**PRACTICE 1**

***Questions 1-10: Read the passage and look at the following statements. Circle T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false.***

**Explore The Great Bear Rainforest**

 The Great Bear Rainforest is on an island on British Columbia's central coast, in Canada. The rainforest is the largest remaining piece of unbroken rainforest in the world and is full of interesting plants, birds and animals, including the Spirit Bear. It is thought that there are no more than 400 of these bears in the whole of the Great Bear Rainforest - and they don't exist anywhere else in the world.

 The Island is a fantastic place to go bear and whale watching. It is also a great place to go diving, snorkelling, and fishing. Even better, tourism is encouraged by local people and conservationists, as it shows that money can be made from the island without changing it, and this helps to protect the rainforest.

 One of the best times to visit the island is mid-September. This is when salmon return in great numbers from the Pacific Ocean to the streams and rivers of British Columbia's west coast. It is also when the bears come out to hunt them!

 Knight Inlet is a place well known for its population of grizzly bears. It is on the southern edge of the Great Bear Rainforest. There can be up to 40 bears within a few miles during autumn when the fish are swimming up the river. Guests who stay at Knight Inlet start their adventure with a boat ride. They then board a small bus and travel through the northern rainforest to the river. They can go to five different viewing platforms, in three different areas, which are specially built to provide a safe and comfortable place to watch the bears from. It is not uncommon to see 10–15 bears on the river at a time.

 Autumn isn't the only season that grizzly bears go to the area. Starting in April, when they've woken from their winter sleep, both black and grizzly bears arrive to feed on the new spring growth. Even in mid-summer, when many of the bears have moved into the forests for their food, you can see several bears each day.

 Knight Inlet offers wildlife viewing holidays ranging from one to seven nights for our spring, summer and autumn bear viewing. All their holidays begin at Campbell River and include one night in one of the two hotels there. This is essential because the plane journey to Knight Inlet starts very early in the morning.

1. The Great Bear Rainforest is divided into several parts.

2. Spirit Bears can only be found in the Great Bear Rainforest.

3. You can have various kinds of holiday on the island.

4. People who live in the area welcome tourists.

5. The bears appear when the fish are returning to the Pacific Ocean.

6. Knight Inlet is in the middle of the rainforest.

7. Guests at Knight Inlet travel straight to the river by boat.

8. There is a choice of places to see the bears from.

9. Tourists can watch the bears all year round.

10. All tourists must sleep more than one night at Campbell River.

**Questions 11-15: *Read the passage and CIRCLE the letter A, B, C or D next to the correct answer for the following questions.***

**Living in the Ice Age**

 I'm a scientist and I arrived here in Antarctica three months ago in December. The temperature is cold but not unpleasant yet. Since arriving, I've worked with about 60 other people getting everything ready for the Antarctic winter. It's been a lot of hard work, but it was fun too. However, a few days ago the ship left, taking most of the staff with it, and it won't be back to fetch us until next December. So, the hardest thing to get used to is that there are now just fourteen of us because I'm used to working in a large company.

 I'm living on the same work station I was on ten years ago. It was new then and it's still in good condition and unchanged. The dried food we get is also the same – you forget what real food tastes like after a few weeks. The people working here with me are all different from then, but I'm always happy getting to know new people. Ten years ago, we were able to send faxes to friends and family once a month, but today we can send e-mails and talk on the phone, so we don't feel so far away.

 Last week we went out exploring for a few days. We slept in our very thick sleeping bags to keep the cold out. We always have to wear the right clothes and boots for walking on ice and snow. We were joined together by a rope all the time in case we fell into any holes in the ice. They're too deep to climb out of. The skies were clear, and I was reminded how lucky I am to be here. Soon we will get amazing sunsets too.

***11. What is the writer trying to do?***

A. persuade people to work in Antarctica

B. complain about his life in Antarctica

C. describe his own experiences in Antarctica

D. suggest ways of improving life in Antarctica

***12. What is difficult for the writer at the moment?***

A. He is working with a small number of people.

B. There is too much work to do.

C. The weather is too cold.

D. The ship won't return for months.
***13. In the writer's opinion, what has improved since ten years ago?***

A. The living accommodation is better.

B. The food is tastier.

C. Communications have improved.

D. His colleagues are easier to work with.

***14. What particular danger was there when they were exploring?***

A. the cold

B. the holes in the ice

C. getting lost

D. slipping on the ice
***15. Which of the following e-mail did the writer send to a friend?***A. “I'm getting used to being in Antarctica. Although people had told me what it was like, it's still a shock to experience it myself.”
B. “There hasn't been much to do here yet, so I've spent the time getting to know my colleagues and relaxing.”
C. “It's good to be back here. I'd forgotten how beautiful it is. I'm looking forward to seeing some wonderful sunsets.”
D. “I'll send you my news as often as I can. It won't be long till I'm home, as I've already been here nearly a year.”

***Questions 16-21: Read the passage and CIRCLE the letter A, B, C or D next to the correct answer for these following questions.***

**“PHISHING”**

 Nowadays, most people realize that it’s risky to use credit card numbers online. However, from time to time, we all use passwords and government ID numbers on the Internet. We think we are safe, but that may not be true! A new kind of attack is being used by dishonest people to steal IDs and credit card numbers from innocent web surfers. This new kind of attack is called “phishing.”

 Phishing sounds the same as the word “fishing,” and it implies that a thief is trying to lure people into giving away valuable information. Like real fishermen, phishers use bait in the form of great online deals or services. For example, phishers might use fake emails and false websites to con people into revealing credit card numbers, account usernames, and passwords. **They** imitate well-known banks, online sellers, and credit card companies. Successful phishers may convince as many as five percent of the people they contact to respond and give away their personal financial information.

 Is this really a big problem? Actually, tricking five percent of the online population is huge! Currently, more than 350 million people have access to the Internet, and seventy-five percent of those Internet users live in the wealthiest countries on Earth. It has been estimated that phishers send more than three billion scam messages each year. Even by tricking only five percent of the people, phishers can make a lot of money.

 Since there is so much money to make through this kind of scam, it has caught the interest of more than just small-time crooks. Recently, police tracked down members of an organized phishing group in Eastern Europe, who had stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars from people online. The group created official-looking email messages requesting people to update their personal information at an international bank’s website. However, the link to the bank in the message actually sent people to the phishers’ fake website. To make matters worse, further investigation revealed that this group had connections to a major crime gang in Russia.

 How can innocent people protect themselves? Above all, they have to learn to recognize email that has been sent by a phisher. Always be **wary** of any email with urgent requests for personal financial information. Phishers typically write upsetting or exciting, but fake, statements in their emails so that people will reply right away. Also, messages from phishers will not address recipients by name because they really don’t know who the recipients are yet. On the other hand, valid messages from your bank or other companies you normally deal with will typically include your name.

***16. What is the main purpose of this passage?***

A. To point out the differences between phishers and hackers

B. To give a detailed explanation about what phishing is

C. To outline three ways for innocents to recognize phishing scams

D. To deliver a report about a surprisingly sophisticated phishing scam

***17. What is the image to which phishing is compared?***

A. Catching fish

B. Looking for rare things

C. Collecting things

D. Meeting friends online

***18. The word “They” in the 2nd paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.***

A. people B. fake emails C. phishers D. false websites

***19. According to the passage, the Eastern European phishing group was connected with \_\_\_\_\_\_.***

A. Small-time crooks B. Hackers in London

C. A bank employee D. A gang in Russia

***20. The word ‘wary’ in the 4th paragraph has the closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.***

A. cautious B. careless

C. incautious D. carefree

***21. Which of the following information is probably NOT found in a phishing email message?***

A. An urgent request for information

B. The receiver’s name

C. An offer for a low sale price on a product

D. A real bank’s name