

Patsy190 writes:

6 of us stayed here for the weekend. The first thing we noticed on entering our room was how small it was. Our rooms were clean, but the bed cover was stained. The furniture was really outdated, especially the bathroom, which had an old pink suite and linoleum on the floor. The 'shower' was a hose that you fit onto the taps. The sink was in the bedroom, right next to the television sockets which seems pretty unsafe to me. We had dinner there, and it was well-cooked, but we were still hungry afterwards because the servings were so tiny. The drinks prices were extortionate - £5 for a small glass of wine. My friend ordered a brandy and coke, but the waitress brought him whisky and coke. When we complained, she just walked off! Not impressed. I would like to say it was cheap and cheerful but at £120 a night, it was neither - overpriced and depressing more like.

TomWheeler writes:

The hotel's is just 200 metres walk away from the racecourse, so it's really convenient. There's plenty of space to park. The bed was comfortable with clean cotton sheets. Good power shower. I would agree with some of the less favourable reviews on the site too, though. The room definitely needed some attention - it smelt musty and the furniture was old, cheap and battered. The bin hadn't been emptied from previous guests, and there was other rubbish on the floor. The fan in the bathroom was very loud, and the plumbing made strange noises in the night. The walls were thin too. Breakfast was okay, but there wasn't much of it.

MellowBunny writes:

Just returned from a 3 day break here, and thought that the Coach Hotel was very good value for money. I had requested a quiet room and this was noted at reception. I got a great room - large, comfortable and clean, with a seating area overlooking the racecourse. The only disappointing thing was that there were no tea/coffee facilities in the room - not even a kettle. The furniture and decor was not particularly up-to-date, but that's what you would expect from an old hotel. There was a wide selection of well-cooked food on offer. At breakfast I had poached eggs, and they were done to perfection. In the evening, I had a delicious three-course meal, and I wasn't kept waiting for ages between courses, which is definitely a plus when you're dining alone. I found the staff friendly and always willing to help.

JadeUnicorn writes:

Don't be fooled by the pictures online. What you see is definitely NOT what you get! First, it's not close to the city centre - it's at least a 35 minute walk. Furniture was old and dated, although the bed was comfortable. Tiny bathroom, with an absurdly loud extractor fan. No lock on the bathroom door and no toiletries, not even soap. There were cobwebs all over the hotel. The dining room is dark and uninviting, with no windows except one tiny one. The food simply was the type that gives Britain a bad name. Instant coffee and cheap sausages. Service was poor, with staff clearing the table while we were still eating.

Which reviewer says the following? Choose 'two reviewers' when two reviewers agree, and 'all reviewers' if all reviewers agree.

1. The hotel was too expensive.	2. The decor was old-fashioned.	3. The service was poor.	4. The service was good.
5. The bed clothes were dirty.	6. The room was dirty.	7. The room was big.	8. The location was bad.
9. The shower was inadequate.	10. The food was bad quality.	11. The food was good.	12. The food portions were small.
13. The room did not have everything the reviewer expected.	14. The room wasn't quiet.		

Kingston

Overwhelming and fascinating in equal (1) ... ? , Kingston is quite unlike anywhere else in the Caribbean. (2) ... ? its troubled reputation, it's hardly surprising that few tourists visit, and while the scare stories are absurdly exaggerated, Kingston is certainly not a place for the faint-hearted. In the 1950's, Ian Fleming called it a "tough city", and that still (3) ... ? true today. Jamaica's capital is rough and (4) ... ? , a little uncompromising, but always exciting and absorbing. With just under 600,00 residents, Kingston (5) ... ? with life, noise and activity, and if you venture downtown, you'll see the (6) ... ? edges. Nonetheless, the capital offers a look at a side of Jamaica that couldn't be more different from the resorts. As well as being the seat of government and the island's administrative centre, Kingston is Jamaica's cultural heart, the city that spawned Bob Marley, Buju Banton, Beenie Man and countless other reggae stars. If you do decide to visit – and it's well worth the effort for anyone with even a (7) ... ? interest in Jamaican culture – you'll find that not only is it easy to steer clear (8) ... ? the troubled areas, but that there's little of the persistent harassment that bedevils parts of the north coast.

1. A) ☐ weight	B) ☐ measure	C) ☐ method	D) ☐ range
2. A) ☐ Hence	B) ☐ Whereas	C) ☐ Given	D) ☐ Consequently
3. A) ☐ shows	B) ☐ comes	C) ☐ keeps	D) ☐ holds
4. A) ☐ ready	B) ☐ fit	C) ☐ set	D) ☐ prepared
5. A) ☐ seethes	B) ☐ fumes	C) ☐ fizzes	D) ☐ soothes
6. A) ☐ rugged	B) ☐ rough	C) ☐ sharp	D) ☐ tough
7. A) ☐ flowing	B) ☐ going	C) ☐ passing	D) ☐ floating
8. A) ☐ of	B) ☐ away	C) ☐ off	D) ☐ from

(A) The Banana The banana is a fruit which is actually a berry, and in some countries, bananas are used for cooking. The fruit is variable in size, colour and firmness, but is usually elongated and curved, with soft flesh. It is rich in starch, and covered with a rind which may be green, yellow, red, purple, or brown, when ripe. The fruit grows in clusters hanging from the top of the plant. Banana plants are grown in at least 107 countries, primarily for their fruit, and to a lesser extent to make fibre, banana wine and banana beer, and as ornamental plants. Bananas are an excellent source of vitamin B6 and though many people think they have a very high potassium content, that is not the case. In 2016, the leading producer of bananas was India with 32 million tons.	(B) The Mango The mango is a juicy fruit with a stone inside, which is native to South Asia, from where it has been distributed worldwide to become one of the most popular fruits in the tropics. It is the national fruit of India, Pakistan, and the Philippines, and the national tree of Bangladesh. Over 400 varieties of mangoes are known, many of which ripen in summer, while some give a double crop. The most common variety of mango grown worldwide is the Tommy Atkins mango, and it's estimated that mangoes are the most daily eaten fruit around the world. It takes three to six months to ripen, and it does not survive freezing and drying. Mangoes contain a variety of nutrients, but the only vitamin present in significant amounts is vitamin C. Mangoes were being grown and harvested in India going back to 2000 BCE, and some mango tree species can live up to 300 years and continuously produce fruit.	(C) The Kiwi The Kiwi is a fruit with an oval shape. It is green on the inside with small black seeds that can be eaten. The kiwi has furry brown skin which can also be eaten, but is usually removed, and is relatively thin. The kiwi is native to South China. It was named in 1959 after the kiwi, a bird and the symbol of New Zealand. Before that, its English name was Chinese gooseberry. The kiwi is extremely healthy and contains many vitamins and minerals. Kiwis are rich in vitamin C, vitamin K, potassium, and fibre, and they have more vitamin C than the same amount of oranges. They are very useful, and can be eaten raw, turned into a juice, added to baked goods or used to season and garnish food dishes. Most of the kiwis bought in local grocery stores come from Australia, but the fruit originally came from central and Eastern China.	(D) The Coconut The coconut is very strange because it is a fruit, a nut, and a seed, all at the same time. Its name comes from the Spanish word for head because it looks like a human head. They also used this name because the dark spots on the fuzzy brown coconuts look like a monkey's face. Coconuts are known for being very useful, as they are widely used in cooking and frying, as well as in soaps and cosmetics. The coconut also has cultural and religious importance in certain societies, particularly in India, where it is used in Hindu religious ceremonies. Coconuts are different from other fruits because of the large quantity of water they contain, and when they are green, they are harvested for their potable coconut water, which is a good source of vitamin C, Riboflavin and Calcium, but is very high in Sodium. Pacific Islanders believe coconuts can cure all diseases.
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Questions

1) Which fruit gets its name from a European language?	2) Which fruit contains more vitamin C than an equivalent amount of another fruit?	3) Which fruit is connected to a belief system?	4) Which fruit can be used to make a cleaning product?
5) Which fruit is the national fruit of several countries?	6) Which fruit used to have a different name?	7) Which fruit is mistakenly thought to be a good source of potassium?	8) Which fruit is used in making alcoholic drinks?
9) Which fruit is spoilt if frozen?	10) Which fruit is associated with a bird?		

For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

The Solar System may be defined as consisting of all those objects that are governed by the Sun's gravitational field. Other effects arising (1) the proximity of the Sun could equally (2) be used as criteria, such as radiation pressure or interaction with the solar wind. (3) any of these definitions the Solar System extends (4) to a distance of about two light-years; the closest star, Proxima, centauri, (5) lying at a distance of slightly more than four light-years.

Our knowledge of this region of space certainly does not reach as far as this, (6) , because the most distant Solar-System objects that we know about, the comets, seem to originate at a distance of no more than 50,000 astronomical units, or less than a third of the total distance. (7) for the other Solar-System bodies known to us, they lie at distances of less than a few hundred AU. Our study is therefore confined (8) what is primarily the central region of the Solar System.