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IELTS Reading - Matching Sentence Endings

Matching Sentence Endings Practice Exercise 1

Answer questions 1-5 which are based on the reading passage below.

The Penny Black Reading Passage

In 1840, the United Kingdom introduced the penny black, the first adhesive postage stamp issued anywhere in the world. For many years the postal service in the U.K. had been a very expensive service for ordinary people to use. The costs were prohibitive, a single letter sometimes costing a working person's full day's wage. The postal system also had many strange anomalies, such as certain categories of mail going free (and therefore being paid for by the charges on others), newspapers going for nothing, most mail being paid for by the addressee rather than by the sender, and so on.

There were moves for postal reform for many years, until eventually these moves started gathering some force through the attention of many, amongst whom Rowland Hill is the best known, and Robert Wallace, MP for Greenock, was instrumental.

The story is long and involved, but eventually, The Penny Postage Bill was passed by Parliament on 17 August 1839. Some basic elements of the plan were the lowering of postage rates for basic letters to one penny, the removal of certain idiosyncrasies, that prepayment would become normal, and the availability of printed envelopes, letter sheets, and labels to show prepayment. The "labels" were the penny black and twopence blue.

A bookseller and printer from Dundee, James Chalmers, holds a strong claim to be the actual inventor of the adhesive postage stamp. He is said to have been interested in postal reform from about 1822, and to have printed samples of his idea for printed gummed labels in August 1834. It seems that, although Hill also presented the idea of adhesive stamps, he was probably keener on the use of standard prepaid letter folders, such as were issued in 1840 using a design by William Mulready.

The new stamps went on sale on 1st May 1840 and were valid for postage from 6th May 1840 (although some were used during the 1st-5th May period). The Mulreadies were issued at the same time. Public reaction to these new items was quite the opposite to Rowland Hill's expectations. The labels were well-received and admired; the Mulready design was lambasted and ridiculed. Initial supplies of the stamps were rushed through the printing and distribution process, but supplies soon caught up with requirements.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 240, engraved on steel plates, on gummed paper with a single small crown watermark on each stamp. Eleven different printing plates were used, and it is possible in almost every case to work out which plate any individual stamp was printed from by a few characteristics. Things like the positioning of the corner letters within their squares, the presence of the "O flaw", which rays of the stars in the upper corners are broken at what points, and so on, can point to a correct plate identification, but more specialised literature is required in order to do this. Some plates are scarcer than others, plate 11 being the scarcest.

Every penny black stamp has letters in the lower two corners. These simply identify what sheet position the stamp occupied. When the printing plates were produced the lower squares were blank, and the letters were punched in by hand. The left square letter shows which horizontal row the stamp was in – the first row being A, the second B, and so on down to the twentieth row with T. The right square letter indicates the vertical column, again with A for the first column, B, C, and so on across to L for the last (twelfth) column. It should be noted therefore that each letter combination is just as common or as scarce as any other.

There were 68,158,080 penny blacks issued (yes, 68 million!), and even with only a 2% survival rate, there are likely to be about 1.3 million still in existence. The survival rate may well be considerably higher than 2%, as it should be remembered that in 1840 the use of envelopes was unusual, most letters being written, folded, and sealed with sealing wax; this meant that whenever a letter was filed in a lawyer's office, bank, etc., the whole thing would be kept – letter and outer cover including the adhesive stamp.

From the collector's perspective, the physical condition of the stamp – any fault such as a thin, tear, crease, or stain will lower the value, and the number, size, and regularity of the margins make a big difference to value. The stamps were not perforated and had to be separated using scissors or a knife. As there was only about 1mm between one stamp and another, it was very easy to stray just a little and cut into the printed design of the stamp. A stamp with two full margins and perhaps a couple of other part margins is about average. Collectors will pay higher prices for examples with four good, wide, and even margins.

Questions 1-5

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A–G, below.

Write the correct letter, A-G, as your answer to each question.

1 After reforms, most mails was
2 Each steel printing plate was
3 Every penny black was
4 Putting a letter in an envelope was
5 Keeping the borders of each stamp was

A Unusual in 1840.
B Able to print sheets of 240 stamps.
C Paid for by the sender.
D Very difficult to achieve.
E Very expensive to send.
F Designed with two letters in the bottom corners.
G Quickly accepted.

The Penny Black Reading Answers

1. C
Explanation: Paragraph 3 -There were moves for postal reform for many years, until eventually, these moves started gathering some force … Some basic elements of the plan were the lowering of postage rates for basic letters to one penny, the removal of certain idiosyncrasies, that prepayment would become normal. The word 'prepayment' implies that postage was paid by the sender

2. B
Explanation: Paragraph 6 - The stamps were printed in sheets of 240, engraved on steel plates,

3. F
Explanation: Paragraph 7 - Every penny black stamp has letters in the lower two corners.

4. A
Explanation: Paragraph 8 - … as it should be remembered that in 1840 the use of envelopes was unusual, …

5. D

Explanation: Paragraph 9 - The stamps were not perforated and had to be separated using scissors or a knife. As there was only about 1mm between one stamp and another, it was very easy to stray just a little and cut into the printed design of the stamp.

Matching Sentence Endings Practice Exercise 2

Answer questions 1-5 which are based on the reading passage below.

Music Piracy Reading Passage

In 1999, a nineteen-year-old student decided he wanted a fast and efficient way to share his favourite songs with his friends. But, he didn't just want to make compilation tapes on cassettes. He wanted to do the sharing via the computer. The result was Napster. A file-sharing community that allowed Shawn Fanning and his friends to share all the mp3 files they ripped from their CD collections with each other...and 60 million other users. The rest would be history if it were not for one small issue – what they were doing was illegal.

At first, that stopped no one. Napster clones with marginally different peer-to-peer client-server architectures appeared. Gnutella networks, eDonkey, AudioGalaxy, Kazaa, FastTrack, Grokster, Limewire, Morpheus, BearShare, and countless others emerged totalling hundreds of millions of users sharing billions of megabytes of files. Add to that Usenet binaries and ICQ/IRC channels through which music, video, software, and other copyright materials had already been shared illicitly for years. This was still years before the advent of BitTorrent networks.

Figures have shown repeatedly that the rise of Napster and its ilk had actually caused a resurgence in lacklustre CD sales. Many users download lots of tracks but then buy the complete album on CD for the sake of having something more tangible to own. The whole file-sharing culture has also, it is claimed, boosted interest in music in much the same way that video piracy in the 1980s saw more people going to the cinema.

Nevertheless, it was inevitable that the copyright holders were going to be a little less than pleased with P2P. With support and advocacy from certain artists themselves, most notably Metallica's Lars Ulrich and Dr Dre, the record industry began to fight this cultural sea change. Napster was shut down under court order, and many of the other early P2P systems followed. However, others sprang up to replace them almost as quickly as others were knocked down. The development of Bit Torrent has added a whole new approach to file sharing veiled with a layer of legitimacy.

In the meantime, more savvy agencies, namely Apple Corp and a Russian site going by the name of Allofmp3.com, as well as a few other innovators, had latched on to the fact that mp3 downloads, despite the fears of the wider industry would be the way forward.

The difference between these paid-for downloads (Allofmp3 ‘s dubious international legality aside) and the original incarnation of Napster is that users had to pay and royalties were apparently passed on to the record companies, and one would hope, the artists themselves. Ultimately, the Napster name was resurrected as a paid-for service endorsed by the record industry and others followed suit.

Questions 1-5

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-H**, from the box below.

Write the correct letter, **A-H**, as your answer to each question.

1 The desire to share songs quickly
2 The popularity of Napster and similar services
3 People buy CDs because
4 The record companies
5 Apple Corp and Allofmp3

A believed in the success of mp3 downloads.
B resulted in the compilation of CDs.
C gave birth to the concept of file sharing on computers.
D they want to have something for themselves.
E were not in support of P2P sharing.
F they are popular.
G resulted in revived sales of CDs.
H were happy with the rising interest in music.

Music Piracy Reading Answers

1 C
Explanation: Paragraph 1- In 1999, a nineteen-year-old student decided he wanted a fast and efficient way to share his favourite songs with his friends. But, he didn’t just want to make compilation tapes on cassettes. He wanted to do the sharing via the computer. The result was Napster.

2 G
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - Figures have shown repeatedly that the rise of Napster and its ilk had actually caused a resurgence in lacklustre CD sales.

3 D
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - Many users download lots of tracks but then buy the complete album on CD for the sake of having something more tangible to own.

4 E
Explanation: Paragraph 4 - ... the record industry began to fight this cultural sea change. Napster was shut down under court order, and many of the other early P2P systems followed.

5 A
Explanation: Paragraph 5- ... Apple Corp and a Russian site going by the name of Allofmp3.com,... had latched on to the fact that mp3 downloads, despite the fears of the wider industry, would be the way forward.

Matching Sentence Endings Practice Exercise 3

Answer questions 1-6 which are based on the reading passage below.

Commercial Dog Breeding Reading Passage

With increasing demands for exotic dog breeds, breeding of dogs has become a lucrative business. Those engaged in this business often claim that they are responsible breeders, however, there is no such thing as for every puppy produced by a breeder, many animals in shelters that are waiting for adoption find it difficult to find a home. If they are in there long enough, they are euthanized.

One major worrying factor is the practice of breeding for the sake of appearance. Although the concerned animal is not aware of its appearance, the breeder and buyer are. It is the animal that suffers due to genetic exploitation. Another cause of concern is inbreeding, which leads to life-threatening genetic defects that can be excruciatingly painful. These are more apparent in 'purebred' dogs. The common diseases in such animals include blindness, deafness, hip dysplasia, skin problems and heart defects.

Also, the 'puppy-mill' kennels function in abysmal conditions. They generally consist of small cages constructed from wire mesh and wood or tractor-trailer cabs that are tethered to tree trunks. As a rule, female dogs breed twice a year. Once they are incapable of breeding, they are either put to death or abandoned. It has also been noticed that female dogs and their pups suffer from exposure, malnutrition and have next to no medical care. Puppies are separated from their mothers at an early age and are sold to animal brokers who transport them to the pet shops in crates. During the process, the puppies travel hundreds of miles in trailers, trucks or airplanes without enough food, water or air.

UK's biggest dog welfare charity, Dogs Trust, recently released a report that is the result of six months of investigation into breeding and trafficking of puppies from Eastern European countries to the UK. Apart from concerns such as risk to public health because of rabies and other related diseases, tapeworm infestation can be debilitating, although it is not found in the UK at present. Shocking footage of this investigation shows how commercial breeders, transporters and even vets in Hungary and Lithuania are abusing the EU legislation by using the Pet Travel Scheme (PETS) for the commercial importation of puppies to Great Britain.

Where pet owners are concerned, a rather disturbing trend has picked up in the past few decades. They buy puppies of Bulldogs and other high-priced pedigree animals, mainly as a novelty and status symbol. Little do the buyers realise that these puppies are ill-bred and it is very likely that they suffer from diseases because of inbreeding. According to the 2006 statistics, 287,000 such animals made an entry into America. Taking into account the increasing demand for crossbred and purebred puppies in the country, experts feel that these statistics will, in all likelihood, spiral out of control.

In countries like India, the pet dog figures in homes have suddenly jumped from around 7 million in the year 2009 to a little over 12 million in 2014, as per the research conducted by Euromonitor. Alarmingly, there is a rising demand for Saint Bernards and Siberian Huskies. These animals that are meant to live in cold climates are trapped inside apartments that are small, hot and humid. Serious health problems are seen to be increasing in these animals. When the situation gets dire, the owners are unable to cope and abandon them on the roadside.

It is obvious that not enough is being done to stop the trade of puppies. By the end of this year, there are chances that the EU legislation on pet travel will come into force. This will ensure that law breakers will be penalised. However, organisations like Dogs Trust and their associates, at the ports in the UK, feel that the projected changes are sadly not adequate and will not serve the purpose.

Questions 1-6

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-I,** from the box below.

Write the correct letter, **A-I**, as your answer to each question.

1 Breeding of dogs for appearance is harmful
2 Inbreeding is a major concern
3 The dogs in a puppy mill
4 The investigation by Dogs Trust reveals
5 The pet owners prefer high-priced animals
6 The hot and humid Indian climate is

A because it makes looks more important for buyers.
B unsuitable for breeds native to colder regions.
C because it interferes with their genetic code.
D are generally maltreated.
E the illegal transportation of puppies to the UK.
F because it leads to genetic disorders.
G because purebred dogs are affected by it.
H because they are considered a status symbol.
I because they are healthy.

Commercial Dog Breeding Reading Answers

1 C
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - One major worrying factor is the practice of breeding for the sake of appearance ... and it is the animal which suffers due to genetic exploitation.

2 F
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - Another cause of concern is inbreeding, which is the cause of life-threatening genetic defects that can be excruciatingly painful.

3 D
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - Also, the 'puppy-mill' kennels function in abysmal conditions. They generally consist of small cages constructed from wire mesh and wood ... Once they are incapable of breeding, they are either put to death or abandoned ... female dogs and their pups suffer from exposure, and malnutrition and have next to no medical care.

4 E

Explanation: Paragraph 4 - UK's biggest dog welfare charity, Dogs Trust, recently released a report that is the result of six months of investigation … Shocking footage of this investigation shows how commercial breeders, transporters and even vets in Hungary and Lithuania are abusing the EU legislation by using the Pet Travel Scheme (PETS) for the commercial importation of puppies to Great Britain.

5 H

Explanation: Paragraph 5 - Where pet owners are concerned, a rather disturbing trend has picked up in the past few decades. They buy puppies of Bulldogs and other high-priced pedigree animals, mainly as a novelty and status symbol.

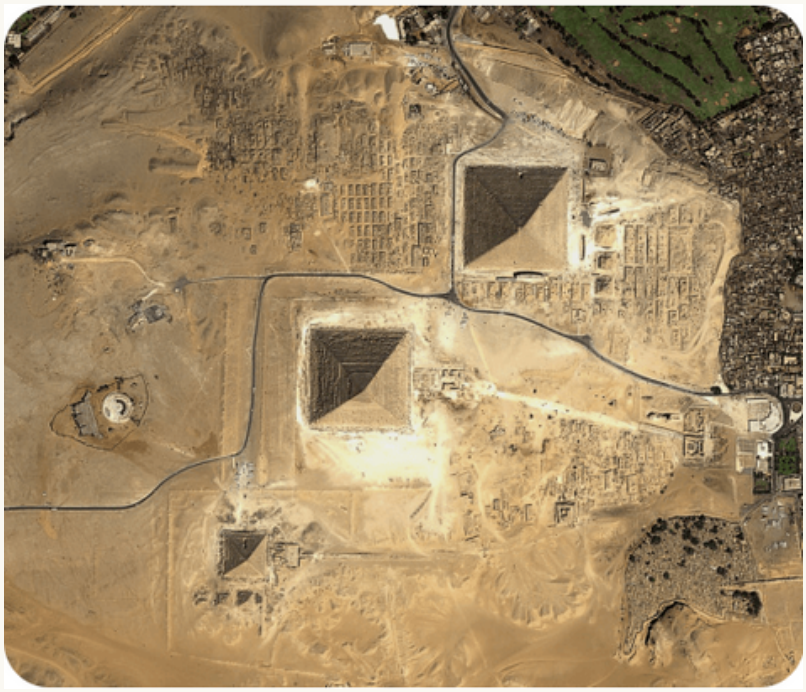
6 B

Explanation: Paragraph 6 - In countries like India, … Alarmingly, there is a rising demand for Saint Bernards and Siberian Huskies. These animals that are meant to live in cold climates are trapped inside apartments that are small, hot and humid. Serious health problems are seen to be increasing in these animals.

Matching Sentence Endings Practice Exercise 4

Answer questions 1-5 which are based on the reading passage below.

Space: The Final Archaeological Frontier Reading Answers



Space travel may still have a long way to go, but the notion of archaeological research and heritage management in space is already concerning scientists and environmentalists.

A. In 1993, University of Hawaii's anthropologist Ben Finney, who for much of his career has studied the technology once used by Polynesians to colonize islands in the Pacific, suggested that it would not be premature to begin thinking about the archaeology of Russian and American aerospace sites on the Moon and Mars. Finney pointed out that just as today's scholars use archaeological records to investigate how Polynesians diverged culturally as they explored the Pacific, archaeologists will someday study off-Earth sites to trace the development of humans in space. He realized that it was unlikely anyone would be able to conduct fieldwork in the near future, but he was convinced that one-day such work would be done.

B. There is a growing awareness, however, that it won't be long before both corporate adventurers and space tourists reach the Moon and Mars. There is a wealth of important archaeological sites from the history of space exploration on the Moon and Mars and measures need to be taken to protect these sites. In addition to the threat from profit-seeking corporations, scholars cite other potentially destructive forces such as souvenir hunting and unmonitored scientific sampling, as has already occurred in explorations of remote polar regions. Already in 1999 one company was proposing a robotic lunar rover mission beginning at the site of Tranquility Base and rumbling across the Moon from one archaeological site to another, from the wreck of the Ranger S probe to Apollo 17 s landing site. The mission, which would leave vehicle tire- marks all over some of the most famous sites on the Moon, was promoted as a form of theme-park entertainment.

C. According to the vaguely worded United Motions Outer Space Treaty of 1967. what it terms 'space junk' remains the property of the country that sent the craft or probe into space. But the treaty doesn't explicitly address the protection of sites like Tranquility Base, and equating the remains of human exploration of the heavens with 'space junk' leaves them vulnerable to scavengers. Another problem arises through other international treaties proclaiming that land in space cannot be owned by any country or individual. This presents some interesting dilemmas for the aspiring manager of extraterrestrial cultural resources. Does the US own Neil Armstrong's famous first footprints on the Moon but not the lunar dust in which they were recorded? Surely those footprints are as important in the story of human development as those left by hominids at Laetoli, Tanzania. But unlike the Laetoli prints, which have survived for 3.5 million years encased in cement-like ash. those at Tranquility Base could be swept away with a casual brush of a space tourist's hand. To deal with problems like these, it may be time to look to innovative international administrative structures for the preservation of historic remains on the new frontier.

D. The Moon, with its wealth of sites, will surely be the first destination for archaeologists trained to work in space. But any young scholars hoping to claim the mantle of history's first lunar archaeologist will be disappointed. That distinction is already taken.

E. On November 19. 1969. astronauts Charles Conrad and Alan Bean made a difficult manual landing of the Apollo 12 lunar module in the Moon's Ocean of Storms, just a few hundred feet from an unmanned probe. Surveyor J. had landed in a crater on April 19. 1967. Unrecognized at the time, this was an important moment in the history of science. Bean and Conrad were about to conduct the first archaeological studies on the Moon.

F. After the obligatory planting of the American flag and some geological sampling, Conrad and Bean made their way to Surveyor 3. They observed that the probe had bounced after touchdown and carefully photographed the impressions made by its footpads. The whole spacecraft was covered in dust, perhaps kicked up by the landing.

G. The astronaut-archaeologists carefully removed the probes television camera, and remote sampling arm. and pieces of tubing. They bagged and labeled these artifacts, and stowed them on board their lunar module. On their return to Earth, they passed them on to the Daveson Space Center in Houston, Texas, and the Hughes Air and Space Corporation in EI Segundo, California. There, scientists analyzed the changes in these aerospace artifacts.

H. One result of the analysis astonished them. A fragment of the television camera revealed evidence of the bacteria Streptococcus mitis. In a moment it was thought Conrad and Bean had discovered evidence for life on the Moon, but after further research the real explanation became apparent. While the camera was being installed in the probe prior to the launch, someone sneezed on it. The resulting bacteria had traveled to the Moon, remained in alternating freezing.' boiling vacuum for more than two years, and returned promptly to life upon reaching the safety of a laboratory back on Earth.

I. The finding that not even the vastness of space can stop humans from spreading a sore throat was an unexpected spin-off. But the artifacts brought back by Rean and Conrad have a broader significance. Simple as they may seem, they provide the first example of extraterrestrial archaeology and are perhaps more significant for the history of the discipline of formational archaeology, the study of environmental and cultural forces upon the life history of human artifacts in space.

Questions 1-6

Complete each sentence with the correct ending **A-H** from the box below.

Write the correct letter **A-H** in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

1. Ben Finney's main academic work investigates the way that - ____
2. Ben Finney thought that in the long term - ____
3. Commercial pressures mean that in the immediate future - ____
4. Academics are concerned by the fact that in isolated regions on Earth. - ____
5. One problem with the 1967 UN treaty is that - ____
6. The wording of legal agreements over ownership of land in space means that - ____

A. activities of tourists and scientists have harmed the environment.
B. some sites in space could be important in the history of space exploration.
C. vehicles used for tourism have polluted the environment.
D. It may be unclear who has responsibility for historic human footprints.
E. past explorers used technology in order to find new places to live.
F. man-made objects left in space are regarded as rubbish.
G. astronauts may need to work more closely with archaeologists.
H. important sites on the Moon may be under threat.

Space: the Final Archaeological Frontier Reading Answers

1. Answer: E
Explanation: 1st line of paragraph A tells that In 1993, University of Hawaii's anthropologist Ben Finney, who for much of his career has studied the technology once used by Polynesians to colonize islands in the Pacific, suggested that it would not be premature to begin thinking about the archaeology of Russian and American aerospace sites on the Moon and Mars.

2. Answer: B
Explanation: 2nd line of paragraph A mentions that Finney pointed out that just as today's scholars use archaeological records to investigate how Polynesians diverged culturally as they explored the Pacific, archaeologists will someday study off-Earth sites to trace the development of humans in space.

3. Answer: H
Explanation: 1st line of paragraph B depicts that There is a growing awareness, however, that it won't be long before both corporate adventurers and space tourists reach the Moon and Mars.

4. Answer: A
Explanation: 3rd line of paragraph B cites that In addition to the threat from profit-seeking corporations, scholars cite other potentially destructive forces such as souvenir hunting and unmonitored scientific sampling, as has already occurred in explorations of remote polar regions.

5. Answer: F
Explanation: 3rd line of paragraph C justifies that But the treaty doesn't explicitly address the protection of sites like Tranquility Base, and equating the remains of human exploration of the heavens with 'space junk' leaves them vulnerable to scavengers.

6. Answer: D
Explanation: 6th line of paragraph C narrates that Does the US own Neil Armstrong's famous first footprints on the Moon but not the lunar dust in which they were recorded?

Matching Sentence Endings Practice Exercise 5

Answer questions 1-5 which are based on the reading passage below.

History of Refrigeration Reading Answers

A. Refrigeration is a process of removing heat, which means cooling an area or a substance below the environmental temperature. Mechanical refrigeration makes use of (the evaporation of a liquid refrigerant, which goes through a cycle so that it can be reused. The main cycles include vapor compression, absorption steam-jet or steam-ejector, and airing. The term 'refrigerator' was first introduced by Maryland farmer Thomas Moore in 1803, but it is in the 20th century that the appliance we know today first appeared.

B. People used to find various ways to preserve their food before the advent of mechanical refrigeration systems. Some preferred using cooling systems of ice or snow, which meant that diets would have consisted of very little fresh food or fruits and vegetables, but mostly of bread, cheese, and salted meals. For milk and cheeses, it was very difficult to keep them fresh, so such foods were usually stored in a cellar or window box. In spite of those measures, they could not survive rapid spoilage. Later on, people discovered that adding such chemicals as sodium nitrate or potassium nitrate to water could lead to a lower temperature. In 1550 when this technique was first recorded, people used it to cool wine, as was the term 'to refrigerate'. Cooling drinks grew very popular in Europe by 1600, particularly in Spain, France, and Italy. Instead of cooling water at night, people used a new technique: rotating long-necked bottles of water which held dissolved saltpeter. The solution was intended to create very low temperatures and even to make ice. By the end of the 17th century, iced drinks including frozen juices and liquors had become extremely fashionable in France.

C. People's demand for ice soon became strong. Consumers' soaring requirement for fresh food, especially for green vegetables, resulted in reform in people's dieting habits between 1830 and the American Civil War, accelerated by a drastic expansion of the urban areas arid the rapid amelioration in the economy of the populace. With the growth of cities and towns, the distance between the consumer and the source of food was enlarged. In the 1799s as a commercial product, ice was first transported out of Canal Street in New York City to Charleston, South Carolina. Unfortunately, this transportation was not successful because when the ship reached its destination, little ice was left. Frederick Tudor and Nathaniel Wyeth, two New England businessmen, grasped the great potential opportunities for the ice business and managed to improve the storage method of ice in the process of shipment. The acknowledged 'Ice King' at that time, Tudor concentrated his efforts on bringing the ice to the tropics1 areas. In order to achieve his goal and guarantee the ice arrived at the destination safely he tried many insulating materials in an experiment and successfully constructed the ice containers, which reduce the ice loss from 66 percent to less than 8 percent drastically. Wyeth invented an economical and speedy method to cut the ice into uniform blocks, which had a tremendously positive influence on the ice industry. Also, he improved the processing techniques for storing, transporting, and distributing ice with less waste.

D. When people realized that the ice transported from the distance was not as clean as previously thought and gradually caused many health problems, it was more demanding to seek clean natural sources of ice. To make it worse, by the 1890s water pollution and sewage dumping made clean ice even more unavailable. The adverse effect first appeared in the blowing industry, and then seriously spread to such sectors as meat packing and dairy industries. As a result, clean, mechanical refrigeration was considered in need.

E. Many inventors with creative ideas took part in the process of inventing refrigeration, and each version was built on previous discoveries. Dr. William Cullen initiated to study of the evaporation of liquid under vacuum conditions in 1720. He soon invented the first man-made refrigerator at the University of Glasgow in 1748 with the employment of ethyl ether boiling into a partial vacuum. American inventor Oliver Evans designed the refrigerator firstly using vapor rather than liquid in 1805. Although his conception was not put into practice in the end the mechanism was adopted by an American physician John Gorrie, who made one cooling machine similar to Evans' in 1842 with the purpose of reducing the temperature of the patient with yellow fever in a Florida hospital. In 1851, Evans obtained the first patent for mechanical refrigeration in the USA. In 1820, Michael Faraday, a Londoner, first liquefied ammonia to cause cooling. In 1859, Ferdinand Carre from France invented the first version of the ammonia water-cooling machine. In 1873, Carl von Linde designed the first practical and portable compressor refrigerator in Munich, and in 1876 he abandoned the methyl ether system and began using the ammonia cycle. Linde later created a new method ('Linde technique') for liquefying large amounts of air in 1894. Nearly a decade later, this mechanical refrigerating method was adopted subsequently by the meat packing industry in Chicago.

F. Since 1840, cars with refrigerating systems had been utilized to deliver and distribute milk and butter. Until 1860, most seafood and dairy products were transported with cold-chain logistics. In 1867, refrigerated, railroad cars are patented to J.B, Sutherland from Detroit, Michigan, who invented insulated cars by installing ice bunkers at the end of the cars: air came in from the top, passed through the bunkers, circulated through the cars by gravity and controlled by different quantities of hanging flaps which caused different air temperatures. Depending on the cargo (such as meat, fruits, etc.) transported by the cars, different car designs came into existence. In 1867, the first refrigerated car to carry fresh fruit was manufactured by Parker Earle of Illinois, who shipped strawberries on the Illinois Central Railroad. Each chest was freighted with 100 pounds of ice and 200 quarts of strawberries. In 1949, the trucking industry began to be equipped with a refrigeration system with a roof-mounted cooling device, invented by Fred Jones.

G. From the late 1800s to 1929, refrigerators employed toxic gases – methyl chloride, ammonia, and sulfur dioxide – as refrigerants. But in the 1920s, a great number of lethal accidents took place due to the leakage of methyl chloride out of refrigerators. Therefore, some American companies started to seek some secure methods of refrigeration. Frigidaire detected a new class of synthetic, refrigerants called halocarbons or CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) in 1928. this research led to the discovery of chlorofluorocarbons (Freon), which quickly became the prevailing material in compressor refrigerators. Freon was safer for the people in the vicinity, but in 1973 it was discovered to have detrimental effects on the ozone layer. After that, new improvements were made, and Hydrofluorocarbons, with no known harmful effects, were used in the cooling system. Simultaneously, nowadays, Chlorofluorocarbons (CFS) are no longer used; they are announced illegal in several places, making refrigeration far safer than before.

Questions 1-4

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-E**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A-E**, in boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet.

1. A healthy dietary change between 1830 and the American Civil War was greatly associated with - ___

2. The development of urbanization was likely to cause - ___

3. Problems due to water treatment contributed to - ___

4. The risk of environmental devastation from refrigeration led to - ___

A. new developments, such as the application of Hydrofluorocarbons.
B. consumers ' demand for fresh food, especially vegetables.
C. the discovery of chlorofluorocarbons (Freon).
D. regional transportation system for refrigeration for a long distance.
E. the extensive spread of the refrigeration method.

History of Refrigeration Reading Answers

1. Answer: B
Explanation: 2nd line of paragraph C proves that Consumers' soaring requirement for fresh food, especially for green vegetables, resulted in reform in people's dieting habits between 1830 and the American Civil War, accelerated by a drastic expansion of the urban areas amid the rapid amelioration in an economy of the populace. In light of the fact that the demand for fresh food, especially vegetables, increased between 1830 and the American Civil War, and resulted in healthy changes in diet, the answer is B (consumers' demand for fresh food, especially for vegetables).

2. Answer: D
Explanation: 3rd and 4th lines of paragraph C represents that With the growth of the cities and towns, the distance between the consumer and the source of food was enlarged. In the 1799s as a commercial product, ice was first transported out of Canal Street in New York City to Charleston, South Carolina. From the above lines, it is evident that as the cities and towns grew (urbanization), a regional transportation system for refrigeration for a long distance was developed to reduce the distance between the consumer and the source of food. Hence, the answer is D (regional transportation system for refrigeration for a long distance).

3. Answer: E
Explanation: 2nd,3rd, and 4th lines of paragraph D report that To make it worse, by the 1890s water pollution and sewage dumping made clean ice even more unavailable. The adverse effect first appeared in the blowing industry, and then seriously spread to such sectors as meat packing and dairy industries. As a result, clean, mechanical refrigeration was considered in need. This points to the fact that water pollution and other water-related problems led to the spread of refrigeration methods. Hence, the answer is E (extensive spread of the refrigeration method).

4. Answer: A
Explanation: 6th and 7th line of paragraph G tells that Freon was safer for the people in the vicinity, but in 1973 it was discovered to have detrimental effects on the ozone layer. After that, new improvements were made, and Hydrofluorocarbons, with no known harmful effects, were used in the cooling system. It is to be noted that as it was found out that the use of Freon is affecting the environment negatively, the application of Hydrofluorocarbons began as it had no known side effects. Hence, the answer is A (new developments, such as the application of Hydrofluorocarbons).

General Reading Matching Sentence Endings Practice Exercise 1

The Iron Bridge Reading Passage

In Coalbrookdale, in the west of England, the Iron Bridge connects the River Severn. Despite the reality that the Chinese were expert iron-casters many millennia earlier, it was the first cast-iron bridge to be successfully erected and the first major cast-iron building of the industrial era in Europe.

Rivers were once the transportation equal of today's roadways. The River Severn is the largest navigable river in the United Kingdom, starting in the Welsh mountains and terminating in the sea between Cardiff and Bristol. It was excellent for transportation, and specially made boats were constructed to navigate the waterways. The Severn River was one of Europe's busiest rivers by the middle of the 18th century.

The river was also used to carry local items such as coal, iron products, wool, maize, and cider. Sugar, tea, coffee, and wine were among the luxuries that made their route upward. The riverbanks were lined with wharves in certain areas, and the river was frequently congested with ships loading or unloading goods.

Basil Brooke developed a steel-making method and created a furnace at Coalbrookdale in 1638. This was later bought by Abraham Darby. Darby had opened a company in Bristol after finishing an apprenticeship in Birmingham, but he relocated to Coalbrookdale in 1710 with the thought that coke made from coal may be a more cost-effective replacement to charcoal as a fuel for ironmaking. Because of its vast supply of coal, iron, and limestone in the area, ironmaking grew cheaper and better.

Questions 1-5

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A–G, below.
Write the correct letter, A-G, as your answer to each question.

1. Iron Bridge was the first cast-iron bridge to be
2. Specially made boats were constructed
3. The river was frequently congested with ships
4. Darby had opened a company in Bristol
5. Due to the vast supply of coal, iron, and limestone in the area, ironmaking

A. loading or unloading goods
B. successfully erected
C. grew cheaper and better

D. more cost-effective replacement
E. to navigate the waterways
F. after finishing an apprenticeship in Birmingham
G. industrial era in Europe

The Iron Bridge Reading Answers

1. B

Explanation: Paragraph 1 - … it was the first cast-iron bridge to be successfully erected and the first major cast-iron building of the industrial era in Europe.

2. E

Explanation: Paragraph 2 - It was excellent for transportation, and specially made boats were constructed to navigate the waterways.

3. A

Explanation: Paragraph 3 - The riverbanks were lined with wharves in certain areas, and the river was frequently congested with ships loading or unloading goods.

4. F

Explanation: Paragraph 4 - Darby had opened a company in Bristol after finishing an apprenticeship in Birmingham, but he relocated to Coalbrookdale in 1710 with the thought that coke made from coal may be a more cost-effective replacement to charcoal as a fuel for ironmaking.

5. C

Explanation: Paragraph 4 - Because of its vast supply of coal, iron, and limestone in the area, ironmaking grew cheaper and better.