



**A Read and complete.**

Complete each phrase with something suitable.

- 1 the queen of \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 the king of \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 the president of \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 the capital of \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 the area of \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 the population of \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 the month of \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 the end of \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 the subject of \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 the problem of \_\_\_\_\_

(10 marks)

**B Read about China. Complete the *China* column with the correct information.**

		
Pre-school		4, 5-6 (15%)
Primary		6-11
Secondary		Middle: 11-14 Secondary: 14-16 Senior Secondary: 16-18
University/college		18-21 (6%)

In this article, I am going to look at the education system in China. There are four main stages of education. Forty-two per cent of children go to pre-school. They start at three, four or five. Pre-school ends at six. After pre-school, all children go to primary school for six years then to secondary school for six or seven years. There are two stages at secondary level. First, children study in a junior school from 12 to 15. Then they go to senior school from 15 to 18 or 19. After senior school, about ten per cent of children go to university or college for four or five years.

(4 marks)

**Read the notes about India. Write a paragraph with the title *Education in India*.**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**(10 marks)**

**D Write about your own country.**

[illegible]

**(10 marks)**

**E Read and write.**

Look at Figure 1 below.

**1** Read the first paragraph. Label the figure with words from the paragraph.

**2** Read the second paragraph. Draw lines from the person to the retina.

**3** Read the third paragraph. Do the experiment. What happens?

(10 marks)

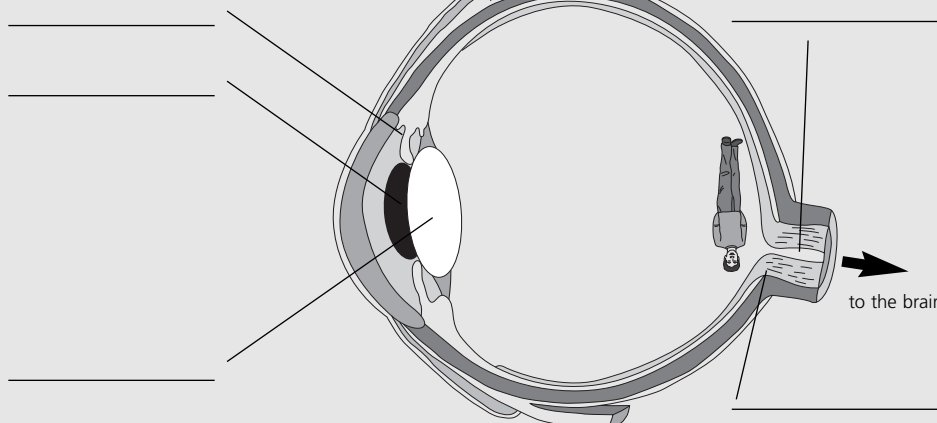
**4** Read the fourth paragraph. How does the brain help us see?

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

(6 marks)

# How do we see?



**Figure 1: How the eye sees a person**

Light comes from everything around us. It goes into the eye through the pupil. The pupil is the black spot in the centre of the eye. The iris goes around the pupil. The light passes through the lens. The lens focuses the light into a picture on the retina. The retina is at the back of the eye. The picture goes to the brain through the optic nerve.

But there is something strange about the picture on the retina. Imagine we are looking at a person. Light from the feet passes through the lens and goes to the top of the retina. Light from the head passes through the lens and goes to the bottom of the retina. So the picture of the person is upside down.

There is another strange thing about human eyes. We have two eyes. Each eye sees a slightly different picture. Try this experiment. Look at the person in Figure 1. Close your left eye. Now close your right eye. Repeat. What happens?

The retina sends information to the brain. It sends an upside-down picture from the left eye and another upside-down picture from the right eye. But we don't see two upside-down people. Why? Because the brain turns the two pictures into one picture and it turns the picture the right way up.

**Total marks ( /50 marks)**


### A Read and complete.

Complete each phrase with one word.

- 1 Yesterday was a \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- 2 We have \_\_\_\_\_ nights in June.
- 3 Could you give me some \_\_\_\_\_ information about this?
- 4 When is the \_\_\_\_\_ season in your country?
- 5 That is not the \_\_\_\_\_ reason.
- 6 Do you \_\_\_\_\_ sleep in the afternoon?
- 7 I visit him \_\_\_\_\_ week.
- 8 They go to a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ a month.
- 9 He usually gets up at quarter \_\_\_\_\_ six.
- 10 The rain was very heavy \_\_\_\_\_ we didn't go out.

(10 marks)

### B Read about Manaus. Complete the column with the correct information.

		
My town/city	Brazzaville	Manaus
	cap. Congo	
	just s. of Equ.= v. hot all year	
	no sum. or win.	
	dry = Dec - Feb	
	wet = Mar - Nov	

Manaus is the capital of the Amazon region of Brazil. The city is just south of the Equator so it is very hot all year. The city does not have summer and winter, but it has two seasons. There is a wet season and a very wet season. The months from November to May are wet but the months from June to October are wetter.

(10 marks)

 Read the notes about **Brazzaville** on the previous page.

Write a paragraph.

[illegible]

**(9 marks)**

**D** Fill in the table on the previous page with information about your own town/city in the same way.

Write a paragraph.

[illegible]

**(9 marks)**

## E Read and write.

Read each section of the text below. Look at the pictures and diagrams. Find and tick the best answer for each question.

- 1 What is a drought?
  - a It is a period of low rainfall.
  - b It is a period of low ground-water levels.
  - c It is a period of dry lakes and rivers.
- 2 Where does the word 'drought' come from?
  - a It comes from the word 'dry'.
  - b It comes from the word 'drugoth'.
  - c It comes from the word 'dryness'.
- 3 Where do droughts happen?
  - a They only happen in India, China, Russia and East Africa.
  - b They only happen in Africa and Asia.
  - c They can happen in most parts of the world.
- 4 When do droughts happen?
  - a They can happen in any month.
  - b They only happen in the summer.
  - c They only happen in the winter.
- 5 Why do droughts happen?
  - a They happen because there is not enough rainfall.
  - b They happen because people are using the water.
  - c They happen because of a and b above.
- 6 What do droughts do?
  - a They bring death to plants, animals and people.
  - b They bring forest fires.
  - c They bring a and b above.



### What is a drought?

A drought is not a period of low rainfall. A drought is a period of low water levels in the ground. This means plants don't grow. And *this* means that animals die. Lakes and rivers dry out. Of course, low rainfall often leads to low ground-water levels.



### When do droughts happen?

Droughts can happen at any time of the year, but they are more common in summer.



### Where does the word come from?

The word comes from an Old English word 'drugoth'. This word also gave us 'dry'. So a drought is a period of dryness.



### Why do droughts happen?

Droughts happen because there is not enough rainfall and people are using the water in the ground. There is very little rainfall in a desert, but we do not talk about droughts in a desert because there are no people living there.



### Where do droughts happen?

Droughts can happen in most parts of the world, but the worst droughts in history have been in India, China, Russia and East Africa.



### What do droughts do?

Droughts bring death to plants and animals and, finally, to people. In droughts in the past, in India, China and East Africa millions of people have died. Droughts also bring fires and sometimes huge forests burn.

(12 marks)

**A Read and complete.**

Complete each sentence with something suitable.

Example:

- 1 He works in the leisure industry. He's a receptionist in a sports centre.
- 2 She works in finance. She's \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 They work in the retail trade. They are \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I want to work for the government. I'd like to be \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 My father is in manufacturing. He works in \_\_\_\_\_. He's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 My sister wants to be a professional, for example, \_\_\_\_\_.

(10 marks)

**B Read the letter. Complete it with one word in each space.**

Example:

**Ask Annie!**

My mother and father don't have much money. My father \_\_\_\_\_ have a job at the moment and my mother \_\_\_\_\_ earn very much in her job. She \_\_\_\_\_ a secretary in an international company. I \_\_\_\_\_ like to get a summer job so I \_\_\_\_\_ earn money to help them, but they say I \_\_\_\_\_ have a holiday. I \_\_\_\_\_ get a full-time job at a supermarket or a part-time job at a hotel, but I \_\_\_\_\_ want to upset \_\_\_\_\_ parents. What should I \_\_\_\_\_?

**Lee (14)**

(10 marks)

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**C** Write a reply. Give advice to Lee.

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**(5 marks)**

**D** Write a letter to Annie. Ask for advice about a problem.

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**(6 marks)**



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**E Read and write.**

Read Judy's letter on the opposite page. Answer the questions. Use short answers.

Example:

- 1 When did her brother leave school? Last year.
- 2 Where does her brother work? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What does he do? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 When did her sister leave school? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Where does she work? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What does she do? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What is wrong with her brother's job? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 What is wrong with her sister's job? \_\_\_\_\_

**(7 marks)**

**F Read and write.**

Read Annie's reply. What should Judy do? (Two things)

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**(4 marks)**

**G Read and write.**

Study Figure 1 opposite. Tick the best way to complete each sentence.

Example:

- 1 The figure shows ...
  - a average earnings in the US in 2005.
  - b average earnings in the UK in 2004.
  - c average earnings in the UAE in 2003.
- 2 A teenager earns, on average, about ...
  - a \$25 per year.
  - b \$2,500 per year.
  - c \$25,000 per year.
- 3 A 20- to 30-year-old earns, on average, about ...
  - a the same as a 15- to 20-year-old.
  - b twice the money of a 15- to 20-year-old.
  - c three times the money of a 15- to 20-year-old.
- 4 Average earnings ...
  - a go up in each age group.
  - b go down for the 60+ age group.
  - c go up at first and then go down.

**(8 marks)**

# How can I get a better job than my brother and my sister?



My brother left school last year. He got a job in a factory. He operates a machine, I think. He works long hours, and the factory is noisy and dirty.

My sister left school last month. She got a job in a hospital. She isn't a nurse or a doctor. She makes the beds and she has to do a lot of boring jobs, I think. Of course, she doesn't earn much money.

I want to get a good job when I leave school. How can I get a better job than my brother and my sister? I don't want to work long hours in a noisy, dirty factory, and I don't want to do boring things.

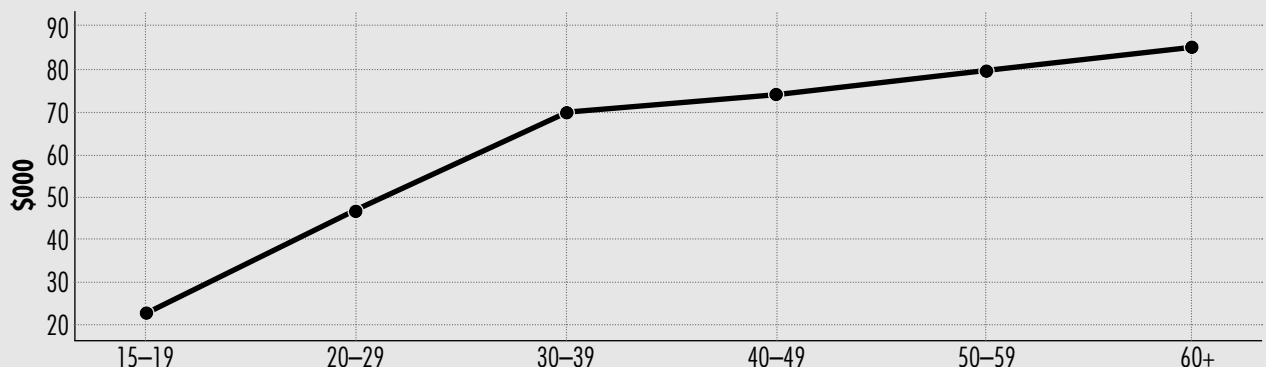
## Judy (15)

You want to get a good job, but what is a good job? I think you want an interesting job with lots of money, but you don't want to work long hours. But it is very difficult to get that kind of job straight from school.

You will probably have several jobs in your life, and your first jobs will probably be boring, you will probably have to work long hours, and

you will probably not get a lot of money - see Figure 1. But if you work hard in your first job, you will get a better job. In a few years' time, you will have an interesting, well-paid job.

I think your brother and sister understand about first jobs. I think you should talk to them about their plans for the future.



**Figure 1:** Average earnings per year at different ages

Source: *qualitydigest.com*, US Survey, 2005

### A Read and write.

Find a noun in the second column for each word in the first column.

Example:

You read: *1 bright*

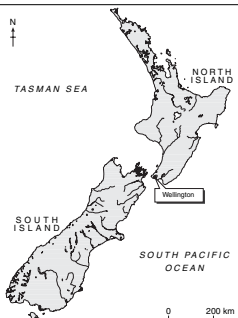
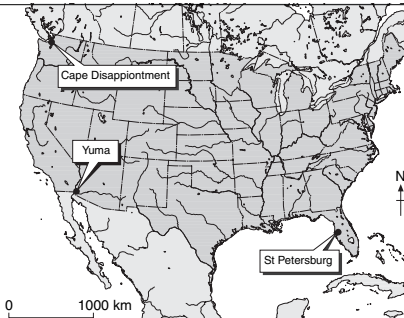
(9 marks)

#### You write:

1	bright	<input type="checkbox"/>	fog
2	compulsory	<input type="checkbox"/>	industry
3	foreign	<input type="checkbox"/>	job
4	heavy	<input type="checkbox"/>	language
5	manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	rain
6	religious	<input type="checkbox"/>	season
7	low	<input type="checkbox"/>	sunshine
8	thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	studies
9	well-paid	<input type="checkbox"/>	qualifications
10	wet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	subject

### B Read about the foggiest place in the world.

Complete the column with notes.

		
Place 1		Yuma, Arizona (SW, USA)
Info.		4,055 hrs = 11 hrs a day
Place 2		St. Petersburg, Florida
Info.		768 days (Feb '99 – March 17 '69)

On average, the foggiest place in the world is Cape Disappointment. It is in Washington State in the northwest of the USA. Cape Disappointment has 2,552 hours of fog a year. That is the same as 106 days a year. However, Cape Disappointment does not hold the record for the longest period of fog. Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, recorded five consecutive days of fog in February 2005.

(8 marks)

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**C Read the notes about the sunniest place in the world.**

Write a text.

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**(14 marks)**

**D Read and write.**

- 1 Scan the text. Find and write ten names in column 1 below.
- 2 Read the text. Tick each place name in the correct column.
- 3 Check your answers with the map.

Examples:

	country	capital city	something else
South America			✓
Brasilia		✓	

**(10 marks)**

**E Read and write.**

Read the text. Mark the information on the map.

Example: *See the information for the driest place.*

**(9 marks)**

# Yesterday's Highs and Lows

The driest place in South America yesterday was Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. There was no rain at all. The wettest place was the capital of Colombia, Bogota, with 4.35 mm of rain. The warmest place was Caracas in the north, with a maximum of 38°C, but this was not the sunniest place. Georgetown, to the east of Caracas, had 9.3 hours of sunshine. The coldest place was Buenos Aires in the southeast. The temperature there went down to minus one. Quito, the capital of Ecuador, probably had the largest amount of cloud. There was no sunshine for the whole day. The windiest place was in the extreme south of the country. At the Strait of Magellan, the wind reached a speed of 56 kph. Finally, the foggiest place was Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay. For most of the day, you could only see 100 m or less.



**A Read and complete.**

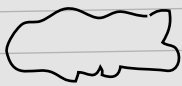
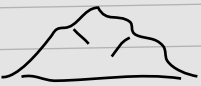
Complete each sentence with something suitable.

Examples:

- 1 The largest continent in the world is Asia.
- 2 It covers nearly 50 million square kilometres.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the Amazon.
- 4 At one point, it has a \_\_\_\_\_ of 11 kilometres.
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ in the world is the Nile.
- 6 It has a \_\_\_\_\_ of 6,825 kilometres.
- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ in the world is Mount Everest.
- 8 It has a \_\_\_\_\_ of nearly 9,000 metres.
- 9 The \_\_\_\_\_ in the world is The Pacific.
- 10 It \_\_\_\_\_ almost two thirds of the Earth's surface.
- 11 The \_\_\_\_\_ in the world is Lake Baikal.
- 12 It is 1,637 metres \_\_\_\_\_.

(20 marks)

**B Read about islands. Complete the islands column with the correct information.**

← EXTREMES →	
	
	Mauna Kea (Hawaii)
	10,200 m
	nearly 6,000 m below sea level
	so Mt. Everest (Nepal)
	8,850 m
	climbed = Edmund Hillary (NZ) 50 yrs ago

# ISLANDS

The largest island in the world is Australia. It is in the Southern Hemisphere. It covers 7.7 million square kilometres.



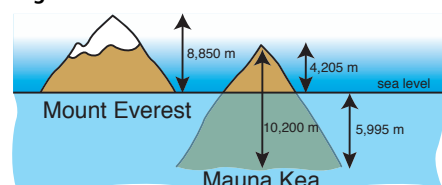
However, Australia is not called an island because it is a continent, so Greenland is the largest island. It covers 2.2 million square kilometres.



The youngest island in the world\* is Surtsey near Iceland in the North Atlantic. It covers 3.2 square kilometres. It appeared above the sea 40 years ago.

\* as of Aug 2005

Figure 1: Mauna Kea and Mount Everest



(4 marks)

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**C** Look at Figure 1 on the previous page and read the notes about mountains. Write a text.

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**(10 marks)**

**D** Read the text opposite. Write short answers to each question.

- 1 What is the highest large lake called? Titicaca
- 2 What height is it above sea level? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How deep is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How large is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What is the lowest point on Earth called? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 What height is it below sea level? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Where is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 How big is it? \_\_\_\_\_

**(16 marks)**

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# World Extremes

How much do you know about the planet Earth? We continue our series with more information about lakes.

## The Highest Lake

People do not agree about the highest lake. Some people say it is in China, some people say it is in Chile in South America. However, everybody agrees about the highest lake for large boats. That is Lake Titicaca on the borders of Bolivia and Peru in South America. The lake is 3,810 m above sea level and covers an area of 8,300 square kilometres. It is 370 metres deep at its deepest point.



## The Lowest Lake

The Dead Sea is a salt lake between the West Bank and Jordan in the Middle East. This lake is the lowest lake on Earth. It is 420 metres below sea level. The lake has an average area of 1,035 square kilometres. It is 330 metres deep at its deepest point. The lake is called 'dead' because it is very salty – nine times as salty as the Mediterranean. This means that the water moves very slowly.





**A Read and complete.**

Complete each sentence with something suitable.

Example:

1 The area of a circle is pi r squared.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_.

3 The people of \_\_\_\_\_ speak  
\_\_\_\_\_.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ is the ruler of \_\_\_\_\_.

5 The ruler of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
was \_\_\_\_\_.

6 The population of \_\_\_\_\_ is  
about \_\_\_\_\_.

7 The \_\_\_\_\_ season in \_\_\_\_\_  
is \_\_\_\_\_.

8 Most people in my country work  
\_\_\_\_\_.

9 \_\_\_\_\_ earn more money than  
\_\_\_\_\_ in my country.

10 He works in \_\_\_\_\_.  
He's a \_\_\_\_\_.

**(20 marks)**

**B Read about India. Complete the India column with the correct information.**

	<u>India</u>	<u>China</u>
<b>Climate</b>		3 seasons:
win.		Dec – Apr: cool; v. cold in n.
sum.		May – Aug: v. hot
wet		Mar – Apr – s + e June – Aug – w
<b>Education</b>		4 stages:
pre.		42%
pri.		100%
sec.		100%
uni. / coll		10%
<b>Employment</b>		(2003)
agr.		49%
man + con.		22%
fin, ret, lei		29%

**(10 marks)**

There are three seasons in India. Winter is from November to March. It is warm, but there is snow in the north. Summer is from April to June. It is very hot. The wet season is from June to December on the west coast. It is from October to December on the east coast.

There are four stages of education in India. Fifteen per cent of children go to pre-school. All children then go to primary school and secondary school. Six per cent go on to university or college.

After school or university, sixty per cent of people work in the agriculture sector. Seventeen per cent go into manufacturing or construction. Twenty-three per cent go into finance, retail or the leisure industry. These figures are from 1999.

[illegible]

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**D Read and write.**

Read the text.

Find and tick the best way to complete each sentence.

Example:

**1** Computers work in this way –

**a** input, process, output. ✓

**b** input, output, process.

**c** process, input, output.

**2** To input information, we can use ...

**a** a keyboard.

**b** a thermometer.

**c** a keyboard or a thermometer.

**5** Output is ...

**a** a noun.

**b** a verb.

**c** a verb or a noun.

**3** A thermometer tells you ...

**a** the time.

**b** the temperature.

**c** the day.

**6** To output information, we can use ...

**a** a monitor or a printer.

**b** a monitor.

**c** a printer.

**4** Process means ...

**a** input.

**b** change.

**c** information.

**(10 marks)**

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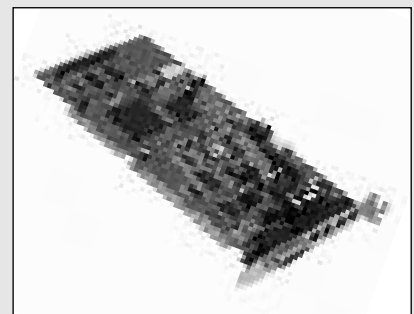
# What do computers do?

**Computers are everywhere nowadays. We use them to study every subject and in our daily lives. They do many different things. But all computer systems have three main stages – input, process, output.**

Input is the first stage of any computer operation. We must put information into the computer. There are many ways to input information. For example, we can use a keyboard, and type the information in, or we can connect other things to the computer, like a thermometer. The thermometer can send information about the temperature outside.



Process is the second stage of any computer operation. We must do something with the information. All processes take place in the CPU or central processing unit. The computer changes the information in some way. For example, the CPU can change the information from the keyboard into a computer language. It can put information from a thermometer into a graph of temperature.



Output is the third stage of any computer operation. We must get the information out of the computer. There are many ways to output information. For example, the CPU can put the letters from the keyboard on a monitor. It can send the temperature graph to a printer.



**A Complete the text with a suitable verb in each space.**

Example:

Jane Austen was *born* in 1775. Her family

1 \_\_\_\_\_ in the south of England. She

2 \_\_\_\_\_ writing at the age of 12. She

3 \_\_\_\_\_ her most famous novel, *Pride and*

*Prejudice*, in 1797. Her father 4 \_\_\_\_\_ it to a

publisher but he did not 5 \_\_\_\_\_. In 1801, the

Austen family 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to Bath but Jane did not

7 \_\_\_\_\_ with them. She lived on her own and

never 8 \_\_\_\_\_. She 9 \_\_\_\_\_ famous in

1813 when her first novel appeared. In 1817, Jane

Austen 10 \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 41.

**B Read the text about UK customs.**

(10 marks)

Make notes in Table 1.

**Table 1: Life events – special customs**

	UK	My culture
birth		
marriage		
death		

(5 marks)

**C Make notes about your culture in Table 1.**

(5 marks)

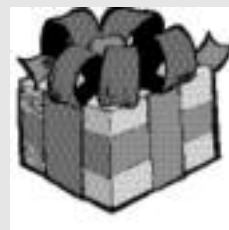
## Customs for Life Events

There are three important life events in most cultures. There are special customs for each event in UK culture.

### Birth

When someone has a birthday, people give them presents. A child's present is often a toy, but some people give the child money.

They often sing 'Happy Birthday to you' at a birthday party.



### Marriage

When a man and a woman marry, the man gives the woman a ring. He puts it on the fourth finger of the woman's left hand.



### Death

When someone dies, the person's family sometimes buys a stone. On the stone, they put the person's name, the date of birth and the date of death. They sometimes put a sentence about the person.



## This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**E Read and write.**

Example:

b.	29/05/1917
school	
university	
jobs	
m.	
children	
d.	

STARTING SKILLS 2, Reading and Writing – Unit 6: Culture and Civilization 23

**F Read and write.**

These sentences are true or probably true. Find information in the text for each one.

Example:

- 1 John F Kennedy had eight brothers and sisters. There were nine children in his family.
- 2 He had an older brother or sister. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He was often ill at school. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Other children liked him. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Some teachers didn't like him. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He didn't like Geography very much. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 He was very intelligent. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 He got married at 36. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 John Junior was younger than Caroline. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 A senator is a member of the American parliament. \_\_\_\_\_

**(9 marks)**

# John F. Kennedy



He was born on May 29, 1917. He was the second of nine children. His father was a well-known politician and businessman. He was ambassador to the United Kingdom at one time.

John was not a healthy child, but he was very popular at his private school. However, his head teacher said: 'He was not the best student. He did not always work hard except in his favourite subjects, English and History.' John left school in 1936 and went to Harvard University, one of the best universities in the country, to study History.

In 1953, he got married. His wife was called Jacqueline Bouvier. They had two children, Caroline and John Junior. Caroline was born in 1957 and John in 1960. John died in a plane crash in 1999.

John worked as his father's secretary for some time. In 1946, he became a representative in the American parliament. Six years later, he became a senator and, in 1960, he became president of the USA.

In 1963, he was killed at the age of 46.

**A Read, write and guess.**

1 Read each sentence. Is the underlined word a noun, a verb or an adjective?  
Write *n*, *v* or *a* in the second column.

2 What does the underlined word mean? Write a meaning in the third column.

1 There are four main ways to gauge transport safety.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 The passenger suffered many injuries in the accident.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Planes are probably the safest vehicles.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 There have been many serious accidents on this road.

\_\_\_\_\_

5 The driver received fatal injuries in the accident and died later in hospital.

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Bad weather probably led to the plane crash.

\_\_\_\_\_

(6 marks)

**B Complete each sentence with something logical.**

Example:

1 The car was travelling at 150 kph when it crashed.

2 The plane was flying very low when \_\_\_\_\_

3 The man was crossing the road when \_\_\_\_\_

4 When the car hit the wall, \_\_\_\_\_



5 When the plane crashed, \_\_\_\_\_

6 When the boat sank, \_\_\_\_\_

(5 marks)



C Read about the Hindenburg. Complete the column with correct information.

	ACCIDENTS	
		
	<i>Hindenburg</i>	<i>Titanic</i>
<i>From</i>		<i>Southampton</i>
<i>To</i>		<i>New York</i>
<i>Pass./Crew</i>		<i>1,316/913</i>
<i>Action</i>		<i>sailing N. At.</i>
		<i>(14/04/1912)</i>
<i>Interruption</i>		<i>hit iceberg</i>
<i>Result</i>		<i>went down</i>
<i>Pass./crew d.</i>		<i>818/698</i>

## The Hindenburg

The most famous air accident in history involved the Hindenburg airship. The Hindenburg was the largest flying machine ever made. It took off from Frankfurt airport. It was going to New Jersey. There were thirty-six passengers and sixty-one crew. It was landing in New Jersey on May 3rd 1937 when it caught fire. The airship fell to the ground. Thirteen passengers and twenty-two crew died.

(4 marks)

D Read the notes about the Titanic. Write a paragraph below.

(12 marks)

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**E Read and write.**

Read the text on the next page. Make a timeline of the main events in the life of Alberto Santos-Dumont.

Example:

Date	Event
1873	born

**(16 marks)**

**F Read and write.**

Read the text. Tick the best ending for each sentence.

Example:

- 1 Santos-Dumont was ...
  - a Brazilian. ✓
  - b French.
  - c American.
- 2 His father was ...
  - a a farmer.
  - b an engineer.
  - c a farmer and an engineer.
- 3 He designed and built ...
  - a balloons.
  - b balloons and airships.
  - c balloons, airships and planes.
- 4 He flew around the Eiffel Tower in ...
  - a a balloon.
  - b an airship.
  - c a plane.
- 5 He became famous because ...
  - a he won \$10,000 francs.
  - b he flew around the Eiffel Tower.
  - c gave some money to people.
- 6 After his flight in 1906, ...
  - a he became a father.
  - b he got the name 'The Father of Flying'.
  - c he worked on a newspaper.
- 7 The Wright brothers made their first flight ...
  - a in the same year as Santos-Dumont.
  - b three years before Santos-Dumont.
  - c three years after Santos-Dumont.
- 8 Most people do not know the name of Santos Dumont today because ...
  - a he stopped flying in 1910.
  - b he died in 1932.
  - c he didn't make the first powered flight.

**(7 marks)**

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# Alberto Santos-Dumont



He was born on July 20, 1873, in Brazil in South America.

Alberto's father owned a large farm. He was also an engineer, and Alberto learnt about engines as a young child.

In 1891, Alberto's father sold the farm and moved the family to France. In Paris in 1897, Alberto took flights in hot air balloons. Then, in 1898, he designed and built his own balloon, *The Brasil*.

Alberto designed a number of airships. Airships are balloons with engines and controls to change direction. In 1901, he won a prize of 100,000 francs for flying around the Eiffel Tower. He gave away the money to the poor people of Paris, and the builders of the airship. He became the most famous person in the world.



In 1903, Alberto started designing planes. On October 23, 1906, he flew 60 metres at a height of 3 metres. Many people saw the flight and, from that moment, the newspapers started to call Santos-Dumont 'the father of flying'.



However, nearly 3 years before, two Americans, Wilbur and Orville Wright, made a flight of 12 seconds over a distance of 36 metres. Nobody saw the flight, but, after some time, people accepted that the Wright brothers, not Santos-Dumont, made the first powered flight. Nowadays, most people know about the Wrights but very few people know about Alberto. Brazilians do remember him. The airport at Rio de Janeiro is named after him.

Santos-Dumont stopped flying in 1910 after an accident. He died on July 23, 1932.

**A Read and write.**

Write a verb in each space to make a logical phrase.

Example:

1 <i>build</i>	a house	7	an adventure
2	a picture	8	a treasure
3	a plane	9	in love
4	a novel	10	a person
5	a mountain	11	a crime
6	rich		

(10 marks)

**B Read about comedy films. Complete the column with correct information.**

Name	Walt Disney
Born	1901, Chicago, US
Died	1966, Florida, US
Age	65
First film	<i>Tommy Tucker's Tooth</i>
Date	1922
Number	>600
Info about films	many have mouse = Mickey; his friends = Minnie (mouse), Pluto (dog), Donald (duck)

(12 marks)

## Comedy films



The most famous comedy films in history are probably the ones with Charlie Chaplin. Chaplin was born in 1889 in London. He made his first film, called *Making a Living*, in 1914. He made more than 75 films. He died in Switzerland in 1977, aged 88. In most of his films, Chaplin plays a person with a funny walk, a hat and a stick. He has a lot of trouble, but he always gets the girl.

**C Read the notes about cartoon films. Write a paragraph.**


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(16 marks)

**D** Read the text below. Complete the table.

Table 1: Writers and their famous novels

Type	Writer	Born	Died	Novel Title	Date	Main person
Children's						
Historical						

(12 marks)

Who wrote the most famous stories ...  
in American Literature?

**We continue our series with two of the most famous American novels.**



One of the most famous American novels is *Moby Dick* by Herman Melville. He was born in New York in 1819. He spent part of his early life teaching, but then joined a ship and was away for 18 months. His later writing was not as popular as *Moby Dick* and he died an unhappy man in 1891. He wrote *Moby Dick* in 1851. It is about a sailor called Ishmael and his voyages on the whaling ship *Perquod*. The captain of the ship, Ahab, lost his leg to a giant whale called *Moby Dick* and wants to get revenge.

Another famous American novel is the *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881), a story of a young American woman, Isabel Archer, who inherits a large amount of money and what happens when she meets two American when travelling in Europe. The writer, Henry James, was born in 1843 in New York, but spent a lot of his time in England. He wrote many novels. They are famous for the way he explored how people see things differently from each other. He died in England in 1916.



**A Read and write.**

Complete each sentence with a word from the box. You can use one word twice.

because	enough	interested	interesting	laugh	too	very
---------	--------	------------	-------------	-------	-----	------

- 1 Did that comedy programme make you \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 He found the novel \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He was very \_\_\_\_\_ in the story.
- 4 The documentary was \_\_\_\_\_ good.
- 5 The tea is \_\_\_\_\_ hot to drink.
- 6 She's not old \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car.
- 7 I watch the news every night \_\_\_\_\_ it is important.
- 8 They like do it yourself programmes and cookery programmes, \_\_\_\_\_

**(8 marks)****B Read and write.**

Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.

1 We learnt		Turkey in Geography yesterday.
2 There are no seasons		the Equator.
3 The tilt of the Earth is the main reason		the seasons.
4 There are winds of 300 kph		the continent of Antarctica.
5 Dallol in Ethiopia has an average temperature		24.6°C.
6 Most people in Roman times were dead		the age of 28.
7 The average life expectancy rose		33 in the Middle Ages.
8 In 1899, Edwin Sewell was driving his car		a steep hill.
9 He was travelling		a passenger called Richer.
10 Sewell crashed and Richer fell		of the car and died.

**(5 marks)**



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**E Read and write.**

Read the heading of the text on the next page. What do you think? Write your answer in one sentence. Give one reason for your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

**F Read and write.**

Read the text. Mark each sentence below true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

Examples:

The information in the first paragraph is from the AAP.   T  

\_\_\_\_\_

The average child in the US spends more time at school than watching TV.   F  

900 hrs = at school, 1,000 = watching TV

1 Everybody thinks TV is bad for children. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 The text gives four reasons against TV. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Some people say children under seven shouldn't watch TV at all. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4 You can say to a frightened 10-year-old child 'Don't worry! It's not real.' \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Children under eight think adverts and programmes are the same. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6 Children see people smoking in adverts. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(12 marks)

**G Read and write.**

Which fact in this text is the most surprising, interesting or worrying? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)



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# Is TV bad for children?

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) looked at television habits in children. They found that most children in the US watch television before they start school. The average child spends 900 hours in school. They spend over 1,000 hours watching TV. They see more than 100,000 violent acts by the age of 15. They also see 40,000 advertisements each year.



Is it bad for children to see so much television? Some people say no. They say that television can help very young children to learn the alphabet. It can also teach them about the world.

However, other people do not agree. Firstly, they say children under two should not watch TV at all because it can slow down their development. Secondly, children between two to seven are frightened by things on television. You cannot tell them 'It is not real.' They do not know the difference between real and not real at that age.



Thirdly, children under eight do not know the difference between an advert and a programme. Many adverts are for junk food and sweet drinks. These things can make them unhealthy. Finally, television programmes often show people with bad habits, for example, smoking. Some children will copy these habits because they have seen them on television.

What do you think? Is television a good thing or a bad thing for young children?

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**A Read and write.**

Complete each sentence with a word from the box. You need to make some words negative.

can

could

may

should

will

would

**(9 marks)**

1	By 2050, average life expectancy	<i>will</i>	be 85.
2	Do you think I		continue my education?
3	Get good qualifications and you		probably get a good job.
4	How much		you remember about the History lesson on Monday?
5	If you are tired, you		drive very well.
6	If you friends		help you, ask the teacher.
7	If you smoke, you		get lung cancer.
8	Research has shown that apples		help stop cancer.
9	The most famous adventure story in English literature		be Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain.
10	What		you like to do when you leave school?

**B Read and write. Write one word in each space.**

1	Write a summary of the	<i>important</i>	words.
2	This is not the		reason for the seasons.
3	Research		that higher qualifications are linked to higher earnings.
4	On		, the coldest place in the world is Plateau in Antarctica.
5	The Amazon sends around 120 million litres of fresh water into the Atlantic Ocean every second.		is one fifth of the fresh water in the oceans of the world.
6	At the start of the 20th century, average life expectancy started to rise quickly,		because the houses were cleaner, the water was cleaner and the food was cleaner.
7	Many people came to watch the competition between railway engines,		William Huskisson, a member of the British Government.
8			the most famous horror story in English literature is <i>Frankenstein</i> , by Mary Shelley.
9	At first, stamp collectors were children, but soon, adults		started collecting.
10	We need sunlight to make Vitamin D, but		much sun is very dangerous.

**(9 marks)**

**C Read about washing your hands. Complete the column with notes.**

Topic		<u>Brush your teeth after eating and drinking</u>
General advice		many health problems → germs; toothpaste kills germs; so brush after eating/drinking If food in teeth = go bad
Research results		use a soft toothbrush; brush = 3 mins; most people = 1 min
Who said?		The American Dental Association
When?		2005

## Wash your hands with soap

Many health problems start with germs. However, soap kills germs so you should wash your hands after using the toilet. If you wash your hands with soap, you will kill billions of germs.

*Research has shown that regular washing could save a million lives a year. (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. 2003)*

**(10 marks)**

**D Read the notes about brushing your teeth. Write a text.**

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**E Read and write.**

**(14 marks)**

Read the text opposite. Tick the best ending for each sentence.

- 1 This text is about ...
  - a food poisoning.
  - b viruses.
  - c food poisoning by the Norwalk virus.
- 2 The Norwalk virus causes ...
  - a all cases of food poisoning.
  - b a few cases of food poisoning.
  - c over half the cases of food poisoning.
- 3 Norwalk virus is ...
  - a a bigger problem in one season.
  - b a problem all year round.
  - c a problem in summer.
- 4 You can get the Norwalk virus ...
  - a from eating shellfish.
  - b from dirty vegetables.
  - c from shellfish and dirty vegetables.
- 5 The word 'outbreak' means ...
  - a a problem in hospitals, hotels or schools.
  - b lots of people getting ill at the same time.
  - c a problem caused by a cook.
- 6 The virus got its name from ...
  - a a school in the USA.
  - b a town in the USA.
  - c the Norovirus.
- 7 You can kill the virus ...
  - a by cooking food properly.
  - b by washing your hands.
  - c by a and b above.
- 8 The Norwalk virus ...
  - a lasts for 48 hours.
  - b kills 20 million people every year in the US.
  - c does not cause long-term problems.

**(8 marks)**

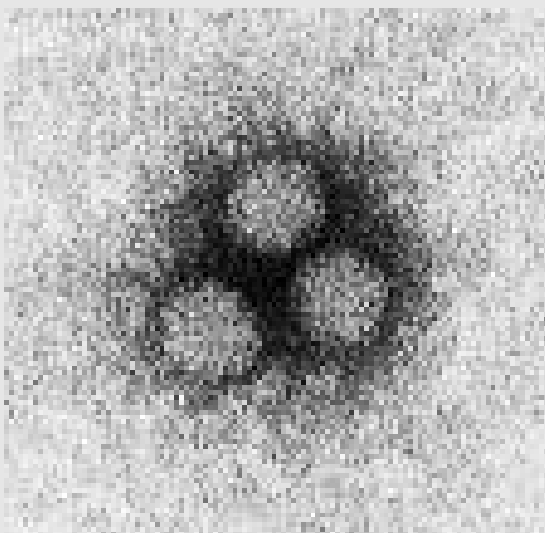
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# How can I make my food safe?

*This week: Killing the viruses*

**The main cause of food poisoning is viruses.  
In fact, viruses cause about 60 per cent of cases.  
The main virus in food is Norwalk.**

Norwalk virus is called the 'winter virus' because it is common in winter. You can get it from shellfish. But the virus can also pass from a person to fresh vegetables. A cook with dirty hands can cause an outbreak. In an outbreak, hundreds or even thousands of people get ill at the same time. Outbreaks usually occur in hospitals, hotels or schools.



**The Norwalk virus**



**Shellfish**

The virus is named after the town of Norwalk, in the northern USA. In 1968, more than half the students and teachers at the primary school became ill. Scientists found the cause after four years. Now, many different viruses in food are called Norwalk, Norwalk-like or Noroviruses.

If you cook shellfish properly, you will kill the virus. If you wash your hands before cooking, you will not pass the virus on.

People usually become ill within 48 hours. The symptoms last for two or three days. The illness is not fatal. People recover with no long-term problems.

Noroviruses are very common. There are over twenty million cases every year in the United States. The only illness with more cases is ... the common cold.