

Exercise 3: Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Saving the Environment: One Home at a Time

Pollution can be seen not only throughout the world, but also in our own homes. It comes from household chemicals, the amount of water people use and the waste people produce and throw away. What can be done to stop this pollution? Surprisingly, a person can help save the environment by doing simple things.

First, we need to recycle, which allows products to be used over and over again. Recycling can also reduce the number of trees cut down to produce paper products. **It** takes very little effort. It is not hard to place plastic and glass bottles, aluminum cans and paper in a bin. Anyone can do it.

Second, we need to watch the amount of water used at home. It can be conserved by taking short showers instead of baths, repairing leaky faucets, using the dishwasher or washing machine only when fully loaded, or simply turning the faucet off while brushing your teeth.

Third, we need to reduce waste. We need to recycle whenever possible, but should also try to use this waste effectively. For example, grass clippings and food scraps can be made into compost for plants. The average person produces 4.3 pounds of waste every day, but we can reduce that amount by recycling and reusing.

If we do our part in our own homes, we can help keep the planet from becoming more polluted.

1. Pollution is caused from the following sources except _____.

A. water in rivers

B. water from households

C. wastes

D. house chemicals

Evidence: _____

2. Recycling can help us _____.

A. never cut down trees

B. produce more paper products

C. place garbage bins easily

D. use products again and again

Evidence: _____

3. In order to save water, we can do all of the following things except _____.

A. fully use the washing machine

B. repair leaky faucets

- C. take short showers instead of baths
- D. turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth

Evidence: _____

4. Recycling helps to reduce waste because _____.

- A. plants need to develop
- B. waste can be recycled and reused
- C. a person can do it in his home
- D. an average man produces compost for plants

Evidence: _____

5. The word "It" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. cutting down
- B. the number
- C. recycling
- D. effort

Evidence: _____

Exercise 4: Read the passage and choose the best answer A, B, C or D to each question below.

Red Alert: Volcanoes

Volcanoes can be fun to learn about. It can be neat to watch them erupt. But if you live near a volcano, you know that they are dangerous! An eruption can be like an explosion. Rock and lava can throw up into the air. Streams of red hot lava quickly run down from the peak of the volcano. The air is filled with deadly gases. These things can put many lives in danger. Scientists have learned that there are many things that they can study to help them tell when an eruption might happen. They can study the movements of the ground. When a volcano is about to erupt, the ground will often move just like it does during an earthquake. Scientists can also measure the gases that come out of a volcano. Most volcanoes emit gases all of the time. More gases are let out as the volcano gets closer to erupting. They can also study the way the land and water around the volcano. Scientists can read these signs and warn people of danger. They may not realize it, but their work helps to keep people safe!

1. In the passage, a volcanic eruption is compared as _____.

- A. an explosion
- B. an exploration
- C. a bomb
- D. a danger

Evidence: _____

2. _____ can come out from a volcanic eruption.

- A. Rock B. Lava C. Gases D All above.

Evidence: _____

3. _____ can study many things to predict when an eruption might happen.

- A. Economists B. Scientists C People. D. Biologists

Evidence: _____

4. There are _____ ways for studying to estimate the time an eruption might happen.

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

Evidence: _____

5. When an eruption is going to happen, _____.

A. the ground moves as it does during an earthquake.

B. the gases don't come out of it more than usual.

C. only the water around it changes.

D. the ground moves slowly and weakly.

Evidence: _____
