

READING TEST

SECTION 1

Questions 1–10

Questions 1–10

Look at the six advertisements for part-time jobs, A–F.

For which jobs are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter (A–F) in boxes 1–10 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use letters more than once.

- 1 You only get one free day per week in this job.
- 2 This job offers the highest rate of pay.
- 3 You get free transport to work in this job.
- 4 You can eat for nothing at work.
- 5 You have to wear special clothes at work.
- 6 You have to take money from customers in this job.
- 7 Language skills are useful in this job.
- 8 This job only lasts for a limited period.
- 9 There may be more work available in the future.
- 10 You have to work closely with other people in this job.

A**Supermarket cashier**

Monday to Friday evenings only

No previous experience necessary

£5.30 per hour

10% discount in store (food items only)

Clean and tidy appearance essential

B**Hamburger Chef**

Weekend lunchtimes and evenings

Cooking experience an advantage

£5.25 per hour

Free meals when on duty

Uniform provided

C**Coffee bar staff**

07.00–09.30 six days a week

To work espresso machine only

Very busy bar – you have to
work in a team

£5.50 per hour

Ability to speak French or
Spanish an advantage**D****Hotel Receptionist**

Weekend lunchtimes only

11.30–15.30

£4.50 per hour

Possibility of extra hours next month

Close to the railway station

E**Suburban Hospital
Canteen Porter**Afternoons: Tuesday to Saturday
16.00–18.00

£4.75 per hour

No cooking skills needed

To take meals to patients

Weekly bus ticket to the city centre
provided**F****Hotel chambermaid**

Three mornings a week

08.00–11.00

Temporary contract (six weeks)

£4.50 per hour

City-centre location

SECTION 2

Questions 11–20

*Questions 11–20**Read the text on page 107.**Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?**In boxes 11–20 on your answer sheet, write*

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 11 The survey was part of the students' course.
- 12 The people who answered the students' questions all live in the same city.
- 13 The students sometimes asked different questions.
- 14 The students were surprised at how difficult the survey was to do.
- 15 Most people said that walking was their favourite activity.
- 16 Swimming is more popular than keep-fit exercises.
- 17 Most people who like walking prefer to do it in the countryside.
- 18 Walking holidays are more popular than other types of activity holiday.
- 19 More men than women go on walking holidays.
- 20 Boating holidays and golfing holidays are equally popular with unmarried people.

Leisure Survey

Recently, students at the city's university carried out a survey about free-time activities and holidays as part of their course. They wanted to find out if city residents like to be active in their free time. They also wanted to find out which sporting activities are the most popular and if different types of people prefer different activities.

The students asked a sample of local inhabitants to take part in the survey and asked them all the same questions. The students were quite surprised by some of the things they found. But if you compare their findings with national statistics, the people taking part in the survey are not unusual.

The first question the students asked people was about their favourite sporting activity. About 12% of the people they asked said that the leisure activity they enjoyed doing most in their free time was walking. This was the most popular activity. In second place in the list was swimming. Nine per cent of the people said that they liked doing that best, and in third place came keep-fit exercises.

The next questions the students asked were about how often people did their favourite activity and how long they spent on it. They discovered, for example, that people who like walking spend 108 minutes each month on average on their hobby. These people walk for an average of about five miles per month. But some walkers do less than that. For instance, a lot of people just go for a walk round their local park after lunch at the weekend. And, of course, some walkers do a lot more. For example, the statistic includes a few very keen walkers who go for long walks in the countryside most weekends.

The students asked the people in their survey about holidays too. Activity holidays, where people go on a holiday to do a sporting activity, are very popular in Britain, and walking holidays are the most popular of all. The students found that this was just as true of local people as it is nationally.

But what type of people take these holidays? The students found out that most people who go on walking holidays are under 35 years of age. The majority of these people have jobs, and more than 50% of them are single. There were an equal number of men and women going on walking holidays, and the same is true of cycling holidays. Golfing holidays, however, were different. Eighty per cent of people who said they went on golfing holidays were male. Boating holidays, on the other hand, are the ones where you find the largest number of single people.

Not everybody likes activity holidays, however. Sixty-two per cent of the people in the survey have not been on this type of holiday in the last five years. However, 12% of these people said they would like to go on one in the future.

SECTION 3

Questions 21–29

Read the text on page 109 and answer questions 21–29.

Questions 21–27

The text on page 109 has seven sections, A–G.

Choose the correct heading for sections A–G from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number (i–ix) in boxes 21–27 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i How fit must I be?
- ii What about overnight accommodation?
- iii Are these holidays expensive?
- iv What must I take with me when I'm cycling?
- v How far can I cycle on this type of holiday?
- vi Are these holidays good for all ages?
- vii What can go wrong on cycling holidays?
- viii Are cycling holidays good for the environment?
- ix Who organises cycling holidays?

21 Section A

22 Section B

23 Section C

24 Section D

25 Section E

26 Section F

27 Section G

Questions 28 and 29

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.

The writer gives the example of 28 as a place where cycling may be more difficult.

The writer uses the term 29 holiday to describe a type of cycling holiday where you sleep in the same place each night.

Eco Escapes: Cycling Holidays

Section A

Are you worried about the amount of pollution you cause when you go away on holiday? Both public transport and cars can cause real damage to places that lots of tourists visit, and some people think that this is wrong. Many British people fly to seaside resorts in places like Spain and Greece on what are called 'package holidays', which can leave quite a big carbon footprint. That's why more and more people are choosing a different type of holiday. Cycling holidays are much greener than holidays by car, train or plane – and you get lots of good exercise as well. So, as well as having a break and seeing different places, you can keep fit too.

Section B

There are different ways of going on a cycling holiday. Of course, there is nothing to stop you going on your own if you want, but often groups of people travel together and plan a route in advance, which may be more fun. Or you may prefer to book a holiday that has been put together by a company which makes all the arrangements in advance, so that you have no worries. On this type of holiday, you also have the chance to make friends with other people who are on the same trip.

Section C

And there are different types of cycling holiday on offer. Serious cyclists sometimes want to travel a long distance every day, because for them the joy of cycling at speed is part of the fun of the holiday. Other people are more interested in seeing the scenery and exploring the places they pass through, and so they are happy to travel more slowly. It's up to you what distance you want to cover every day, and most holiday companies offer a range of possibilities to suit the needs of different types of people.

Section D

Many people who go on cycling holidays use a bicycle regularly and choose this type of holiday because they know that they enjoy cycling. So what about if you have never cycled, or if you haven't been on a bike since you were a young child? It's a good idea to do some training before your holiday, especially if you are new to cycling or out of practice. It isn't necessary to be very strong to ride a bike, but you should be in good health. Cycling in Scotland, for instance, where there are lots of hills, will give you a good physical workout. But if that sounds too much like hard work, choose an area like East Anglia where the landscape is mostly flat.

Section E

There are also a range of options when it comes to how long to stay away and how to make sure you have a bed for the night. Some people prefer what's known as a 'centre-based' holiday, for example, where you return to the same hotel every evening and can have a good meal and a shower. Other people prefer to follow a continuous route – so that they sleep in a different place each night, sometimes carrying a tent with them so that they can go camping.

Section F

Clearly, it is not practical to cycle with lots of luggage. Holiday companies sometimes arrange for your suitcases to be sent on to your next destination, so that they are there waiting for you when you arrive in the evening. This means that you only need to carry a few things with you every day. Some different types of clothing are a good idea in case the weather changes suddenly, and a good map and an emergency repair kit for your bike are essential.

Section G

How much your holiday costs will depend on which type you choose. If you want to explore another country or another continent, like Africa or Australia, then you have to travel there before you can start cycling, and that can be expensive. However, camping can be a way of keeping accommodation costs down. But, generally speaking, you will find there is a cycling holiday to suit every pocket.

SECTION 4

Questions 30–40

Read the text on page 111 and answer questions 30–40.

Questions 30 and 31

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.

Cuckoos usually arrive in Europe in the month of **30**

Adult cuckoos usually leave Europe in the month of **31**

Questions 32–40

For each question 32–40 decide which answer is correct.

Write one letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, next to questions 32–40.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A only the bird called Lyster</p> <p>B the birds called Chris and Lyster</p> <p>C all five birds</p> |
|--|

Which bird or birds:

- 32 was (or were) born in England?
- 33 reached the Congo?
- 34 flew over Morocco?
- 35 returned to Norfolk?
- 36 left England with a satellite tag?
- 37 successfully crossed the Sahara twice?
- 38 travelled at least 10,000 miles with a tag?
- 39 flew over Algeria?
- 40 only flew over Spain once?

Backpacking cuckoos

The cuckoo is a bird which people all over Europe know from the sound it makes. It doesn't sing, but makes a noise with one high note and one low note – 'coo coo'. People in Europe say that when you hear that sound for the first time each year, you know that spring has arrived. In some years, people hear cuckoos as early as February, and in other years they don't arrive until April. But March is the typical month for the birds to arrive. This is because the cuckoo lives in Africa during the winter months and only comes to Europe when the weather gets better.

People have always known that the cuckoos migrated. They fly thousands of miles across the Sahara desert twice a year – once in the spring and then back again at the end of the summer, normally in July. The young cuckoos are born in England and they leave for Africa a little later. But by mid-August, there are no cuckoos left in Europe. The details of how they make their incredible journey have only recently been understood by scientists.

Last May, scientists caught five male birds in Norfolk in eastern England. They put a tiny satellite tag on each bird's back, and then set them free again. The tag allowed the scientists to see where they went when they left England.

The scientists found that the five tagged birds all travelled about 10,000 miles that summer, and all spent the winter in the Congo region of central Africa. Incredibly, the scientists discovered that the five birds all took different routes to reach their destination in Africa. The first bird, to which the scientists gave the name Lyster, flew across France, Spain and Morocco before crossing the Sahara desert. The second bird, called Chris, went by a completely different route. He flew over Belgium, Germany and Italy before crossing the Sahara desert in Libya. Tunisia and Algeria were countries that the other three birds flew over on their way to Africa.

The scientists were also able to see that all five birds left Africa again, nine months later, to come back to Britain. Incredibly, they each took a different route again. And not only a different route from each other, but a different route from the one they had taken before. For example, Lyster flew back to England via Algeria and France, but this time didn't fly over Spain and Morocco. Chris also crossed the Algerian desert, but then continued his journey via Italy and France. The two birds, however, both returned to the exact place in Norfolk where their satellite tags were fitted the year before. The three other birds did not return to England and the scientists think they died on their return journey.

Next year, the scientists are going to put satellite tags on female birds to see which route they take.