#ReadingPart4 (Test 1)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MAKING HONEY**  Do you like honey? Honey is a product, and it is made \_\_\_(1)\_\_\_ honey bees. It has a special sweet flavour, \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ some people prefer to ordinary sugar. Sometimes, it is even possible to \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ from the flavour what kind of flowers the bees \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ before producing the honey.  Have you ever \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ about how honey is produced? Beekeepers - people who look after bees - are very important in the making of honey. They \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ the bees in their care produce \_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ honey than is needed. Then the honey can be removed \_\_\_(8)\_\_\_ causing problems for the bees.  Honey collection is an ancient activity, \_\_\_(9)\_\_\_ back at least 10,000 years, and honey has \_\_\_(10)\_\_\_ increasingly popular nowadays as a healthy food. | | | | |
| <Q1> | by | from | with | of |
| <Q2> | which | who | what | whose |
| <Q3> | know | take | inform | answer |
| <Q4> | visited | went | met | passed |
| <Q5> | wondered | guessed | considered | doubted |
| <Q6> | let | cause | start | bring |
| <Q7> | more | many | most | much |
| <Q8> | without | although | instead | unless |
| <Q9> | going | coming | falling | moving |
| <Q10> | become | turned | gone | changed |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 2)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **BIRTH OF MOVIES**  Did you know that cinema is more than 100 years old? Moving pictures invented by the brothers Louis and Auguste Lumière. The first showing of a moving picture or ‘movie’ \_\_\_(1)\_\_\_ place in a cinema in Paris on 28th December 1895. On that day, the Lumière brothers showed movies \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ their newly-invented machine, called the Cinematographe. The audience saw a funny film in \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ a gardener spilt a lot of water on \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ by accident. Everyone really loved it!  Cinema very \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ became popular all over the world. In 1907 the first film studios were built in a \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ of Los Angeles called Hollywood. \_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ the 1920s, Hollywood had become the centre of the world film \_\_\_(8)\_\_\_.  To begin with, the movies had no sound. Words \_\_\_(9)\_\_\_ on the screen from time to time to \_\_\_(10)\_\_\_ the story. | | | | |
| <Q1> | took | found | went | gave |
| <Q2> | using | making | setting | doing |
| <Q3> | which | who | where | what |
| <Q4> | himself | yourself | themselves | itself |
| <Q5> | quickly | immediately | fast | early |
| <Q6> | district | site | location | place |
| <Q7> | By | At | For | To |
| <Q8> | industry | company | trade | firm |
| <Q9> | appeared | happened | developed | displayed |
| <Q10> | explain | prove | direct | advise |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 3)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NEW OPPORTUNITIES WITH AN OPEN UNIVERSITY DEGREE**  Like any other university, the Open University can give you a degree. However, you don’t have to **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** working to study. It can also open up a whole variety **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** interests.  If you have **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** studied before, you will enjoy the special, new pleasure of **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_** your knowledge. You will make friends of **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** kinds. You may also **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** that your qualification provides new career opportunities.  You don’t actually **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** to the Open University for lectures, but study at home, using television, radio and computer software. You can **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** one class a month if you wish at an Open University centre. Of course, there are exams to take, as in **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** university.  If you **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** like to know more, all you have to do is complete the form below. It could be the start of a wonderful new period in your life. | | | | |
| <Q1> | stop | end | break | leave |
| <Q2> | of | from | in | for |
| <Q3> | never | ever | often | always |
| <Q4> | increasing | changing | adding | growing |
| <Q5> | all | each | both | every |
| <Q6> | find | suggest | wish | want |
| <Q7> | go | join | enter | arrive |
| <Q8> | attend | give | learn | study |
| <Q9> | any | some | many | most |
| <Q10> | would | did | will | can |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 4)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LITTLE CAT, LITTLE CAT, WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?**  When Bo the cat decided to explore a furniture van, she had a bigger adventure than she expected. She was discovered **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** the driver, after he had completed a **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** of over 500 kilometres. It was **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** end of a long day. The driver and the cat were both hungry! He gave her some milk and started making enquiries. He telephoned his last **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_**, but they had not lost a cat. It was getting late, so he took Bo home for the night and **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** morning delivered her to an animal hospital.  The cat’s owner **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** done some detective work too. After **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** everywhere for the cat, he suddenly remembered the furniture van **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** had made a delivery to a neighbour. Fortunately, he **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** the name of the company. He called their office and in a shorttime Bo was **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** safely. | | | | |
| <Q1> | by | from | at | of |
| <Q2> | trip | visit | tour | travel |
| <Q3> | the | some | an | any |
| <Q4> | customers | buyers | callers | shoppers |
| <Q5> | next | following | tomorrow | other |
| <Q6> | had | is | has | was |
| <Q7> | searching | seeing | watching | spying |
| <Q8> | which | this | it | what |
| <Q9> | remembered | thought | saw | reminded |
| <Q10> | returned | brought | given | taken |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 5)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MONEY**  What is money? The pound, the dollar or the euro are actually just like a gram or a kilometre. The difference is that you can exchange money for something **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_**. A ten pound note may buy a book, a huge bag of sweets, or a **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** of cinema tickets. But the note itself is only a printed **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** of paper which costs almost nothing to make. Thousands of years **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_**, people didn’t have money as we know **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_**. There were no banks **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** even shops. In those days, Mr. Green the farmer exchanged the corn he **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** grown for Mr Hive’s honey.  This was an exchange arranged between two **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** each of whom had something that the other wanted. But in time, most societies invented their own ‘currencies’ **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** that people could exchange more. The different currencies began to join together, which is why **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** everyone uses the same currency in their country. | | | | |
| <Q1> | else | other | another | same |
| <Q2> | couple | double | few | several |
| <Q3> | piece | part | side | slice |
| <Q4> | ago | past | before | since |
| <Q5> | it | them | some | that |
| <Q6> | or | neither | and | but |
| <Q7> | had | was | did | has |
| <Q8> | people | jobs | things | goods |
| <Q9> | so | by | because | for |
| <Q10> | today | tomorrow | recently | soon |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 6)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PONY EXPRESS**  Before 1860 there was no quick way of getting mail between the east and the west of the United States. There were no railways at that **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** and most mail was sent by coach. It usually **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** at least 25 days for coaches to **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** the coast. So in 1860 it **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_** decided to send mail by ‘Pony Express’, which was much faster. Riders **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** very fast horses were placed along the route. They were at **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** distances from each other and the mail was handed from one rider to the next. Riders were all **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** to travel between twenty and thirty kilometres **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** day on very bad roads. At each stop two minutes were **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** for exchanging the mail bags, but riders were often held up by awful weather **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** closed the roads. With the invention of the telegraph in 1861, the demand for Pony Express disappeared. | | | | |
| <Q1> | time | date | age | season |
| <Q2> | took | lasted | spent | passed |
| <Q3> | reach | arrive | come | get |
| <Q4> | was | had | has | is |
| <Q5> | with | off | for | behind |
| <Q6> | equal | like | same | level |
| <Q7> | expected | wanted | wished | hoped |
| <Q8> | a | one | some | any |
| <Q9> | allowed | let | done | made |
| <Q10> | which | where | what | when |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 7)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **THE FIRST WOMAN SCIENTIST**  Hypatia was bornin Alexandria, in Egypt, in 370 A.D. For many centuries she was \_\_\_(1)\_\_\_ only woman scientist to have a place in the history books.  Hypatia’s father was director of Alexandria University, and he \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ sure his daughter had the best education available. This was unusual, as most women then had few \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ to study.  After studying in Athens and Rome, Hypatia returned to Alexandria \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ she began teaching mathematics. She soon became famous \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ her knowledge of new ideas.  We have no copies of her books, \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ we know that she wrote several important mathematical works. Hypatia was also interested in technology and \_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ several scientific tools to help with her work.  At the \_\_\_(8)\_\_\_ many rulers were afraid of science, and \_\_\_(9)\_\_\_ connected with it was in danger. One day in March 415, Hypatia \_\_\_(10)\_\_\_ attacked in the street and killed. | | | | |
| <Q1> | the | one | a | an |
| <Q2> | made | said | could | put |
| <Q3> | opportunities | classes | customs | teachers |
| <Q4> | where | how | there | which |
| <Q5> | for | by | from | in |
| <Q6> | but | or | because | as |
| <Q7> | invented | learnt | experimented | did |
| <Q8> | time | day | period | year |
| <Q9> | anyone | something | nobody | all |
| <Q10> | was | is | had | has |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 8)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CAMPING**  Although some groups of people have always lived outdoors in tents, camping as we know it today only began to be **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** about 50 years ago. The increase in the use of cars and improvements in camping **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** have allowed more people to travel longer **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** into the countryside and to stay there in greater comfort.  Many campers like to be **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_** themselves in quiet areas, so they **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** their tent and food and walk or cycle into the forests or the mountains. Others, preferring to be near people, drive to a public or privately-owned campsite **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** has up-to-date facilities, **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** hot showers and swimming pools.  Whether campers are **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** in the mountains or on a busy site, they should remember to **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** the area clean and tidy. In the forests, they must put out any fires and keep food hidden to avoid attracting **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** animals. | | | | |
| <Q1> | popular | famous | favourite | current |
| <Q2> | equipment | baggage | property | tool |
| <Q3> | distances | ways | directions | voyages |
| <Q4> | by | on | at | of |
| <Q5> | take | make | pick | do |
| <Q6> | which | who | where | when |
| <Q7> | like | such | as | just |
| <Q8> | alone | lonely | single | seperate |
| <Q9> | leave | remain | stay | let |
| <Q10> | wild | natural | loose | free |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 9)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **New Home - New School**  by Megan Williams, aged 13  Last year my Dad got a new job. It was in a town which was 100 kms from our home. Mum and Dad **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** we would have to move, because it was a long way for Dad to **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** every day.  When they **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** me about their plan I was upset **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_** I loved my home and school. I was worried that I would **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** all my friends and teachers a lot.  Anyway, six months **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** that, my family moved to the town of Hexford. The house was much bigger than our old one, and **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** my bedroom window I **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** see the sea.  I wasn't looking forward to the first day at my new school. I felt really **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** about meeting lots of new people. But when I got there everyone was great. My class teacher was nice and I **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** friends with two girls in my class. Moving home isn't that bad, after all! | | | | |
| <Q1> | decided | chose | selected | picked |
| <Q2> | travel | carry | tour | transport |
| <Q3> | told | spoke | said | explained |
| <Q4> | because | so | but | and |
| <Q5> | miss | lose | leave | forget |
| <Q6> | after | further | next | later |
| <Q7> | from | along | down | away |
| <Q8> | could | shall | must | would |
| <Q9> | nervous | disappointed | angry | bored |
| <Q10> | made | found | knew | met |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 10)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WILLIAM THE HERO!**  Brave William Baldock, who is six years old, is a hero after helping his mother when she fell downstairs. William quickly rang **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** an ambulance when he discovered his mother had broken her leg. In spite of being frightened, he **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** the emergency services what had happened and answered all the questions they asked him. He also telephoned his father **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** work, and then his grandmother, to explain what he had **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_** . While waiting for **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** people to come, William looked after his 18-month-old sister.  When ambulance man Steve Lyn went to the house, he was amazed: 'It's **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** that a young boy of six knew the right number to **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_**, and was able to give us the correct information. **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** of William's quick thinking, we were able to **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** there immediately.'  Mrs Baldock left hospital yesterday, very **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** to both William and the ambulance service. | | | | |
| <Q1> | for | to | off | with |
| <Q2> | told | said | talked | spoke |
| <Q3> | at | in | on | by |
| <Q4> | done | made | acted | worked |
| <Q5> | these | every | each | this |
| <Q6> | great | pleased | fine | clever |
| <Q7> | dial | put | set | hit |
| <Q8> | Because | Since | As | Although |
| <Q9> | get | manage | find | reach |
| <Q10> | grateful | agreeable | happy | approving |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 11)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **THE ESCALATOR**  An American, Charles D. Seeberger, invented moving stairs to transport people in the 1890s. He **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** this invention an ‘escalator’, **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** the name from the Latin word ‘scala’, **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** means ‘ladder’. Escalators move people up and down short **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_**. Lifts do the same, but only move **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** small number of people. If an escalator breaks down, it can still be **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** as ordinary stairs. An escalator can move **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** 8,000 and 9,600 people an hour, and it **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** not need a person to operate it.  Towards the end of the nineteenth century, cities were **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** more crowded and the first escalators were built at railway stations and in big department **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_**, so that people could move about more quickly. Today we see escalators everywhere. | | | | |
| <Q1> | called | announced | translated | explained |
| <Q2> | taking | fetching | lending | carrying |
| <Q3> | which | whose | what | who |
| <Q4> | distances | direction | measurements | lengths |
| <Q5> | a | the | some | any |
| <Q6> | used | walked | made | changed |
| <Q7> | between | from | to | above |
| <Q8> | does | is | had | did |
| <Q9> | becoming | coming | continuing | developing |
| <Q10> | stores | shops | places | houses |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 12)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MY LIFE IN BOOKS**  It was my parents, of course, who taught me to read. I can’t **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** my life before reading, without book. When I started reading, a book was mainly pictures. Now **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** I am older, a book **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** only words in most cases. **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_** I also love art books, **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** the pages to look slowly and hungrily at paintings **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** the walls of galleries and museums around the planet.  I spend hours and hours reading, lost in other worlds, traveling, dreaming, imagining people and places. Books **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** me smells and sounds I may never experience directly, but **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** seem to make my life more interesting.  This love of books is not without **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** own problems. For example, when I go to the cinema to watch a film with friends, I don’t get as excited as they **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** I can’t wait to get back home to my books. | | | | |
| <Q1> | remember | repeat | register | remind |
| <Q2> | that | so | then | how |
| <Q3> | contains | counts | keeps | controls |
| <Q4> | But | And | Why | Or |
| <Q5> | turning | changing | putting | placing |
| <Q6> | from | in | with | at |
| <Q7> | bring | pull | move | carry |
| <Q8> | which | who | what | where |
| <Q9> | its | their | the | some |
| <Q10> | do | be | make | go |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 13)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CARTOON FILMS**  Cartoon films have very few limits. If you can draw something, you can \_\_\_(1)\_\_\_ it move on the cinema screen. The use \_\_\_(2)\_\_\_ new ideas and advanced computer programs means that cartoons are becoming exciting again for people of \_\_\_(3)\_\_\_ ages.  By the \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_ of the 1970s, the cinema world had decided that cartoons were only for children.  But soon \_\_\_(5)\_\_\_ one or two directors had some original new ideas. They proved that it was possible to make films in which both adults and children could \_\_\_(6)\_\_\_ the fun.  However, not \_\_\_(7)\_\_\_ cartoon film was successful. The Black Cauldron, for example, failed, mainly because it was too \_\_\_(8)\_\_\_ for children and too childish for adults. Directors learnt from this \_\_\_(9)\_\_\_, and the film companies began to make large \_\_\_(10)\_\_\_ of money again. | | | | |
| <Q1> | make | cause | wish | get |
| <Q2> | of | for | with | by |
| <Q3> | all | other | more | these |
| <Q4> | end | finish | departure | back |
| <Q5> | afterwards | later | next | then |
| <Q6> | share | add | mix | divide |
| <Q7> | every | both | any | each |
| <Q8> | frightening | fearful | afraid | nervous |
| <Q9> | mistake | crimes | damage | fault |
| <Q10> | amounts | accounts | numbers | totals |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 14)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FAMILY MEALS**  Does your family sit down together every day to share meal? Does someone plan the food carefully buy it **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** and cook it **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_**, so that you really enjoy it?  Nowadays, the answer to these questions **\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** often ‘no’. Adults are usually working and arrive home late. Granny probably lives too **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_** away to visit regularly. Children eat fast so they never learn that preparing good food and eating healthily **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** time and thought. In some families, each person eats separately, **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** television or working at a desk and the children often eat **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_**.  By sitting **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** the table with other people, however, children have the chance to learn that a shared meal is a **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** for family members to tell each other their news.  But if we can’t **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** eat together, we should try to have family meals at weekends. It’s good for our health, it’s good for society, and it’s fun. | | | | |
| <Q1> | locally | local | near | nearly |
| <Q2> | well | nice | tasty | good |
| <Q3> | is | gives | has | makes |
| <Q4> | far | distant | long | much |
| <Q5> | takes | wants | gets | asks |
| <Q6> | watching | looking | seeing | attending |
| <Q7> | alone | single | lonely | privately |
| <Q8> | at | on | by | in |
| <Q9> | chance | possibility | situation | event |
| <Q10> | always | quite | ever | never |

#ReadingPart4 (Test 15)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WOMAN MAKES THE BEST DRIVERS**  In London, only one in ten bus drivers is a woman. Yet, according to the results of recent research, women are better at **\_\_\_(1)\_\_\_** with problem passengers, have fewer accidents and are quicker at learning to drive buses than men.  Connie Wilson **\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_** a bus driver a year ago. ‘**\_\_\_(3)\_\_\_** first, driving a bus was quite frightening’, she says. ‘I had no idea of the size of the vehicle or **\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_** to handle it. But after seven weeks of training, I passed the test first time. Trying to **\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_** to the time table when the traffic is **\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_** isn’t easy but I like the challenge! Some passengers **\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_** be rude, especially if they’ve had to **\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_** a long time for the bus. But most are pleased to have a woman driver. There’s no **\_\_\_(9)\_\_\_** why women can’t do the job just as well as men. I’d **\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_** it to any woman!’. | | | | |
| <Q1> | dealing | managing | considering | behaving |
| <Q2> | became | got | started | turned |
| <Q3> | At | By | In | From |
| <Q4> | how | which | why | what |
| <Q5> | keep | check | respect | carry |
| <Q6> | heavy | deep | large | rough |
| <Q7> | can | should | need | want |
| <Q8> | wait | delay | expect | attend |
| <Q9> | reason | cause | purpose | account |
| <Q10> | recommend | approve | lead | admire |