Test 5 Reading and Use of English • Part 1

For questions **1–8**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** established **B** located **C** placed **D** positioned

0	A	B	C	D
	▭	■	▭	▭

The world's quietest railway station

Some of the world's most heavily used railway stations are **(0)** ..... in Japan. According to **(1)** ....., 45 out of the 51 busiest in the world are in the country. Some 3.6 million passengers travel through the busiest railway station, Shinjuku Station in Tokyo, every **(2)** ..... day.

But surprisingly, this small but **(3)** ..... populated country also has some stations which are hardly used at all. Kyu-Shirataki Station, on the island of Hokkaido is in such a **(4)** ..... place that it was only used by one person for a few years. High school student Kana Harada was a **(5)** ..... passenger before it closed in 2016. The train stopped every morning to take high school student Kana Harada to school, and every afternoon to drop her back at Kyu-Shirataki.

But keeping the station open for just one passenger simply was not **(6)** ..... . Therefore the operator of the line, Hokkaido Railway Company, planned to close the station **(7)** ..... . But when they found out that this would leave Kana with no **(8)** ....., they agreed to keep the line open until she graduated from school. Although trains still use the line, the station itself is now completely abandoned.

1	**A** measurements	**B** numbers	**C** sizes	**D** statistics
2	**A** individual	**B** one	**C** particular	**D** single
3	**A** considerably	**B** densely	**C** largely	**D** mainly
4	**A** far	**B** homeless	**C** remote	**D** separated
5	**A** common	**B** regular	**C** usual	**D** typical
6	**A** commercial	**B** profitable	**C** successful	**D** valuable
7	**A** always	**B** constantly	**C** lastly	**D** permanently
8	**A** transport	**B** journey	**C** travel	**D** vehicle

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Test 5 Reading and Use of English • Part 2

For questions **9–16**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits the gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Write your answer **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: 0 | O | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

A possible solution to a major health problem

by Andrew Kerr, Health Correspondent

New research shows that an unhealthy diet can actually have a damaging effect **(0)** ..... the brains and the behaviour of secondary school pupils. Some teenagers virtually live on junk food, **(9)** ..... instance burgers and chocolate. These are often widely available, and can **(10)** ..... bought on the way to or from school. For some teenagers, junk food makes up as **(11)** ..... as 30 percent of their diet. 'What's more, fewer than one in ten teenagers eats the recommended five daily portions **(12)** ..... fruit and vegetables. Experts are warning of a nutrition crisis in **(13)** ..... teenagers are deprived of essential dairy products and proteins.

But **(14)** ..... to new research by Oxford University, giving teenagers a health supplement pill can really help. The vast majority of teenagers in the UK eat absolutely **(15)** ..... fish at all, and the pill contains fish oil that is essential for the teenage brain. Researchers found that this led to a reduction **(16)** ..... poor concentration and improved academic performance.

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Test 5 Reading and Use of English • Part 3

For questions **17–24**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Write your answer **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0 | P | O | W | E | R | F | U | L | | | | | | | | | | | |

Hope in a Ballet Shoe – a dancer's life story

Hope in a Ballet Shoe is the **(0)** ..... autobiography of ballet dancer Michaela DePrince. **POWER**

Michaela had a strict **(17)** ..... in Sierra Leone. There are several **(18)** ..... of her early days there which are particularly well-written. A turning point in her life was her **(19)** ..... by an American couple at the age of four, and her move with them to the USA. At first, she found that all the cultural **(20)** ..... were hard to get used to. But she grew to love her new home, and the book shows how love and **(21)** ..... can overcome these difficulties – and help people to achieve their goals. Michaela was absolutely **(22)** ..... to become a ballet dancer and practised for hours on end. Her family were there for her all the time, supporting her and eventually **(23)** ..... her to succeed. Michaela is now a world-famous ballerina with the Dutch National Ballet.

BRING
DESCRIBE
ADOPT
DIFFERENT
PATIENT
DETERMINE
ABLE

I would certainly recommend *Hope in a Ballet Shoe* to anyone from the age of eleven upwards. It truly is a **(24)** ..... story. **MOVE**

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Test 5 Reading and Use of English • Part 4

For questions **25–30**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 I haven't seen you for ages!

TIME

It has ..... I saw you!

The gap can be filled by the words 'been a long time since', so you write:

Example:	**0**	BEEN A LONG TIME SINCE

Write only the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

25 Tina's grandparents raised her.
BROUGHT
Tina ..... her grandparents.

26 I'm surprised she declined my invitation to the party.
CAN'T
I ..... down my invitation to the party.

27 When John told me what had happened, I believed him.
WORD
When John told me what had happened, I ..... it.

28 I often cycle by myself at the weekend.
FOR
I often go ..... my own at the weekend.

29 She only bought the book because the teacher said it was good.
HAVE
She wouldn't ..... the teacher hadn't said it was good.

30 I want someone to cut my hair.
GET
I'd ..... cut.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

You are going to read a magazine article about a new type of hotel. For questions **31–36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

Hotels of the future

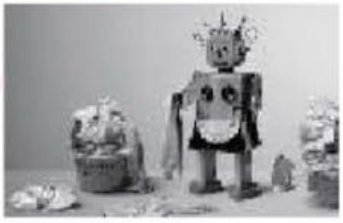
Our Travel correspondent Joanna Richards reports about a new trend in hotels.

I recently visited a hotel in France which has no visible human staff. This is just one of several hotels in Europe and Asia which runs with apparently no human contact. Most of the services are provided by robots and machines. The concept is to provide an environmentally friendly hotel where staff and running costs kept to a minimum. Personally, I've spent my life away from robots and machines, and so kept having to remind myself that in many parts of the world, its not unusual for jobs and household tasks to be automated these days.

So I lost no time in booking myself a room at one of these hotels and going to see it for myself. And sure enough, there at the reception desk instead of a friendly receptionist wearing a uniform was a machine.

'I'd like to check in please, I shouted, wondering if the machine would respond to my voice, and feeling thrilled that I was about to have my first ever conversation with a check-in machine. Nothing. I said it again but there was silence. I was hoping the machine would say something like 'If you want to check in, press 1. But then I noticed a written message in the machine's screen. 'Please insert your credit card and key in your booking reference, then follow the instructions.' No conversation. How disappointing.

Staying at the hotel costs from €35 (more if you want a bigger room). That's a bargain for Paris, where a stay in a more conventional hotel can easily cost two or three times that much. And if you did stay there, it wouldn't necessarily be any nicer, and certainly wouldn't be any more memorable. The hotel is located near to the amusement park, Disneyland Paris, which was created as a visitor attraction on the east of the city with lots of amusement rides. In fact, many of the guests book the hotel purely in order to be close to the park.



Back in the hotel, as well as machines to check in, there are vending machines to serve drinks and snacks and vacuum cleaners that work without a human, using sensors to navigate around the rooms. According to the owners, the laundry has robots which do all the washing unaided. Another innovation is the use of face recognition instead of keys to get into your room. A photograph of the guest's face is taken at the reception desk by the check in machines.

With 60 rooms in the building, there is a lot of coming and going. Guests are actively encouraged to stop and get a coffee from one of the machines in the guest lounge with other guests, so there is at least some social interaction. One area where humans are absolutely essential for the hotel is security. There are scanners and CCTV cameras everywhere, and the footage from these is watched by human security guards, no matter whether or not the hotel is full. It is their job to make sure that the guests are safe – and that no-one causes any damage to hotel property, including of course making off with a costly robot.

Critics say that businesses like these automated hotels will mean that people lose their jobs, as more and more roles can be performed by robots and machines. But there are many who see them as a vision of the future and argue that robots can make our lives easier. But this can only happen if higher manufacturing and operating standards are achieved, and if guests are prepared to put their trust in machines and don't mind the lack of personal contact. Only then will this type of hotel be a success. Time will tell if this is the case. *line x*

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31 The aim of this hotel is to be very

A efficient.
B friendly.
C profitable.
D unusual.

32 What aspect of the writer's experience at reception was 'disappointing' (line X)?

A the appearance of the reception
B the time she wasted checking in
C the lack of verbal interaction with the machine
D the rudeness of the other guests

33 What does the writer say about the price of the rooms in the hotel?

A The hotel is good value.
B The prices are likely to rise.
C Other hotels provide better accommodation.
D It is not always clear how much a room will cost.

34 What is the writer's main point in the fourth paragraph?

A There are limits to what robots and machines can do.
B Robots and machines can learn a wide range of skills.
C Different robots and machines are used for different tasks.
D Humans make mistakes that robots and machines do not make.

35 What risk is mentioned in the fifth paragraph?

A robots being stolen
B security guards being ineffective
C the hotel not doing enough business
D areas of the hotel becoming too crowded

36 What does 'this can only happen' in line X refer to?

A more roles being performed by robots and machines
B many seeing the hotel as a vision of the future
C robots and machines making our lives easier
D reduction in social human contact

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

Test 5 Reading and Use of English • Part 6

You are going to read an article about a young mountaineer called George Atkinson. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A–G** the one which fits each gap (**37–42**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Making mountaineering history

At the beginning of April, just a few weeks before his 17th birthday, George Atkinson arrived in Kathmandu in Nepal. The schoolboy from London was about to begin the final stage of his quest to become the youngest person to climb the highest peak on each of the world's seven continents. **37** ☐ It was just Mount Everest to go – the mightiest of the lot.

As an 11-year-old, George had been with his father on an organised trip up Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. But George's dad got a stomach bug before the final ascent to the peak. 'I felt very weak and dehydrated', he said, and had to go back down. **38** ☐ And as George continued to the top with the rest of the group, his father endured an anxious wait. 'Seeing him coming back down again was indescribable.'

The next few years saw George build up his mountaineering skills and his fitness to prepare for his epic challenge. He spent his weekends carrying a heavily laden 80-litre backpack and walking from the family home to Richmond Park in London, which he'd then complete two full circuits of, making a round trip of 30 kilometres.

At 29,029 feet, Everest is over 6,500 feet higher than any of the other mountains on George's list. He knew it would be a challenge and was aware of the risks that being at such high altitudes carries, but he wanted to stand on top of the world. On checking in to the Hotel Everest View, at 12,729 feet, he got a glimpse of Mount Everest, and imagined looking back down to the hotel from the peak. He phoned his mother, Penny, and spoke to her. **39** ☐ And she knew just how much this climb meant to him.

But as they got closer to the summit, the weather turned bad. There were nervous moments for George and his group as they waited to see if the weather would improve and the wind would drop to a safer speed of below 30 miles an hour. George didn't know how long he might have to wait for another opportunity. **40** ☐ An American climber, Jordan Romero, who was two months younger than George, only needed to scale Vinson Massif in Antarctica to complete his set of seven.

But eventually they made it, and George achieved his dream. But there was hardly time to celebrate on the peak. **41** ☐ By the time they got back down to the bottom, George and the rest of his group were all exhausted.

George intends to keep climbing and carry on with his studies. He says he is looking forward to life getting back to normal. And he's planning another mountaineering trip with his dad, this time up Mont Blanc in France. But the question is, will the elder Atkinson make it all the way up to the top this time? **42** ☐

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A	'I've seen it,' he said, 'and it's huge.'	**E**	But George knew what he wanted: he was going to carry on.
B	He had already conquered all but one.	**F**	And by then, someone else might have snatched the record.
C	But he knew he still needed more practice.		
D	'I hope so,' he says, 'George is going to carry my stuff.'	**G**	Almost immediately, they had to begin an exhausting, non-stop 20-hour descent.

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Test 5 Reading and Use of English • Part 7

You are going to read four reviews of autobiographies in which the writers described their lives as teenagers. For questions **43–52**, choose from the writers (**A–D**). The writers may be chosen more than once.

Which writer

knew at an early age what career he would choose? 1 ☐

did not enjoy his education? 2 ☐

was not brought up by his parents? 3 ☐

was very critical of one person? 4 ☐

invented some details in his book? 5 ☐

worked on the book with another author? 6 ☐

described other people very well? 7 ☐

told of the good and bad times of his early career? 8 ☐

was confused about what he had to learn? 9 ☐

described how the place where he lived changed over time? 10 ☐

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Reviews of famous autobiographers who wrote about being teenagers

A Winston Churchill – politician

Churchill wrote the first volume of his autobiography in 1930, nine years before becoming Prime Minister of the UK. Called *My Early Life*, it covered the time from his birth in 1870, when he grew up in a very grand house as the neglected son of a wealthy aristocratic who were too busy to spend much time with him. Instead, he spent his days – and developed his strongest bond – with the nanny who looked after him. Although he went on to become an excellent writer and perhaps the outstanding European politician of his day, the boy Churchill detested being made to study, and wrote entertainingly about his schoolmaster's attempts to teach him Latin. When instructed that 'mensa' meant 'oh, table' and informed that this was what you would say if you were talking to a table, young Churchill did not see why he needed to know this, and replied that he couldn't see the point. 'But I never do,' he said. His teacher didn't see the funny side, which, fortunately for us, makes the book all the more entertaining.

B Laurie Lee – poet

Laurie Lee's classic memoir *Cider With Rosie* tells of his childhood in a remote valley in England's Cotswold Hills in the early years of the twentieth century. At the start of the book, the valley seemed to have developed little in hundreds of years; by the end, a bus service and electricity have arrived; Lee's village was no longer so remote, but was now fully connected to the modern world. Much of the book shows what a remarkable woman Laurie's mother was, raising him and his brothers and sisters with little help from anyone else. As he grows older, he senses a feeling that he was born to be a poet. He was right of course, and besides his poetry, Lee also produced plays, short stories and travel books, as well as this autobiographical masterpiece, which is as alive now as the day it was written.

C Robbie Williams – singer

The former singer of the British boy band Take That released his autobiography *You Know Me* after two decades being one of the most famous musicians on the planet. Starting with his childhood in Stoke-on-Trent, it tells of the successes and hard times Robbie experienced after becoming a superstar. *You Know Me* was clearly aimed at his fans, many of whom would probably already have bought *Feel*, the 2004 biography of Williams written by journalist Chris Heath, who also collaborated on this publication. So how is *You Know Me* different? Well, there are plenty of anecdotes, gathered from informal interviews Heath conducted with Williams, which provide insight not just into the man himself, but into the music industry as a whole.

D Gerald Durrell – wildlife writer

British naturalist Gerald Durrell wrote this account of the years he spent aged 10 to 15 living on the island of Corfu. His eccentric family and the inhabitants of Corfu are portrayed brilliantly. Gerald's brother Lawrence in particular emerges as a bad-tempered, mean and unreasonable young man. It's tempting to think that Lawrence (who also became a writer) must have been outraged by the book's publication. But apparently he both liked it, and praised its accuracy. Although it is an autobiography, not all the 'facts' in the book are actually correct: for example, some of the family actually lived in a different part of the island, rather than all in the same home as the book claimed.

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