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| ***READING TEXTS******Read the text about activities for young people living in the countryside. Then look at the sentences at the bottom of the page and decide if each sentence is True or False.***  |

Living in the countryside can be very difficult for teenagers. Their nearest friend lives miles away and it’s impossible to get into the town to go shopping or attend a club. 13-year-old Fiona Timson, who lives in Carneath in Wales, says ‘Everyone else in my class seems to have such interesting weekends. They meet each other by chance when they’re out shopping, and they decide there and then to do something cool together. That never happens to me.’
Fiona’s mum, Helen, realises it’s a problem. ‘We moved here because it was quiet and we knew we wouldn’t have to worry about her going out alone. But we possibly made the wrong choice. Fiona hardly ever leaves home, not because she’s scared, but because there is simply nowhere for her to go. The village is tiny, and most of the people living here are old. I can’t drive her around because we only have one car, and my husband uses it for work.’ Fiona can’t spend the evening with friends because the last bus to Carneath is at ten past five in the afternoon. She even has to leave her school orchestra practice early in order to catch it.

The *Country Kids* organisation aims to help children like Fiona, and their families. A grant from Country Kids gives families money for four taxi rides per month, up to a distance of twenty five miles each. This allows children like Fiona to attend an after-school club once per week or visit friends on Sundays. Country Kids also organizes trips to theatres and sports events in nearby cities at weekends. The parents don’t have to do anything. A minibus comes directly to the house and picks the kids up.
To qualify for a grant from Country Kids, children must be between the ages of eleven and sixteen, and live in a village with a population of less than 1000 people. The village must be more than twenty miles from a town.  The family’s income must also be below a certain level. For Fiona’s schoolfriend Emma, who lives in nearby Dolbury with a population of 894, it’s perfect. Unfortunately, Fiona misses out. The population of Carneath is 1159.
The number of families applying to Country Kids for a grant is increasing, and its president, Judith Sankey, is finding it more and more difficult to find funding. ‘There are so many great organisations looking for money. A lot of people feel that curing diseases and helping animals is more important than the work we do, so they prefer to give their money to them. We’re always worrying that we won’t be able to carry on. But the families we help really do appreciate what we do, so I hope the organisation can continue to run in the future

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| 1. Fiona would like to have fun without having to making planshttp://www.examenglish.com/PET/blank.gif\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. Fiona’s family moved to the countryside because of their work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Fiona’s mother does not allow Fiona to go out alonehttp://www.examenglish.com/PET/blank.gif\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. Very few children and teenagers live in Carneath \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_http://www.examenglish.com/PET/blank.gif5. Fiona is unable to play in the school orchestra because of where she lives\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_http://www.examenglish.com/PET/blank.gif6. A child with a *Country Kids* grant gets free transport home twice per week \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_http://www.examenglish.com/PET/blank.gif7. *Country Kids* pays for children to see plays in nearby towns\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_http://www.examenglish.com/PET/blank.gif8. Fiona doesn’t qualify for a *Country Kids* grant because her family earns too much.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. Fewer and fewer families are requesting money from *Country Kids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_*http://www.examenglish.com/PET/blank.gif10. Judith Sankey is worried that the *Country Kids* organisation may close down. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ COLOURS |

Different Colours can affect us in many different ways; that’s according to Verity Allen.  In her new series ‘Colour me Healthy’, Verity looks at the ways that colours can influence how hard we work and the choices we make.  They can even change our emotions and even influence how healthy we are.

‘Have you ever noticed how people always use the same colours for the same things?’ says Verity.  ‘Our toothpaste is always white or blue or maybe red.  It’s never green.  Why not?  For some reason we think that blue and white is clean, while we think of green products as being a bit disgusting.  It’s the same for businesses.  We respect a company which writes its name in blue or black, but we don’t respect one that uses pink or orange.  People who design new products can use these ideas to influence what we buy.’

During this four-part series, Verity studies eight different colours, two colours in each programme.  She meets people who work in all aspects of the colour industry, from people who design food packets, to people who name the colours of lipsticks.  Some of the people she meets clearly have very little scientific knowledge to support their ideas, such as the American ‘Colour Doctor’ who believes that serious diseases can be cured by the use of coloured lights.  However, she also interviews real scientists who are studying the effects of green and red lights on mice, with some surprising results.

Overall, it’s an interesting show, and anyone who watches it will probably find out something new.  But because Verity is goes out of her way to be polite to everyone she meets on the series, it’s up to the viewers to make their own decisions about how much they should believe.



**1  What is the writer doing in this text?**

A) giving information about how colours influence us  Formun Üstü

B) reporting what happens in a new television series

C) giving information about a television presenter

D) giving his opinion of a recent television show

**2  Which of the following shows the probable content of the four shows?**

A) Part 1 – Health; Part 2 – Products and Industry; Part 3 – Emotions; Part 4 – Decisions  

Formun Üstü

B.BBBB) Part 1 – Blue and Black; Part 2 – Red and Orange; Part 3 – White and Grey; Part 4 – Green and Yellow
C) Part 1 – Meeting Designers; Part 2 – Meeting People who Name Colours; Part 3 – Meeting Doctors; Part 4 – Meeting Scientists
D) Part 1 – Cleaning Products; Part 2 – Make-up; Part 3 – Clothes; Part 4 – Food

**3.According to Verity, why is a knowledge of colour important?**

A) Formun ÜstüA.AIt can help you to choose the best products.  B) It can give you new ideas.
C) It can help you to change people’s minds.  D) It can help you to sell products.

**4   Who does the writer respect least?**

Formun Üstü

AaaaAA) Verity Allen  B) The people who name lipsticks
C) The ‘Colour Doctor’ D) The scientists who work with mice

**5   Which of the following would make a good title for the text?**

AFormun Üstü

A)aaaa   Enjoy it, but don’t believe everything.  B) Another great show from Verity Allen! Five Stars!

C) Don’t miss this if you work in Business!  D) Watch this programme! It will make you healthy!

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| **Fourteen-year-old Neil Atkins talks about working on a house-building project in the United States.** |

I got involved in the house-building project through my Uncle Brian. We went to stay with him in the United States for six weeks during the summer holiday. He was helping out on the project and asked me to come along. At first I wasn’t interested. I was enjoying watching lots of new channels on TV! But after a while I got bored and went along to see what he was doing.  I realised that what he was doing was really great!

He was helping out for an organisation that builds houses for people who can’t usually afford them. Instead, the organisation buys all the wood and bricks and things you need to build a house. It lends the family the tools and hires some guys who know what they’re doing. They also get people like my uncle, who aren’t builders but who just want to help out in the community, to do the more simple building jobs. The family eventually pay all the money back to the organisation, but they can do this over many years, and it’s much cheaper than buying a new house. I helped out with moving dirt and preparing tea. It was a bit disappointing that I wasn’t allowed to use the tools and do jobs like cutting wood and nailing things together. I understand why they do it, but do design and technology at school so I know I could do it right. Some people had no idea how to use a hammer correctly!  But if I go back next year, I’ll be able to do it, because I’ll be fifteen then.

**1. Why was Neil’s uncle involved in the building project?**

Formun Üstü

A) He lent the family his tools.
B) He is a qualified builder.
C) He enjoys helping out other people.
D) He wants to build his own house

**Formun Altı**

**Formun Altı**

**2 Which of the following is true about the building project?**

Formun Üstü

A)  The organisation provides free homes for poor people.
B) The project was filmed and shown on television.
C) No experienced builders were needed to build the house.
D) The future owners helped to build the house.

**3  Neil was surprised that…**

Formun Üstü

A) his uncle had such good building skills.

B) some adults didn’t know how to use tools.
C) he wasn’t allowed to cut wood.

D)houses are so expensive in the USA.

**4   Neil will be able to use the tools next year because…**

Formun Üstü

A) he is planning to study design and technology.
B)  he will be old enough.
C) his uncle is going to teach him how to use them.
D) there will be fewer people on the Project

**5   What might Neil write in his diary about his experience?**

Formun Üstü

A)Building the house was okay, but it wasn’t as fun as watching American TV!

B)I learnt a lot of useful things for my design and technology course from working on the building project.

C)I really enjoyed building the house. It gave me the chance to use my design and technology skills.

D) Building the house was better than watching TV, but I wanted to do more building work.

**DOLPHINS**

Dolphins use their powerful tail flukes in an up and down motion to move through the water. Fish usually move their tails from side to side.

     Dolphins also use their tails when hunting by hitting a fish up into the air with their tail, then scooping the stunned fish up when it falls back into the water.

     A dolphin slapping its tail on the water may be a signal of annoyance, or a warning to other dolphins of danger.

     Their side flippers, called pectoral flippers, are used to steer them through the water, and they also use them to stroke one another. When they stroke each other, it increases the social bond between them.

     Dolphin "friends" may swim along face to face touching flippers. Dolphins that appear to be closely bonded may swim in synchronization, twisting, turning and swimming in perfect harmony together.

     Dolphins are able to dive to great depths, and they can also leap out of the water to great heights. They may leap to avoid predators or to show how powerful they are to females at mating time. Noisy splashing jumps may also be used to herd fish. Bottlenose dolphins can dive to depths of over 1,640 ft (500m).

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| **Read the article to answer the questions below:**

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| 1. Dolphins swim by moving their tails... True or False2. What is the tail of a dolphin called? Formun Altı |
| 3. How do dolphins warn (tell) other dolphins about danger? 4. How do dolphins express friendship?5. How do dolphins change directions when they are swimming? 6. Which word has the idea of "at the same time, together"?7. Which word has the idea of "hunter"? |

  8. What does a male dolphin do to show he is powerful? |

**LIVING IN THE COUNTRYSIDE** TEXT ANSWER KEY: 1T 2F 3T 4F 5F 6T 7F 8F 9T 10F

**COLOURS TEXT** ANSWER KEY: 1 B 2 B 3D 4C 5A

**A HOUSE BUILDING PROJECT** ANSWER KEY: 1C 2D 3B 4B 5D