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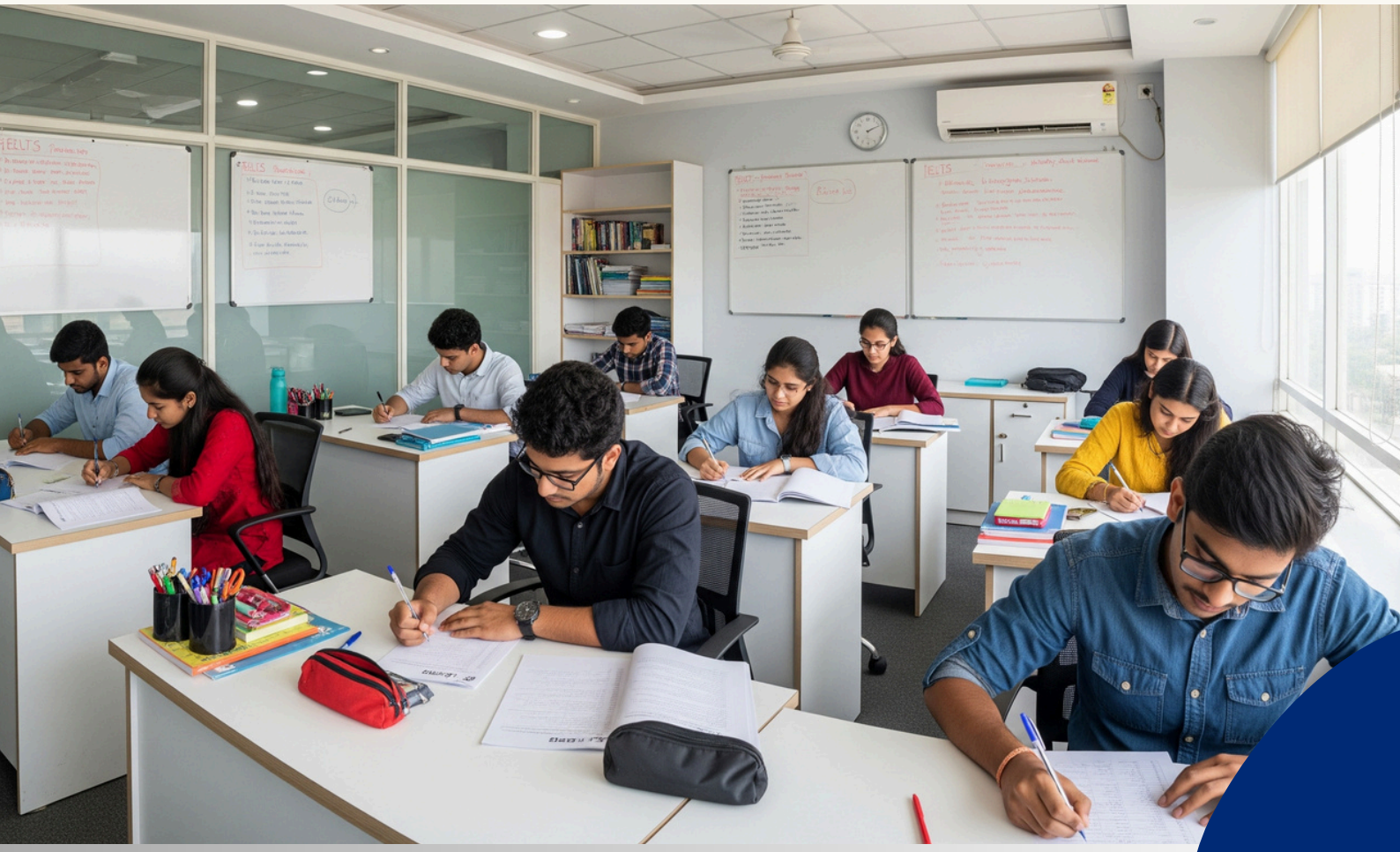
IELTS Reading Summary Completion



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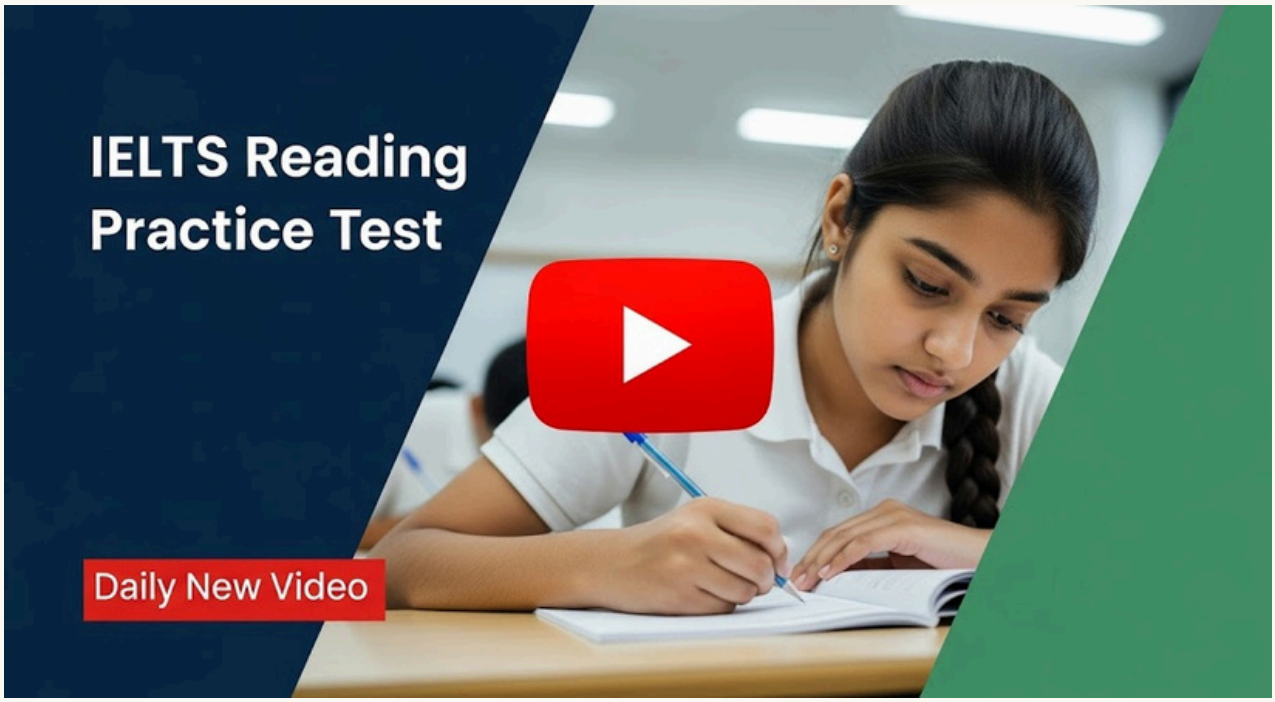

Daily Reading Practice Lessons

IELTS Reading - Summary Completion

Summary Completion Practice Exercise 1

EVOLUTION OF MUSEUMS

Part A

The very first museums of the world were private collections of objects by wealthy people and institutions. The objects in these museums were displayed in Cabinets of Curiosities, also called Cabinets of Wonder or Wonder Rooms. The word “cabinet” was then used to describe a room and not a piece of furniture. The oldest recorded example of such was the Ennigaldi Nanna’s museum which was located in Mesopotamia. It was founded in 530 BC.

Before the 18th century, only elite or respectable members of society, by the standards of that era, could visit museums with permission from the owner and the staff. The first museums to be opened for the general public were the British Museum in London in 1759 and the Uffizi Gallery in Florence in 1765. However, even though they were no longer exclusive places, only people from the middle and upper class were privileged with a written permission request. Also, the visitations were often limited to a few hours. The first public museum in its true sense was the Louvre in Paris which was opened in 1793 to people of any status and age, emerging as an agent of nationalistic fervor.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, societies began to regard museums as centers of the production of new knowledge. Historical museums shifted focus to display scientific discoveries and artistic developments with collections that could be useful for research also. Over the twentieth century, as cities increased in size, wealth, and population, more museums developed. These were shaped by the public response to education and entertainment. Greater funding was directed towards the development of modern museums. Study programs dedicated to the field of art and culture were created to promote the growth of museums, and activities such as the collection and preservation of artifacts such as paintings or sculptures had consequently become more organized. Even wealthy industrialists such as Henry Ford and Henry Mercer contributed their collections leading to the development of more privately run museums.

Part B

A breeze of change was once again felt in the early 21st century. Museums were no longer anchored to the national ideal and today's new museums attract intellectuals as well as tourists and students. Attitudes toward museums have become more favorable as people no longer view them as boring, cold places that drag you to the past.

One of the main factors that have contributed to this is technology. Modern museums have embraced technology with considerable use of multimedia, digital displays, touch screens as well as other interactive technologies. Some museums, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, use technology that allows visitors to see the objects, hear or read about the collection on their smartphones by scanning the artwork. Other national museums have also followed suit by embracing mobile interactivity. The Smithsonian Institution, which is the world's largest museum and research complex containing 19 museums and galleries, provides cell phone tours, interactive games like Pheon, which is a multimedia scavenger hunt game, multilingual slideshows, and even augmented reality apps such as one from the postal museum showing Owney, the mascot of the Railway Mail Service.

Additionally, there are some museums such as the National Museum of African Art that have the Artists in Dialogue 2 app, which allows for visual calls and responses that cut across physical and political borders. The app facilitates a guided tour of the museum with the curator virtually, and also allows the user to experiment with the artistic technique in a virtual art-development game. The user can even communicate with active groups of the museum on social media.
So far, technology has provided modern-day museums with the opportunity to share images and works of art with more people than ever before. However, the conclusion is that technology is enhancing and not replacing the brick and mortar museums since technology cannot replace a live experience for the viewer such as live interaction with the experts, emotional reactions, and the physicality of artworks.

Questions 1 - 5

Complete the summary below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY from Part A of the passage for each answer.

The earliest museums displayed personal **1**_____ belonging to rich people, and until the eighteenth century, only the elite class could visit these places. In the latter half of the century, the British Museum and the Uffizi Gallery opened their doors for the **2** _____**,** but not without restrictions. Finally, in 1793, the Louvre in Paris allowed access irrespective of class and 3 _____ and became a key factor in promoting nationalistic emotions.
By the early twentieth century, museums had started gaining recognition as centres of knowledge. The **4** _____ had moved from history to art and science. During this century, with urbanization and more funds coming in, museums were modified to provide learning as well as **5** _____**.**

Questions 6 - 9

Complete the summary based on Part B of the passage using the list of words, A- G, below.

Museums of 21st century

Modern museums have become **6** _____ places to visit with the adoption of various interactive technologies. In the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, visitors can get **7**_____ about any artwork by scanning it through their smartphones. The National Museum of African Art provides the opportunity for a virtual **8** _____ with the curator, artists, and social media groups through an app. Thus, the latest technology is **9** _____ the existing museums by giving an enriched experience to the visitors.

A - dull
B - communication
C - information
D - tour
E - interesting
F - complementing
G - replacing

Answers with Explanation

1. Collection/objects
Explanation: The very first museums of the world were private collections of objects by wealthy people and institutions.

2. Public
Explanation: The first museums to be opened for the general public were the British Museum in London in 1759 and the Uffizi Gallery in Florence in 1765.

3. Age
Explanation: The first public museum in its true sense was the Louvre in Paris which was opened in 1793 to people of any status and age, emerging as an agent of nationalistic favour.

4. Focus
Explanation: In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, societies began to regard museums as centers of production of new knowledge. Historical museums shifted focus to display of scientific discoveries and artistic developments.

5. Entertainment
Explanation: Over the twentieth century, as cities increased in size, wealth, and population, more museums developed. These were shaped by the public response to education and entertainment. Greater funding was directed towards the development of modern museums.

6. E - Interesting
Explanation: Attitudes toward museums have become more favorable as people no longer view them as boring, cold places.

7. C - Information
Explanation: the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, use technology that allows visitors to see the objects, hear or read about the collection on their smartphones by scanning the artwork.

8. B - Communication
Explanation: the National Museum of African Art has the Artists in Dialogue 2 app, which allows for visual calls and responses that cut across physical and political borders. The app facilitates a guided tour of the museum with the curator virtually, ... the user can even communicate with active groups of the museum on social media.

9. F - Complementing
Explanation: ...technology is enhancing and not replacing the brick and mortar museums ...

Summary Completion Practice Exercise 2

The Origin Of The Earth And The Universe - Different Theories Reading Passage

When we talk of evolution, we generally refer to the biological evolution of living beings. However, evolution also refers to the processes by which galaxies, stars, planets, and the universe come into existence and change. Though these processes are quite different, the common fact is the change over time. But for centuries scientists held the belief that the universe always remained the same.

In 1929, Edwin Hubble, an American astronomer, made an interesting observation that distant galaxies and stars are moving away from the Earth in all directions. This led to Hubble's hypothesis that the universe is not static but is expanding. He also discovered that the speeds with which galaxies are racing away from each other increase with the increasing distances between them and this has been proved now by various repeated measurements.

Certain deductions can be made from Hubble's hypothesis of an expanding universe. One of them is that in a previous era the universe was more condensed. This suggests that all the matter and energy in the universe were earlier condensed in a tiny and extremely hot mass. A massive explosion, called the Big Bang, occurred around 13.8 billion years ago and it sent energy and matter expanding in every direction at a very high speed.

As the universe continued to expand, matter gathered into clouds that started to condense and then rotate, forming the predecessors of the galaxies. Due to the changes in pressure inside galaxies, including our own Milky Way, dust and gas formed distinct clouds. Further, some of these clouds collapsed due to the gravitational attraction as there was enough mass, and the correct forces were at play. When the cloud material mass was adequately compressed, nuclear reactions took place leading to the birth of a star. Our sun, for example, formed in the center of a flattened spinning disk of matter.

After the formation of the sun, the remaining dust and gas present in this disk collided and clumped into grains which further combined to form very small planets called planetesimals. Some of these were several hundred kilometers in diameter. These planetesimals then coalesced into nine planets with many satellites. The rocky planets like Earth were formed near the sun, while gaseous planets were located in distant orbits.

According to another theory, which is propounded by some religions as well as scientists, the universe was created by God. This theory also termed 'theistic evolution, claims that God is the driving force behind the physical and biological evolution that created the solar system and life on Earth. The proponents of this creationist theory have various viewpoints. Some feel that the Earth and universe are comparatively young - around 6,000 to 10,000 years old.

These people also believe that the existing form of Earth is due to 'catastrophism' which included a worldwide flood, and there was miraculous creation of humans and all living things as they are today.

There are other advocates of creationist theory who accept the fact that the Earth, the stars, and the planets could have been in existence a million years ago. However, they argue that the presence of living organisms, especially humans, is due to the intervention of supernatural powers as creation shows 'intelligent design.' Even though such theories abound, there is no valid scientific information that suggests that Earth came into being only a few thousand years ago.

It is not surprising that there are so many theories trying to explain the origins of the Earth and the universe, as the vastness of space has always fascinated mankind. However, one has to ask, will researchers ever be able to prove what led to the creation of the universe and our wonderful planet or will we have to satisfy ourselves with various theories and conjectures? Only time will tell.

Questions 1 - 7

Complete the summary below.
Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

The belief regarding the permanence of the universe was contradicted when in 1929, Edwin Hubble discovered that the various celestial bodies are receding from **1** _____ in every direction and the speeds of recession are directly related to growing **2** _____. It gave the theory of a **3** _____ universe. It can be inferred from Hubble's hypothesis that initially, the universe was extremely hot and highly **4**_____ and a huge explosion resulted in its continuing expansion. Gradually, the matter combined to form clouds that started rotating, resulting in galaxies. In the presence of the right forces, physical and chemical interactions took place within the galaxies. Consequently, stars and other celestial bodies evolved from the gas and **5** _____.

On the other hand, according to 'theistic evolution' theory, God has created the universe. Though the supporters of this view are divided over the age of the Earth, and a group believes that the Earth evolved in its present form due to **6** _____, they all agree that all life forms especially humans are the creation of God due to their **7** _____.

1. (the) Earth
Explanation: In 1929, Edwin Hubble, an American astronomer, made an interesting observation that distant galaxies and stars are moving away from the **Earth** in all directions.

2. distances
Explanation: … speeds with which galaxies are racing away from each other increase with the increasing **distances** between them …

3. expanding
Explanation: This led to Hubble's hypothesis that the universe is not static but is **expanding**.
Paragraph 3 - Certain deductions can be made from Hubble's hypothesis of an **expanding** universe.

4. condensed
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - … the universe, in a previous era, was more **condensed**. This suggests that all the matter and energy in the universe were earlier condensed in a minute extremely hot mass.

5. (remaining) dust
Explanation: Paragraph 4 - Due to the changes in pressure inside galaxies, … **dust** and gas formed distinct clouds. Further, some of these clouds collapsed due to the gravitational attraction as there was enough mass, and the correct forces were at play. When the cloud material mass was adequately compressed, nuclear reactions resulted and led to the birth of a star.

Paragraph 5 - After the formation of the sun, the **remaining dust** and gas … combined to form very small planets called planetesimals. … These planetesimals then coalesced into nine planets with many satellites.

6. catastrophism
Explanation: Paragraph 6 - The proponents of the creationist theory have various viewpoints … These people also believe that the existing form of Earth is due to '**catastrophism**'…

7. intelligent design
Explanation: Paragraph 7 - However, they argue that the presence of living organisms, especially humans, is due to the intervention of supernatural power as creation shows '**intelligent design**.'

Summary Completion Practice Exercise 3
An Era of Abundance Reading Passage

Our Knowledge of the complex pathways underlying digestive processes is rapidly expanding, although there is still a great deal we do not fully understand. On the one hand, digestion, like any other major human biological system, is astonishing in its intricacy and cleverness. Our bodies manage to extract the complex resources needed to survive, despite sharply varying conditions, while at the same time, filtering out a multiplicity of toxins.

On the other hand, our bodies evolved in a very different era. Our digestive processes, in particular, are optimized for a situation that is dramatically dissimilar to the one we find ourselves in. For most of our biological heritage, there was a high likelihood that the next foraging or hunting season (and for a brief, relatively recent period, the next planting season) might be catastrophically lean. So, it made sense for our bodies to hold on to every possible calorie. Today, this biological strategy is extremely counterproductive. Our outdated metabolic programming underlies our contemporary epidemic of obesity and fuels pathological processes of degenerative diseases such as coronary artery disease, and type ll diabetes.

Up until recently (on an evolutionary timescale), it was not in the interest of the species for old people like myself (I was born in 1948) to use up the limited resources of the clan. Evolution favored a short lifespan-life expectancy was 37 years only two centuries ago-so these restricted reserves could be devoted to the young, those caring for them, and laborers strong enough to perform intense physical work. We now live in an era of great material abundance. Most work requires mental effort rather than physical exertion. A century ago, 30 percent of the U.S. workforce worked on farms, with another 30 percent deployed in factories. Both of these figures are now under 3 percent. The significant majority of today's job categories, ranging from airline flight attendants to web designers, simply didn't exist a century ago.

Our species has already augmented the “natural” order of our life cycle through our technology: drugs, supplements, replacement parts for virtually all bodily systems, and many other interventions. We already have devices to replace our hips, knees, shoulders, elbows, wrists, jaws, teeth, skin, arteries, veins, heart valves, arms, legs, feet, fingers, and toes. Systems to replace more complex organs (for example, our hearts) are beginning to work. As we're learning the principles of operation of the human body and the brain, we will soon be in a position to design vastly superior systems that will be more enjoyable, last longer, and perform better, without susceptibility to breakdown, disease, and aging.

In a famous scene from the movie, The Graduate, Benjamin's mentor gives him career advice in a single word: "plastics." Today, that word might be "software," or "biotechnology". but in another couple of decades, the word is likely to be "nanobots." Nanobots-blood-cell-sized robots will provide the means to radically redesign our digestive systems, and incidentally, just about everything else.

Questions 1-8

Complete the summary below.
Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer

In the past it was essential to hoard our calories for as long as possible because our food source was mainly restricted to **1** _____or **2** _____which brought in irregular supplies. However, these reserves were intended for the young or **3**. _____ Because they had the power and energy to work hard. Nowadays, the focus has moved away from jobs on **4**. _____and in **5.** _____to jobs that were not available **6**. _____. Through technology, it has now become possible to replace body **7**. _____and as techniques improve we will be able to develop better **8**. _____to improve the quality of life.

Answers with explanation

1. Foraging

2. Hunting
Explanation: Paragraph 2- For most of our biological heritage, there was a high likelihood that the next foraging or hunting season (and for a brief relatively recent period, the next planting season) might be catastrophically lean. So, it made sense for our bodies to hold on to every possible calorie.

3. Labourers
Explanation: Paragraph 3- Evolution favoured a short lifespan -life expectancy years only two centuries ago- so these restricted reserves could be devoted to the young, those caring for them, and labourers strong enough to perform intense physical work.

4. Farms

5. Factories

6. A century ago
Explanation: Paragraph 4 - A century ago, 30 percent of the U.S. worked on farms, with another 30 percent deployed in factories. Both of these figures are now under 3 percent. The significant majority of today's job categories, ranging from airline flight attendants to web designers, simply didn't exist a century ago.

7. Parts/organs

8. Systems
Explanation: Paragraph 5 - Our species has already augmented the “natural” order of our life cycle through our technology: drugs, supplements, replacement parts for virtually all bodily systems, ... systems to replace more complex organs ... As we’re learning the principles of operation of the human body and the brain, we will soon be in a position to design vastly superior systems that will be more enjoyable, last longer, and perform better, without susceptibility to breakdown, disease, and aging.

Summary Completion Practice Exercise 4
Philippine Mats

The Philippines generates a large number of mats due to the high domestic demand. The sleeping mat1 is there in all Christian places and among the Moros. These mats are of higher quality, and they are usually more or less heavily decorated with colored straws in a combination of designs. Buri petates are more extensively produced for this function than those derived from any other material. Pandan mats are regarded to be more durable and cooler than buri mats, but their use is limited, owing to their higher cost. Tikug mats are very important in the Visayas.

Mats are also used in the baling of tobacco and abaca, two of the Philippines' primary goods. Mats of dried banana petioles are used in the Cagayan valley. Many of these are manufactured in Batac, Ilocos Norte, and sent to Cagayan from there. In most cases, Visayas tobacco is also put in these mats. Banana petiole mats are produced as a by-product of the sabá textile industry in Argao, Cebu. The outer skin of the petiole is stripped off for fiber extraction, and the remaining section, known as "upag," is dried and woven into coarse mats by children. These are guided to as "bastos"2 or "liplip," and they are either provided to the town's tobacco balers or shipped to Cebu and other cities for baling.

Abaca is usually always wrapped in coarse buri mats for export. Weaving these mats in specific locations where the buri palm is prevalent and transporting them to hemp-producing towns are essential companies because baling is only done in big seaports, like Manila and Cebu.

Plaited sacks are woven in the exact weave as mats and are related to sugar and rice in the identical way that mats are linked to tobacco and abaca. Buri sacks are used to transport nearly all of the domestic rice production into commerce, as well as almost all of the export sugar. Pandan is used to create a few bayones. Bayonet manufacturing is an effective industry in some districts.

Questions 1- 8

Complete the summary below.
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

The Philippines produces a lot of the mats because of the enormous **1** _____ need for them. **2** _____ are more extensively produced for this function than those derived from any other material. Pandan mats are regarded to be more **3** _____ and cooler than buri mats, but their use is limited, owing to their higher cost. Tikug mats are very important in the **4** _____. Mats of dried banana petioles are used in the **5** _____ valley. The outer skin of the petiole is stripped off for fiber extraction, and the remaining section, known as 6 _____ is dried and woven into coarse mats by children. **7** _____ is usually always wrapped in coarse buri mats for export. Buri sacks are used to transport nearly all of the domestic rice production into **8** _____, as well as almost all of the export sugar.

Answers with explanation

1. Domestic
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - Because of the enormous domestic need for mats, the Philippines produces a lot of them.

2. Buri petates
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - Buri petates are more extensively produced for this function than those derived from any other material.

3. Durable

4. Visayas
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - Pandan mats are regarded to be more durable and cooler than buri mats, but their use is limited, owing to their higher cost. Tikug mats are very important in the Visayas.

5. Cagayan
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - Mats of dried banana petioles are used in the Cagayan valley

6. upag
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - The outer skin of the petiole is stripped off for fiber extraction, and the remaining section, known as "upag," is dried and woven into coarse mats by children.

7. Abaca
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - Abaca is usually always wrapped in coarse buri mats for export.

8. commerce
Explanation: Paragraph 4 - Buri sacks are used to transport nearly all of the domestic rice production into commerce, as well as almost all of the export sugar.

Summary Completion Practice Exercise 5
Glow-Worms Reading Answers

A The glow-worm belongs to a family of beetles known as the Lampyridae or fireflies. The fireflies are a huge group containing over 2000 species, with new ones being discovered all the time. The feature which makes fireflies and glow-worms so appealing is their ability to produce an often dazzling display of light. The light is used by the adult fireflies as a signal to attract a mate, and each species must develop its own 'call-sign' to avoid being confused with other species glowing nearby. So within any one area each species will differ from its neighbours in some way, for example in the colour or pattern of its light, how long the pulses of light last, the interval between pulses and whether it displays in flight or from the ground.

B The firefly's almost magical light has attracted human attention for generations. It is described in an ancient Chinese encyclopaedia written over 2000 years ago by a pupil of Confucius. Fireflies are often featured in Japanese and Arabian folk medicine. All over the world they have been the inspiration for countless poems, paintings and stories. In Britain, for example, there are plenty of anecdotes describing how glow-worms have been used to read by or used as emergency bicycle lamps when a cyclist's batteries have failed without warning. Early travellers in the New World came back with similar stories, of how the native people of Central America would collect a type of click beetle and release them indoors to light up their huts. Girls threaded them around their feet to illuminate the forest paths at night.

Fireflies very similar to those we see today have been found fossilised in rocks which were formed about 30 million years ago, and their ancestors were probably glowing long before then. It is impossible to be sure exactly when and where the first firefly appeared. The highest concentrations of firefly species today are to be found in the tropics of South America, which may mean either that this is where they first evolved, or simply that they prefer the conditions there. Wherever they first arose, fireflies have since spread to almost every part of the globe. Today members of the firefly family can be found almost anywhere outside the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

C As with many insects,the glow-worm's life is divided into four distinct stages: the egg, the larva (equivalent to the caterpillar of a butterfly), the pupa (or chrysalis) and the adult. The glow-worm begins its life in the autumn as a pale yellow egg. The freshly laid egg is extremely fragile but within a day its surface has hardened into a shell. The egg usually takes about 35 days to hatch, but the exact time varies according to the temperature, from about 27 days in hot weather to more than 45 days in cold weather.

By the time it is due to hatch, the glow-worm's light organ is fully developed, and its glow signals that the egg will soon hatch.

After it has left the egg, the larva slowly grows from a few millimetres into the size and shape of a matchstick. The larval stage is the only time the insect can feed. The larva devotes much of its life to feeding and building up its food reserves so that as an adult it will be free to concentrate all its efforts on the task of finding a mate and reproducing. Throughout its time as a larva, approximately 15 months, the glow-worm emits a bright light. The larva's light is much fainter than the adult female's but it can still be seen more than five metres away.
In the final stage of a glow-worm's life, the larva encases itself in a pupa) skin while it changes from the simple larva to the more complex adult fly. When the adult fly emerges from the pupa the male seeks a female with whom it can mate. After mating, the female lays about 120 eggs. The adult flies have no mouth parts, cannot eat and therefore only live a few days. When people talk of seeing a glow-worm they normally mean the brightly glowing adult female.

D In some countries the numbers of glow-worms have been falling. Evidence suggests that there has been a steady decrease in the British glow-worm population since the 1950s and possibly before that. Possible causes for the decline include habitat destruction, pollution and changes in climate. Thousands of acres of grassland have been built upon and glow-worm sites have become increasingly isolated from each other. The widespread use of pesticides and fertilisers may also have endangered the glow-worm. Being at the top of a food chain it is likely to absorb any pollutants eaten by the snails on which it feeds. The effect of global warming on rainfall and other weather patterns may also be playing a part in the disappearance of glow-worms. A lot more research will be needed, however, before the causes of the glow-worm's gradual decline are clear.

E Although glow-worms are found wherever conditions are damp, food is in good supply and there is an overhanging wall, they are most spectacular in caves. For more than 100 years the glow-worm caves in New Zealand have attracted millions of people from all over the world. The caves were first explored in 1887 by a local Maori chief, Tane Tinorau, and an English surveyor, Fred Mace. They built a raft and, with candles as their only light, they floated into the cave where the stream goes underground. As their eyes adjusted to the darkness they saw myriad lights reflecting off the water. Looking up they discovered that the ceiling was dotted with the lights of thousands of glow-worms. They returned many times to explore further, and on an independent trip Tane discovered the upper level of the cave and an easier access. The authorities were advised and government surveyors mapped the caves. By 1888 Tane Tinorau had opened the cave to tourists.

Questions 1-6

- **The reading passage has five sections labelled A-E.**
- **Which section contains the following information?**
- **Write the correct letter A-E in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.**
- **NB You may use any letter more than once.**

1 Threats to the glow-worm
2 Ways in which glow-worms have been used
3 Variations in type of glow-worm
4 Glow-worm distribution
5 Glow-worms becoming an attraction
6 The life-cycle of a glow-worm

Answers with Explanation

1. Answer: D
Explanation: Located in the second last line of paragraph D, “The effect of global warming on rainfall and other weather patterns may also be playing a part in the disappearance of glow-worms”.

2. Answer: B
Explanation: Located in the second line of paragraph B, “Fireflies often featured in Japanese and Arabian folk medicine”.

3. Answer: A
Explanation: Located in the first line of paragraph A, “The fireflies are a huge group containing over 2000 species”.

4. Answer: B
Explanation: Located in the twelfth line of paragraph B, “The highest concentrations of firefly species today are to be found in the tropics of South America”.

5. Answer: E
Explanation: Located in the second line of paragraph E, “ New Zealand have attracted millions of people from all over the world.”.

6. Answer: C
Explanation: Located in the first line of paragraph C, “the glow-worm's life is divided into four distinct stages”.

General Reading Summary Completion Practice Test 1

Light Pollution Reading Passage

Answer questions 1-7 which are based on the reading passages below.

In the Nevada desert, if you drive for hours in the south, you'll find a dome of hazy gold on the horizon. And, you'll confront a road sign which shows Las Vegas 30 miles away. The Big Dipper will be harder to find if you look skyward, which you found easily an hour ago.

For the past 15 years, light pollution has become more problematic across the country. Light pollution essentially means an artificial light illuminates more than the intended target of the zone. One can find lots of overlit shopping malls in the suburbs, 200 of the Milkyway's 2,500 stars can only be seen in clear night. Both in big and small cities, light beams conceal the street itself. Street lamp's 50 percent of the light is reaching more than the intended target. And, other over-illuminated things are billboards, shopping centres, skyscrapers and private homes.

In satellite images of the United States, the outline of America becomes visible as it has an excess of lights. Some of the major cities which illuminates as a clusters are, New York, Boston, Seattle, Los Angeles, Houston etc., Superintendent of the McDonald Observatory in West Texas, Mark Adams says that lights are visible on high is proof of its wastefulness - "When you're up in an airplane, all that light you see on the ground from the city is wasted. It's going up into the night sky. That's why you can see it."

Light engineers deny the idea that these lights can ensure our safety. Elizabeth Alvarez of the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) explains that neighbours could shut their door because of the overly bright security lights. In this way, the criminal activity that occurs in the street may go unnoticed. Bright lights reducing criminal activity is not an actual truth. The Department of Justice reported that no correlation between the light level and crime level is found. Even more crimes are happening in the broad light than at night.

Lights actually create problems for drivers. Glaring lights, even, blind the drivers temporarily which increases the probability of accidents. Some of the cities and states prohibit the use of light which impairs the night vision. For example, New Hampshire has a law which forbid the use of any, "any light along a highway so positioned as to blind or dazzle the vision of travellers on the adjacent highway."

Questions 1-7

Complete the summary below.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Light pollution means an **1**_____ light which illuminates more than the intended target. Overlit shopping malls are there in suburban areas and 50 percent of the **2**_____ light is reaching more than what is actually intended. In **3**_____ images of the United states, the outline of America becomes clearly visible as it has a surplus of lights. Superintendent of the McDonald Observatory in West Texas, **4**_____ says that lights are visible on high is proof of its wastefulness. Elizabeth Alvarez of the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) explains that neighbours could shut their door because of the overly bright **5**_____. By this way, the **6**_____ that occurs in the street may go unnoticed. Lights actually create lots of problems for drivers. **7**_____ , even, blind the drivers temporarily which may increase the probability of accidents.

Answers with Explanation

1. **Artificial**

Explanation: Light pollution essentially means an artificial light illuminates more than the intended target of the zone.

2. **Street lamp**

Explanation: Street lamp's 50 percent of the light is reaching more than the intended target.

3. **Satellite**

Explanation: In satellite images of the United States, the outline of America becomes visible as it has an excess of lights.

4. **Mark Adams**

Explanation: Superintendent of the McDonald Observatory in West Texas, Mark Adams says that lights are visible on high is proof of its wastefulness.

5. **Security lights**

Explanation: Elizabeth Alvarez of the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) explains that neighbours could shut their door because of the overly bright security lights.

6. **criminal activity**

Explanation: In this way, the criminal activity that occurs in the street may go unnoticed.

7. **Glaring lights**

Explanation: Lights actually create problems for drivers. Glaring lights, even, blind the drivers temporarily which increases the probability of accidents.

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