CONSOLIDATION FOR THE 12th GRADE

School year: 2019 - 2020

Test 1

Give the correct form of verbs in brackets.

1. The train (leave) nair a	n nour ago.		
2. The car (be) read	dy for him by the time he (come	e)tomorrow.	
3. I (sit)down for a rest w	while the shoes (repair)		
4. At this moment, the members of the	e team (discuss) the	e game among	
themselves.			
5. She will take the dog out for a walk	as soon as she (finish)	dinner.	
6. I couldn't cut the grass because the	lawn mower (break)	down a few days	
previously.			
7. The researchers (find)	_ a new method to cure this disc	ease recently.	
8. Next Sunday at this time, we (relax))on the beach in	n Mexico.	
9. After Mark (sign)the fo	orm, he (allow)to atte	end the class.	
0. She (hardly, switch)on the television when there (be)			
a knock at the door.			
Give the correct form of the given wo	rds to complete the following so	entences.	
1. We are reallyabo	out the peace process in the region	on. (optimism)	
2. People believe that he was killed by	a group of	(terror)	
3. The earth is being	by pollution. (threat)		
4. Endangered species are plant and ar	nimal species which are in dange	er of	
(extinct)			
5.One of the primary causes of species	s extinction is habitat	(destroy)	
6.A number of wildlife habitat reserve	s have been	_to save endangered	
species. (establish)			
7. The project involves protecting park	xs, forests and other lands from_		
commercial development. (responsible	e)		
8. Some reject a	all of modern technology and ca	ll for a return to a simple	
life tree of fumes. (environment)			
9. Severeno	ow occurs around the world, eve	en in the most remote rain	
forests. (deforest)			

fur

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Read the following passage and indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

You can usually tell when your friends are happy or angry by the looks on their faces or by their actions. This is useful because reading their emotional expressions helps you to know how to respond to them. Emotions have **evolved** to help us respond to important situations and to convey our intentions to others. But does raising the eyebrows and rounding the mouth say the same thing in Minneapolis as it does in Madagascar? Much research on emotional expressions has centered on such questions.

According to Paul Ekman, the leading researcher in this area, people speak and understand substantially the same "facial language". Studies by Ekman's group have demonstrated that humans share a set of universal emotional expressions that testify to the common biological heritage of the human species. Smiles, for example, signal happiness and frowns indicate sadness on the faces of people in such tar- flung places as Argentina, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Sumatra, the United States, Vietnam, the jungles of New Guinea, and the Eskimo villages north of Artic Circle. Ekman and his colleagues claim that people everywhere can recognize at least seven basic emotions: sadness, fear, anger, disgust, contempt, happiness, and surprise. There are, however, huge differences across cultures in both the context and intensity of emotional displays - the so called display rules. In many Asian cultures, for example, children are taught to control emotional responses - especially negative ones- while many American children are encouraged to express their feelings more openly. Regardless of culture, however, emotions usually show themselves, to some degree, in people's behavior. From their first days of life, babies produce facial expressions that communicate their feelings.

The ability to read facial expressions develops early, too. Very young children pay close attention to facial expressions, and by age five, they nearly equal adults in their skill at reading emotions on people's faces. This evidence all points to a biological underpinning for

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our abilities to express and interpret a basic set of human emotions. Moreover, as Charles Darwin pointed out over a century ago, some emotional expressions seem to appear across species boundaries. Cross - cultural psychologists tell us that certain emotional responses carry different meanings in different cultures. For example, what emotion do you suppose might be conveyed by sticking out your tongue? For Americans, this might indicate disgust, while in China it can signify surprise. Likewise, a grin on an American face may indicate joy, while on a Japanese face it may just as easily mean embarrassment. Clearly, culture influences emotional expressions.

1. Many studies on emotional expressions try to answer whether

A. eyebrow raising means the same in Minneapolis and Madagascar.

influences emotional expressional. Many studies on emotional			·
A. eyebrow raising means the			
B. raising the eyebrows has s	imilar meaning to r	ounding the mouth.	
C. different cultures have sin	nilar emotional exp	ressions.	
D. rounding the mouth has the	e same meaning in	Minneapolis and M	ladagascar.
2. The word " evolved" is cl	osest in meaning to) <u> </u>	
A. simplified increased	B. increased	C. reduced	D. developed
3. According to the passage,	we respond to oth	ers by	_
A. watching their actions		B. observing their looks	
C. observing their emotional expressions		D. looking at their faces	
4. Young children			
A. make amazing progress in	controlling their emo	tions	
B. take time to control their fa	cial expressions		
C. are sensitive towards others	s' emotions		
D. spend a long time learning	to read others' emoti	ons	
5. The best title for the passag	e is		
A. Human habit of displaying	g emotions.		
B. ways to control emotional	expressions.		
C. review of research on emoti	onal expressions.		
D. cultural universals in emo	tional expressions.		
Name			