Part 1

Read the text. Then answer questions 6 to 8.

Natural disasters are impossible to prevent. One natural disaster can sweep away an entire town or city. One such place was Pompeii. The city of Pompeii was in ancient Rome, and now it has become one of the most popular tourist attractions. The reason it became so famous is the volcanic eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The city, once known as the vacation spot for the noble, was buried under ashes for 2,000 years, taking more than 2,000 lives. It is so ironic that the only reason the city was well preserved after thousands of years is the volcanic ash that killed so many. Pompeii is one of the historical sites that shows what ancient Rome was like, but it also shows the tragedy that cost thousands of people's lives.

* natural disaster:
* eruption:
* ironic:
* prevent:
* noble:
* tragedy:
* sweep away:
* buried:
* tourist attraction:
* ash:

1. **What heritage site is the text about?**

   (A) Angkor Wat
   (B) Stonehenge
   (C) The city of Pompeii

2. **What natural disaster struck the city thousands of years ago?**

   (A) Drought
   (B) Snowstorm
   (C) Volcanic eruption

   * struck:

3. **Why is the site well preserved?**

   (A) It was covered by heavy snow.
   (B) It was covered by volcanic ash.
   (C) It was under water.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the text. Then answer questions 6 to 8.

Weather Instruments

In order to measure the weather, weather instruments such as a thermometer, a barometer, a rain gauge, a wind vane and a weather map are needed. A thermometer measures the air temperature. When the air is hot, the liquid in the closed glass tube moves up, and when it is cold, it goes down. A barometer measures air pressure. When the weather is sunny and dry, the pressure goes up, but when it is rainy or stormy, it drops. A rain gauge measures the amount of rain over a certain period of time, and a wind vane determines the direction the wind is blowing. A weather map shows atmospheric conditions of the Earth's surface. Meteorologists examine the weather map and predict the weather.

- thermometer:
- barometer:
- rain gauge:
- wind vane:
- pressure:
- stormy:
- atmospheric:
- surface:
- examine:

4. **What instrument is NOT used for measuring the weather?**

(A) A city map
(B) A barometer
(C) A thermometer

5. **What does a rain gauge do?**

(A) It measures the amount of rain.
(B) It finds out the direction of the wind.
(C) It measures the air temperature.

6. **What do meteorologists use weather maps for?**

(A) To predict their health conditions
(B) To predict weather conditions
(C) To predict economic conditions

- economic:

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read about how to make a volcano. Then answer questions 9 to 12.

A volcano is a mountain with a large hole at the top. When it is active, lava, which is extremely hot liquid rock, is forced to come out of the hole. An active volcano can be very dangerous because it can destroy an entire town or city and cause tsunamis, flash floods, earthquakes, mudslides and rockfalls.

What makes a volcano erupt? The Earth's crust is made up of plates that fit together like a puzzle. However, these plates sometimes move, and the friction that is caused by their movement causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

There is a fun and easy way to experiment with volcanic eruptions using baking soda. Fill a cylinder or bottle with warm water and a bit of red food coloring. Add 6 drops of detergent and 2 tablespoons of baking soda to the container. Then slowly pour vinegar into it.

The baking soda and vinegar cause a chemical reaction. Pressure builds from the carbon dioxide gas inside, so the gas bubbles out of the cylinder.

- lava:
- plate:
- chemical reaction:
- destroy:
- friction:
- bubble:
- mudslide:
- experiment with:
- erupt:
- detergent:
- crust:
- vinegar:

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. **What is lava?**

(A) A soft white piece of frozen water
(B) A single drop of rain
(C) Hot liquid rock flowing from a volcano

8. **What can be caused by a volcano?**

(A) A hurricane
(B) A tornado
(C) A tsunami

9. **You can make a volcanic experiment with _____.**

(A) lemons and vinegar
(B) baking soda and flour
(C) vinegar and baking soda

10. **_____ is the natural force that prevents one surface from sliding easily over another.**

(A) Tension
(B) Resentment
(C) Friction

* prevent: * resentment:

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STOP **You finished the reading part.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

Part 2

Read the passage. Answer questions 34 to 35.

How much sleep do you get every night? How much sleep do you think children need for their brains to function properly? Children who do not get enough sleep cannot control their emotions or focus well at school. If you get used to staying up late at night, you will have difficulty getting up early in the morning and you will often get tired in the middle of the day. It is best to follow a schedule so that you do not have to stay up late at night struggling to finish your homework. Some researchers disagree on how many hours of sleep children need, but try to find out what suits you the most. Getting enough sleep is very important because you need to fuel your energy for the next day. See how refreshing the new morning will be once you get enough sleep.

1. **What happens if you do not get enough sleep?**

   (A) You are full of energy.
   (B) You cannot concentrate in school.
   (C) You can control your emotions.

2. **What is a suggestion to get enough sleep?**

   (A) Not doing homework late at night
   (B) Skipping supper
   (C) Watching TV under parental guidance

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Go On
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

Read about badminton. Answer questions 36 to 37.

Badminton is a type of sport that you can play with racquets and a special high-drag projectile called a shuttlecock. It can be played by two or four players. Badminton is usually played on a rectangular court which is divided by a net in the middle. In order to get a point, you have to hit the shuttlecock with a racquet to pass it over the net. Once the shuttlecock lands on the opponent's court, you will get a point. There might be some tricky plays when it is hard to decide which player deserves the point. There is an umpire who watches the game carefully and makes these decisions. Although it is known as an indoor sport, it is possible to play it outdoors. It has become a popular sport for many people because it does not require a lot of equipment and can be played anywhere. It is excellent for everyone because it is easy to learn and builds strength and speed.

3. **What do you need in order to play badminton?**

   (A) A hockey stick
   (B) A shuttlecock
   (C) A soccer ball

4. **What is true about badminton?**

   (A) It can be played outside only.
   (B) The player must avoid the shuttlecock.
   (C) It can be played by four players.

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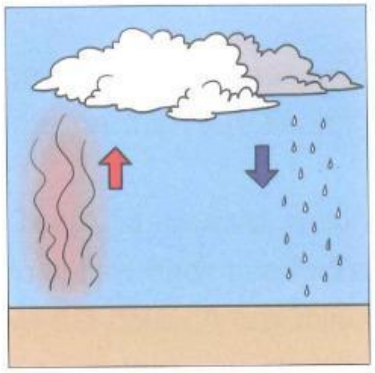
You finished the reading test.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

Read the text. Answer questions 34 to 35.



Did you know that water is not always liquid? Water on the earth is heated up by the sun. When the temperature is high, it becomes a gas. When water becomes a gas, we cannot see it. Then where does the gas go? It moves in the air. If the air is warm, the water vapor rises. If the air is cool, the water vapor turns back into small droplets of liquid. Sometimes these droplets form a cloud, and when the cloud becomes too heavy, water falls down to earth as rain or snow. The water that falls back to the earth is then heated by the sun, and the cycle repeats. This is called the water cycle.

5. **When does water become a gas?**

(A) When the temperature is high
(B) When the temperature is low
(C) When the cloud becomes heavy

6. **What is the water cycle?**

(A) It shows how to make ice cream.
(B) It tells why we need water to survive.
(C) It explains how water evaporates.

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Go On
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading

Read the text. Answer questions 36 to 37.

Money is something we use to buy things. It includes different types of coins and paper bills. People work to earn money to live and enjoy their lives. It is not like we can just receive money from other people anytime we want, so we work to get paid. Some people save money to use it later. Others spend it to meet their needs or wants. They buy food and pay for their housing or leisure activities. Then what is the difference between needs and wants? Needs are things that people must have in order to live, such as food, clothing, and homes. However, wants are things that we would like to have, but are not necessary for us to survive, such as going to the movies, buying an extra pair of shoes or applying for extra channels on TV. It is best for you to balance your budget and spend your money wisely. It is also very important to think before you spend money so you do not waste it. You should also save money regularly.

7. **What does needs mean?**

   (A) Things that you don't have to buy
   (B) Things like leisure activities
   (C) Things that you must have

8. **What is the best way to NOT waste money?**

   (A) Spend it before you think.
   (B) Spend it whenever you can.
   (C) Save some of it regularly.

You finished the reading test.

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Go On
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Reading

Read the text. Answer questions 34 to 35.

Human beings are born to communicate. From the time we are born, we use our bodies and tools to communicate with each other. In the past, people did not use words. Instead, they made use of different symbols, pictures, and gestures. However, sometimes, the gestures and pictures made others more confused. Also, it was difficult to communicate with people who lived far away. Today, the way we communicate has changed greatly. People now use words in different languages to communicate with each other, and technology allows us to communicate in many different ways. We can call our friends using telephones, or send letters and postcards by mail. These days, we do not even have to walk to the post office to send a letter. With a computer and an Internet connection, we can send an e-mail instantly with the click of a button.

9. **What is the text about?**

(A) The ways of communication in the past and present
(B) How to get your computer connected to the Internet
(C) The disadvantages of using e-mail

10. **Which communication method was used in the past?**

(A) E-mail
(B) Symbols
(C) Telephones

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