10. Industrial _____ is any unwanted material produced by various industrial activities and processes, including chemical solvents, dyes, sludge, metals, etc.
a. litter *b. waste* *c. rubbish* *d. refuse*
11. This new system should _____ vehicle use in the city on high pollution days.
a. keep out *b. put by* *c. cut down* *d. drop out*
12. We selected some stuff from home that should be eliminated from our lives not to _____ the environment and create more sustainable living.
a. injure *b. hurt* *c. wound* *d. harm*
13. A long period when there is no rain and when the land is dry is called a _____.
a. flood *b. drought* *c. hurricane* *d. earthquake*
14. Every cloud has its silver _____.
a. lightning *b. rainbow* *c. thunder* *d. lining*

3. Choose the correct word.

1. Coral reefs and mangrove swamps provide invaluable **protection / conservation** from cyclones and tsunamis for those living on coasts, while trees can absorb air pollution in urban areas.
2. These dog **breeds / species** are known for watchful dogs who have excellent recall and obedience skills.
3. The largest surviving land-animals have an average **lifespan / age** of 70 years and a recent **Zimbabwean** study has found that female African elephants can potentially remain fertile until their death.
4. Birds may often cause severe damage **to / on** fruit or agricultural crops, and for **several reasons the** incidence of damage seems to be increasing.
5. Peacocks use their beautiful tails to attract **mates / males**.
6. Animals would produce more young **at / in** the wild than they do in captivity.
7. The environmental group is demanding a complete prohibition against the hunting **in / of** whales.
8. Poaching and trafficking of rhino horns still prevents the species from recovering to early 20th-century levels and put them **in / on** danger of extinction.
9. The impacts of pesticides **to / on** wildlife are extensive, and expose animals in urban, suburban, and rural areas to unnecessary risks.
10. Roughly 1 million species of animals and plants worldwide are **on / at** the verge of extinction, warns a new UN Report.
11. A **dark / black** hole is a region in space where the force of gravity is so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape from it.
12. Temperatures have **risen / raised** over the past few days. The temperature is almost 80 degrees, and the humidity 35%.
13. At night, adult scorpions prowl the **desert / dessert** for insects.
14. Human beings aim to reduce their carbon **footprint / foot-trace** by using less cars.

SELF-CHECK

<p>The World around Us Vocabulary animals – carnivore, herbivore, mammal, predator, prey, reptile; breed, species; herd, flock, litter, pack, school, swarm climate – weather, climate change/ global warming desert/ hill/ field/land/mountain/ plain develop/construct/build environmental damage – acid rain, carbon dioxide,</p>	<p>Word patterns be aware of be considerate of be famous/known for be short of/on be similar to be worried about become extinct</p>
<p>deforestation, greenhouse effect, landfill, oil spill, ozone hole extinct/endangered/be in danger forecast/prediction green living – biodegradable, disposable, eco-friendly, energy-saving, environmentally friendly, ozone-friendly, sustainable development natural disasters – drought, earthquake, flood, hurricane, landslide, tornado, tsunami ocean/sea/lake/reservoir/pond/puddle plants – branch, leaf, petal, root, seed, thorn, trunk prevent/impede protect/defend recycle/reuse rubbish/trash/waste/refuse/litter/garbage weather – avalanche, blizzard, dew, downpour, drizzle, hail, lightning, raindrop, rainfall, thaw, thunder</p>	<p>know about protect from take care of take into account the defence of worry about</p>
<p>Phrasal verbs call for – require call off – cancel clear up – when the weather becomes cut down (on) – reduce cut down (trees) – chop trees down cut out – stop using/doing die out – when all of smth dies face up to – accept as true give off – emit (fumes etc.) look after – take care of put down to – suggest that smth is the result of smth stand for – represent smth stand up for – defend/protect throw away – get rid of/put in the bin</p>	<p>Word formation clear – clearly, clearance contaminate – contaminated, contamination danger – dangerous(ly), endanger(ed) defend – defence develop – developed, developing, development extinct – extinction famous – famously nature – (un)natural, naturally pollute – polluted, pollution prevent – prevention protect – protected, protection</p>
<p>Fixed phrases a means by which by accident by chance by no means in no time on purpose set a fire</p>	<p>Idioms be bucketing it down – rain a lot face the facts – accept reality rain cats and dogs – rain a lot to be a guinea pig turn a blind eye – not take notice of something</p>