

CHAMPION 11

READING

ACTIVITY BOOK

MODERN ENGLISH

anytime anywhere

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PASSAGE 1-15

LEVEL

1

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. temperature
2. global warming
3. steady
4. rise
5. surface
6. cause
7. fossil fuel
8. coal
9. oil
10. add
11. deforestation
12. consequence
13. expand
14. glacier
15. melt
16. coastal
17. flood
18. pattern
19. include
20. desert
21. size
22. storm
23. likely
24. farming
25. effect

GLOBAL WARMING

It is known that for most of the past 2000 years the temperature didn't change much. Today, temperatures are 0.74 °C higher than 150 years ago and this is thought to be a direct result of global warming, which is a slow steady rise in Earth's surface temperature. The basic cause of the global warming seems to be a rise in atmospheric carbon. When people use fossil fuels like coal and oil, this adds carbon dioxide to the air. When people cut down the Earth's forests (deforestation), this means less carbon dioxide is taken out of the atmosphere by plants. Global warming has some consequences. If the Earth's temperature becomes hotter, the sea level will also become higher. This is partly because water expands when it gets warmer. It is also partly because warm temperatures make glaciers melt. The sea level rise may cause coastal areas to flood. Weather patterns, including where and how much rain or snow there is, will change. Deserts will probably increase in size. Strong storms may become more likely and farming may not make as much food. Scientists believe that these effects will not be the same everywhere. However, the changes from one area to another are not well known.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. The sun was reflected on the _____ of the water.
2. Strong _____ will hit the coast this evening.
3. If you make him angry, you'll have to suffer the _____.
4. The sun soon _____ the ice on the pond.
5. The company _____ quickly and the owners became rich.
6. I was really shocked when I saw that they did not _____ me in the team.
7. He seemed nervous but his hands were as _____ as a rock.
8. It is _____ that I will work at the weekend but it is not certain.
9. The police are trying to find out what _____ the fire.
10. The flower _____ on the shirt was beautiful so I decided to buy it.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dinosaurs were smaller than mammals. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Dinosaurs became extinct about 150 million years ago. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 3. Even before dinosaurs became extinct, mammals grew larger. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 4. While dinosaurs lived on earth, mammals could not find the suitable conditions to grow bigger. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 5. It is not exactly known why mammals stopped growing. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

C. Answer the following questions.

- How long did dinosaurs live on Earth?
_____.
- How much did a huge mammal weigh after the time of dinosaurs came to an end?
_____.
- What was the size of the Baluchitherium discovered by a French team?
_____.
- Why may mammals have grown so much bigger after dinosaurs became extinct?
_____.
- What is one possibility that explains the reason behind the fact that mammals stopped growing?
_____.

D. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

- _____ about 65 million years ago.
- According to the journal Science, _____.
- In the 1990s, _____, which were 5 meters tall.
- It is possible that after dinosaurs became extinct, mammals grew bigger because _____.
- It is possible that due to the fact that continents became smaller and there wasn't enough land available, _____.

KEY POINT: *instead & instead of*

We use **instead**, which means in the place of someone or something, between two sentences.

We use **instead of**, which means in the place of someone or something, before a noun.

■ "Let's not go out. **Instead**, let's stay home."

■ "Instead of going out, let's stay home."

GRAMMAR CHECK

E. Choose the correct option(s).

- You don't need to use olive oil **instead** / **instead of** you can use sunflower oil.
- The board rejected my plan **instead** / **instead of** they brought forward an alternative one.
- I was chosen for the play **instead** / **instead of** Alice.
- He was going to sleep **instead** / **instead of** he preferred to go out.
- I am going to an interview on Monday **instead** / **instead of** Friday.

PASSAGE 16-35

LEVEL

2

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. population
2. birthplace
3. renowned
4. front
5. spare
6. attract
7. artist
8. give birth to
9. movement
10. Dadaism
11. Surrealism
12. enter
13. resistance
14. liberate
15. drop
16. middle-class
17. depart
18. suburb
19. railroad
20. network
21. complement
22. expressway
23. encircle
24. criticize
25. remain

PARIS

By 1901, the population of Paris had grown to 2,715,000. The city became the birthplace of modern art; Pablo Picasso, living in Montmartre, painted his renowned *La famille de saltimbanques* and *Les Demoiselles d'Avignon* between 1904 and 1909. In September 1914, at the beginning of the First World War, Paris found itself on the front line. It was spared by the French and British victory at the First Battle of the Marne.

In the years after the war, Paris attracted artists, writers and musicians from around the world, including Ernest Hemingway and Josephine Baker. Paris gave birth to the art movements known as Dadaism and Surrealism. On 14 June 1940, the German army entered Paris without resistance. The city was liberated on 25 August 1944. The population of Paris dropped from 2,850,000 in 1954 to 2,152,000 in 1990, as middle-class families departed for the suburbs. A suburban railroad network, called the RER, was built to complement the Métro, and the Périphérique expressway encircling the city, was completed in 1973. The tallest building in the city, the Tour Montparnasse, 57 stories and 210 meters high, was built between 1969 and 1973. Frequently criticized by the Parisians, it remains the city's only skyscraper.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. The surgeon had to _____ from normal procedure during the operation.
2. You can find a _____ of shops in the south of the river.
3. The opposition _____ the government's failure to lower the inflation rate.
4. We stopped talking when the train _____ the tunnel.
5. This jacket will _____ your shirt and you will look smart.
6. Our country is _____ for its outstanding natural beauty.
7. All the prisoners were _____ when the riot started.
8. The signing of this treaty should be seen as a _____ toward world peace.
9. Most people react against danger with in a mixture of fear and _____.
10. Bristol is considered to be the _____ of country music.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. The number of tourists coming to Venice is more than the city can deal with. ☐ True ☐ False
2. Rising sea levels and Mediterranean storms are not a threat to Venice any more. ☐ True ☐ False
3. The sea level of Venice's lagoon has risen by 50 cm during the last century. ☐ True ☐ False
4. The giant cruise ships are not allowed to sail into the city any more. ☐ True ☐ False
5. The flood barrier that is being built may have negative environmental consequences. ☐ True ☐ False

C. Answer the following questions.

1. How many tourists a day visit Venice currently?
_____.
2. What is the suggestion made by Italia Nostra about the tourism in Venice?
_____.
3. What is the projection regarding the sea level of Venice's lagoon in the future?
_____.
4. What is the effect of the giant cruise ships on Venice?
_____.
5. What do environmentalists think about the new subway project?
_____.

D. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

1. According to Italia Nostra, _____ should not be more than 30,000.
2. Rising sea levels and Mediterranean storms _____.
3. _____, the situation may get worse.
4. _____ but it may harm natural life of the lagoon.
5. _____, which is a project absolutely criticized by environmentalists.

KEY POINT: relative clauses: whose & whom

We use **whose** if the person / thing we are talking about has / owns the thing we mention in the relative clause.

We use **whom** if the person / thing we are talking about is the object of the verb in the relative clause.

■ "I have a friend whose father is a politician."

■ "I have a friend whom I have known since primary school."

GRAMMAR CHECK

E. Choose the correct option(s).

1. We did not know the actor **whose** / **whom** we met at the ceremony.
2. The writer **whose** / **whom** books are very popular among teenagers earns a lot.
3. The man, **whose** / **whom** I dined with last night, is the owner of the company where I work.
4. The film **whose** / **whom** story is about global warming has won some awards.
5. The police officer **whose** / **whom** I gave my passport to asked me some questions.

PASSAGE 36-50

LEVEL

3

TARGET VOCABULARY

1. unification
2. administratively
3. officially
4. occur
5. gather
6. proclaim
7. capitulation
8. transition
9. experimentation
10. expose
11. inhabitant
12. represent
13. continuum
14. process
15. sphere
16. endorse
17. dominance
18. negotiator
19. take no account of
20. foresee
21. challenge
22. dualism
23. present
24. establish
25. temporarily

GERMANY

The formal unification of Germany into a politically and administratively integrated nation state officially occurred on 18 January 1871 at the Versailles Palace in France. Princes of the German states gathered there to proclaim Wilhelm of Prussia as Emperor Wilhelm of the German Empire after the French capitulation in the Franco-Prussian War. Unofficially, the transition of most of the German-speaking populations into a federated organization of states occurred over nearly a century of experimentation. Unification exposed several religious, linguistic, social, and cultural differences between and among the inhabitants of the new nation, suggesting that 1871 only represents one moment in a continuum of the larger unification processes. The model of diplomatic spheres of influence resulting from the Congress of Vienna in 1814–15 after the Napoleonic Wars endorsed Austrian dominance in Central Europe. However, the negotiators at Vienna took no account of Prussia's growing strength within and among the German states, failing to foresee that Prussia would challenge Austria for leadership within the German states. This German dualism presented two solutions to the problem of unification: the small Germany solution (Germany without Austria), or the greater Germany solution (Germany with Austria). By establishing a Germany without Austria, the political and administrative unification in 1871 at least temporarily solved the problem of dualism.

VOCABULARY CHECK

A. Fill in the blanks with a word from the target vocabulary list.

1. All the countries must _____ their loyalty to the alliance.
2. If the new leader accomplishes the _____ of his party, it will be quite an achievement.
3. The _____ from adolescence to adulthood is a difficult period.
4. This new system offers a(n) _____ to everyone in the office.
5. We could have _____ the problems with the project but we couldn't.
6. This is a large city with almost ten million _____.
7. This situation _____ us with a chance to improve our knowledge.
8. The factory was _____ in the early 1800s by the French.
9. I fully _____ everything the Chairperson has said about the economy.
10. It was _____ acknowledged that the inflation was on the rise.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. There is an expansion in tourism sector recently. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Tourists of today seem to like the same type of holiday. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 3. With the advances in various fields, tourism appeals to more people financially today. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 4. Internet sales have helped the growth in tourism. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 5. Acts of terrorism and natural disasters do not seem to have any effect on tourism. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

C. Answer the following questions.

- What is the current situation in Europe as regards the tourism sector?
_____.
- How did the developments in technology and transport infrastructure affect tourism?
_____.
- How many people were on board aircraft at any given time in 2009 according to WHO estimates?
_____.
- What is the role of the retired people in tourism today?
_____.
- What was the effect of the September 11 attacks and 2004 tsunami on tourism?
_____.

D. Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

- _____ so there are different types of resorts and hotels available to them.
- _____ whereas others prefer more specific type of vacations.
- Jumbo jets, low-cost airlines and more accessible airports are some of the reasons _____.
- _____ for those who look for a personalized holiday package.
- Tourism is badly affected by natural disasters such as _____.

KEY POINT: relative clauses: whom & preposition + whom

We use **whom** to talk about a person who is the object of the verb in the relative clause.

We use **a preposition before whom** if the verb in the relative clause needs a preposition.

■ "Here comes the man whom we saw yesterday."

■ "Here comes the man about whom we were talking yesterday."

GRAMMAR CHECK

E. Choose the correct option(s).

- The student **whom** / **at whom** the teacher got angry will be punished by the principal.
- The musician **whom** / **of whom** people admire will give a concert tonight.
- The guest **whom** / **for whom** Shelia has been cooking is a very important man.
- This is the doctor **whom** / **in whom** I mentioned to you last week.
- The colleague **whom** / **with whom** I have been working for years will get a promotion.

ANSWER KEY