

## 1. A FARMER'S LIFE

### 1. Circle the right answer(s).

- Farmers often work around the clock, especially during planting and ... time.  
a. crop                      b. hay                      c. harvest
- ... is often swathed or baled at night.  
a. Corn                      b. Barley                      c. Hay
- Chemicals (mainly ... and herbicides) are often used in growing crops.  
a. fertilizers              b. manure                      c. dung
- ... causes weed, erosion and sedimentation problems.  
a. Overgrazing      b. Organic farming      c. Sowing
- Virginia's rolling pastures dotted with quaint red-roofed ... are a choice destination for city slickers tired of city life.  
a. beehives              b. dairies                      c. barns
- Today it doesn't take as many people to work ... farms as it once did.  
a. in                      b. on                      c. at
- Farmers ... lots of different crops and care for many varied animals.  
a. rouse                      b. raise                      c. rise
- ... a farm is expensive. Farmers must budget for the cost of land and machinery as well as livestock, feed, seed, and fuel for machinery.  
a. Operating              b. Managing                      c. Running
- Farm ... can be hazardous. Tractors and other farm machinery can cause serious injury.  
a. job                      b. works                      c. work
- Some farmers own their land whereas others ... land.  
a. hire                      b. rent                      c. lend

### 2. Match the elements from each column and form expressions.

1. to chop	a. seeds
2. to live	b. furrows
3. to plow	c. off the land
4. to sow	d. crops
5. to manure	e. the land
6. to cut	f. wood
7. to reap	g. a field
8. to rotate	h. the harvest

## Corrigés

**1. 1c** ; note the following : to mow : *faucher* - to reap : *moissonner* - to harvest : *moissonner, vendanger, récolter* - to glean : *glaner* - to thresh : *battre* - to gather in : *rentrer (les récoltes)* - to rear / to raise / to breed : *élever (des animaux)* - to sow [sowed / sown] : *semmer* - to chop : *couper (bois)* - to plow : *labourer* - to rotate crops : *alterner les cultures* - **2c** ; hay : *le foin* ; a haystack : *une meule de foin* ; corn : *le maïs* ; barley : *l'orge* - **3a/b/c** ; dung = excrement, esp. of animals ; organic farming is an agricultural production system without or with only limited use of pesticides and synthetic fertilisers. - **4a** - **5c** ; a beehive is for bees ; a dairy = where farmers bring their dairy products. - **6b** ; please note : to work **on** a farm - **7b** ; rise doesn't take an object - **8a/b/c** - **9c** ; 'works' is found in 'Hemingway's works', 'works of art', 'steel works'. - **10b**

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**2. 1f** ; chop [chopped] - **2c** ; to live off the land : *vivre du produit de la terre* - **3e** - **4a** ; sow [sowed / sown] ; a seed : *une graine* - **5g** - **6b** ; a furrow : *un sillon* - **7h** - **8d**

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## 2. ADVERTISING

### 1. Circle the possible mistake in each sentence and correct it.

1. Have you seen the new pub for the Ford with Harrison in it?
2. If you're looking for an accountant, you can put an announcement in your local paper.
3. Some people think scandals are given much advertising by the tabloids.
4. Advertisements in the subway tell people they are not to smoke.
5. Some professions like lawyers or doctors are not allowed to advertise.
6. The best publicity for an attorney is word of mouth.
7. In the United States publicity where women are depicted as objects is against the law.
8. Children are often fascinated by the publicity spots they see on television.
9. For a politician, any publicity is good publicity.
10. The Exxon Valdez spill was bad publicity for the oil company.

### 2. Associate the verbs with their objects.

*a commercial - a product - an ad - an advertising message - consumers*

1. insert, place, run, carry .....
2. deliver, broadcast .....
3. air, broadcast, record .....
4. enhance, sell, endorse .....
5. reach, appeal to, target, influence .....

### 3. Circle the right answer(s).

1. Banners and ... are common forms of advertising that have spread over the Internet.  
a. feeds                      b. popups                      c. click-throughs
2. All cigarette ... have been banned from GP Formula One races.  
a. brands                      b. marks                      c. makes
3. Harry Potter's last novel wasn't worth the ... that went with its release.  
a. hoopla                      b. puff                      c. hype
4. Spielberg's movie was ... as the year's biggest hit.  
a. placarded                      b. billboarded                      c. billed
5. ... advertising the sales were handed out on the street.  
a. Bulletins                      b. Flyers                      c. Posters
6. Back in the 1950s, *I Love Lucy* was one of the ...TV shows in the US.  
a. first ranked                      b. top-rated                      c. high classed

## Corrigés

1. **1.** ad - **2.** an ad - **3.** publicity - **4.** Warning (signs) - **5.** Right - **6.** Right - **7.** ads - **8.** commercials - **9.** Right - **10.** Right

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2. **1.** an ad - **2.** an advertising message - **3.** a commercial - **4.** a product - **5.** consumers

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3. **1b** ; a popup = an ad placed in a separate browser window, which opens automatically the minute, the visitor enters or leaves a specific web page ; clickthrough = the percentage of advertisements or other content a user clicks on or chooses to view ; feeds = the underlying XML files in RSS - **2a** ; a brand of coffee, a make of car ; a make = a specific line of manufactured goods, identified by the manufacturer's name or the registered trademark. - **3a/b/c** ; hype and hoopla = exaggerated publicity ; puff = commendation, esp. an exaggerated one, of a book, an actor's performance - **4b/c** ; to billboard = to place, advertise, proclaim, etc., on or as if on a billboard - **5b** ; syn. of flyers : leaflets, handbills - **6b**

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### 3. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

#### 1. Read the passage.

In 1965, following numerous acts of violence against voting rights activists including the unprovoked attack by state troopers on peaceful marchers crossing the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, President Lyndon Johnson was persuaded to ... 1. Southern legislators' resistance to effective voting rights legislation. He signed the Voting Rights ... 2.—and began to complete a process that should have been resolved at ... 3. a century earlier. After the ... 4. War black Americans were free to vote, but southern whites invented a myriad of restrictions to stop them doing so, forcing them to take impossible ... 5. tests, passing Jim ... 6. laws, and threatening complainers with the sack or much worse.

The new legislation applied a nationwide prohibition against the denial or ... 7. of the right to vote, outlawed such intimidation, allowing millions of black southerners to vote. Together with the previous year's Civil Rights ... 2., it led a revolution to change the two-tone nature of American society, in which whites and blacks lived ... 8. and ... 9. lives. This entailed not just ending legal white ... 10. (allowing blacks, for instance, to sit at lunch counters, occupy the front seats on buses, and vote), but also devising programs of ... 11. discrimination to push blacks forward. ... 12.-action programs were set up to help black students get places at universities and black-owned businesses win government contracts.

#### 2. Circle the answer(s) corresponding to the blanks in the passage.

- |     |                |                 |                 |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | a. overcome    | b. prevail      | c. surrender    |
| 2.  | a. bill        | b. Act          | c. Law          |
| 3.  | a. Pittsburgh  | b. Harrisburg   | c. Gettysburg   |
| 4.  | a. Secession   | b. Independence | c. Civil        |
| 5.  | a. literacy    | b. literate     | c. illiterate   |
| 6.  | a. Raven       | b. Cricket      | c. Crow         |
| 7.  | a. expansion   | b. ban          | c. abridgment   |
| 8.  | a. separate    | b. severed      | c. separated    |
| 9.  | a. unequal     | b. inegal       | c. unequal      |
| 10. | a. suprematism | b. supremacy    | c. predominancy |
| 11. | a. active      | b. positive     | c. affirmative  |
| 12. | a. Affirmative | b. Assertive    | c. Affirmatory  |

Corrigés

1a - 2b - 3c - 4c - 5a - 6c - 7c - 8a - 9c - 10b - 11c - 12a

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## 4. AGEING

### 1. Circle the synonym(s) of the underlined words.

It may be that, with all the willfulness (1) of youth, America is finding a new way to grow old. Far from fading (2) away, the elderly (3) seem to be brightening on the horizons of the mind, the family, the workplace, the community. Everywhere their role and presence are changing. Politicians rush to court (4) the grey vote. Corporations and charities plumb (5) a deeply skilled, reliable (6) labor resource among the retired. Madison Avenue prepares to tap (7) a vast, long-ignored market. Where once (8) the image of the elderly was of frailty, there are now energy and curiosity, courses to take, choirs to join, diets (9) to break, children to counsel, battles to fight, whims (10) to follow.

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|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. a. intention   | b. obstinacy      | c. playfulness |
| 2. a. whitening   | b. getting duller | c. declining   |
| 3. a. the old     | b. the young      | c. the elder   |
| 4. a. to run      | b. to judge       | c. to woo      |
| 5. a. to explore  | b. to weigh       | c. to load     |
| 6. a. unstable    | b. trustworthy    | c. stable      |
| 7. a. to drain    | b. to exploit     | c. to broaden  |
| 8. a. formally    | b. sometimes      | c. in the past |
| 9. a. conventions | b. eating habits  | c. meals       |
| 10. a. desires    | b. obsessions     | c. caprices    |

### 2. Give the answers to the definitions.

1. government payments to the elderly .....
2. the length of life that is biologically possible for a member of a given species .....
3. the number of years a newborn in a particular society can expect to live .....
4. a region in the U.S. which enjoys a warm climate and where the elderly have flocked over the past decades .....
5. a place where many people settle when they retire .....
6. a home where the elderly can receive special medical care .....
7. someone who is at least 100 years old .....
8. mental infirmity as a consequence of old age, sometimes shown by foolish infatuations .....

## Corrigés

1. 1b - 2c - 3a - 4c - 5a - 6b - 7b - 8c - 9b - 10c

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2. **1.** Social Security / pension. Social Security is a US government pension program that provides benefits to retirees. - **2.** life span - **3.** life expectancy - **4.** Sunbelt ; the Sunbelt represents states in the south and southwest of the United States that have a warm climate and tend to be politically conservative. It has seen a surge in retiring baby boomers over the past decades. - **5.** a retirement center / community / a gated community - **6.** a nursing home / an assisted living center - **7.** a centenarian - **8.** dotage

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