

TESTARE LA LIMBA ENGLEZĂ
PROBA ORALĂ

BILET NR.1

Read the text and answer the following questions:

He'd finally reached Sacramento. But the joy and excitement he'd expected to experience once he'd made it to the area weren't there. All he felt was loneliness and fear. What if he didn't find gold? How would he exist? He was strong and didn't mind hard labor – surely, he'd be able to find the work.

“Hey, you !”

Jeb looked around. He hadn't noticed anyone near him.

“Over here.”

He stuffed his hat onto his head and turned toward the voice. Seated on the ground beside an old mule sat a man who looked to be about the age of Jeb's grandfather. He hurried over to the man with concern. “ Are you sick?”

“No, I'm not sick! I'm resting.” The man let out a slight chuckle. “My bones are old, and sometimes I need to sit for a spell, but I'm thirsty. Have you got any water?”

- a) What is the text about?
- b) How did Jeb feel?
- c) Why did he go to Sacramento?
- d) Would it tempt you to leave home and go to find your luck?

BILET NR.2

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Jeb couldn't help but laugh to himself. It was hard to tell where the man's mass of long grey hair and his tangled beard separated. Maybe they didn't! Other than two piercing dark eyes, along a bony nose and a nearly covered mouth, the man's face was nothing but hair. Without hesitation, Jeb held out his canteen with its last few precious drops of water, then stood back and watched while the man drank. “You're sure you're all right?”

“Course, I'm sure.” The stranger handed the canteen back to him, then with great effort, pulled himself to his feet, leaning on a makeshift cane and wiping his mouth onto his sleeve. “Thanks, Boy. Where are you headed?”

- a) What is this text about?
- b) Why did Jeb laugh to himself?
- c) Can you describe the man's appearance?
- d) Have you ever met a funny looking person?

BILET NR.3

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Jeb tugged his hat off and scratched his head.

The old man asked: “Lookin' to find gold?”

Jeb nodded. “Yes Sir. I reckon I am.”

The little man turned from right to left, than looked over his shoulder before leaning close to Jeb and cupping a weathered hand about his mouth. "I know where it is."

Jeb's eyes widened with sudden interest. "You do?"

"Yep," he answered, checking the area once more. He crooked his finger and Jeb moved closer. "But I need help gettin' it. My body is givin' out, and I don't see so good. You interested?"

Jeb nodded. "Maybe."

"Name's Blackie." The man stuck out his hand, then motioned proudly toward his mule. "This here's Hortense."

"I'm Jeb. Jeb Monroe." Jeb smiled and shook Blackie's hand vigorously, surprised at the man's strength when he'd looked so feeble. "Nice to meet both you and Hortense."

- a) What kind of text is this?
- b) Had the two men met before?
- c) Blackie does not speak quite correct English. Can you point out a few of his mistakes?
- d) In which country do you think these two people are?

BILET Nr. 4

Read the text and answer the following questions:

"Sir, if you meant what you said about helping you, I'd be proud to do it."

Blackie smiled up into his face, his tired eyes now shinning. "You're a godsend, Son. I've been praying for someone with a strong back and a good heart. Praise God. You're the answer to my prayer."

"I-I don't know much about huntin' for gold."

"Don't matter, but all I can offer you is a place to sleep, a few things for your stomach, and hard, back-breaking days that may bring nothin' but pain."

Jeb pulled up his six-foot frame and extended a hand to his new friend. "That's more than I had before I met you, Blackie. Now where do we go, and how do we get started?"

- a) What is the text about?
- b) What can Blackie offer?
- c) Does Jeb accept the offer?
- d) Would you work without a salary?

BILET NR. 5

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Take a dog for a stroll and you'll discover it involves a lot more than walking. Dogs experience the world in a million different ways. They track a scent with their nose. Follow the flight of a bird with their eyes. Lift their legs to mark territory. Use their paws to dig into the earth. Roll their fur around in tall grass. Dogs are some of the most experiential creatures on earth, and humans can learn a lot from them. We tend to be jaded by the world around us, but if we see the world as a dog does, we can be reborn. Next time you step outside, try to capture the world with all of your senses. Sniff the air. Feel the ground under your feet. Savor the texture of the air on your cheeks. By exploring each day like a dog, you can see the world in a thousand new ways every single day.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) What advice does the author give us?
- c) What do dogs do when they go for a stroll?
- d) Do you consider this good advice?

BILET NR 6.

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Middle-aged dogs can sleep up to 16 hours a day. It may seem wasteful to spend two-thirds of your life asleep, but dogs understand the value of rest. While sleeping, our bodies rejuvenate and heal. Our minds address problems we can't solve while we're awake. Our brain chemicals replenish and our injuries repair themselves. While they're awake, dogs are some of the most happy, energetic creatures on earth. We can be more like dogs while we're awake by taking a cue from how they rest. Even if you can't make time in your busy schedule each day for a nap, make sure you get full, restful sleep every single night. On the weekends, plan for more than activities - make sure you set aside time to just lay around, too.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) What happens during sleep?
- c) What is the advice the author gives us?
- d) Do you consider this good advice?

BILET NR 7

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Learn from your dog. They aren't our best friend for nothing. Dogs have an amazing capacity for love and affection. Even better, they tend to be amazingly forgiving creatures. Even if your puppy feels neglected when you go to work, as soon as you come home and pet her, she's forgiven you. We can learn from dogs how to be more loving, sensitive people. Never squander an opportunity to tell people you love them, either through words or actions. Use a hug to show you really care. And always make time each day for cuddling on the couch.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) How do dogs show affections?
- c) What is the author's advice?
- d) Do you always/ever follow this advice?

BILET NR.8

Read the text and answer the following questions:

In general, larger kangaroos have adapted much better to changes wrought to the Australian landscape by humans and though many of their smaller cousins are endangered, they are plentiful. They are not farmed to any extent, but wild kangaroos are shot for meat, sport, and to protect grazing land for sheep and cattle. Although there is some controversy, harvesting kangaroos for meat has many environmental and health benefits over sheep or cows grazed for meat.

The kangaroo is a national symbol of Australia: its emblem is used on the Australian coat of arms on some of its currency as well as by some of Australia's best known organisations. The kangaroo is important to both Australian culture and the national image and consequently there are numerous popular culture references.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) Why are kangaroos hunted?
- c) Where can you find the image of the kangaroo, according to this text?
- d) If you went to Australia, what would you like to visit?

BILET NR. 9.

Read the text and answer the following questions:

A common myth about the kangaroo's English name is that 'kangaroo' was a Guugu Yimidhirr phrase for "I don't understand you." According to this legend, Captain James Cook and naturalist Sir Joseph Banks were exploring the area when they happened upon the animal. They asked a nearby local what the creatures were called. The local responded "Kangaroo", meaning "I don't understand you", which Cook took to be the name of the creature. The Kangaroo myth was debunked in the 1970s by linguist John B. Haviland in his research with the Guugu Yimidhirr people

Male kangaroos are called *bucks*, *boomers*, *jacks*, or *old men*; females are *does*, *flyers*, or *jills*, and the young ones are *joeys*. The collective noun for kangaroos is a *mob*, *troop*, or *court*. Kangaroos are often colloquially referred to as *roos*.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) Retell the legend in your own words.
- c) Which Australian words have you learned from this text?
- d) Would you like to visit Australia? Why (not)?

BILET NR.10

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Kangaroos are the only large animals to use hopping as a means of locomotion. The comfortable hopping speed for Red Kangaroo is about 20–25 km/h (13–16 mph), but speeds of up to 70 km/h (44 mph) can be attained, over short distances, while it can sustain a speed of 40 km/h (25 mph) for nearly two kilometres. This fast and energy-efficient method of travel has evolved because of the need to regularly cover large distances in search of food and water, rather than the need to escape predators.

Because of its long feet, it cannot walk correctly. To move at slow speeds, it uses its tail to form a tripod with its two forelimbs. It then raises its hind feet forward, in a form of locomotion called "crawl-walking".

The average life expectancy of a kangaroo is about 4–6 years.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) How fast can a kangaroo move?
- c) What part of the body does it use to move slower?
- d) Do you think kangaroos would make good pets?

BILET NR 11

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Kangaroos have developed a number of adaptations to a dry, infertile continent and highly variable climate. As with all marsupials, the young are born at a very early stage of development – after a gestation of 31–36 days. At this stage, only the forelimbs are somewhat developed, to allow the newborn to climb to the pouch. In comparison, a human embryo at a similar stage of development would be about seven weeks old, and premature babies born at less than 23 weeks are usually not mature enough to survive. When the joey is born, it is about the size of a lima bean. The joey will

usually stay in the pouch for about nine months (180–320 days for the Western Grey) before starting to leave the pouch for small periods of time. It is usually fed by its mother until reaching 18 months.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) How big is a baby kangaroo when it is born?
- c) What is the characteristic of all marsupials?
- d) Do you think humans are doing enough to protect wildlife?

BILET NR.12

Read the text and answer the following questions:

The female kangaroo is usually pregnant in permanence, except on the day she gives birth; however, she has the ability to freeze the development of an embryo until the previous joey is able to leave the pouch. This is known as diapause, and will occur in times of drought and in areas with poor food sources. The composition of the milk produced by the mother varies according to the needs of the joey. In addition, the mother is able to produce two different kinds of milk simultaneously for the newborn and the older joey still in the pouch.

Unusually, during a dry period, males will not produce sperm, and females will only conceive if there has been enough rain to produce a large quantity of green vegetation.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) In which ways have kangaroos adapted to their living environment?
- c) Have you learned anything new from this text?
- d) Can you name another famous Australian animal?

BILET NR.13

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Kangaroos are shy and retiring by nature, and in normal circumstances present no threat to humans. Male kangaroos often "box" amongst each other, playfully, for dominance, or in competition for mates. The dexterity of their forepaws is utilised in both punching and grappling with the foe, but the real danger lies in a serious kick with the hindleg. The sharpened toenails can disembowel an opponent.

There are very few records of kangaroos attacking humans without provocation; however, several such unprovoked attacks in 2004 spurred fears of a rabies-like disease possibly affecting the marsupials. The only reliably documented case of a fatality from a kangaroo attack occurred in New South Wales, in 1936. A hunter was killed when he tried to rescue his two dogs from a heated fray. Other suggested causes for erratic and dangerous kangaroo behaviour include extreme thirst and hunger.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) Are kangaroos dangerous to humans?
- c) Who do kangaroos fight?
- d) Would you personally like to have a kangaroo as a pet?

BILET NR 14.

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Occasionally, individuals take on the task of rearing a recovered baby kangaroos themselves. The rule-of-thumb says that if the joey is already covered with fur at the time of the accident (as opposed to still being in its embryonic stage), it stands a good chance of growing up properly. Lactose-free milk is required, otherwise the animal may develop blindness. They hop readily into a cloth bag when it is lowered in front of them approximately to the height where the mother's pouch would be. The joey's instinct is to "cuddle up", thereby endearing themselves to their keepers, but after hand-rearing a joey, it cannot usually be released into the wild and be expected to provide for itself immediately. Usually wildlife sanctuaries are willing to adopt kangaroos which are no longer practical, or have grown too large to contain, needing at least 1-acre (4,000 m²) and 7 ft (2.1 m) boundary fences for a fully grown kangaroo.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) What happens to kangaroos whose mothers had an accident?
- c) Why do people like baby kangaroos?
- d) Do you think it is difficult to raise a kangaroo at home?

BILET NR 15

Read the text and answer the following questions:

The current range of the grizzly bear extends from Alaska, south through much of western Canada, and into portions of the northwestern United States. The grizzly currently enjoys legal protection in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and European countries. However, it is expected that its re-population of its former range will be a slow process, due equally to the ramifications of reintroducing such a large animal to areas which are prized for agriculture and livestock and also to the bear's slow reproductive habits (bears invest a good deal of time in raising young). There are currently about 60,000 wild grizzly bears located throughout North America.

They are omnivores since their diet consists of both plants and animals. They have been known to prey on large mammals such as deer, sheep, and even black bears. Grizzly bears feed on fish such as salmon, and those with access to a more protein-enriched diet in coastal areas potentially grow larger than interior individuals. Grizzly bears readily scavenge food, behaviour that can lead them into conflict with other species, such as wolves and humans. A few have been known to eat humans.

- a) What is the text about?
- b) What do these animals eat?
- c) Is this an endangered species?
- d) Do you like watching TV programmes about wild animals?

BILET NR. 16

Read the text and answer the following questions:

We didn't always live on Mango Street. Before that we lived on Loomis on the third floor, and before that we lived on Keeler. Before Keeler there was Paulina, and before that I can't remember. But what I remember most is moving a lot. Each time it seemed there'd be one more of us. By the time we got to Mango Street we were six – Mama, Papa, Carlos, Kiki, my sister Nenny and me.

The house on Mango Street is ours, and we don't have to pay rent to anybody, or share the yard with the people downstairs, or be careful not to make too much noise, and there isn't a landlord banging on the ceiling with a broom. But even so, it's not the house we thought we'd get.

- a) How many places has the writer of this text lived in?

- b) Why did the family have to move so often?
- c) Which are the positive features of the house on Mango Street?
- d) Do you enjoy the place you live in? What changes would you like to make?

BILET NR. 17

Read the text and answer the following questions:

They always told us that one day we would move into a house, a real house that would be ours so we wouldn't have to move each year. And our house would have running water and pipes that worked. And we'd have a basement and at least three washrooms so when we took a bath we wouldn't have to tell everybody. Our house would be white with trees around it, a great big yard and grass growing without a fence. This was the house Papa talked about when he held a lottery ticket and this was the house Mama dreamed up in the stories she told us before we went to bed.

- a) Is the family living in the house described in the fragment?
- b) Why do you think the writer of this text wanted at least three bathrooms?
- c) Who did Mama and Papa talk to about their dream house?
- d) Do you wish you could live in a different place? Why?

BILET NR. 18

Read the text and answer the following questions:

But the house on Mango Street is not the way they told it at all. It's small and red with tight steps in front and windows so small you'd think they were holding their breath. Bricks are crumbling in places and the front door is so swollen you have to push hard to get in. There is no front yard, only four little elms the city planted by the curb. Out back is a small garage for the car we don't own yet and a small yard that looks smaller between the two buildings on either side. There are stairs in the house, but they are ordinary hallway stairs, and the house has only one washroom. Everybody has to share a bedroom – Mama and Papa, Carlos and Kiki, me and Nenny.

- a) Is the writer of this text happy with the house she lives in? Mention three reasons.
- b) What does the word they in the second line refer to?
- c) Does the family have a car?
- d) Do you like the place you live in? What changes would you like to make?

BILET NR. 19

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Sixteen years ago Charles Gray was a college professor with a huge six-bedroom house and a fortune of \$2 million. Today he lives in a small caravan where there is only second hand furniture. There are certainly no signs that Charles was a rich man! There is a small garden outside with a few fruit trees. Charles grows some vegetables and a few flowers. He gets his clothes and a lot of other things from charity shops.

But this change is not a tragedy. Charles was happy to give up the lifestyle of a rich man. He was tired of being a person who had everything in a world where many people have nothing. He made the choice to give all his money away. And this, he says, has brought him happiness.

- a) Why has Charles Gray changed his lifestyle?
- b) Compare Charles' present living conditions with those sixteen years ago.
- c) What is it that has brought Charles happiness?
- d) Have you heard of other people who have made similar choices?

BILET NR. 20

Read the text and answer the following questions:

'A few years ago', says Charles, 'I was a millionaire, but I knew there were a lot of hungry people in the world.' So he gave away all his money to charities. When he had two thousand dollars left, he gave away small bank notes in the streets of local poor areas. Did he feel like Father Christmas? 'It was a lot of fun', says Charles.

Charles believes that many people want to earn a lot of money so that they will not have any worries. However, most people never make much money. Charles Gray decided to drop out and has discovered that having only a little money makes you free. Are there any things he misses? 'No, I'm much happier now. I wouldn't go back to being rich for anything – no way.'

- a) Why is Charles Gray no longer a millionaire?
- b) How did he feel to give away his last money?
- c) In what way has his life improved ?
- d) Why do people, generally speaking, want to have money?

BILET NR. 21

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Some animals, like dolphins or bees, have ways of communicating, but only humans like using language for fun. Some chimpanzees have learnt sign language, but they can only copy language – they don't really communicate.

Human language probably started between 50,000 and 40,000 years ago when people started to live and hunt together. However, those people didn't speak very well – they could only use their voice like small babies.

Today, we know about 4,000 – 5,000 languages in the world. But there are probably more that we haven't discovered yet.

- a) When and how did language begin?
- b) Why are humans different in what regards communication?
- c) Do people communicate in other way(s) than by using words?
- d) Is it important for you to learn foreign languages? Why?

BILET NR. 22

Read the text and answer the following questions:

After a visit to the San Francisco science museum called the Exploratorium, one gets a feeling that the word "museum" seems to be out of place. Some have called it a country fair, others a science exposition, an art gallery, or a magic show. An artist who worked in the Exploratorium summed it up as a carnival.

The Exploratorium is truly unique. Part of its uniqueness can be attributed to its single theme: human perception. How do we see or sense our world? What is there to notice? Do we fail to notice because we don't know how to? If we learned to notice, would it lead to understanding and discovery?

- a) Why do some question whether the word "museum" is appropriate for the San Francisco Exploratorium?
- b) Why is the Exploratorium unique as a museum?
- c) What do you expect to see in a museum?
- d) Are museums important in our lives? Why / Why not?

BILET NR. 23

Read the text and answer the following questions:

I suppose I first got fascinated by judo just before I left school when I was around 15. I did quite a lot of judo until I was about 18, but then there was a gap of about 17 years. I took it up again and now the club plays a special part in my life.

Normally I go to classes three times a week and it's wonderful to mix with people who don't have anything to do with writing or publishing. You may have been writing hard all day and feel exhausted, but after you've been on the mat for a few minutes, you really can't think about anything. People don't talk to you there about their work. And there isn't any social aspect to it, which I find very attractive.

- a) Is the person who wrote the above a sportsman?
- b) What do you think his profession might be?
- c) Which are the 3 reasons mentioned in the paragraph for which the person practices judo?
- d) Is practicing sports a popular way of spending free time for teenagers? Develop.

BILET NR. 24

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Overall, judo has taught me that the most valuable thing you can possess is your own spirit. [...] Judo's very good for you in other ways, too. Since taking up judo again I never get back trouble and I rarely have a cold. You can't cheat at it, and however big or strong you are, there's always some other bloke who's bigger.

Judo also teaches you that pain is not so terrible. It goes after a few days. But it's the fear of getting hurt that paralyses most people. I'm against learning judo simply as a means of self-defense, though, because it's a sport. People who join our club with *that sort of thing* in mind soon change their views. They realize that you must learn respect for others. I'm not good at judo, I just do it.

- a) What benefits of practicing judo are mentioned in the text? Which is the most important?
- b) The writer of the text above does not agree with people who take up judo for one particular reason; which one, precisely?
- c) What do the words *that sort of thing* refer to?
- d) What is your impression of judo as a sport?

BILET NR. 25

Read the text and answer the following questions:

It was time for a holiday! I had been working hard for months and had decided to spend two weeks in a 5-star hotel in the Bahamas. I had booked really early, so I was able to get a great deal. Maybe I would be mixing with the rich and famous! As soon as I approached the reception desk and announced my name, there was a flurry of activity. Before I knew what was happening, the manager had ordered a porter to grab my bags and show me to the penthouse suite. A large basket of fruit and goodies was sitting on a table, and an invitation to join the manager of the hotel for a complimentary dinner was lying on a silver platter.

I had never stayed in such a luxurious hotel before; I gave the porter a tip, unpacked my bags and headed for a long, hot shower. Imagine my shock when a few minutes later the porter returned and asked me nervously to pack my bags and leave the room.

- a) Why was the writer of the paragraph looking forward to his holiday?
- b) What did the writer of the paragraph find unusual on announcing his name?
- c) What did he feel like when he was shown to his room?
- d) What do you think might have happened?

BILET NR. 26

Read the text and answer the following questions:

On Christmas Eve, the whole family helped to decorate the house, put up the Christmas tree and the decorations and blow up the balloons. Then, in the afternoon, when Auntie Kathleen and my two cousins arrived, everything was ready. Before we went to bed, we left some brandy and mince pies for Father Christmas and then put our stockings at the end of our beds. We tried to stay awake as long as possible to see Father Christmas but the next thing we knew it was morning. Christmas morning.

At the bottom of the bed was the stocking, now full of all kinds of small presents and sweets, and at the bottom a chocolate sixpence and a tangerine.

- a) How did the family prepare the house for Christmas?
- b) What did the children do before going to bed on Christmas Eve?
- c) Why did the children try to stay awake?
- d) Do you do similar things on Christmas Eve?

BILET NR. 27

Read the text and answer the following questions:

At the bottom of the bed was the stocking, now full of all kinds of small presents and sweets, and at the bottom a chocolate sixpence and a tangerine. Christmas morning was bright and sunny and, after church, my cousin David and I went out into the garden to play with our new presents. Lunch was always late, but what a lunch! Roast turkey with all the vegetables followed by Christmas pudding and brandy butter. When we pulled the crackers, the dogs barked; we took out the plastic toys, laughed at the jokes, put on the silly paper hats and laughed again.

Then we had tea, with a huge Christmas cake covered with snowmen and polar bears. It didn't seem possible but we carried on eating.

- a) Where did the children find their Christmas presents?
- b) How did the family spend the Christmas day?
- c) What was it that made the Christmas atmosphere so joyful and happy?
- d) How do you spend Christmas?

BILET NR. 28

Read the text and answer the following questions:

New Zealand was cut off from the rest of the land on Earth for 80 million years and has some unique animals and plants. The tuatara is a reptile that has survived from the era of the dinosaurs. The weta is the largest and heaviest insect in the world and the kiwi (the symbol of New Zealand) is a large bird which cannot fly.

New Zealanders, who are also known as 'kiwis', are relaxed people who love outdoor life. It is not surprising that New Zealand is successful at many sports. Its national sport is rugby and its team "The All Blacks" are often the best in the world. Before every game, the All Blacks perform a 'haka', a Maori war dance, to frighten the opposing team.

- a) Why are there some strange species of plants and animals in New Zealand?
- b) What kind of lifestyle do most New Zealanders have?
- c) Why are New Zealanders called 'kiwis'?
- d) Why does it come as no surprise that New Zealanders are successful at many sports?

BILET NR. 29

Read the text and answer the following questions:

My childhood wasn't easy. Both of my parents were in the army and consequently we never lived anywhere for more than a year or two. It was very difficult for me to settle into the different schools I went to, so I didn't try as hard as I should have and I often wasn't very well behaved. When I was sixteen, I left school and signed up for a career in the army.

I enjoyed the army training and really thought that I had made the right career choice. But one day my whole world came crashing down when I fell and badly injured my ankle.

- a) What does the writer of this text consider his childhood was like? Why?
- b) What is the writer's excuse for not trying hard enough at school?
- c) Is the career choice she/he had made the right one?
- d) Have you made plans for the future? Enlarge.

BILET NR. 30

Read the text and answer the following questions:

Watching wooden dolls come to life may not be one of the most popular forms of entertainment today, but with over twenty years' experience, talented puppeteer Peter Roberts has earned himself the title 'master puppeteer' due to his extraordinary ability to transform puppets into believable, almost living characters.

"People are quite often surprised to hear what I do for a living and have little appreciation of puppetry as a form of entertainment. But while the exact origins of puppet theatre are unknown, it has been popular in many cultures and may have been the very first kind of theatre," he explains.

- a) What does Peter Roberts do for a living?
- b) Why is he considered a 'master puppeteer'?
- c) Where does 'puppet theatre' originate from?

d) Which are your favourite forms of entertainment?

BILET NR. 31

Read the text and answer the following questions:

The Eden Project is a large-scale environmental project set up to show the close relationship between people and plants. It also aims to educate people about the need to protect the earth to ensure humanity's survival. Visitors enter the site along a winding path that takes them through a variety of gardens to the two plastic domed structures called biomes. The biomes reproduce the climate conditions of tropical and Mediterranean regions, allowing visitors to see a wide range of plants from these areas. As it is an environmental project, most waste and water is recycled and power is provided by local wind farms.

- a) Why was the Eden Project set up?
- b) What is a 'biome'?
- c) How does the Eden Project protect the environment?
- d) Do people do enough to protect the environment?