

## IELTS Reading practice

### Filling gaps

#### 4. Read the following text about pedestrian zones in cities.

A large number of European towns and cities have made part of their centres car-free since the early 1960s. These are often accompanied by car parks on the edge of the pedestrianized zone, and, in the larger cases, park and ride schemes. Central Copenhagen is one of the largest and oldest examples: the auto-free zone is centred on Strøget, a pedestrian shopping street, which is in fact not a single street but a series of interconnected avenues which create a very large auto-free zone, although it is crossed in places by streets with vehicular traffic. Most of these zones allow delivery trucks to service the businesses located there during the early morning, and street-cleaning vehicles will usually go through these streets after most shops have closed for the night.

In North America, where a more commonly used term is pedestrian mall, such areas are still in their infancy. Few cities have pedestrian zones, but some have pedestrianized single streets. Many pedestrian streets are surfaced with cobblestones, or pavement bricks, which discourage any kind of wheeled traffic, including wheelchairs. They are rarely completely free of motor vehicles.

**Fill the gaps below with NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS from the text.**

1. In some cases, people are encouraged to park \_\_\_\_\_ of the town or city centre.

2. The only vehicles permitted in most pedestrian zones are those used for \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning.

3. Certain types of road surface can be used to \_\_\_\_\_ traffic.