

Reading

1 Read the texts and match them with statements 1–5. There is one text which matches two statements.

A *Girl On the Move*, by Sally Coldwell

Girl On the Move is an emotional novel about the life of Destiny Jones. Destiny and her parents live in a mobile home, and they move around the country, looking for work. But many people don't want 'travellers' to move into their village or onto their farm. One day, Destiny meets a boy, and for the first time, she begins to question her life on the road. What would it be like if she could stay in one place? Soon, Destiny begins to dream of a better, more ordinary life. But her parents and a local farmer have different ideas.

B *Home Maker: All the Secrets*, by Fiona and Scott Bradley

Following the highly-successful TV series *Home Maker*, husband and wife team Fiona and Scott Bradley have found time to produce a great book. Just like the TV series, the book is full of useful, easy-to-follow ideas, and simple building projects. Learn how to repair and decorate old furniture, how to change your garage into the brightest, most comfortable room in your house and many more great ideas. So if you would like a home to be proud of, this is the book for you.

C *The History of your Home*, by Michael Fossepath

The History of your Home is full of interesting – and sometimes crazy – facts about houses in Britain. Did you know that a thousand years ago, most houses in Britain had only one room? People cooked, ate and slept in it. There was no privacy at all, and no bathroom either. If you wanted to wash, you went to a bath house in the city – or jumped in the local river! Fossepath's amusing book also looks at how houses have changed the English language. For example, we say 'full board' to talk about a hotel room with meals because the earliest dining tables were actually 'boards' – pieces of wood to put on your knees.

D *The House of Broken Lives*, by Tamara Vale

When Josh and Katie Alder see a beautiful house for sale in Pacific Grove, they buy it immediately. It might be a little dilapidated, but it would look much better if they painted it and tidied the garden. And after all, it's a big house with a great view, at a very good price. But soon after buying the house, they learn the shocking truth about what happened there one hot August night in 1992. They also begin to hear strange sounds upstairs. Someone – or something – is living in their house. And it wishes they would leave.

In this book, you can read about

1 a terrible secret from the past.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 a change in someone's life.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 where English people went to bath.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 ways to reuse old things.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 what homes were like in the past.	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Read the text and answer the questions.

In the past, technology and progress was very slow. People 'invented' farming 12,000 years ago, but it took 8,000 years for the idea to go around the world. Then, about 3,500 years ago, people called 'potters' used round wheels to turn and make plates. But it took hundreds of years before some clever person thought, 'if we join two wheels together and make them bigger, we can use them to move things'.

In the last few centuries, things have begun to move faster. Take a 20th-century invention like the aeroplane, for example. The first aeroplane flight on 17 December 1903 only lasted 12 seconds, and the plane only went 37 metres. It can't have been very exciting to watch, but that flight changed the world. Sixteen years later, the first plane flew across the Atlantic, and only fifty years after that, men walked on the

moon. Technology is now changing our world faster and faster. So what will the future bring?

One of the first changes will be the materials we use. Scientists have just invented an amazing new material called graphene, and soon we will use it to do lots of things. With graphene batteries in your mobile, it will take a few seconds to charge your phone or download a thousand gigabytes of information! Today, we make most products in factories, but in the future, scientists will invent living materials. Then we won't make things like cars and furniture in factories – we will grow them!

Thirty years ago, people couldn't have imagined social media like Twitter and Facebook. Now we can't live without them. But this is only the start. Right now, scientists are putting microchips in some disabled people's brains, to help them see, hear and communicate better. In the future, we may all use these technologies. We won't need smartphones to use social media or search the internet because the internet will be in our heads!

More people will go into space in the future, too. Space tourism has already begun, and a hundred years from now, there may be many hotels in space. One day, we may get most of our energy from space too. In 1941, the writer Isaac Asimov wrote about a solar power station in space. People laughed at his idea then, but we should have listened to him. Today, many people are trying to develop a space solar power station. After all, the sun always shines above the clouds!

- 1 The writer says that in the past
 - A people didn't want to change the world.
 - B there weren't many clever people.
 - C nobody invented anything.
 - D progress wasn't as fast as it is now.
- 2 What does the writer say about aeroplanes?
 - A The first planes weren't a success.
 - B They were the best way to get across the Atlantic.
 - C They changed transport very quickly.
 - D They didn't carry many people.
- 3 Graphene will help us to
 - A make things in factories.
 - B grow things in our gardens.
 - C produce new materials.
 - D get information more quickly.
- 4 What does the writer say about space solar power?
 - A It's a science fiction idea, and nobody really thinks it will work.
 - B People tried it in 1941, but they didn't succeed.
 - C It's an old idea, but people are only starting to develop it now.
 - D It's much easier to build a solar power station in space than on Earth.
- 5 The best title for the article would be:
 - A The history of science
 - B From aeroplanes to space travel
 - C Predictions for the next century
 - D The speed of change

3 Complete the gaps (1–5) in the text with the missing sentences (A–G). There are two extra sentences.

Young people change the world

Are teens lazy and selfish? We don't think so. This week, we look at two teenagers who started charities – and changed the lives of many people.

Kids Saving the Rainforest

In 1999, Janine Licare and Aislin Livingstone were nine-year-old friends who lived near the rainforest in Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica. It is a beautiful natural area. But the girls realised that their beautiful forest was in danger. ¹ _____ Animals like monkeys were dying, too. Cars often hit them on the roads.

The girls wanted to stop the destruction, so they started a charity called Kids Saving the Rainforest. Soon, they had enough money to buy a small area of rainforest.

² _____ The girls helped the wildlife, too. The charity started a rescue centre to help sick and injured animals. They also build rope bridges which go between trees – so animals like monkeys can use them to safely cross roads. Because of this, the monkey population has started to recover. Kids Saving the Rainforest is still a small charity, but it is growing fast.

Free the Children

In 1995, when Canadian Craig Kielburger was twelve years old, he read a story in a newspaper. It was about a boy in Pakistan who had to go to work every day. After he read this article, Craig started to find out about child labour. ³ _____ Many of them have dirty, dangerous jobs. And they can't go to school because they need to earn money for their families. Craig felt angry when he learned this. So that year he started a charity called Free the Children. After that, Craig worked very hard to stop child labour. He travelled to Africa and Asia and met children who had to work.

⁴ _____ Craig's older brother Marc soon started to work with him, and since then, their charity has built schools in many countries. It has also helped many poor parents to send their children to school. ⁵ _____ And the chance of a better life.

- A He thought about the comfortable life which he had in Canada, and compared it with theirs.
- B The area was becoming popular with tourists, and people were cutting down trees to make new roads and hotels.
- C The truth is that many poor people need to send their children to work.
- D Thanks to them, thousands of poor children have had an education.
- E Monkeys are in danger, and their population is falling.
- F The charity now owns this land, so the trees are protected forever.
- G He discovered that 215 million school children around the world regularly go to work.