READING B1 – WORKSHEET 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 from 1 to 5.

It's very important to encourage your child (1) _____ from an early age, but sometimes it is quite hard to find the right books for them. Those that are too easy can make reading time boring, while those that are too difficult can cause your child to become (2) _____. This is where the five-finger rule can help you.

To apply this rule, ask your child to read a random page in the book. For every word that they (3) _____, they should raise a finger. If they do not raise any finger or only one finger, the book is most like too simple. Raising two fingers means that the book is a reasonable choice while three fingers (4) _____that the book is a bit challenging but is still fine if your child doesn't mind. Meanwhile, if they hold up four or five fingers, the book is probably too advanced for them to read.

One important thing to remember about the five-finger rule is that it is only a guideline (5) _____ which you can help your child find books that are just right.

(Adapted from readingeggs.com)

1.1. A. to read	**B**. read	**C**. reading	**D**. to reading
1.2. A. upset	**B**. angry	**C**. frustrated	**D**. unsatisfied
1.3. A. doesn't know	**B**. didn't know	**C**. don't know	**D**. hadn't known
1.4. A. indicate	**B**. indicative	**C**. indication	**D**. indicated
1.5. A. turned on	**B**. based on	**C**. depended on	**D**. taken on

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 1 to 5.

Catherine II was a very important queen in Russian history. **(1)** _____ and her real name was Sophie Friederike Auguste von Anhalt-Zerbst-Dornburg. **(2)** _____, she went to Russia to marry Peter III, who was the grandson of Peter the Great. They got married in 1745 and Catherine became a Grand Duchess. Later than, Peter III became the Tsar of Russia in 1762, but he was not a good leader. He made many people angry and **(3)** _____. She was very smart and she worked hard to gain the support of the Russian army. In 1762, she led a coup against Peter III and she became the Empress of Russia.

Catherine II was a very powerful leader and she ruled Russia for 34 years. She was known as Catherine the Great because of all the good things she did for Russia. She made many important changes to the country. She built schools, hospitals, and libraries. She also started a museum, **(4)** _____ in Saint Petersburg. Moreover, Catherine II was also very interested in art and culture. She invited many famous artists and writers to come to Russia. She was a good friend of Voltaire, who was a famous French philosopher. They wrote many letters to each other, and Voltaire even dedicated some of his works to Catherine II. **(5)** _____. She was a very important leader and she made many positive changes to Russia. She will always be remembered as one of the greatest rulers in Russian history.

*(*Adapted from *https://en.wikipedia.org.)*

Question 2.1:

A. She was born in Germany in 1729.
B. In 1729, her parents were giving birth to her.
C. Catherine II born in Germany in 1729.
D. In Germany, 1729, Catherine II born.

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Question 2.2:

A. When she was being 15 years old **B.** While she was being 15 years old

C. While she was 15 years old **D.** When she was 15 years old

Question 2.3:

A. Catherine was knowing that something had to be done. **B.** Something had known to be done by Catherine.

C. Catherine knew that something had to be done. **D.** Something were known to be done by Catherine.

Question 2.4:

A. which was now the famous Hermitage Museum. **B.** which is now the famous Hermitage Museum

C. that was being the famous Hermitage Museum. **D.** that is now the famous Hermitage Museum

Question 2.5:

A. Unluckily, Catherine II died in 1796 at the age of 67

B. Luckily, Catherine II died in 1796 at the age of 67

C. Unluckily, Catherine II was dying in 1796 at the age of 67

D. Fortunately, Catherine II was dying in 1796 at the age of 67

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 7.

How do children learn about wildlife? And is what they learn the sort of thing they should be learning? It is my belief that children should not just be acquiring knowledge of animals but also developing attitudes and feelings towards them based on exposure to the real lives of animals in their natural habitats. But is this happening?

Some research in this area indicates that it is not. Learning about animals in school is often completely disconnected from the real lives of real animals, with the result that children often end up with little or no understanding or lasting knowledge of them. They learn factual information about animals, aimed at enabling **them** to identify them and have various abstract ideas about them, but that is the extent of their learning. Children's storybooks tend to personify animals as characters rather than teach about them.

For direct contact with wild and international animals, the only opportunity most children have is visiting a zoo. The educational **benefit** of this for children is often given as the main reason for doing it but research has shown that zoo visits seldom add to children's knowledge of animals - the animals are simply like exhibits in a museum that the children look at without engaging with them as living creatures.

Research has also been done into the attitudes of children towards animals. It shows that in general terms, children form strong attachments to individual animals, usually their pets, but do not have strong feelings for animals in general. This attitude is the norm regardless of the amount or kind of learning about animals they have at school. However, those children who watch television wildlife programmes show an interest in and affection for wildlife in its natural environment, and their **regard** for animals in general is higher.

(Adapted from New English File, by Christina Latham -Koenig, Oxford University Press)

3.1: What could be the best title for the passage?

A. Zoos: The Best Opportunity to Learn About Animals **B.** Methods of Learning About Animals at School

C. Learning About Animals at School **D.** Research on Learning About Animals

3.2: The word **benefit** in paragraph **3**, is OPPOSITE in meaning to _____.

A. detriment **B.** advantage **C.** boring **D**. assistance

3. 3: As started in paragraph 2, children's learning about animals at school.....

A. has the wrong emphasis **B.** is osften inaccurate

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C. will be harmful **D.** is taught by teachers

3.4: The word **them** in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. ideas **B.** children's storybooks **C.** children **D.** animals

3.5: Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Children's storybooks give factual information about animals.

B. The writer raises the issue of the outcome of what children learn about animals.

C. Learning about animals in their natural habitats teaches children more about animals than other methods.

D. Zoo visits have less educational benefit than they are believed to have.

3.6: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that children's attitudes to animals _____.

A. depend on whether or not they have pets

B. differ from what adults might expect them to be

C. based on how much they know about the animals

D. are not affected by what they learn about them at school

3.7: The word **regard** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. opinion **B.** respect **C.** attitude **D.** sympathy

Read the following passage and mark the answer A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The Importance of Environmental Conservation

In today's rapidly changing world, the importance of environmental conservation cannot be overstated. Our planet's ecosystems, which have evolved over millions of years, are now facing unprecedented threats from human activities. Deforestation, pollution, climate change, and the loss of biodiversity are just a few of the critical issues that need urgent attention.

Forests, often referred to as the lungs of the Earth, play a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen. They also provide habitat for countless species of wildlife. However, extensive logging and land conversion for agriculture are leading to deforestation at an alarming rate. This not only contributes to climate change but also endangers species that depend on these forests for survival.

Pollution, another significant environmental challenge, affects air, water, and soil quality. **Industrial activities, vehicular emissions, and improper waste disposal are major contributors to environmental degradation.** Pollutants can harm human health, disrupt ecosystems, and threaten the survival of many species.

Climate change, driven by greenhouse gas emissions, is altering weather patterns, melting ice caps, and raising sea levels. These changes impact agriculture, water resources, and natural habitats, posing a threat to both human societies and wildlife.

Addressing these environmental issues requires global cooperation and individual action. Emphasizing sustainable practices, reducing waste, conserving energy, and protecting natural habitats are essential steps towards a healthier planet. By prioritizing environmental conservation, we can work towards a more balanced and resilient ecosystem for future generations.

4.1. Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 1?

A. The natural balance of the planet has remained unchanged over millions of years, but recent human activities are now posing significant threats to it.

B. Human activities such as deforestation, pollution, climate change, and loss of biodiversity are rapidly threatening the stability of ecosystems that have evolved over millions of years.

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C. Efforts to conserve the environment have led to significant reductions in pollution and climate change impacts, demonstrating the success of global conservation initiatives.

D. Forests are the primary focus of environmental conservation efforts, as they provide the majority of the Earth's oxygen and habitat for wildlife.

4.2. To which of the following is the sentence "<u>Forests, often referred to as the lungs of the Earth, play a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen</u>" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning?

A. The negative effects of industrial pollution on air and water quality.

B. The impact of deforestation on climate change and wildlife habitats.

C. The significance of protecting natural habitats for future generations.

D. The need for global cooperation in addressing climate change.

4.3. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "<u>Industrial activities, vehicular emissions, and improper waste disposal are major contributors to environmental degradation</u>"?

A. Industrial activities and vehicular emissions are beneficial for the environment, while waste disposal needs improvement.

B. Industrial activities and vehicular emissions are minor factors in environmental protection, but waste disposal is critical.

C. Major sources of environmental harm include industrial activities, vehicle emissions, and improper waste management.

D. Environmental degradation is primarily caused by natural processes rather than human activities like industrial work and vehicle use.

4.4. Which of the following best describes the impact of climate change as mentioned in the sentence "<u>Climate change, driven by greenhouse gas emissions, is altering weather patterns, melting ice caps, and raising sea levels</u>"?

A. Climate change is causing a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and improving weather stability.

B. Greenhouse gas emissions are leading to changes in weather patterns, ice cap melting, and rising sea levels.

C. Climate change is solely affecting ocean temperatures without influencing weather patterns or ice caps.

D. The primary effect of climate change is the reduction of sea levels and stabilization of ice caps.

4.5. Which of the following best summarizes paragraph 2?

A. The destruction of forests through logging and land conversion significantly impacts wildlife and contributes to climate change.

B. Forests are mostly unaffected by human activities and continue to thrive despite logging and land conversion.

C. Forests provide minimal benefit to wildlife and are less important for carbon dioxide absorption and oxygen production.

D. The primary role of forests is to reduce pollution and improve air quality by minimizing industrial activities.

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