Reading • Part 3

Questions 11 - 20

Look at the sentences below about a career day.
Read the text on the opposite page to decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect.
If it is correct, mark **A** on your answer sheet.
If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

11 The best part of Career Day was that the students didn't have regular lessons.

12 The hairdresser is mainly concerned with looks rather than how people feel.

13 The hairdresser knows quite a few famous people.

14 The sailor's family doesn't like it when he's away for work.

15 The sailor showed photos of himself that he took on his travels around the world.

16 Architects don't need to know much about building technology.

17 Next weekend George will see the new concert hall in another town.

18 Jenny's uncle flew in from his tour just in time for Career Day.

19 George hopes to learn more about jobs in music from Jenny's uncle.

20 George is worried that he has to decide which career to choose soon.

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Career Day

by George Phan

This week at school we had Career Day where some parents came in to talk to us about their jobs. It was really interesting to learn about different careers from people who are actually working in those jobs. We didn't have any lessons all day, which was the best part!

Amy's mum is a hairdresser and talked to us about how creative her job is. She explained how her job isn't just about beauty like some people think - it's about how a good hairstyle makes people feel. A lot of people feel more confident when their hair looks good, and that's why she loves her job. She also designs hairstyles for celebrities, which is really cool. She showed us a few photos of her with some famous actresses.

We also played with ropes in an activity prepared by Mark's dad, who is a sailor. He works on a big fishing ship and spends a lot of time away from home, which is hard for his family. His family worries about him when he's away when they hear about storms at sea. He said that he's always careful and safety is very important on the ship. He has seen loads of places around the world. I don't think I'd like to have his job though - it seems a bit dangerous.

Sara's mum talked about her job as an architect. She brought a model of a building to show us. My classmate John asked her what she had to study to become an architect. She had to study mathematics, art and history. She also had to study how cities are planned and designed, and how buildings are built. She designed the new concert hall in the town next to ours. I'm going to a concert there next weekend, so I'll check it out.

I was really looking forward to a talk by Jenny's uncle. He's a musician. He plays the guitar in a famous band, but at the last minute, he couldn't come to Career Day. His band is on tour and he was stuck in another city, so he didn't make it in time. He sent us a video message apologising and he said he'll come to school next week. I can't wait! I have lots of questions for him because I think I'd like to be a musician or work in music.

I got a lot of information about different careers. Before Career Day, I thought most people worked in offices in cities, but now I realise that there are many different jobs to choose from. I'm still not completely sure what job I'll choose when I'm older, but I have plenty of time to think about it.

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Reading • Part 4

Questions 21 - 25

Read the text and questions below.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

Cities of the Future

by Helen Thompson

Have you ever looked at a photo of your town from fifty years ago? I have, and I was amazed by how much has changed.

In the photo of my town taken in 1955, there were very few buildings taller than five storeys. My town was mostly flat, except for the tallest part of the church. There were also fewer cars on the streets, and a lot more grass and trees next to the main road. Nowadays, there are several tall office buildings on the main road. There are always cars parked on all the streets in the town centre.

I wonder what my town will look like in 2055. Will it have taller buildings? Or electric cars? Will there be more green spaces or fewer green spaces? I don't think anyone in 1955 would have imagined what my town looks like today, so it's difficult for me to imagine what it will look like in the future.

Pollution is a big problem in cities. So, many cities around the world are reducing the number of highways. Seoul in South Korea has converted one of the highways that goes through the city centre into a park. Paris has prohibited cars from driving on the roads next to the Seine River, and these roads are now for pedestrians only. Even more extreme, Mannheim in Germany is working on making the city completely car-free. It's no surprise that we are thinking of making our future cities car-free because cars add to pollution in cities.

When thinking about the future of towns and cities, it's hard to be sure how they will change, but I think that the cities of the future will look a bit like the cities of the past. People are interested in having more green spaces and are also more aware of the dangers of pollution coming from cars.

21 The writer's purpose in the article is to

A discuss new highway technologies.

B compare the cities of the past, present and future.

C warn about the risks of pollution in cities.

D compare how different European cities are increasing pollution.

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22 When Helen saw an old photo of her town, she was

A excited to see that it looked very similar to now.

B sad that her town had become so polluted in such a short time.

C surprised at how different it looked in the past.

D amused that in the past, nobody had cars in her town.

23 What does Helen's town look like at present?

A It's mainly flat with a large car park in the town centre.

B There are many open green spaces around the main road.

C There's a big highway that has been turned into a park.

D There are a lot of buildings and cars in the town centre.

24 What do the cities that Helen mentions have in common?

A They are trying to reduce pollution by reducing the number of cars in the city.

B They are making it easier for people to switch to electric cars.

C They are encouraging people to use green spaces in the city more often.

D They are making it free to park anywhere in the city.

25 What might Helen say about the future of cities?

A I think that there will be fewer cars and more green spaces in future cities, similar to cities of the past.

B I'm sure that in the future, everyone will drive electric cars and live in tall buildings.

C Nothing will change about cities of the future because they haven't changed much up to now.

D People don't care about pollution, so cities will be full of cars in the future.

Reading • Part 5

Questions 26 - 35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.
For each question, mark the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D.**

Example:

0 **A** thought **B** wondered **C** met **D** looked like

Answer: **B**

Cotton

Have you ever **(0)** ..... what your jeans are made of? Cotton is a plant **(26)** ..... is soft and fluffy. The plant grows in tropical parts of the world **(27)** ..... Africa, South America, India, Mexico, China and Australia. For cotton to be able to grow, it needs **(28)** ..... of sunshine and a **(29)** ..... climate with no extreme cold. Europe's climate is not **(30)** ..... for cotton production.

Cotton farmers **(31)** ..... cotton seeds in the spring and pick the **(32)** ..... in the fall. Most cotton farms have machines that collect the cotton, but in developing countries, such as India, cotton is still collected **(33)** ..... Cotton is shipped from cotton farms to places where it can be made **(34)** ..... cloth.

Many different types of cloth can be made from cotton. Towels, jeans and t-shirts feel very different from one another, but they are **(35)** ..... made of cotton.

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26	**A** where	**B** than	**C** that	**D** who
27	**A** like	**B** example	**C** as	**D** because
28	**A** several	**B** maximum	**C** many	**D** plenty
29	**A** smooth	**B** mild	**C** heavy	**D** long
30	**A** possible	**B** typical	**C** available	**D** suitable
31	**A** plant	**B** water	**C** make	**D** put away
32	**A** trees	**B** crop	**C** grass	**D** wood
33	**A** second-hand	**B** on foot	**C** by hand	**D** by name
34	**A** into	**B** over	**C** about	**D** out of
35	**A** both	**B** every	**C** other	**D** all

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