

Reading Exercises. Sentence completion.

Exercise 1

Read the text and answer the questions below.

Worms

About a quarter of the world's population could have worms living in their guts. For many years, experts have recommended treating large groups at risk of infection - but is this mass approach worthwhile?

Evidence showing the benefits of large-scale deworming projects has come under scrutiny in recent weeks - the debate has even been dubbed "worm wars". Parasites, such as roundworm, hookworm and whipworm could be living inside more than 1.5 billion people according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

"People are usually infected through contaminated food but hookworm larvae can also burrow into feet, get into blood vessels and make their way to the heart and lungs. From there they can climb up to the oesophagus* and be swallowed, ending up in the gut where they grow.

Worms are not usually fatal but in serious cases they can cause abdominal pain, diarrhoea, loss of appetite, weight loss, fatigue and anaemia. In children, they can also contribute to malnutrition, stunted growth, and absences from school. A nurse gives deworming treatment to a boy in India

*oesophagus - throat

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

1. Now scientists doubt whether it is _____ to treat large groups of possibly infected people.
2. The experts called the debate _____.
3. Hookworm larvae might make his way to the _____ and then be swallowed.
4. Although dangerous, worms are rarely _____.

Exercise 2

Read the text and answer the questions below.

How atoms were discovered

Hundreds of years ago in 1785 Dutch scientist Jan Ingenhousz was studying a strange phenomenon that he couldn't quite make sense of. Minute particles of coal dust were darting about on the surface of some alcohol in his lab.

About 50 years later, in 1827, the Scottish botanist Robert Brown described something curiously similar. He had his microscope trained on some pollen grains. Brown noticed that some of the grains released tiny particles – which would then move away from the pollen grain in a random jittery dance.

At first, Brown wondered if the particles were really some sort of unknown organism. He repeated the experiment with other substances like rock dust, which he knew wasn't alive, and saw the same strange motion again.

It would take almost another century for science to offer an explanation. Einstein came along and developed a mathematical formula that would predict this very particular type of movement – by then called Brownian motion, after Robert Brown.

Einstein's theory was that that the particles from the pollen grains were being moved around because they were constantly crashing into millions of tinier molecules of water – molecules that were made of atoms.

By 1908, observations backed with calculations had confirmed that atoms were real. Within about a decade, physicists would be able to go further. By pulling apart individual atoms they began to get a sense of their internal structure.

It might come as a surprise that atoms can be broken down – particularly since the very name atom derives from a Greek term “atomos”, which means “indivisible”. But physicists now know that atoms are not solid little balls. It's better to think of them as tiny electrical, “planetary” systems. They're typically made up of three main parts: protons, neutrons and electrons. Think of the protons and neutrons as together forming a “sun”, or nucleus, at the centre of the system. The electrons orbit this nucleus, like planets.

Complete the sentences

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

1. The type of random jittery movement of tiny particles is called _____.
2. Einstein explained the phenomenon of particles' strange motion by the fact that they were colliding with _____.
3. Nowadays, scientists consider atoms' structures similar to tiny _____.
4. _____ are parts that are circling around the nucleus.

Reading Practice: Multiple Choice Questions

PASSAGE 1:

August 1985: The worst month for air disasters

There are many grim landmarks in the history of aviation. One in particular stands out. Three decades ago, 720 travellers and crew lost their lives on board commercial aircraft in a single month - more than in any other before or since.

The deaths occurred in four separate accidents in August 1985. Each disaster had quite different causes. The aircraft involved ranged from a 747 with hundreds on board to a tiny twin engine turboprop carrying just eight people.

There was Japan Air Lines flight 123, the worst single-aircraft accident in history, in which 520 of 524 on board were killed. A further 137 died when Delta flight 191 flew into heavy winds as it approached Dallas-Fort Worth International. A fire on board British Airtours flight 28M at Manchester Airport led to 55 deaths. And all those on board the smallest aircraft, Bar Harbor Airlines flight 1808, lost their lives as it flew into a small airport in Maine, USA.

Each, in their own way, had a lasting legacy, whether in the memories of those left bereaved or in changes in technology and procedure introduced as a direct result. The worst death toll was on Japan Air Lines Flight 123, a Boeing 747, which was en route from Tokyo to Osaka on 12 August 1985 when the airtight bulkhead between its cabin and tail tore open. The change in pressure blew off the vertical stabiliser, or tail fin. It also destroyed the hydraulic systems. The plane lurched up and down.

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

1. When did the 720 travellers die?

- A. Thirteen decades ago.
- B. A few decades ago.
- C. 30 years ago.
- D. There is no information about it.

2. Twin engine turboprop could carry:

- A. Eight people.
- B. Four people.
- C. Two people.
- D. Only a pilot.

3. The worst accident in history, according to the paragraph, was:

- A. Flight 123.
- B. Delta flight 191.
- C. British Airtours flight 28M.
- D. Bar Harbor Airlines flight 1808.

4. Why did the Japan Air Lines Flight 123 crashed?

- A. The change in pressure blew off the vertical stabiliser.
- B. Destruction of the hydraulic systems.
- C. The airtight bulkhead between its cabin and tail tore open.
- D. It is unknown.

PASSAGE 2

Is violence innate?

In 1983, archaeologists in southern Germany discovered a mass grave containing 34 skeletons. They included 9 adult males, 7 adult females and 16 children.

All of the skeletons showed signs of fatal trauma, including head wounds. None of them showed any signs of defensive wounds, suggesting they were killed whilst running away.

The "Talheim Death Pit" dates from the Stone Age, around 7,000 years ago. It offers some of the oldest evidence of organised group violence between two communities: that is, of war.

Clearly, humans have been fighting wars for thousands of years, and we may not be the only ones. There is growing evidence that several other species also engage in warfare, including our closest relatives the chimpanzees.

That suggests we have inherited our predilection for warfare from our ape-like ancestors. But not everyone agrees that warfare is inbuilt.

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

- 1. What did archaeologists in southern Germany discover?**
 - A. Remains of 34 dead animals
 - B. Graveyard containing 34 skeletons
 - C. Relics of early civilization
 - D. 9 adult males, 7 adult females and 16 children
- 2. Why did scientists suggested that those people were killed whilst running away?**
 - A. Their skeletons showed signs of fatal trauma
 - B. There were 16 children
 - C. During that period organised group violence was very frequent
 - D. Their skeletons didn't show any signs of defensive wounds
- 3. Why do human beings fight, according to the article?**
 - A. Because they have been fighting wars for thousands of years
 - B. Because chimpanzees, who are humans' closest relatives, engage in warfare
 - C. Because humans inherited predilection for warfare from their ape-like ancestors
 - D. Because fighting is their inbuilt instinct
- 4. Which of the following phrases best describes the main aim of the Reading Passage?**
 - A. To describe fighting among different species
 - B. To introduce principles of contemporary archaeology and its application
 - C. To introduce some relics of humans' warfare for further discussion whether violence is innate or not
 - D. To suggest ways of interpreting humans' violence