READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 1 – Artificial Limbs

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. A_____ limbs are arms and legs that are made by humans and machines.

2. Some people are missing real limbs, so they have f_____ ones.

3. Electronic hands can r_____ missing hands.

4. Artificial legs can r_____, so users can ride bikes.

5. Artificial legs can also bend and e_____, so users can climb stairs.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.
1. artificial limbs / were / In the past, / heavy and not comfortable.
2. with metal hooks. / Hands / were made
3. they / are / Today, / more like natural limbs.
4. respond / to movements / in the muscles. / Electronic hands
5. open and close. / can / The fingers

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Questions continue next page

C. Choose the best answer.

1. What were artificial legs made of?

a. plastic b. hooks c. metal d. wood

2. How will artificial limbs be controlled in the future?

a. buttons b. thoughts c. muscles d. computers

3. What are scientists making?

a. brains b. chips c. data d. hands

4. What will the chips in the brain do?

a. download data b. wire a computer c. feel objects d. hide limbs

5. What will users be able to do through their artificial limbs in the future?

a. talk b. climb c. think d. feel

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 2 – Seeing Red

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. Researchers want to know if uniform colors can change the o_____, or the results, of a game.

2. Different color uniforms were given r_____ without planning to the teams.

3. Teams that wear a red uniform are more l_____ to win.

4. The color red can help a_____ win sports matches and games.

5. However, if players have similar skills, color has no i_____.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. British researchers have found that color •	• color does not matter.
2. When one athlete is better than another, •	• give athletes an advantage.
3. However, when opponents have similar skills, •	• can influence the outcome of a match.
4. Athletes who were red •	• win more matches.
5. So, the color red seems to •	• color does matter.

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Questions continue next page

C. Circle T for true or F for False.

1. British researchers found the color blue can help athletes. T / F
2. The researchers did a study at the Winter Olympics. T / F
3. Red and blue uniforms were used in the study. T / F
4. Color has no influence when one athlete is better than another athlete. T / F
5. When athletes have similar skills, color has an influence. T / F

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 3 – What's That Noise?

A. Choose the correct answer.
1. When everyone is sleeping at night, it is (noisy / silent).
2. You may not (realize / remember) it, but noise is a form of pollution.
3. One of the most (common / similar) forms of pollution is noise pollution.
4. (Walking / Traffic) is one the main causes of noise pollution.
5. Stress can cause (serious / light) health problems.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.
1. is / machine-made sounds / Noise pollution / that has / bad effects on health.
2. can cause / and stress. / Noise pollution / hearing problems
3. Most noise pollution / from traffic. / comes
4. and loud TVs / cause / Planes, constructions machines, / noise pollution.
5. We / need to reduce / to improve our health. / noise

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Questions continue next page

C. Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following is a cause noise pollution?

a. planes b. books c. sleeping d. stress

2. Which of the following is NOT a cause noise pollution?

a. thoughts b. TVs c. cars d. fridges

3. What can sound have a bad effect on?

a. air and water b. our well-being

c. environmental problems d. the buzz

4. What can stress cause over time?

a. environmental problems b. silent nights

c. air pollution d. health problems

5. How can we improve our health?

a. reduce noise b. make noise c. watch TV d. build a house

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 4 – Understanding the Heart

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. The heart is a very important (organ / chamber).
2. The heart helps (clean / pump) blood through our body.
3. There are four (areas / boxes) inside the heart.
4. The human heart is about the size of a (finger / fist).
5. We need to (keep / save) our heart healthy.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. The heart helps keep •	• movement of blood through the body.
2. Every heartbeat pumps •	• blood through the body.
3. The circulatory system is the •	• back to the heart.
4. The arteries•	• carry blood away from the heart.
5. The veins carry blood •	• all the other organs working correctly.

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C. Circle T for true or F for False.

1. There are four chambers inside the heart. T / F
2. Blood is carried through the body by tubes called the circulatory system. T / F
3. Arteries look red or pink. T / F
4. The human heart beats 4,200 times a minute. T / F
5. The human pumps 7 liters of blood every day. T / F

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 5 – Hypertext Literature

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.
1. Hypertext (literature / art) is a fun and modern way to read books.
2. The Harry Potter (songs / series) are books written by the writer J.K. Rowling.
3. Readers can make (ways / choices) while reading a hypertext novel.
4. The (central / small) storyline is the main plot of the story.
5. Readers interact with (links / books) in a story using electronic devices.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.
1. may decide / The reader / one ending to the story. / to choose
2. to go back to the start / can choose / of the story. / They
3. the literature interactive. / The links / in the story / make
4. Some people / this is more interesting / think / than print literature.
5. can experience / stories differently / Readers / than before.

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C. Match the correct questions and answers.

1. What does the reading introduce?	*	* a. Make choices
2. What can readers interact with while reading a hypertext novel?	*	* b. A hypertext novel
3. What is *Pottermore*?	*	* c. Links
4. What is feature of hypertext literature?	*	* d. A new type of literature
5. What is a feature of print literature?	*	* e. There is only one ending.

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 6 – Types of Literature

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. Poetry is one type of g_____.

2. F_____ novels are not true.

3. Actors p_____ in plays.

4. Dramas have stage d_____ and lines for characters to speak.

5. Newspapers and magazines c_____ articles.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. There are many genres	•	• lines and stanzas.
2. Poems are made up of	•	• a plot and a setting.
3. A novel has	•	• tell the actors what to do and say.
4. The setting	•	• is the place where the story happens.
5. Stage directions in a play	•	• of literature.

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Questions continue next page

C. Write the correct words from the box.

drama	characters	emotions	newspaper	information

1. What does poetry use? _____

2. What are people in a book or play called? _____

3. What does an article give? _____

4. Where can articles be found? _____

5. What genre includes plays? _____

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 7 – Poems We Love

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. An (emotion / example) of a living thing is a worm.
2. Worms live under the (surface / roof) of the ground.
3. Birds look for worms in the (soil / sky).
4. The worm is in (early / trouble) because the bird wants to eat it for breakfast.
5. I (dislike/ recommend) that you read poems by Shel Silverstein because they are good.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. People don't usually think	•	• think about it at the end of the poem.
2. The poet makes us	•	• recommended for worms.
3. Most worms push to the surface of	•	• the earth in the morning.
4. Some worms might	•	• sleep late and stay under the soil.
5. Sleeping late is	•	• about what happens to the worm.

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Questions continue next page

C. Match the correct questions and answers.

1. Which poem does the reading talk about? *	* a. Different ways are good for different people.
2. What will this poem make you do at the beginning? *	* b. What happens to the worm
3. What does the phrase “The early bird catches the worm” mean? *	* c. Reflect on being a bird
4. What will the poem make us think about at the end? *	* d. It is good to be early.
5. What is the main idea of “Early Bird”? *	* e. “Early Bird”

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 8 – Anne of Green Gables

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. Anne is an o_____ because she doesn't have parents.

2. Anne a_____ at Green Gables to live with Matthew and Marilla.

3. Matthew and Marilla wanted a boy, so they were d_____ when a girl came instead.

4. Anne's positive personality was hard to r_____; everybody loved her.

5. Anne had a positive a_____; she saw the good in everything.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. Matthew and Marilla want to	•	• arrives instead.
2. However, a girl named Anne	•	• changed for the better.
3. They are disappointed and want	•	• adopt a boy to help them on the farm.
4. After just one day,	•	• they decide to keep her.
5. In the end, all their lives were	•	• to send Anna back.

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Questions continue next page

C. Circle T for true or F for False.

1. Anne can become angry quite easily. T / F
2. Anne has a negative attitude. T / F
3. Anne lives with Matthew and Marilla at Green Gables. T / F
4. Matthew and Marilla sent Anne back because they want a boy. T / F
5. Anne’s parent live away far away from her. T / F

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 9 – Digital Money

A. Choose the correct answer.
1. Bitcoin in one type of (electric / digital) money.
2. Bitcoins (worth / wallet) changes with the market.
3. The shop accepts both cash and (credit cards / currency).
4. The (government / check) does not control digital currency.
5. Years ago, (security / cash) was the most common way to pay for something.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.
1. many ways / to pay / There are / for what we buy.
2. is Bitcoin. / One form / money / of digital
3. around for a long time. / of payment / This form / has not been
4. to get / There are / two processes / Bitcoins.
5. to download / is / One way / a Bitcoin wallet.

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Questions continue next page

C. Choose the best answer.

1. Where do people usually keep their cash and credit cards?

a. in a bank b. in a check c. in a market d. in a wallet

2. What do people rarely use these days?

a. checks b. credit cards c. Bitcoins d. cash

3. When was Bitcoin developed?

a. 1995 b. 2009 c. 2016 d. 2005

4. How can a person get Bitcoins for free?

a. studying b. working c. banking d. mining

5. What are people most worried about using Bitcoin?

a. mining b. wallets c. value d. security

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 10 – The History of Money

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. A long time ago, people e_____ things they had for things they needed.

2. C_____, such as plants, salt, and shells, were used as money.

3. T_____ history, how we pay for things has changed a lot.

4. People developed m_____ coins and used them as money.

5. Each coin had a value s_____ on it, so people knew how much it was worth.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. Money has existed for	•	• people exchanged goods.
2. Everything from rocks to paper has	•	• thousands of years.
3. A long time ago,	•	• both people needed what the other had.
4. They exchanged things that they had	•	• for something they needed.
5. This only worked if	•	• been used to buy things.

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Questions continue next page

C. Match the correct questions and answers.

1. What has changed throughout history? *	* a. In China
2. When were metal coins first used? *	* b. 2,700 years ago
3. When was paper money introduced? *	* c. Something valuable
4. Where was paper money first made in? *	* d. Around 800 A.D.
5. What does paper money represent? *	* e. How people pay for things

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 11 – Shopping at the Stock Market

A. Choose the correct answer.
1. People can buy food at the (market / company).
2. People can buy a part of a company from a (stock / capital) market.
3. Businesses (buy / sell) a part of their company to investors.
4. Businesses receive (shares / capital) from investors.
5. You should be (careful / dangerous) when you invest in a company.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.
1. use / the capital / they get / to expand their business. / Businesses
2. Businesses / start new projects / to get more money. / can also
3. can be a good way / to make money. / in the stock market / Investing
4. However, / in a business that is doing well. / need to invest / you
5. in a business / Investing / may not always / work out.

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C. Write the correct words from the box.

capital	sell	careful	their investment	stock market

1. Where can you buy shares? _____

2. What is money from investors called? _____

3. What are investors trying to get a return on? _____

4. What do businesses do with the part of their company? _____

5. What should you be when you invest in the stock market? _____

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 12 – What Are Credit Cards?

A. Choose the correct answer.
1. If you don't have cash, you can buy things on (credit / paper).
2. The money for credit cards is usually (borrowed / due) at the end of the month.
3. Credit card users receive a (machine / bill) each month.
4. They can pay the whole thing or make a small (payment / credit).
5. It can be a problem if people (abuse / remind) their credit cards.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.
1. at least / one credit card. / have / Many people
2. You / have to be / to get a credit card. / an adult
3. a credit card / instead of cash. / can use / You
4. at the end of the month. / The money / is due
5. have to pay interest / if you don't pay / You / for the whole bill.

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C. Match the correct questions and answers.

1. Whose money are you spending on a credit card?	*	* a. An address in the country
2. What is one thing you need to get a credit card?	*	* b. Interest
3. How do you use a credit card?	*	* c. Losing them
4. What do you have to pay if you make a small payment?	*	* d. Put it in a machine
5. What can be a problem with credit cards?	*	* e. The credit card company's

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 13 – A Face Like No Other

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. You can recognize people by their different (features / study).
2. Computers can (recognize / realize) faces by analyzing photos.
3. The computer measures the (shapes / distance) between the eyes.
4. It also measures the (widths / heights) of the mouth and nose.
5. Facial recognition programs can (forget / identify) people.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. The computer records	•	• the geometry of the face.
2. Geometry	•	• are taken.
3. Facial geometry measures the distance	•	• the eyes.
4. It compares the distance to the size of	•	• between the eyes.
5. Many measurements	•	• is a type of math.

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C. Circle T for true or F for False.

1. Computers can record the geometry of a person's face. T / F
2. This type of geometry records the distance between the ears. T / F
3. The computer takes measurements to make a person's profile. T / F
4. Only a few measurements are taken to make the profile. T / F
5. Companies use facial recognition programs for security purposes. T / F

Unit Test

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 14 – Frank's Lunch

A. Choose the correct answer.
1. Frank is hungry and (ready / open) for lunch.
2. He checks how much an apple (costs / pays).
3. Then he buys a (box / bottle) of water.
4. He (borrowed / spent) $2.99 of his own money for his lunch.
5. The sandwich was (less than / lighter than) $1.

B. Match the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.

1. Frank goes to the lunch counter with	•	• some healthy food.
2. All the food costs	•	• costs $0.01.
3. Frank buys	•	• a different amount.
4. He thinks a sandwich is	•	• perfect to go with his lunch.
5. There isn't anything that	•	• three dollars in his pocket.

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Questions continue next page

C. Write the correct words from the box.

$0.60	four	salad	$3	$0.01

1. How much did Frank have in his pocket before he bought lunch? _____

2. What cost $0.75? _____

3.How much was the bottle of water? _____

4. How many carrots does he buy? _____

5. How much money did have left after he bought everything? _____

READING FUTURE

Unit Test

Compass Publishing

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 15 – The Mistake on Mars

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. Most countries use the metric system to m_____ things.

2. Some countries use imperial measurements like m_____ and pounds.

3. Three countries c_____ to use imperial measurements.

4. NASA sent a spaceship to Mars on a m_____ in the late 1990s.

5. U_____, the company NASA worked with made a huge mistake.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.
1. and the USA / still use / Myanmar, Liberia, / imperial measurements.
2. the American space agency NASA. / caused trouble / for / This
3. sent / NASA / to Mars on a mission. / a spaceship
4. NASA / metric measurements, / but the program / uses / used imperial measurements.
5. The mission / when the ship / crashed. / ended

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Questions continue next page

C. Write the correct words from the box.

1999	2007	$327.6 million	imperial	climate

1. What did NASA want to measure on Mars? _____

2. How much did the spaceship to Mars cost? _____

3. In what year did the ship crash? _____

4. Which measurements did the program use? _____

5. From what year did NASA started using only metric measurements? _____

Unit Test

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 16 – Measuring Animals in the Wild

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. Scientists think of c_____ and different ways to get information.

2. Scientists use different t_____ like measuring tapes and scales.

3. D_____ whales that wash up on shore are easy to measure.

4. Can you e_____ the weight of this blue whale?

5. Scientists can use the information they have c_____ from dead animals to learn about living animals.

B. Unscramble the sentences. Rewrite the sentences in order.
1. need to measure / scientists / large animals. / Sometimes
2. It can be difficult / in the wild. / to collect / information
3. dead whales / can measure / Scientists / that wash up on shore.
4. how big live whales are. / They use / to figure out / the information
5. estimate / They can / of a live whale. / the length and weight

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Questions continue next page

C. Choose the best answer.

1. Where can scientists find dead whales to measure?

a. in the ocean b. in a photograph c. in the zoo d. on the beach

2. Why do scientists need to be creative to collect information?

a. to catch whales b. to live in the wild

c. to measure large animals d. to take photographs

3. What do scientists need to get information about living animals?

a. the color b. a flipper c. a tank d. a photo

4. What estimates can scientists make?

a. the length b. the diet c. the age d. the color

5. How do scientists make estimates?

a. math b. measuring tapes c. boats d. scales