MODULE 7: READING COMPREHENSION VS GAP-FILLING

Exercise 1: **Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

PLANNING AN ADVENTURE TRIP

Knowing what to expect from your destination will make all aspects of planning an adventure trip easier, as well as helping you to get the most out of the experience. Research will help you pick the best places to go but you'll also learn what you need to pack. What health and safety [1] ___to take, and what cultural (and sometimes political) issues you should be aware of.

Climate and seasonal pricing are important factors in your decision about when to go. (2) _____for adventure travel, bad weather or weather you're not prepared for can ruin the trip. While you can't predict the (3) _____weather in advance, you can learn about climate trends ahead of time when doing your destination research. Seasonal popularity and pricing should also be considered if you intend to keep away from peak-season crowd and prices.

While some research is absolutely essential, don't plan every moment of your trip in advance. Over-planning tends to make us less (4)_____to take part in the spontaneous events that are part of any sort of adventure travel. It s really important to (5) _____ a big reserve of excitement and energy ready for the unexpected adventures.

(Source: https://www.smartertravel.com)

Question 1: A. insurance	B. precautions	C. warnings	**D.** information
Question 2: **A.** Especially	B. Exceptionally	C. Definitely	**D.** Necessarily
Question 3: A. accurate	B. correct	C. true	**D.** exact
Question 4: A. curious	B. interested	C. willing	**D.** appreciative
Question 5: A. keep	B. hold	C. take	**D**. have

Exercise 2: **Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

GREEN MOVEMENTS

If you want to make your school green, think beyond your classrooms. Here are some suggestions that are all easy and simple to follow, and can make a big difference in reducing your carbon footprint and creating a (1) _____ community. One of the places where both teachers and students often spend some of their time is the library. An eco-friendly reading space is likely to create a favorable impression [2] _____ library users, and bring some significant educational benefits. For example, you can install energy-saving products like fans instead of air conditioners which consume a lot of energy. You can also use biodegradable dust cloths or old T-shirts to clean the environment. In addition, to (3) _____ public awareness, allocate a clearly visible space on the noticeboard for everyday green tips like 'Let others reuse your book'.

Sporty students may prefer to spend more time in the swimming pool than in the library.

Therefore, keeping this place safe and green will also help to raise their environmental awareness. Remember that (4] _____ pool water may cause red eyes and itchy skin to some people if they spend much time in the pool. An ideal alternative would be a salt-water pool, which can be naturally clean and economical. In case warm water is required, think of solar heating to save the environment

LIVEWORKSHEETS

as one pool with gas or electric heater may emit tons of carbon dioxide each year.

Finally, focus on the school gym, (5) _____ is perhaps the most interactive and exciting place for all school staff. Think of installing low-flow taps and showers to save gallons of water per minute and energy-saving lights to cut the cost of electricity. Moreover, make sure that the airflow pathways are clear and free of mould, mildew and other allergens.

(Source: https://www.thequardian.com)

Question 1: A. substantiate	B. substantive	C. substantial	D. sustainable
Question 2: A. at	B.in	C. on	D. over
Question 3: A. enhance	B. rise	C. raise	D. make
Question 4: A. chlorinated	B. chemical	C. pollutant	D. cozy
Question 5: A. that	B. which	C. whom	D. whose

Exercise 3: **Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D** to indicate the **correct answer to each of the question.**

GLOBAL WARMING

The temperature of the Earth is rising at nearly twice the rate it was 50 years ago. This rapid rate and pattern of warming, scientists have concluded, cannot ce explained by natural cycles alone. The only way to explain the pattern is to include the effect of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted by humans.

To come to a conclusion on climate change, the United Nations formed a group of scientists called the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC. The IPCC meets every few years to review the latest scientific findings and write a report summarizing all that is known about global warming. Each report represents a **consensus,** or agreement, among hundreds of leading scientists.

One of the first things the IPCC learned is that there are several greenhouse gases responsible for warming, and humans emit them in a variety of ways. Most come from the combustion of fossil fuels in cars, factories and electricitv production. The gas responsible for the most warming is carbon dioxide, also called CO2. Other **contributors** include methane released from landfills and agriculture, especially from the digestive systems of grazing animals, nitrous oxide from fertilizers, gases used for refrigeration and industrial processes, and the loss of forests that would otherwise store COz.

Different greenhouse gases have very different heat-trapping abilities. Some of them can even trap more heat than CO2. A molecule of methane produces more than 20 times the warming of a molecule of CO2. Nitrous oxide is 300 times more powerful than COz.

Other gases, such as chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, **which** have been banned in much of the world because they also degrade the ozone layer, have heat-trapping potential thousands of times greater than CO2. But because their concentrations are much lower than CO2, none of these gases adds as much warmth to the atmosphere as CO2 does.

In order to understand the effects of all the gases together, scientists tend to talk about all greenhouse gases in terms of the equivalent amount of CO2. Since 1990, yearly emissions have gone up by about 6 billion metric tons of "carbon dioxide equivalent" worldwide, more than a 20 percent

LIVEWORKSHEETS

increase.

Source: https://www.nationalgeographic.com/

Question 1: Which of the following best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Greenhouse gases and global warming
B. Fossil fuels and global warming
C. Causes of global warming
D. Effects of global warming

Question 2: The word **"consensus"** in paragraph 2 probably means .....

A. an opinion that all members of a group agree with
B. a situation where people have different opinions
C. a conversation or discussion in which two or more people disagree
D. a lack of agreement between facts, opinions, actions

Question 3: According to paragraph 2, what is the main work of 1PCC every few years?

A. Concluding on climate change
B. Forming a group of scientists
C. Meeting every few years
D. Reviewing the latest scientific findings

Question 4: The word **"contributors"** in paragraph 3 mostly means.

A. humans
B. gases responsible for global warming
C. fossil fuels
D. cars and factories

Question 5: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 3 as a reason for warming?

A. Carbon dioxide B. Methane C. Nitrous oxide D. Carbon monoxide

Question 6: The word **"which"** in paragraph 5 refers to which of the following?

A. other gases B. chlorofluorocarbons C. ozone layer D. CO2

Question 7: It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that CO2.

A. adds the most warmth to the atmosphere
B. has lower concentration than other gases
C. traps less heat than thousands of other gases
D. degrades the ozone layer

LIVEWORKSHEETS