Test 2 READING

READING PASSAGE 1

1	unfit	PARAGRAPH 2 *'... many of the men who were assessed for military duty had been declared unfit.'*
2	schools	PARAGRAPH 2 *'... the solution in the providing of Physical Education (PE) programs in schools ...,'*
3	PE teachers	PARAGRAPH 2 *'... better prepared and specifically educated PE teachers.'*
4	surplus	PARAGRAPH 3 *'... the surplus of Australians graduating with a PE degree ... '*
5	employment opportunities/ careers/routes	PARAGRAPH 3 *'... obliged institutions delivering this qualification to identify new employment opportunities ...'*
6	T	PARAGRAPH 5 confirms that business people now see sport as having good potential as an investment.
7	NG	Although the passage shows that Rupert Murdoch has invested in a range of sport ventures, the passage does not state that he has a personal interest as distinct from a business interest.
8	T	PARAGRAPH 6 shows that there are:*'new and developing career paths for graduates of human movement science, sport science, exercise science and related degrees.'*
9	T	PARAGRAPH 7 shows the mutual dependence of business and university courses. Businesses need returns on their money, so universities must provide courses which enable this.
10	F	PARAGRAPH 8 notes the opposite, i.e. governments have focused too heavily on cure rather than prevention.
11	T	PARAGRAPH 8 says: *'If the change is not brought about for philosophical reasons, it will occur naturally, because insufficient funding will be available to address the ever-increasing costs of medical support.'*
12	F	PARAGRAPH 9 says that graduates of human movement, exercise science and sport science degrees, *'who already have the skills, knowledge and understanding to initiate community health education programs ...'*
13	NG	There is nothing in the passage which comments on funding for sports science and related degrees.

READING PASSAGE 2

14	v	Paragraph A explains the size, output and costs of a large wind turbine for private use.
15	ii	Paragraph B estimates the greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. the environmental cost) involved in producing and installing the turbine.
16	iv	Paragraph C describes the carbon savings (i.e. the environmental benefits) of using a turbine to produce electricity rather than the typical grid.
17	ix	Paragraph D shows the financial incentives given by the UK government to encourage individuals to install turbines.
18	i	Paragraph E questions the government's spending on subsidies to individuals, arguing that the money may have been better spent on offshore wind farms.
19	vi	Paragraph F accepts that there has been some benefit in the subsidies to individuals.
20	viii	Paragraph G suggests that by spending on turbines individuals may have less money to spend on carbon-producing consumer goods.
21	B	PARAGRAPH A: *'... a 15-kW micro-turbine ... is capable of delivering 25,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity each year if placed on a suitable windy site.'* PARAGRAPH D: *'The carbon investment pays back in just over a year, and every year after that is a 25-tonne carbon saving. (It's important to remember that all these sums rely on a wind turbine having a favourable location.)'*(B)
22	E	PARAGRAPH D again: *'The UK government... introduced a subsidy for renewable energy that pays ... producers ... 24p per energy unit...'*(E)
23	offshore wind farms	PARAGRAPH E *'... had the government invested its money in offshore wind farms, instead of subsidising smaller domestic turbines, they would have broken even after eight years.'*

24	developing technology	PARAGRAPH F *'In addition, such investment helps to promote and sustain developing technology.'*
25	negative	PARAGRAPH G *'… it is actually quite difficult to spend money without having a negative carbon impact.'*
26	cars	PARAGRAPH G *'So if the subsidy encourages people to spend their money on a carbon-reducing technology such as a wind turbine, rather than on carbon-producing goods like cars …'*

READING PASSAGE 3

27	B	PARAGRAPH 2 *'The pottery found includes a wide variety of functional types like storage jars, smaller containers, pouring vessels, cooking pots, drinking vessels and so on, which all relate to specific activities …'*
28	D	PARAGRAPH 2 *'Given the large number of shapes produced … it has generally been assumed that most … Akrotiri pottery was produced by specialised craftsmen …'*
29	A	PARAGRAPH 4 *'Standard measures may already have been in operation, such as those evidenced by a graduated series of lead weights – made in disc form – found at the site.'*
30	E	PARAGRAPH 4 *'The existence of units of capacity in Late Bronze Age times is also evidenced, by the notation of units of a liquid measure for wine on excavated containers.'*
31	D	PARAGRAPH 5 *'… the length of a man's arm limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres; that is also the maximum a man can comfortably carry.'*
32	C	PARAGRAPH 8 *'… it would be … difficult for them to achieve the exact size required every time, without any mechanical means of regulating symmetry and wall thickness … . Even where there is no noticeable external difference between pots meant to contain the same quantity of a commodity, differences in their capacity can actually reach one or two litres.'*
33	NG	There is nothing in the passage to indicate whether there are plans for further excavation.
34	N	PARAGRAPH 3 *'… there is no real documentary evidence. Our entire knowledge comes from the ceramic material itself …'*
35	Y	PARAGRAPH 5 *'… the length of a man's arm limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres …'*
36	N	PARAGRAPH 6 *'… merchants handling a commodity such as wine would have been able to determine easily the amount of wine they were transporting …'*
37	Y	PARAGRAPH 8 *'In one case the deviation from the required size appears to be as much as 10 to 20 percent.'*
38	Y	PARAGRAPH 9 *'… regular trade routes within the Aegean led to increased movement of goods … The increased demand for standardised exchanges, inextricably linked to commercial transactions, might have been one of the main factors which led to the standardization of pottery production.'*
39	A	PARAGRAPH 8 *'Even where there is no noticeable external difference between pots meant to contain the same quantity of a commodity, differences in their capacity can actually reach one or two litres.'*
40	B	Only B summarises the overall purpose of the passage, showing the place of pottery production in Akrotiri within the overall socio-economic context.