

ENGLISH – ADDITIONAL READING 1

Read the following passages carefully. Choose the word that best fits each space in the following passage. WRITE THE WORD IN THE BLANK.

Reading passage 1

What can we do to prepare for or prevent the worldwide (0) climate change? First, scientists are investigating ways of predicting extreme weather so that people can be ready for it. Charities are working (1) _____ people to build stronger and higher homes. They are also giving people special radios so that they can hear about extreme (2) _____ and move to a safer place. Second, our planet has natural ways to reduce carbon dioxide. Oceans and plants use carbon dioxide, so we must (3) _____ them.

Last but not least, we must try to keep Earth cool by using few fossil fuels and producing (4) _____ carbon dioxide. We need electricity, but we can make it without using fossil fuels. Instead, we can use nuclear energy, or natural energy from the sun, wind, or water.

Question 0: (climate / population / technological)

Question 1: (for / about / with)

Question 2: (weather / sport / poverty)

Question 3: (consume / protect / make use of)

Question 4: (more / less / much)

Reading passage 2

How does traveling (0) affect our environment? Why should we travel less? What can we do? It's very difficult to stop traveling, but we can think (1) _____ about the way we travel. For short journeys, we can walk or cycle. This is also better than sitting in a car because exercise is good for us. We can share cars or use public transportation (2) _____ some journeys. We can try to use small cars because they use less fuel than big ones. We should also reduce the number of vehicles that we make, because we use fossil fuels to power the (3) _____ where we make the vehicles. Some people try to fly less often, and if they have to fly, they do something called carbon offsetting. They find out how much carbon dioxide their journey will (4) _____. Then they pay to plant enough trees to use all the carbon dioxide that the journey made.

Question 0: (affect / affects / affecting)

Question 1: (careful / careless / carefully)

Question 2: (with / for / on)

Question 3: (factories / companies / offices)

Question 4: (reduce / produce / provide)

Reading passage 3

Every day we throw away waste from our homes, schools, offices, and factories. This waste is (0) collected in trucks, then some is recycled, and some is burned or put underground. What can we do with our waste to protect the environment?

When we throw things away, we must do it carefully – never throw waste (1) _____ streets, rivers, or the ocean. We can throw away less waste, for example, we can reuse more things (2) _____ we throw them away. We can throw away much less food and garden waste by using a compost bin. In a compost bin, worms and bacteria eat the waste and change it into good soil called compost. We can use compost to help (3) _____ to grow better.



Another way to reduce waste is to recycle things. Many people already recycle lots of things, like paper, cans, plastic and glass containers, and clothes. We can also recycle bigger things like parts of cars. The recycled materials can then be used again (4) _____ new things.

Question 0: (collected / reduced / burned)

Question 1: (into / in / on)

Question 2: (before / after / since)

Question 3: (animals / people / plants)

Question 4: (making / to make / made)

Reading passage 4

Earth is home to many amazing animals, from tiny (0) **bacteria** that we cannot even see, to huge whales. We share our planet with all these other animals. Animals help us in (1) _____ different ways and we must protect them.

We must protect habitats, and we must keep (2) _____ countryside clean. Many countries have made special places called national parks or wildlife parks where wild animals can live safe from (3) _____. In Africa there are also safari parks where tourists from all around the world can come and see the animals in their (4) _____ habitat.

Question 0: (seeds / bacteria / plants)

Question 1: (lot of / much / many)

Question 2: (a / the / ours)

Question 3: (hunters / preys / poisons)

Question 4: (coastal / natural / endangered)

Reading passage 5

Chocolate

The native people of Central America invented chocolate about 2,000 years ago. They made a spicy drink from the (0) **seeds** of the cacao tree. First they dried the cacao seeds and crushed (1) _____ to make a paste. Then they added chili peppers and water. The chocolate drink wasn't sweet – it was bitter!

Spanish (2) _____ learned about chocolate when they arrived in America, and it soon became a popular drink in Spain. Spanish people liked their chocolate hot, with sugar and cinnamon. Hot chocolate later became popular all over Europe, and chocolate (3) _____ started making chocolate candy, too. In 1867, a Swiss chocolate maker named Daniel Pater invented a chocolate candy made with milk. Now milk chocolate is very popular, and cacao trees (4) _____ grown in many places.

Question 0: (seeds / stems / roots)

Question 1: (their / them / themselves)

Question 2: (explorers / tourists / business people)

Question 3: (factories / families / industry)

Question 4: (have / are / were)

---THE END---

