

"It snowed chocolate in a Swiss town"

GAP FILL

Switzerland is (1) renowned the world over for the quality of its chocolate. The nation has earned an international (2) reputation for its premium chocolate brands. However, residents in the Swiss town of Olten, near Zurich, got the (3) surprise of their lives earlier this week when it started snowing chocolate. Some locals (4) wondered if the brown dusting was a bizarre consequence of climate change. However, all became (5) _____ after the local chocolate manufacturer revealed the brown shower was the result of a (6) malfunction at its factory. The chocolate maker Lindt confirmed that a (7) minor defect in its cooling ventilation systems allowed gusty winds to (8) whip up chocolate dust and sprinkle it over the town.

surprise

clear

renowned

whip

wondered

minor

reputation

malfunction

Many parts of the town were covered in a (9) fine layer of light brown, milk-chocolate-flavoured dust. A representative from Lindt offered to pay for any cleaning services (10) required as a result of the event. To date, no one has asked for help. The spokeswoman reassured people in the (11) vicinity of the factory that crushed cocoa beans are harmless to human (12) health and the environment. She added that factory engineers are (13) currently working on repairing the technical hitch. The cocoa-dust incident led to a lot of (14) banter on social media. A Twitter user wrote: "Chocolate snowflakes falling from the sky, (15) dreams do come true." Another tweeter posted a comment saying: "I'm dreaming of a (16) brown Christmas."

health

required

dreams

fine

currently

vicinity

brown

banter

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

Architects in Japan are redesigning the public toilet. They have (1) _____ a public toilet with transparent walls, until someone (2) _____ the door. An organisation called the Nippon Foundation created a project called "The Tokyo Toilet" to make public restrooms more attractive and usable. The idea was (3) _____ use innovative design to make public toilets more accessible. An official said it wanted people to feel comfortable using public toilets, "and to foster a (4) _____ of hospitality for the next person". World-famous architects such (5) _____ Tadao Ando and Kengo Kuma participated in the project. In total, 16 top designers came up with toilets that will be (6) _____ around in 17 parks and public spaces in Japan's capital Tokyo.

The Nippon Foundation said it wanted to stop people having a (7) _____ image of public toilets. It said many people thought toilets were "dark, dirty, (8) _____ and scary" places. It said people care about if the toilets are clean, and that "no one is (9) _____ waiting inside". The first transparent toilets opened in a park in Tokyo's Shibuya Ward on August the 16th. They immediately became a tourist attraction with many people lining (10) _____ to take photos of them, and of course to do their business. The toilet walls are transparent - you can see the white toilets and sinks from the outside. (11) _____, when the door is locked, the special film and glass walls suddenly become (12) _____ so no one on the outside can see inside.

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) wailed | (b) unveiled | (c) nailed | (d) veiled |
| 2. | (a) lockers | (b) locks | (c) lockets | (d) likens |
| 3. | (a) of | (b) by | (c) for | (d) to |
| 4. | (a) ghost | (b) spirit | (c) poltergeist | (d) sprite |
| 5. | (a) this | (b) that's | (c) has | (d) as |
| 6. | (a) splattered | (b) spitted | (c) dotted | (d) pitted |
| 7. | (a) negative | (b) negate | (c) negatives | (d) negotiate |
| 8. | (a) slinky | (b) swanky | (c) stinky | (d) shiny |
| 9. | (a) risky | (b) frighten | (c) tension | (d) secretly |
| 10. | (a) up | (b) down | (c) on | (d) under |
| 11. | (a) However | (b) Although | (c) Nevertheless | (d) Secondly |
| 12. | (a) opaque | (b) fake | (c) oblique | (d) risqué |

Name _____

Date _____

• Reading Comprehension Assessment

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

Better for the Public

I was shocked and saddened to hear how the city of Metroville has decided to treat one of its finest citizens, Marcus Weyland. Weyland's Ice Cream Shop has been a favorite of my children and grandchildren alike for almost 30 years. We have never had a bad experience at Weyland's—the ice cream and the customer service have always been first-rate. We love that we can enjoy a treat while also supporting a local business. Furthermore, we sincerely appreciate the way Mr. Weyland gives back to the community by always donating 50% of his Friday night profits to the Metroville Animal Shelter.

It was with great disappointment that I learned that Metroville is determined to force Mr. Weyland out of business so that they can turn the ice cream shop into a parking deck. By stating that the parking deck will be “for the use of the public,” the city has been able to claim eminent domain. This gives the city the right to purchase Mr. Weyland's shop, provided that they pay him “fair market value.”

The amount of money that the government will give Mr. Weyland is only what his building is currently worth. They are not compensating him for the money it will cost to open a new shop in another location. They are not compensating him for the wages he will lose as he moves his business. They are not compensating him for the legal fees he has to pay while dealing with this issue. Moreover, the city will also do absolutely nothing to help the shop's five employees who will now be out of work.

The city **alleges** that the parking deck will be in the public's best interest—but what good will yet another parking deck do for the city? Downtown Metroville already has three parking decks, and they are never filled to capacity. On the other hand, Weyland's is a family-run business that employs local citizens and gives back to the community. How can a parking deck possibly be better for the public than Weyland's Ice Cream Shop?

Metroville's citizens deserve to keep their beloved ice cream shop. More importantly, Marcus Weyland deserves better treatment from the city of Metroville.



1) As discussed in the passage, which of the following presents an example of a case involving "eminent domain"?

- A. The city of Green Pines closes down Joe's Diner because it has too many health code violations.
- B. Fred's Tire Shop, a small local business, is bought out by TireLand, a large national auto supply store.
- C. Sandra can no longer afford to pay the rent on her store, Sofa Safari, because city property taxes have become too high.
- D. **The city of Stillwater pays Mrs. Graham \$12,238 so that it can turn part of her farmland into a bike path connecting two public parks.**

2) Paragraph 3 makes use of which of the following literary devices

- A. *Symbolism*, characterized by the use of an object or action that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight. A symbol means something more than just its literal meaning.
- B. ***Parallelism*, characterized by the use of phrases or clauses that are similar or complimentary in structure.**

CONNECTIVES

KEY

1. Take your camera with you, just **in case** mine doesn't work.
2. **Despite** having muscle problems, the defender was able to play.
3. Bring an umbrella with you **in case** it rains tomorrow.
4. Skiing is a safe sport **as long as** you obey the rules on the slope.
5. All flights to and from London have been cancelled **due to** fog.
6. They arrived in time for the meeting **despite** having to travel in bad weather.
7. I like travelling by underground, **even though** it gets pretty crowded during rush hours.
8. She has been living in the country her whole life. **Nevertheless**, she has decided she wants a change and plans on moving to the city.
9. We had a wonderful time in Barcelona. **However**, transport workers were on strike so we couldn't use the underground.
10. **Even though** life was hard during the war, we managed to survive.
11. **Due to** heavy traffic on the motorway, we couldn't make it in time.
12. **In spite** of the low temperatures during the winter, Moscow is always worth visiting.
13. I can't come now **because** the children are ill, and I have to look after them.
14. The economy collapsed, **therefore** the government had to resign.
15. You may go out with your friends tonight, **as long as** you never go alone and stay with them all the time.
16. I already knew a lot about cybersecurity. **Nevertheless**, the lecture was quite interesting.

PREPOSITIONS

KEY

1. As time went on, the boy changed **into** a man.
2. She works at night and sleeps **during** the day.
3. He is very arrogant and always looks **down** at us.
4. We went **up/down** the stairs to get our gym clothes.
5. She couldn't talk to me because she was **in** a hurry.
6. He was so tired that he slept the whole night **through**.
7. You can't drive over that bridge because it is **under** repair at the moment.
8. We shared the money we received **between** us.
9. She was able to solve the difficult math test **with** ease.
10. She prefers volleyball **to** basketball.
11. You can't leave **without** any money. You'll need some for your ticket.
12. Teachers have gone **on** strike in the past, so this situation is not unusual.
13. It took **over/under** an hour for the technicians to restore electricity to the village.
14. **From** now on you will report to me whenever something happens.
15. He will remain in the office **until** a successor is found.
16. The boy was very clever **for** his age.
17. You must hand in your thesis **by** next week, at the latest.
18. Do you speak any other languages **besides** English?
19. The boy walked **across/through** the field to the house.
20. There's a sign that says, "Keep **off** the grass!"

SOME, ANY AND COMPOUNDS

KEY

1. Mum, have we got **any** eggs in the fridge? – Of course, I bought **some** yesterday.
2. There's **someone** at the door. – Are you expecting **anyone**?
3. Choose **any** number between 1 and 10. It doesn't matter which one.
4. You've got to do **something** about it. Otherwise the situation will get out of control.
5. I can't find my cell phone. I must have left it **somewhere**.
6. I need **some** tomatoes to make this salad. – Sorry, we haven't got **any** at home. – Well could you hop over to the greengrocer's and get **some**, please.
7. I've got **some** banknotes, but I don't have **any** coins.
8. This party is so boring. – Let's go **somewhere** else.
9. Is there **anything** you need? – No, I'm just looking for **something**.
10. Is there **anyone** in the classroom with a blue sweater?
11. John lives **somewhere** in London, but I don't really know the exact address.
12. Does **anyone** in the audience have a mobile phone?
13. Could I **have** some more coffee please?
14. I would like to go **somewhere** this summer, but not just **anywhere**. I'd like to travel abroad.
15. **Anyone** can play this game. It's easy.
16. I went shopping yesterday. I bought **some** socks, but I didn't buy **any** shoes.
17. Have there been any phone calls for me while I was out? – Yes, **someone** called an hour ago. There was **something** he had to tell you.
18. There isn't **anyone** sitting at the table, but there's **someone** sitting at the bar.
19. Where is my notebook? – I can't find it **anywhere**.
20. There must be **something** you can add to our discussion. Just don't sit there without saying **anything**.
21. I don't want to go to the Jake's party. I don't know **anyone** there.
22. Can we go **somewhere** else to talk? It's so loud here.
23. **Any** bus will take you to the town centre.
24. There's **someone** I want to introduce to you.



3rd Grade Rhyming Words

Grade 3 Spelling Worksheet

Circle the word on each row that rhymes with the word on the left.

priceless	plain	likeness	dislike
scrubs	clubs	gems	butter
float	earn	clue	boat
sail	point	halls	tale
celebrate	educate	city	mammal
find	beet	mind	soak
thread	bread	plow	birthday
noise	coal	boys	lake