

# GAP FILL

A (1) survey in the United Kingdom asked people about life after lockdown. The market research and (2) data analytics company YouGov asked 4,343 people about life after the lockdown ends. The company said they were surprised by the people's (3) answers. Only nine per cent of Britons want life to return to "normal" after the coronavirus (4) outbreak is over. This means 91 per cent want life to be different to how it was before the pandemic (5) started. Over half of people (54%) said they hoped to change the (6) way they live their lives. Lead researcher Professor Tom MacMillan said: "This data shows there is a real (7) appetite for change, and for the nation to learn from this (8) crisis."

answers  
started  
appetite  
survey  
data  
crisis  
outbreak  
way

Most of the people in the survey said they (9) noticed big changes because of the lockdown. Just over half (51%) have noticed cleaner air (10) outdoors, and 27 per cent have seen more wildlife in the past month. This may (11) encourage people to use cars less when the lockdown ends. Maybe more people will work from home. Many people (42%) said they (12) value food more, and 38 per cent said they are now cooking using (13) recipes and not buying ready-made meals. Another change could be a stronger sense of (14) community. Over 40 per cent of people said they now talk to people who live (15) near them. Professor MacMillan said: "People are trying new (16) things and noticing differences at home, in their work and in communities."

encourage  
recipes  
near  
noticed  
value  
things  
outdoors  
community

## “A Mystery”

### Reading Comprehension – Short Stories

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions below.



“Something is very wrong,” says the detective.

“I know!” says Ms. Gervis. “It is wrong that someone has stolen from me!”

The detective looks around Ms. Gervis’ apartment. “That is not what I am talking about, ma’am. What is wrong is that I do not understand how the robber got in and out.”

Ms. Gervis and the detective stand in silence. Ms. Gervis’ eyes are full of tears. Her hands are shaking.

“The robber did not come through the window,” says the detective. “These windows have not been opened or shut in months.”

The detective looks at the fireplace. “The robber did not squeeze down here.”

The detective walks to the front door. He examines the latch. “And since there are no marks or scratches, the robber **definitely** did not try to break the lock.”

“I have no idea how he did it,” says a bothered Ms. Gervis. “It is a big **mystery**.”

“And you say the robber stole nothing else?” asks the detective. “No money, no jewelry, no crystal?”

“That’s right, detective. He took only what was important to me,” Ms. Gervis says with a sigh. “There is only one thing I can do now.”

“And what is that?” the detective asks with surprise.

“I will stop baking cakes,” Ms. Gervis says. “They are mine to give away. They are not for someone to steal.”

“You can’t do that!” says the detective with **alarm**. “Who will bake those delicious cakes?”

“I am sorry. I do not know,” says Ms. Gervis.

“I must solve this case **immediately!**” says the detective.

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## Questions:

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- 1) Where does this story take place?
- A. in a bakery
  - B. at the police station
  - C. in Ms. Gervis' house
  - D. in Ms. Gervis' apartment
- 2) Near the beginning of the story, "Ms. Gervis' eyes are full of tears. Her hands are shaking." How does Ms. Gervis probably feel?
- A. She is upset.
  - B. She is tired.
  - C. She is hungry.
  - D. She is confused.
- 3) What makes the detective sure that the robber did not come through the windows?
- A. The windows are locked.
  - B. The windows face the police station.
  - C. The windows have not been used in months.
  - D. The windows are too small for a person to fit through.
- 4) "And the robber **definitely** did not use the front door." Which is the best way to rewrite this sentence?
- A. "And the robber may not have used the front door."
  - B. "And the robber probably did not use the front door."
  - C. "And the robber was not able to use the front door."
  - D. "And the robber certainly did not use the front door."
- 5) What else could the detective have asked Ms. Gervis in order to solve the mystery?
- I. Which types of cakes does Ms. Gervis know how to bake?
  - II. Does someone else have a key to the apartment?
  - III. Does Ms. Gervis ever leave the door unlocked?
- A. I only
  - B. I and II
  - C. II and III
  - D. I, II, and III
- 6) What does Ms. Gervis do with her cakes?
- A. She eats them.
  - B. She sells them.
  - C. She hides them.
  - D. She gives them away.
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Questions (continued):

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- 7) What does the detective seem to think will happen if he solves the mystery?
- A. Ms. Gervis will start baking cakes again
  - B. Ms. Gervis will bake him extra cakes
  - C. Ms. Gervis will give him her secret recipe
  - D. Ms. Gervis will give him money and jewels

- 8) What is a **mystery**?
- A. something that is wrong
  - B. something that happens at night
  - C. something a robber leaves behind
  - D. something that cannot be explained

- 9) What else was stolen from the apartment?
- A. crystal
  - B. jewelry
  - C. money
  - D. nothing

- 10) If something is said with **alarm**, how is it said?
- A. with fear and panic
  - B. with bells and whistles
  - C. with smiles and laughter
  - D. with sadness and tears

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Do you like mysteries? What is your favorite kind of story? Explain.

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# “Easter Island”

Reading Comprehension – Informational Passages <sup>(6)</sup>

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer questions about the passage below.

One of South America’s mysteries is Easter Island. Easter Island, also called *Rapa Nui* and *Isla de Pascua*, 3,600 km (2,237 mi) west of Chile, is a volcanic island with an interesting and partly unknown history. The island was named by the Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen because he **encountered** it on Easter Sunday 1722. He was the first European to find the island. The official name of the island, *Isla de Pascua*, means Easter Island in Spanish. This island is famous because of the **approximately** 887 huge statues which were found there. The statues consist of heads and complete torsos, the largest of which weighs 84 tons! These monuments, called *moai*, were carved out of **compressed** volcanic ash, called tuff, which was found at a quarry at a place called Rano Raraku. Statues are still being found. Some of the **monuments** were left only half-carved. Nobody knows why Rano Raraku was abandoned. It is thought that the statues were carved by the ancestors of the modern Polynesian inhabitants. But the purpose of the statues and the reason they were abandoned remain **mysteries**.

## Questions:

1) Who named the island “Easter Island”?

- A. An explorer
- B. A Dutch explorer
- C. The original inhabitants
- D. **Both A and B are correct.**

2) Who was Jacob Roggeveen?

- A. A European who found the island
- B. An explorer who named the island
- C. A person who carved several statues
- D. **Both A and B are correct.**

3) What are *moai*?

- A. Ancestors of the current inhabitants
- B. Quarries on the island
- C. **Statues on the island**
- D. Volcanic ashes

4) Why isn’t the number of statues known?

- A. The island is too big to explore.
- B. **Statues are still being found.**
- C. Some statues were taken away.
- D. None of the above

5) What are the statues made of?

- A. Volcanic ash
- B. **Tuff**
- C. Clay
- D. Both A and B are correct.

## Vocabulary:

1) When he **encountered** the island, he ...

- A. found the island.
- B. saw the island.
- C. drew pictures of the island.
- D. **Both A and B are correct.**

2) A synonym for **approximately** is...

- A. more than.
- B. **about.**
- C. rather.
- D. None of the above.

3) **Compressed** ash is ...

- A. **pressed together.**
- B. ancient.
- C. hot.
- D. None of the above



4) **Monuments** are ...

- A. explorers.
- B. volcanoes.
- C. **statues.**
- D. ancestors

5) **Mysteries** are ...

- A. **unexplainable.**
- B. unpopular.
- C. dangerous.
- D. Both A and C are correct.

50. Mr. Jasper \_\_\_\_\_ to be a basketball player.  
A) was used B) **used** C) has been D) is used
51. I shall not waste time \_\_\_\_\_ his letter.  
A) reply B) **replying** C) to reply D) replied
52. It's nearly lunch time. Why don't we stop \_\_\_\_\_ a bite to eat?  
A) **to have** B) have C) having D) had
53. We had to stand up \_\_\_\_\_ a better view of the game.  
A) **to get** B) getting C) get D) \_ \_ \_
54. They earned a living by \_\_\_\_\_ old cars.  
A) sell B) to sell C) sold D) **selling**
55. Mr. White is telling his wife \_\_\_\_\_ him tea.  
A) **to make** B) make C) making D) made
56. Suzie's mother allowed her \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night.  
A) go B) **to go** C) going D) went
57. He kept on \_\_\_\_\_ the same mistakes.  
A) to make B) to do C) **making** D) doing
58. Don't be nervous. I want you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) not nervous B) **to relax** C) relax D) relaxing
59. Excuse me, officer. I'd like you \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A) helping B) help C) **to help** D) for helping
60. There aren't enough men, \_\_\_\_\_ the work might take a long time.  
A) since B) in order to C) although D) **so**
61. She took time to help me \_\_\_\_\_ she was very busy.  
A) since B) because C) **although** D) so
62. Not only did he call on time, \_\_\_\_\_ he also left an important message.  
A) therefore B) however C) **but** D) and
63. The mechanic can't fix the car, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I can either B) so do I C) I can, too D) **neither can I**
64. Alexander plays basketball very well, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) so I do B) **so do I** C) also do I D) so what
65. We won't leave \_\_\_\_\_ we do all there is to do.  
A) that B) **until** C) by D) don't
66. She dances as \_\_\_\_\_ as a professional dancer does.  
A) worse B) **good** C) better D) fine
67. The Persian Empire is \_\_\_\_\_ empire history has ever seen.  
A) greedier B) too greedy C) **the greediest** D) greedy enough
68. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ like Chinese food, but now I am fond of it.  
A) **use to** B) used to C) used D) usually
69. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that we felt exhausted when we finally arrived at the camp.  
A) **such a long journey** B) a long journey so  
C) a long journey D) a journey so
70. Tom plays the piano \_\_\_\_\_ Arthur.  
A) well B) more  
C) **a lot better than** D) much more
71. Italian people usually speak \_\_\_\_\_ than Turkish people.  
A) somewhat quickly B) **more quickly**  
C) too quickly D) very quickly
72. All of those oranges are ripe. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are green.  
A) Some B) Many C) Neither D) **None**
73. I think \_\_\_\_\_ took your umbrella.  
A) anyone B) other C) person D) **someone**
74. Dr. Barnard has a lot of books. \_\_\_\_\_ of them were written in the Middle Ages.  
A) **Some** B) Any C) Neither D) Both
75. None of those glasses are clean. \_\_\_\_\_ of them are as dirty as can be.  
A) Some B) **All** C) Both D) Many
76. I don't think there's \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
A) any person B) any people C) someone D) **anyone**
77. The \_\_\_\_\_ lamp is in the bedroom.  
A) **other** B) another C) any D) other one
78. When would you like \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A) that I call B) I'm calling C) **me to call** D) I'd call
79. Be careful with that knife. You might cut \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) **yourself** B) myself C) itself D) you
80. She taught \_\_\_\_\_ to play the piano.  
A) of herself B) in herself C) by herself D) **herself**
81. You and Carl can help \_\_\_\_\_, can't you?  
A) myself B) yourself C) **yourselves** D) we
82. Fortunately, the snake \_\_\_\_\_ bit the explorer wasn't poisonous.  
A) **that** B) who C) whose D) whom
83. This poem is \_\_\_\_\_ long that I can't learn it by heart.  
A) very B) too C) **so** D) enough
84. He's \_\_\_\_\_ to do any serious work.  
A) **too lazy** B) lazy enough C) very lazy D) so lazy
85. \_\_\_\_\_ he was seriously wounded, he went on fighting.  
A) Even B) Yet C) **Although** D) In spite
86. She isn't \_\_\_\_\_ to face all these misfortunes.  
A) strong for B) **strong enough**  
C) enough strong D) very strong
87. It was thoughtful \_\_\_\_\_ us your summer house.  
A) **of you to offer** B) for your offer  
C) of your offering D) of you offering
88. It was foolish \_\_\_\_\_ to Ronald's advice and buy this junk.  
A) of him listening B) **of him to listen**  
C) he was listening D) for him to listen to
89. Yesterday he had a terrible accident. He ran \_\_\_\_\_ a police car.  
A) with B) on C) for D) **into**
90. Having lost their house in the disaster, they don't have \_\_\_\_\_ to go.  
A) nowhere B) any where C) somewhere D) **anywhere**
91. Mary isn't going \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend.  
A) **anywhere** B) somewhere C) to anywhere D) to somewhere
92. Joan was sick yesterday; \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't go to work.  
A) however B) nevertheless C) **therefore** D) frequently
93. The new system is more wasteful than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) **economical** B) less efficiently  
C) less expensively D) cost less
94. I saw a boy break your window with his ball. \_\_\_\_\_ it made me really mad.  
A) **That he broke** B) What he broke  
C) He broke D) He has broken
95. In back of the house \_\_\_\_\_ built almost a century ago.  
A) **is a barn** B) there a barn  
C) a barn is D) has a barn there
96. \_\_\_\_\_ kindly she talks to everybody!  
A) What B) That C) **How** D) What a
97. \_\_\_\_\_ crowded city New York is!  
A) **What** a B) How C) That D) What is
98. \_\_\_\_\_ the stamps in Dave's collection are rare ones.  
A) **Many** of B) Some C) Of all D) Not any
99. Don't tell me about your problems. I've got enough problems of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) my B) me C) **my own** D) own
100. He has taken the exam six times so far and he \_\_\_\_\_ to pass it yet.  
A) isn't able B) can't  
C) **hasn't been able** D) wasn't able