



TEST 25

Read the text and answer the questions.

Kenya is a republic in eastern Africa. The capital city is Nairobi. It's a tropical country like Indonesia, hot and humid at the coast and it has two seasons: rainy and dry. The temperature is between 10 and 35 degrees centigrade.

Kenya is only a quarter the size of Indonesia. It's 582,650 sq km. It's comparable in size to France. The coastline is 536 kilometers long. The highest point in Kenya is Mount Kenya which is also the second highest mountain in Africa. It's 5,199 meters high. The Kenya's population is much smaller than Indonesia's; it's only 35 million. Kenyan people speak English and Kiswahili.

When most people think of Kenya they think of the wildlife. The big five animals of Africa can also be found in Kenya: the lion, leopard, buffalo, rhino and elephant.

- Where is Kenya located?
 - In Nairobi.
 - In Africa.
 - In Asia.
 - In France.
- How is Kenya similar to Indonesia?
 - It has two seasons: rainy and dry.
 - It is as large as Indonesia.
 - It has the same population.
 - It is comparable in size to France.
- How high is Mount Kenya?
 - 5,360 meters high.
 - 5,826 meters high.
 - 5,350 meters high.
 - 5,199 meters high.
- The following statements are true about Kenya, EXCEPT
 - The capital city of Kenya is Nairobi.
 - The population of Kenya is 35 million.
 - Kenyan people can speak English.
 - Mount Kenya is the highest in Africa.
- When they think of Kenya, what do most people think of?
 - Its coast.
 - Its city.
 - Its wildlife.
 - Its culture.

TEST 26

Read the text and answer the questions.

Every year, millions and millions of Monarch butterflies fly 4,000 km from Canada to Mexico and then 4,000 km back again. They fly 45 km every day for three months. They go to Mexico because it is cold in Canada.



They are in Mexico for six months, from October to April. In Mexico, they lay their eggs and then they die. In April, the new butterflies start to fly back to Canada. There, they lay their eggs and then they die. The new butterflies then fly to Mexico. Monarch butterflies always go to the same places in Mexico and to the same trees. How do they know the way? Why do they go to the same trees? Only the Monarch butterfly knows.

- How many kilometers do Monarch butterflies fly from Canada to Mexico every year?
 - 4,000 km.
 - 8,000 km.
 - 4,500 km.
 - 9,000 km.
- The butterflies go to Mexico because
 - they want to go to a warmer place.
 - they want to go to the same trees.
 - they do not like Canada.
 - they like flying to different places.
- When do the new butterflies fly back to Canada?
 - In October.
 - In April.
 - In December.
 - In February.
- After laying eggs, the Monarch butterflies ...
 - eat.
 - sleep.
 - fly.
 - die.
- Which statement is TRUE based on the text?
 - Monarch butterflies fly 45 km once every 3 months.
 - Monarch butterflies die before laying their eggs.
 - Monarch butterflies always go to the same trees.
 - Monarch butterflies lay their eggs twice a year.





TEST 27

Read the text and answer the questions.

How to use a/an.....

- Lift the receiver. Wait for the dialing tone.
- Listen for the ringing tone. If you hear an engaged tone, hang up and try later.
- Dial the number. Check it on the display.
- If the person answers, talk. When you have finished, hang up.
- Put a phone card or coins in the correct slot.
- Collect your phone card or money that is returned.

- The text above is instructions on how to use a/an
 - phone card.
 - mobile phone.
 - public telephone.
 - answering machine.
- The correct order of the instructions above is
 - a - e - c - b - d - f
 - a - c - d - b - e - f
 - a - b - c - d - e - f
 - a - d - c - e - b - f
- When you hear an engaged tone, the number you are calling is
 - busy.
 - wrong.
 - dialing.
 - ringing.
- What do you have to do when you hear a dialing tone?
 - Speak to the person.
 - Dial the number.
 - Start a conversation.
 - Put coins in the slot.
- "Dial the number. Check it on the display."* What does the word 'it' refer to?
 - The telephone.
 - The receiver.
 - The number.
 - The tones.

TEST 28

Read the text and answer the questions.

1 _____
Hurricane Molly is causing destruction in Mexico and the eye of the storm is currently moving north towards the USA. Yesterday, thousands of people lost their homes as the storm destroyed everything in its path. Emergency services are traveling to the affected areas to help.

2 _____
Local boy Graham Holey, aged 14, is going to represent the UK in the World Surf Championships this summer. The competition will take place in Hawaii on July 18th. Graham hopes to bring back a medal, but he knows it will be difficult to win. "The best surfers in the world will be there and it's going to be tough, but I'll do my best. Surfing's my life!" said Graham when we interviewed him at his school yesterday.

3 _____
An extremely rare type of parrot from the Bird of Paradise Park in Hayle, Cornwall, was saved by local dentist Philip Bubble. The parrot, one of only six of its type in the UK, has a rare disease and her beak was weak and broken, meaning the parrot couldn't eat. Mr Bubble made a false beak for the parrot and now she can eat again. Workers at the park are happy with her progress and hope to find some eggs in her cage soon.

4 _____
Today will be mainly cloudy with rain showers in the north of the country. In the south it will be cloudy with some sunny periods. Maximum temperatures will be 17° C and the minimum temperature will be 9° C.

- The best headline that goes with news report 1 is ...
 - Hurricane Molly Destroys the USA.
 - Hurricane Molly Destroys Homes.
 - Hundreds of People Lost Homes.
 - Storm Destroys people in the USA.
- The best headline for news report 3 is ...
 - All about Science and Nature.
 - Mr Bubble Found a Rare Parrot.
 - Mr Bubble Lost his Rare Parrot.
 - Rare Parrot Saved by Dentist.
- How old is Graham Holey?
 - 9 years old.
 - 14 years old.
 - 17 years old.
 - 18 years old.
- Where will it be cloudy with some sunny period today?
 - In the north.
 - In the east.
 - In the west.
 - In the south.
- Why is the competition going to be hard for Graham? Because
 - he's sure he'll win and bring back a medal.
 - he knows it's not going to be difficult to win.
 - the best surfers in the world will be there.
 - the competition will take place in Hawaii.





TEST 29

Read the text and answer the questions.



One day an old woman makes a cake. It's a gingerbread man! The old woman takes the cake out of the oven. But the gingerbread man jumps up and runs away! "Help," the old woman shouts to her husband, "My gingerbread man is running away!" The old woman and the old man run after him. But they can't run fast.

On the farm, there is a cow eating grass. 'Where are you going?' the cow asks the gingerbread man. But the gingerbread man doesn't stop. So the cow runs after him, too. Then they see a horse walking along the road. The horse starts running, too. A duck is swimming in the pond. It starts running, too. Everyone wants to catch the gingerbread man! But they can't run fast.

Then the gingerbread man comes to a river. He stops because he can't swim. But a fox is sitting there, next to a tree. 'Jump on my back. I can swim very well,' he says. So the gingerbread man jumps on his back. They swim across the river. But the fox is hungry now. He says, 'You are very heavy on my back. Jump on my head.' The gingerbread man jumps on the fox's head. Then the fox opens his mouth and eats the gingerbread man. So next time you see a fox, don't listen to him!

- The text tells you about
 - An old woman and man.
 - A gingerbread man.
 - Animals on the farm.
 - A cunning fox.
- Why does the old woman shout for help?
 - Her gingerbread man is running away.
 - She burns herself when taking out the cake.
 - The gingerbread man burns the kitchen.
 - She is afraid of the gingerbread man.
- How many kinds of animals do you find in the story?
 - Three.
 - Four.
 - Five.
 - Six.
- The gingerbread man can run fast but he can't
 - stop.
 - walk.
 - swim.
 - jump.
- The word 'him' at the end of story refers to
 - the cow.
 - the horse.
 - the man.
 - the fox.

TEST 30

Read the text and answer the questions.

In the UK today, fewer and fewer teenagers are playing games outside with their friends; 85% prefer playing computer games on their own. In fact, playing computer games in one of the most popular leisure activities in the UK. In 2003, British shoppers spent £1,152 million on computer games! In general, boys are more interested in computers than girls.

Teenagers also love watching TV. In the UK, the TV is often on all day, and teenagers watch it before and after school. More than fifty percent of children have a television in their bedroom, and about a third also have a video recorder.

A lot of people are worried that today's British teenagers don't get enough exercise. Today, less than half of teenagers play team sports, compared to more than 75% in the 1970s. More than 80% of teenagers in the UK now prefer watching sport on TV to actually playing it. More than half of teenagers agree that young people are getting 'fatter, lazier and more addicted to computer games.' They want to play sports, they say, but a lot of local parks and sports centres are closing. New gyms are opening, but they're too expensive for most teenagers.

- What is the main topic of the article?
 - Teenagers in the UK watch TV too much.
 - Teenagers in the UK don't like sports.
 - Leisure activities of teenagers in the UK.
 - Teenagers in the UK love computer games.
- Which statement is TRUE based on the text above?
 - Over 80% of teenagers prefer playing sports to watching it.
 - British people spent a lot of money on sports and television.
 - Only 15% of teenagers prefer playing outside with their friends.
 - Watching television is the least popular leisure activity in the UK.
- How many children in the UK have a video recorder in their bedroom?

A. >75%	C. >50%
B. 10%	D. 33%
- When do children in the UK usually watch TV?
 - At the weekend.
 - Before and after school.
 - In the evening.
 - In the morning.
- In 1970s _____ than today.
 - more teenagers watched TV a lot
 - more teenagers played sports
 - fewer teenagers played sports
 - more teenagers used computers





TEST 31

Read the text and answer the questions.

'Soap operas' are TV serials that are broadcast two or more times in the week. They are usually about a domestic drama. They are called 'soap operas' because when they began in the USA, soap manufacturers paid for the programmes.

Soap operas have become one of the most successful types of TV programme. Mexico, Brazil, Australia and the United States have produced many soap operas which they have sold all over the world.

Soap operas have changed the television habits of millions of people. The audience now includes all types of people. In some countries, soap operas have become important national pastimes – everybody watches each programme and everybody talks about last night's episode. Many of the actors and actresses from soap operas have become international stars, and earned enormous amounts of money.

- The text is about
 - television.
 - TV serials.
 - The USA.
 - film stars.
- Why are the serials called 'soap operas'?
 - They were first on TV sponsored by soap manufacturers.
 - They were broadcast two or more times in the week.
 - They have become the most successful TV programmes.
 - They have become very popular all over the world.
- "... which they have sold all over the world."*
The word 'they' refers to
 - soap manufacturers.
 - types of TV programmes.
 - countries all over the world.
 - Mexico, Brazil, Australia, USA.
- What is paragraph three about?
 - The various audiences of soap operas.
 - The well-known actors and actresses.
 - The big change in viewers' habits.
 - The important national pastimes.
- "... and earned enormous amounts of money"*
The underlined word is similar in meaning to
 - little.
 - huge.
 - high.
 - long.

TEST 32

Read the text and answer the questions.

One morning in November 2004, four people were swimming in the sea about 100 metres from the beach near Auckland, New Zealand.



They were professional lifeguards on a training swim. Suddenly, about ten dolphins appeared and started to swim around them in circles. At first the swimmers were worried – they thought that the dolphins were attacking them. One of the swimmers, Ron Howes, tried to swim back to the beach, but the dolphins stopped him and pushed him back to other swimmers. Suddenly, one of the swimmers screamed. There was a three-metre shark and it was swimming towards them through the clear blue water. It came very close to the swimmers. It was only metres away, but it couldn't attack them because the dolphins were there. The dolphins stayed with the swimmers for 40 minutes. Eventually the shark swam away and the dolphins let the swimmers return to the beach. A scientist, Rosemary Finn, who studies the behaviour of dolphins wasn't surprised when she heard the story. 'Dolphins often help other animals and fish when they are in trouble in the sea,' she said.

- The best headline for the news is ...
 - Friendly dolphins save swimmers.
 - A big shark attacking swimmers.
 - A rescue on Auckland beach.
 - Swimming with friendly dolphins.
- How many dolphins appeared?
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
 - 11
- Why did one of the swimmers scream?
 - The dolphins pushed him back to the beach.
 - He saw a big shark swimming towards them.
 - A big shark was attacking the dolphins.
 - He saw ten dolphins swimming around them.
- How long did the dolphins stay with the swimmers?
 - Twenty minutes.
 - Thirty minutes.
 - Forty minutes.
 - Fifty minutes.
- From the text we know that dolphins are animals.
 - naughty
 - serious
 - interesting
 - helpful





TEST 33

Read the text and answer the questions.



1. Turn it off. Use less electricity so there's less air pollution. Climb the stairs instead of using the elevator. Turn off the lights, TV, and computer when you're not using them.

2. Use less water. Make an effort to use less water. Figure out how much water you usually use to take a shower. brush - turn - while - the - off - water - you - teeth your.



3. Check it out. Look for and buy products that have less packaging. But if something you really need comes with packaging, try to reuse or recycle it.



4. Don't waste paper! Draw or write on both sides of it and write notes on scrap paper. After you read the Sunday comics, reuse them as colourful wrapping the next time you give a gift.

5. Use fewer grocery bags! Bring your own cloth bags to the grocery store when you shop. Or bring back the plastic or paper bags you got there last time.



6. Buy recycled products. Ask your family or school to use recycled paper and other products. When you buy recycled products, the message is clear—you want to protect the environment.



7. Be helpful. Does your town have a recycling center? If so, encourage your family and neighbours to recycle. Paper, plastics, aluminium cans and glass can all be recycled. If your community or school doesn't have a recycling program, write your elected officials about starting one. (Visit www.kidspanet.org)

- Which statement is NOT true according to the text?
 - Do not use plastic bags when you go shopping.
 - Do not throw away plastic bottles, bags and paper.
 - Try to use as much water and electricity as you can.
 - If there is less electricity there is less air pollution.
- The best heading for text no 4 is ...
 - Buy cloth bags.
 - Save plastic.
 - Use paper.
 - Save trees.
- The best arrangement of the sentence in text no. 2 is ...
 - The your water off while you brush the teeth
 - Turn off the water while you brush your teeth.
 - Brush your teeth while you turn off the water.
 - Brush off your teeth while you turn the water.
- 'waste' in text no 4 means ...

A. rubbish.	C. conserve.
B. throw away.	D. keep away.
- Which texts are about saving energy?

A. 1 & 2	C. 5 & 6
B. 3 & 4	D. 6 & 7

TEST 34

Read the text and answer the questions.

1 Suddenly, Sari stopped talking. She ran to a tree and climbed up. Then she called down to Arin. "Run, Arin. There's a bear!" Arin didn't have time to run or climb a tree. So she fell to the ground and didn't move.

2 "Sorry," she said. "I wanted to tell you about the bear. But I didn't have time." What did the bear say to you?" asked Sari. Arin got up from the ground and said, "He told me that good friends don't run away. They stay to help their friends." Arin turned away and walked down the road alone.

3 One day, two friends were out for a walk. "What a beautiful day!" said Sari. "Yes, this is a good day for a walk," said Arin. "It's not raining, and it's not hot." So they talked and walked for a long time.

4 The bear walked over to her and looked at her. He made noises in Arin's ears. Arin still didn't move. After some time, the bear went away. Bears don't eat dead people or animals. Then Sari came down from the tree.

- The best arrangement of the stories above is:

A. 3 - 1 - 2 - 4	C. 3 - 2 - 1 - 4
B. 3 - 4 - 1 - 2	D. 3 - 1 - 4 - 2
- Why didn't Arin run or climb the tree?
 - Because she fell to the ground.
 - Because she didn't have time.
 - Because the bear looked at her.
 - Because the bear could speak.
- What didn't the bear eat Arin?
 - Because Arin pretended to be dead.
 - Because Arin fell to the ground.
 - Because the bear was Arin's friend.
 - Because the bear didn't like her.
- Which is the moral value you can learn from the story?
 - A bear will not hurt you if you don't run.
 - Good friends are not afraid of bears.
 - Good friends stay to help their friends.
 - Don't run if your friend falls to the ground.
- When they were out for a walk, Arin said that
 - it's a beautiful day.
 - it was a beautiful day.
 - it's not raining and it's not hot.
 - it wasn't raining and it wasn't hot.





TEST 35

Read the dialogue carefully and answer the questions.

Presenter: OK everyone, the topic today is how weather affects the houses we build. Why don't we begin with Rosita.

Rosita: Well, in Cambodia some people live on houseboats.

Presenter: On houseboats? Really?

Rosita: Yes. During the rainy season, it rains almost every day, and there are a lot of floods. But living on a houseboat will keep you safe and dry.

Presenter: I see.

Rosita: Some places even have schools and stores on boats.

Presenter: Even schools? That's amazing! What about you Ali?

Ali: Well. In Oman it gets very hot during the day, about 48 degrees sometimes, but it is quite cool at night.

Presenter: 48 degrees? Wow!

Ali: Yes, it's very hot. So people live in houses with very thick walls and with small windows. That helps keep the houses cool inside during the day but warm at night.

Presenter: Mm.. That's interesting. Thank you, Ali. Now, how about Indonesia, Dewi? Any unusual houses in your country?

Dewi: Well, where I live it's hot all year.

Presenter: All year? Really?

Dewi: Yes. So to keep the house cool, people in the villages sometimes build houses above the ground on wooden poles.

Presenter: Right. On stilts.

Dewi: Yes, stilts. This way the wind underneath can keep the houses cooler.

- What is the conversation mostly about?
 - Cambodian people who live on houseboats.
 - In Oman the temperature is 48 degrees.
 - A house is a place that keeps you warm.
 - The effects of climate on houses people build.
- Why do some Cambodian people live on houseboats?
 - Because houseboats keep them warm at night.
 - Because houseboats keep them safe and dry.
 - Because they cannot buy a normal house.
 - Because they also go to school on boats.
- What is the weather like in the afternoon in Oman?

A. Warm.	C. Very cold.
B. Cool.	D. Very hot.
- The word 'unusual' has the same meaning as ...

A. Extraordinary.	C. Fine.
B. Normal.	D. Common.
- 'That' in '*That helps keep the houses cool inside...*' refers to ...
 - Omani people who live in houses with thick walls.
 - Building houses with thick walls and small windows.
 - Hot weather during the day.
 - Cool weather in the evening.

TEST 36

Read the text and answer the questions.

- Rainforests cover six per cent of the Earth's surface. There are rainforests in many parts of the world but the biggest forests are in South America, Africa and South East Asia. There aren't any rainforests in Europe or North America.
- About 75% of all types of animals that we know come from rainforests. Thousands and thousands of animals live in rainforests. There are many very beautiful birds, insects and reptiles. Many of them live in the trees, over 30 metres from the ground. There are also thousands of different plants – and lots of tall trees! It is always hot in a rainforest and the ground is always wet. It is also dark.
- The rainforests are very important for us. We need them! The trees and other plants in the forest help to make the air that we breathe. They also help to control the weather. They give us wood, rubber, fruits and many of our medicines.
- Unfortunately, in many places, the rainforests are in danger. For example, many years ago there was a large rainforest in Java. There were thousands of different plants and animals in the forests, but now there is nothing. People chopped down the trees because they wanted to grow rice. They also planted rubber trees to make rubber. Many animals lived in the rainforest. Some of them went to other parts of Java but many of them disappeared—forever. The same thing is happening now in many other parts of the world. The rainforests are in danger!

- The best heading for paragraph 2 is ...
 - What's happening to the rainforests?
 - Why are the rainforests important?
 - What's in the rainforests?
 - Where are the rainforests?
- The best heading for paragraph 4 is ...
 - What's happening to the rainforests?
 - Why are the rainforests important?
 - What's in the rainforests?
 - Where are the rainforests?
- Rainforests can be found in these areas, EXCEPT ...

A. Africa.	C. North America.
B. South East Asia.	D. South America.
- The word 'in danger' (paragraph 4) is similar in meaning to...

A. destroyed	C. threatened
B. harmful	D. extinct
- Why are the rainforests very important for us?
 - Because we need the wood from the trees.
 - Because we can grow rice in the forests.
 - Because the plants make the air we breathe.
 - Because we need the animals that live there.





ANSWER KEYS

PRACTICE TESTS 25 - 36

TEST 25: Describing a country (descriptive)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C

TEST 26: Monarch butterflies (descriptive)

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C

TEST 27: How to use a telephone (procedure)

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C

TEST 28: News headlines (report)

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C

TEST 29: A gingerbread man story (narrative)

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

TEST 30: An article (report)

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B

TEST 31: Soap operas (descriptive)

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B

TEST 32: News report (report)

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D

TEST 33: A leaflet (descriptive)

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. A

TEST 34: A bear story (narrative)

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

TEST 35: A talk show

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B

TEST 36: Rainforests (report)

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C

