

**READING-PART III****Exercise 11**

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances almost as clearly as if they were in the same room. Nowadays, though, we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ use Bell's invention for taking photographs, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet or watching video clips rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

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|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.A. invented  | B. is invented | C. invented   | D. was invented |
| 2.A. As        | B. By          | C. For        | D. Since        |
| 3.A. increase  | B. increased   | C. increasing | D. increasingly |
| 4.A. accessing | B. contacting  | C. entering   | D. searching    |
| 5.A. aids      | B. means       | C. tools      | D. ways         |

**Exercise 12**

Scientist Hayat Sindi's device is the size of a postage stamp, and it costs just a penny. But it could (1) \_\_\_\_\_ millions of lives. In many parts of the world, doctors and nurses work with no (2) \_\_\_\_\_ or clean water. They have to send health tests to labs and wait weeks for results. But this little piece of paper could change that. It contains tiny holes that are filled with chemicals. These chemicals are able (3) \_\_\_\_\_ health problems. A person places a single drop of blood on the paper. The chemicals in the paper change (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the blood and indicate (5) \_\_\_\_\_ or not the person has an illness.

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|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.A. build    | B. keep       | C. start       | D. save         |
| 2.A. electric | B. electrical | C. electrician | D. electricity  |
| 3.A. detect   | B. detecting  | C. to detect   | D. to detecting |
| 4.A. although | B. because    | C. due to      | D. in spite of  |
| 5.A. as if    | B. either     | C. neither     | D. whether      |

### Exercise 13

When we feel anxious, we often give ourselves negative messages like: “I can’t do this”, “I’m useless” and “I’m going to fail”.

It can be difficult but (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to replace these with positive thoughts such as: ‘this is just anxiety, it can’t harm me’ and, ‘relax, concentrate - it’s going to be okay’.

Picturing how you’d like things to go can help you feel more (2)\_\_\_\_\_

Try to imagine yourself (3)\_\_\_\_\_ up to an exam feeling confident and relaxed. You turn over your paper, write down what you do know and come away knowing you tried your best on the day.

It can sometimes feel like your whole future depends on (4)\_\_\_\_\_

grades you get. There can be a lot of pressure for young people to do well in exams which can cause a lot of stress and anxiety. You might have

(5)\_\_\_\_\_ certain grades or put into a higher set, and feel if you don’t get the grade you’ll let your teachers or parents on.

Remember, exams are important – but they’re not the only way to a successful future. Lots of people go success in life without doing well in school exams.

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|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1.A. afford       | B. allow     | C. let          | D. try            |
| 2.A. positive     | B. negative  | C. tense        | D. stressful      |
| 3.A. to turn      | B. turning   | C. turn         | D. turned         |
| 4.A. why          | B. when      | C. what         | D. how            |
| 5.A. been predict | B. predicted | C. be predicted | D. been predicted |

### Exercise 14

Living in Vietnam today (1)\_\_\_\_\_ greatly from the lifestyle of 100 years

ago. People in the past mainly worked in agriculture (2)\_\_\_\_\_ today

there are significantly less people working in this sector of the economy. These days, by comparison, people are more likely to be employed in manufacturing

and tourism than in the rice fields. Moreover, Vietnam, which was

(3)\_\_\_\_\_ agrarian, is transforming into an entirely different country.

While agriculture is still an important component of the Vietnamese economy,

other enterprises are (4)\_\_\_\_\_ an increasing amount of economic activity.

However, along with the differences, similarities also exist. The people of

Vietnam have retained many of the characteristics of their forefathers. The

Vietnamese people are as friendly today as they were in the past. This is best

exemplified in the way they welcome foreigners (5) \_\_\_\_\_ their unique country. Moreover, the resilience and determination of the people of Vietnam has not changed. The Vietnamese work collectively and happily towards the development of their country.

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|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1.A. compares      | B. differs     | C. becomes       | D. offers         |
| 2.A. however       | B. therefore   | C. whereas       | D. when           |
| 3.A. traditionally | B. gradually   | C. occasionally  | D. presently      |
| 4.A. grasping for  | B. holding for | C. making up for | D. accounting for |
| 5.A. on            | B. at          | C. to            | D. for            |

### Exercise 15

Jalan Hang Jebat, or commonly known as Jonker Walk, is a street in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinatown of Melaka starting just across the river from the Dutch Square. Jonker Walk is flanked on (2) \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the road with heritage houses dating (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to the 17th century. At that time, rich Baba Nonyas (also known as Perankans, descendants of 15th - 16th century Chinese immigrants marrying local Malay women) lived and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their business here.

Today, the street houses many shops selling antiques, textiles, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and souvenirs (similar to what you can find at Central Market in Kuala Lumpur). On the weekends, starting Friday night at 6pm, the road is closed off to traffic and turns in a very crowded night market. The famous Chicken Rice Ball dish can also be found here, just opposite the start of Jonker Walk near the bridge.

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|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.A. history | B. historic    | C. historical | D. historically |
| 2.A. both    | B. each        | C. every      | D. very         |
| 3.A. in      | B. back        | C. on         | D. for          |
| 4.A. lived   | B. made        | C. did        | D. put          |
| 5.A. cars    | B. handicrafts | C. houses     | D. rice         |