

**ENGLISH READING PRACTICE TEST**  
**9 LEVELS 1-3**

**PART 1. Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Mark the correct letter A, B, C on your answer sheet.**

**Questions 1-5**

1

James,  
Have bought some sugar for your biscuits (butter in fridge). Sorry, forgot the flour, get more at Mullin's store. Turn oven off afterwards!

To make biscuits, James needs to buy

- A. Butter
- B. Flour
- C. Sugar

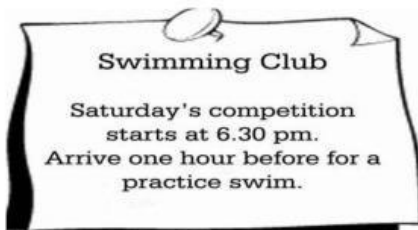
2

Tom,  
My mum forgot to get us any snacks! Can you bring some when you come to my house tonight? Jake's bringing lots of CDs!  
Harry

Harry is contacting Tom to

- A. tell him to provide some music for tonight.
- B. invite him to Harry's house tonight.
- C. ask him to take food with him tonight.

3



- A. The swimming competition will last for one hour.
- B. All swimmers should get some practice before Saturday.
- C. There is an opportunity to swim before the competition starts.

4

**ZIGGY'S INTERNET CAFÉ**  
45 minutes- \$1.00  
4 hours or more- \$5.00

- A. If you wish to use the internet for more than 45 minutes speak to Ziggy.
- B. There is a maximum charge of \$5.00 to use the internet.
- C. You can use the internet for up to four hours at a time.

5

School Fitness Center  
**From the end of August, the Fitness Center will be closed during the**

A.

**PART 2. Read the passage below and fill in each blank with one suitable word. Questions 6-15**

Although doctors have been warning about the dangers of cigarettes (6)\_\_\_\_\_over fifty years, the number of people who smoke is still very high. These people are not (7) \_\_\_\_; they do worry (8) \_\_\_\_their health; they know the risks they are (9) \_\_\_\_\_with their lives. They also realise how much money they are (10) \_\_\_\_\_ on cigarettes, yet they still find it almost impossible to give them (11) \_\_\_\_\_. Smoking is also much more socially unacceptable now.

A lot of people are (12) \_\_\_\_smoking in public places – I personally can't (13) \_\_\_\_\_sitting next to a smoker in a restaurant, and I just don't go into (14) \_\_\_\_\_bars anymore because I know what the air will be like. But we have to remember that most smokers do want to stop. Instead of criticising them, perhaps we should give them a (15)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |                |           |              |              |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 6. A. from     | B. since  | C. for       | D. during    |
| 7. A. funny    | B. silly  | C. sensitive | D. ambitious |
| 8. A. about    | B. over   | C. with      | D. around    |
| 9. A. doing    | B. making | C. having    | D. taking    |
| 10. A. earning | B. making | C. wasting   | D. saving    |

- |                |            |            |           |
|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 11. A. in      | B. up      | C. out     | D. to     |
| 12. A. again   | B. allow   | C. against | D. above  |
| 13. A. mind    | B. stand   | C. say     | D. like   |
| 14. A. crowded | B. blocked | C. filled  | D. packed |
| 15. A. help    | B. ham     | C. hold    | D. hand   |

**PART 3. Read the text to decide if each statement is TRUE**

**or FALSE. Questions 16-25**

**Down the rabbit hole**

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the river bank, and of having nothing to do. Once or twice she looked into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it. "What is the use of a book without pictures or conversations?", thought Alice.

So she was considering (as well as she could, because the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies. Suddenly a white rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her. There was nothing so very remarkable in that, nor did Alice think it very much out of the way to hear the rabbit say to itself "Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!" (When she thought about it afterward, it occurred to her, she ought to have wondered about this, but at that time it all seemed quite natural). But when the rabbit actually took a watch out of its pocket, and looked at it, Alice realized she had never before seen a rabbit with either pocket, or a watch to take out of it.

She ran across the field after the rabbit, and was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit hole under the hedge. In another moment, down went Alice; never once considering how in the world she was to get out again.

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 16. At the start of the story Alice was bored.                  | A. True B. False |
| 17. Alice and her sister were reading books.                    | A. True B. False |
| 18. Alice was probably younger than her sister.                 | A. True B. False |
| 19. The girls were out in the countryside.                      | A. True B. False |
| 20. Alice was very surprised to see a rabbit talking to itself. | A. True B. False |
| 21. The heat was making Alice want to go to sleep.              | A. True B. False |
| 22. The rabbit was in a hurry.                                  | A. True B. False |
| 23. The rabbit was wearing a wrist watch.                       | A. True B. False |
| 24. The rabbit hole was in the field.                           | A. True B. False |
| 25. Alice did not think properly about what she was doing.      |                  |



**PART 4. Read the following passages and choose the best answer to each question below each passage. Questions 26-30 refer to the following passage:**

Coca-Cola is enjoyed all over the world. 1,6 billion gallons are sold every year in over one hundred and sixty countries. The drink was invented by Dr. John Pemberton in Atlanta on 8 May 1886; but it was given the name Coca-Cola by his partner, Frank Robinson. In the first year, only nine drinks were sold in a day. The business was bought by a man called Asa Candler in 1888; and the first factory was opened in Dallas, Texas in 1895. Diet Coke has been made since 1982, and over the years many clever advertisements have been used to sell the product. It is certain that Coca-Cola will be drunk far into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

26. How much Coca-Cola do people buy every year?  
A. 1,600,000 gallons  
B. 1,600,000,000 gallons  
C. 1,600 gallons  
D. 160,000,000 gallons
27. Who invented Coca-Cola?  
A. John Pemberton  
B. Frank Robinson  
C. Asa Candler  
D. Dallas
28. Which of these is **NOT** mentioned in the text?  
A. 1886  
B. 1888  
C. 1982  
D. 1995
29. When was Coca-Cola first invented?  
A. 1886  
B. 1888  
C. 1982  
D. 1895
30. "It is certain that Coca-Cola will be drunk far into the 21<sup>st</sup> century"  
means \_  
A. People will be drunk if they drink Coca-Cola in the 21st century.  
B. In the 21st century, Coca-Cola will continue to be popular.  
C. It will be too far for Coca-Cola to enter the 21st century.  
D. Maybe no-one will drink Coca-Cola in the 21st century.

**Questions 31-34 refer to the following passage:**

The sun releases large amount of energy. Most of the energy goes into space and some of it reaches the earth. There are several kinds of energy from the sun but the two most important are light and heat. Life on earth depends on light to grow; and humans and other animals need warmth to live. Solar energy is not only unlimited but also it is clean. It doesn't pollute the air or water. Why doesn't the world use more solar power?

It is still very expensive to collect solar energy for use. Scientists around the world are trying to find a cheaper way to collect it and change it into electricity for machines. For example, automobile engineers are trying to develop electronic cars that use solar power. Many buildings are using solar energy to heat their water now.

Scientists are looking for other ways to use solar energy. For instance, they want to use it to take the salt out of sea water. People who live in dry desert areas near oceans need fresh water. Scientists want to supply this fresh water from the ocean. Related to this, researchers in Mexico and Abu Dhabi are doing important work on desalination.

31. What does the text mainly discuss?

- A. different kinds of solar energy
- B. who collects solar energy
- C. how solar energy is used
- D. solar energy and its uses in human life

32. How is solar energy described in the text?

- A. clean and limited in amount
- B. clean and safe
- C. clean and is never used up
- D. clean and cheaper than others

33. What is the answer to the question at the end of the first paragraph?

- A. For we have to pay a dear price for it.
- B. For it is not easy to use it.
- C. For we have to do lots of research.
- D. For we may have to depend on it.

34. What is one way of solar energy use NOT mentioned in the text?

- A. used as heat to warm water
- B. used as power for engines
- C. used as power for home lightening
- D. used as a way to desalinate ocean water

**Questions 35 – 40** refer to the following text.

For a long time, amphibians were confused with reptiles. Like reptiles, they have three-chambered hearts and are cold-blooded. Some amphibians, such as salamanders, are even shaped like lizards. However, unlike reptiles, amphibians never have claws on their toes or scales on their bodies. Furthermore, the eggs of amphibians lack shells, so they must be laid in water or moist places.

Amphibians were the first creatures to spend sizable amounts of their lives on land. The larvae of most amphibians, such as frog tadpoles, are born with gills and live in water. However, their gills disappear as they develop lungs. Most retain the ability to breathe through the moist surface of their skin. This comes in handy when they hibernate in the bottom mud of lakes and ponds during the coldest months. They take in the small amount of oxygen they need through their skin. Some amphibians undergo what is known as “**double metamorphosis**”, changing not only from gills breathers to lung breathers but also from vegetarians to insectivores.

Although the amphibian class is rather small in number of species, it shows great diversity. There are three major types. The caecilians of the tropics are long,

legless, burrowing creatures.

Caudate amphibians, such as newts and salamanders, mostly have long tails and stubby legs. Salientians, which include both frogs and toads, are tailless as adults and have powerful hind legs. Toads differ from frogs primarily in that **they** have dry, warty skin.



35. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to
- A. Define and describe amphibians
  - B. Contrast different types of amphibians
  - C. Trace the development of amphibians from larvae to adults
  - D. Explain how amphibians differ from other creatures
36. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of amphibians?
- A. They have three-chambered hearts
  - B. They lay eggs without shells
  - C. They are cold-blooded
  - D. They have claws on their toes
37. According to the passage, the term **double metamorphosis** in paragraph 2 refers to the fact that
- A. First breathe through their gills, then through their lungs, then through their skin
  - B. Change both the shape of their bodies and the way in which they lay eggs
  - C. First live in the water, then on land, then in mud in the bottom of ponds and lakes
  - D. Change both their methods of breathing and their feeding habits
38. It can be inferred from the passage that amphibians' ability to breathe through their skin is especially useful during the.....
- A. Summer
  - B. fall
  - C. winter
  - D. spring
39. All of the following are identified in the passage as amphibians EXCEPT
- A. Newts
  - B. Salamanders
  - C. Caecilians
  - D. Lizards
40. In paragraph 4, the word **they** refers to
- A. Tails
  - B. Adults
  - C. Toads
  - D. Frogs