

**GRAMMAR**

Read the text below and decide which answer, A, B, or C, best fits each space. Circle the correct option.

I didn't know (1) \_\_\_ until I told a friend that Sarah (2) \_\_\_ my texts for three days. It was then that my (3) \_\_\_ friend looked at me and yelled, "You got ghosted!" He had to explain that ghosting is when someone you are dating cuts all contact and disappears from your life. In other words, it's when you are dumped by someone without (4) \_\_\_ an explanation.

I had met Sarah through a dating app and (5) \_\_\_ coming from different backgrounds, we had lots of things in common. Being with her felt (6) \_\_\_ since the beginning. I felt we had a deep connection and that we (7) \_\_\_ to be together. After a few dates and a lot of kissing, I was more and more convinced that she was the one. But then she just vanished; she broke up with me without breaking up with me. I hated her for that. I thought she at least owed me an explanation. She (8) \_\_\_ me why she had stopped wanting to see me, or to even speak to me.

I didn't know what I (9) \_\_\_ wrong, and I was consumed by the thought that Sarah (10) \_\_\_ from my life if I had done something differently. But there was no way to know, (11) \_\_\_? Because she didn't want to take the time to explain herself. How could anyone do something like that? I lost self-esteem and it was difficult for me to trust the women I dated after Sarah. Until I met Emily.

Emily was easy to trust. She was (12) \_\_\_ nice and honest creature that it was almost impossible not to like her. I really enjoyed (13) \_\_\_ time with her. She was sweet and caring, and she made me feel great about myself. However, she cared more than I did and gradually, I realised that we were not on the same level, and that I was going to end up hurting her. I needed to stop seeing her, because (14) \_\_\_ I was with her, the more I would hurt her feelings. And she didn't deserve that, so I needed to act quickly. I picked up the phone numerous times, but I couldn't bring myself to break up with her. Then she texted me a couple of times, but I didn't answer her texts. And I didn't return any of her calls. I didn't know what to say. I knew that (15) \_\_\_ I said would hurt her. So I said nothing. I just ghosted her.

- |                             |                         |                                |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. A what ghosting was      | B what was ghosting     | C what did ghosting mean       |
| 2. A hadn't been answering  | B didn't answer         | C wasn't answering             |
| 3. A funny, old, big        | B funny, big, old       | C big, funny, old              |
| 4. A being given            | B giving                | C having given                 |
| 5. A despite                | B however               | C although                     |
| 6. A amazingly              | B greatly               | C amazing                      |
| 7. A clearly were destined  | B were clearly destined | C were destined clearly        |
| 8. A should tell            | B should have told      | C should be told               |
| 9. A did                    | B was doing             | C had done                     |
| 10. A would never disappear | B had never disappeared | C might never have disappeared |
| 11. A was there             | B wasn't there          | C didn't it                    |
| 12. A such a                | B such                  | C so                           |
| 13. A to spend              | B spend                 | C spending                     |
| 14. A the longer            | B as long as            | C the more long                |
| 15. A whatever              | B whichever             | C however                      |

1 point/correct answer

Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 15 pts

**V O C A B U L A R Y****A. Read the text and complete the sentences with the correct form of the word written in brackets.**

Voyager 2 has become the second man-made object to pass the boundary of the solar system and enter interstellar space. It is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**CURRENT**) 18 billion km from earth. According to NASA scientists, the probe will be (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**OPERATION**) for five to ten more years. The spacecraft has better equipment on board than its predecessor, Voyager 1. It has instruments to measure the speed, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**DENSE**), and temperature of solar winds. Voyager 1 stopped sending back this data decades ago. Voyager 2 also sends other useful information back to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**RESEARCH**) on earth. The Voyager missions, which were launched in the 1970s, have become a great (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**SUCCEED**) for NASA.

**B. Read the text about traffic, one of the world's foremost causes of pollution. Think of ONE word that fits into each blank. Write your answers in the gaps.**

Without (1) \_\_\_\_\_ doubt, traffic is one of the main causes of pollution. The increased use of public transport would be a good solution to the problem (2) \_\_\_\_\_ many people could be transported in fewer vehicles. In order to achieve this, the government must take appropriate action (3) \_\_\_\_\_ get people to use buses, trains, and the underground. One of the most important measures is to make public transport affordable. Some cities have already experimented (4) \_\_\_\_\_ free access to public transport for all citizens. That would (5) \_\_\_\_\_ only help combat pollution but also lead to fewer accidents on our streets.

**1 point/correct answer****Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10 pts**

**READING COMPREHENSION****Food miles: Is buying local food always better?**

Recently, campaigners have encouraged us to buy local food. This reduces 'food miles', that is, the distance food travels to get from the producer to the retailer. **(1)** \_\_\_ Buying local food, therefore, has a lower carbon footprint and is more environmentally friendly.

However, the real story is not as simple as that. If our aim is to reduce carbon emissions, we must look at the whole farming process, not just transportation. According to a 2008 study, only 11% of carbon emissions in the food production process result from transportation, and only 4% originated from the final delivery of the product from the producer to the retailer. **(2)** \_\_\_

In fact, imported food often has a lower carbon footprint than locally grown food. Take apples, for example. In autumn, when apples are harvested, the best option for a British resident is to buy British apples. However, the apples we buy in winter or spring have been kept refrigerated for months, and this uses up a lot of energy. In spring, therefore, it is more energy-efficient to import them from New Zealand, where they are in season. Heating also uses a lot of energy, which is why growing tomatoes in heated greenhouses in the UK is less environmentally friendly than importing them from Spain, where the crop grows well in the local climate.

We must also take into account the type of transport. Transporting food by air creates about 50 times more emissions than shipping it. However, only a small proportion of goods are flown to the consumer country, and these are usually high-value, perishable items which we cannot produce locally, such as seafood and out-of-season berries. **(3)** \_\_\_ For example, beans flown in from Kenya are grown in sunny fields using manual labour and natural fertilisers, unlike in Britain, where we use oil-based fertilisers and diesel machinery. Therefore, the total carbon footprint is still lower.

**(4)** \_\_\_ The distance consumers travel to buy their food, and the kind of transport they use will also add to its carbon footprint. So driving a long way to shop for food will negate any environmental benefits of buying locally grown produce. Furthermore, choosing local over imported food can also badly affect people in developing countries. Many of them work in agriculture because they have no other choice. If they are unable to sell produce overseas, they will have less income to buy food, clothes, medicine, and to educate their children.

**(5)** \_\_\_ But ultimately, the message this gives is too simple. Lots of different factors contribute to a food's carbon footprint besides the distance it has travelled. And even if we only buy local food which is currently in season, there are ethical implications. What's more, our diets would be more limited.

**READING COMPREHENSION (continued)**

**A. Read the article *Food miles: Is buying local food always better?* Decide which of the sentences (A) – (E) best fits into each of the numbered gaps (1) – (5) in the article. Write the correct letter in the blank chart provided below.**

- a) Other processes, including fertilisation, storage, heating, and irrigation, contribute much more.
- b) They reason that the higher the food miles, the more the carbon emissions.
- c) It's also worth remembering that a product's journey does not end at the supermarket.
- d) Recently, some supermarkets have been trying to raise awareness of food miles by labelling foods with stickers that show it has been imported by air.
- e) Even then, these foods may not have a higher carbon footprint than locally grown food.

|           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>1.</b> | <b>2.</b> | <b>3.</b> | <b>4.</b> | <b>5.</b> |
|           |           |           |           |           |

**B. Read the text and for questions 1 to 5, choose the correct answer. Circle the correct answer.**

1. According to a study in the USA, 11% is...
  - a. the percentage of food that is produced and sold locally.
  - b. the percentage of energy in food production used to transport food from producer to retailer.
  - c. the percentage of energy in food production used for any kind of transport.
  - d. the percentage of food which is imported from overseas.
2. Seafood is given as an example of food which...
  - a. is transported by air unnecessarily.
  - b. is expensive and goes bad quickly.
  - c. people in poor countries rely on for income.
  - d. is usually transported by ship.
3. According to the text, how are Spanish tomatoes and Kenyan beans similar?
  - a. They are both transported by air.
  - b. They are both grown using natural fertilizer.
  - c. They are both grown outdoors.
  - d. They both have high carbon footprints.
4. Which of these does the writer NOT support?
  - a. Supporting farmers in poor countries.
  - b. Importing apples to Britain from New Zealand in the spring.
  - c. Buying beans imported by air from Kenya.
  - d. Making a long journey to buy food produced locally.
5. The writer thinks that labelling food which has been transported by air...
  - a. will raise environmental awareness.
  - b. helps people to shop more ethically.
  - c. does not tell a full, accurate story.
  - d. gives false information about the product.

**1 point/correct answer**

**Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10 pts**

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

You are going to listen to three people speaking about activism and causes they support. According to what you have heard, decide whether the statements are true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS). Circle the correct answers. You will hear the text twice.

**Text 1**

- T / F / NS      The speakers are teachers.
- T / F / NS      They are both in favour of the new reform.

**Text 2**

- T / F / NS      The speaker's intention is to appeal for money to help the victims of the disaster.

**Text 3**

- T / F / NS      It is a fact that other European countries have offered more help to refugees than the UK.
- T / F / NS      The speaker thinks that British people need to be convinced to welcome more refugees into the country.

**1 point/correct answer**  
**Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 5 pts**