

# Reading

## Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

1

**HERE IS THE BEST BUY**  
IN BERKS COUNTY! We Will Allow You

**\$25** FOR YOUR OLD WASHER REGARDLESS OF MAKE OR CONDITION WHILE OUR PRESENT STOCK LASTS!

And we can honestly say that you cannot buy a better washer than this superb!

**THOR**

Features:  
Large Porcelain Tub  
Locking Castors  
Approved Wringer  
Lifetime GE Motor  
Faster Washing

Open Evenings  
TUE & F, 11.

**BLIMLINE'S**  
5th & Cherry Sts., Reading DISTRIBUTORS 7 Chestnut St., Boyertown

List..... \$79.95  
Allowance. \$25.00  
All You Pay is \$54.95

TERMS \$1.00 WEEKLY  
None Sold to Dealers

2

**'NO BETTER FOOD.'**  
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., etc.

**Fry's**  
PURE CONCENTRATED  
**Cocoa**

'Strongest and Best.'

—Health.

300 GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

CAUTION.—Refuse Substitutes which are frequently pushed to secure additional profit. Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa is sold only in tins with Gilt Tops.

alamy

3

**BUBBLE CHAMPS CHEW BUB**  
—and parents approve this laboratory-pure, foil-wrapped, quality bubble gum!

Audrey Hill, prize-winner in recent contest, says: "BUB makes the biggest bubbles always!" And Audrey's mother, Mrs. Helena M. Hill, says: "Audrey's teaching me to blow bubbles, too. It's loads of fun! And with BUB, I know we're enjoying a product of real quality and purity."

BUB meets all Pure Food requirements! It's made entirely in the U.S.A.—under the most sanitary conditions!

Champions like Audrey Hill seek Luck for the Yellow Packages with the Big Red Letters!

—quality!  
—purity!  
—bigger,  
—better  
—bubbles!


4

**TYPEWRITERS**

FOR SALE, HIRE, OR EXCHANGE,  
at HALF the USUAL PRICES.

MS. Typewritten from 10d. per 1,000 words.  
100 Circulars for 4s

**TAYLOR'S,**  
74, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.  
(Est. 1834.)  
Telegrams: "Glossator," London.  
Telephone No. 690, Holborn.



5

**MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Gold and Silver Plate.

ASSYRIAN COFFEE SPOON.

TRADE MARK FOR SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

**1847 Rogers Bros. A I® AND 1847 Rogers Bros. XII®**  
Sectional Plated Spoons and Forks.

ALL GOODS STAMPED **1847 ROGERS**, (AS ABOVE), ARE ALWAYS GENUINE, QUALITY GUARANTEED.  
Sold by all first-class dealers in Sterling Silver and Plated Ware.

**SALESROOMS:**  
New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamilton, Ont., London, England,  
And at the Factories, Meriden, Conn., U. S. A.



Which advertisement is about \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. jewelry
- B. cutlery manufacture
- C. drinks sale
- D. food competition
- E. confectionary product
- F. tidying device
- G. writing tool
- H. household tool

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

## Task 2

**Read the texts below. For questions (6 -10) choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D).**

Recently, campaigners have encouraged us to buy local food. This reduces 'food miles', that is, the distance food travels to get from the producer to the retailer. They reason that the higher the food miles, the more carbon emissions. Buying local food, therefore, has a lower carbon footprint and is more environmentally friendly.

However, the real story is not as simple as that. If our aim is to reduce carbon emissions, we must look at the whole farming process, not just transportation. According to a 2008 study, only 11% of carbon emissions in the food production process result from transportation, and only 4% originated from the final delivery of the product from the producer to the retailer. Other processes, including fertilisation, storage, heating and irrigation, contribute much more.

In fact, imported food often has a lower carbon footprint than locally grown food. Take apples, for example. In autumn, when apples are harvested, the best option for a British resident is to buy British apples. However, the apples we buy in winter or spring have been kept refrigerated for months, and this uses up a lot of energy. In spring, therefore, it is more energy-efficient to import them from New Zealand, where they are in season. Heating also uses a lot of energy, which is why growing tomatoes in heated greenhouses in the

UK is less environmentally friendly than importing them from Spain, where the crop grows well in the local climate.

We must also take into account the type of transport. Transporting food by air creates about 50 times more emissions than shipping it. However, only a small proportion of goods are flown to the consumer country, and these are usually high value, perishable items which we cannot produce locally, such as seafood and out-of-season berries. Even then, these foods may not have a higher carbon footprint than locally grown food. For example, beans flown in from Kenya are grown in sunny fields using manual labour and natural fertilisers, unlike in Britain, where we use oil-based fertilisers and diesel machinery. Therefore, the total carbon footprint is still lower.

It's also worth remembering that a product's journey does not end at the supermarket. The distance consumers travel to buy their food, and the kind of transport they use will also add to its carbon footprint. So driving a long way to shop for food will negate any environmental benefits of buying locally grown produce. Furthermore, choosing local over imported food can also badly affect people in developing countries. Many of them work in agriculture because they have no other choice. If they are unable to sell produce overseas, they will have less income to

buy food, clothes, medicine and to educate their children.

Recently, some supermarkets have been trying to raise awareness of food miles by labelling foods with stickers that show it has been imported by air. But ultimately, the message this

gives is too simple. Lots of different factors contribute to a food's carbon footprint besides the distance it has travelled. And even if we only buy local food which is currently in season, there are ethical implications. What's more, our diets would be more limited.

**6.** According to a study in the USA, 11% is ...

- A.** the percentage of food that is produced and sold locally.
- B.** the percentage of energy in food production used to transport food from producer to retailer.
- C.** the percentage of energy in food production used for any kind of transport.
- D.** the percentage of food which is imported from overseas.

**7.** Seafood is given as an example of food which...

- A.** is transported by air unnecessarily.
- B.** is expensive and goes bad quickly.
- C.** people in poor countries rely on for income.
- D.** is usually transported by ship.

**8.** According to the text, how are Spanish tomatoes and Kenyan beans similar?

- A.** They are both transported by air.
- B.** They are both grown using natural fertilizer.
- C.** They are both grown outdoors.
- D.** They both have high carbon footprints.

**9.** Which of these does the writer NOT support?

- A.** Supporting farmers in poor countries.
- B.** Importing apples to Britain from New Zealand in spring.
- C.** Buying beans imported by air from Kenya.
- D.** Making a long journey to buy food produced locally.

**10.** What is the main idea of the text?

- A.** The importance of buying locally produced food.
- B.** The reasons why food miles campaigns are too simple.
- C.** The advantages of importing food from overseas.
- D.** The problems caused by transporting food.

## Task 3

**Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (11 - 16). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

### Actors who died on set

#### 11. Shirako, Japan

Shirako is a delicacy in Japanese cuisine that consists of the sperm sacs, or milt, of various fish species, typically cod, anglerfish (known as ankimo), or pufferfish. The word "shirako" translates to "white children" or "white offspring" in Japanese, referring to the milky-white appearance of the sacs.

Shirako is prized for its creamy texture and delicate flavor, often described as rich, sweet, and slightly briny. The sperm sacs are usually harvested during the spawning season when they are at their peak quality. They are then carefully removed from the fish and cleaned before being served raw or lightly cooked. Shirako also boasts a number of health benefits.

#### 12. Deep fried butter, the USA

Deep-fried butter is a novelty food item that gained popularity in the United States, particularly at state fairs and festivals. It involves battering sticks of butter and deep-frying them until they are golden brown and crispy on the outside while the butter inside remains melted and creamy.

Deep-fried butter is often served drizzled with syrup or powdered sugar for added sweetness, although some variations may incorporate savory elements like herbs or spices. It is typically enjoyed as a novelty snack or dessert, and its popularity has led to its occasional appearance on fairground menus and in specialty food shops.

#### 13. Balut, the Philippines

Balut is a popular street food in many Southeast Asian countries, particularly in the Philippines. It is a fertilized duck egg that is boiled and eaten directly from the shell.

The embryo inside the egg is allowed to develop for a specific period, typically around 14 to 21 days, before being cooked. To eat, you tap a hole in the top of the shell, sup the savoury liquid and then crunch down the rest of what's inside.

Though balut is enjoyed by many, it can be an acquired taste for those unfamiliar with it, as the sight of the partially developed duck embryo can be off-putting to some. Nonetheless, it remains a cultural delicacy and is often consumed as a snack or appetizer.

#### 14. Fried tarantulas, Cambodia

Fried tarantulas are a unique and somewhat unusual delicacy found in Cambodia, particularly in the town of Skuon, located in the Kampong Cham Province. These large spiders, known locally as "a-ping," are often consumed as a snack or street food.

These arachnid snacks have become a popular tourist attraction in Skuon, where visitors can observe locals selling them at roadside stalls or markets. Despite their intimidating appearance, fried tarantulas have gained a reputation as a must-try delicacy for adventurous travelers seeking unique culinary experiences in Cambodia.

While eating fried tarantulas may be seen as a novelty by some, they hold cultural significance in Cambodia,

where they are considered a traditional food and a valuable source of protein in rural communities.

### 15. White ant eggs soup, Laos

White ant eggs soup, also known as Gaeng Kai Mot Daeng in Lao cuisine, is a traditional soup made from red ant eggs. It is a popular dish in Laos and other Southeast Asian countries like Thailand and Cambodia.

To prepare the soup, red ant eggs are harvested from ant nests, typically from the weaver ant (*Oecophylla smaragdina*), which is commonly found in the region. The soup is usually made by simmering the ant eggs with a combination of herbs, vegetables, and sometimes meat or seafood broth.

This soup is enjoyed for its rich, earthy flavour and is often served as a specialty dish in local restaurants or as part of traditional Lao feasts and celebrations. It is believed to be nutritious and is considered a source of protein and other essential nutrients.

### 16. Jellied moose nose, Canada

Jellied moose nose is a traditional dish originating from Indigenous communities in Canada, particularly among the First Nations peoples. It is also consumed in some parts of Alaska. As the name suggests, the dish is made from the nose of a moose, which is boiled until tender, then the meat is removed from the bone, sliced, and combined with various seasonings.

The most distinctive aspect of jellied moose nose is the preparation of the broth, which is then allowed to cool and solidify into a jelly-like consistency.

Jellied moose nose is often served as a cold appetizer or snack. It has a unique flavour and texture, with the jelly providing a gelatinous base for the tender moose meat. While it may not be commonly found in mainstream cuisine, it holds cultural significance for Indigenous communities and is cherished as a traditional dish passed down through generations.

**This \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. traditional dish is a soup prepared using tiny eggs collected from insects and cooked with herbs and broth.
- B. sweet dish is made from layers of pastry, cream, and fruit, often served in cafés.
- C. street food involves eating a boiled egg that already contains a partially developed animal inside.
- D. unusual snack is created by frying a rich dairy product in batter until it becomes crispy outside and liquid inside.
- E. delicacy is made from parts of fish and is valued for its soft, creamy texture and slightly sweet, ocean-like taste.
- F. crunchy snack comes from a large insect-like creature and is commonly sold in markets to both locals and tourists.
- G. cold dish is made by boiling part of a large wild animal and letting the liquid set into a jelly around the meat.

H. food is made from fermented fish and is known for its extremely strong smell and taste.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

## Task 4

**Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17 - 22). There are three choices you do not need to use.**

While many countries experience rising obesity levels, those who are overweight struggle with fatphobia. Here, Ellen Murray describes her own experiences.

I've been overweight for as long as I can remember. Even during my pre-school years, (17) \_\_\_\_\_. It wasn't that people were unkind or critical. But my mum, who is also fat, was constantly stressing about her own looks and self-worth, so I became aware that she considered being fat undesirable. The school I attended (18) \_\_\_\_\_, but in some ways, that was worse. Since nobody ever stated out loud that I was fatter than the other kids, I felt as if people were tiptoeing around me rather than accepting who I was.

Since then, I've experienced all manner of horrible treatment. I frequently get jeered on public transport by people telling me I should pay extra. I don't let that get to me anymore. What concerns me these days is (19) \_\_\_\_\_. A friend of mine turned to drugs because she was so stressed about being fat. She got really thin, and all anyone said was how great she looked. They paid no attention to what she was going through. That's something we really need to change.

There's also a lot of discrimination in medicine towards fat people. When seeking medical help, (20) \_\_\_\_\_. According to research, if a fat person and a thin one see a doctor with the same complaint, the slim one is more likely to be tested and treated, while the fat one is fobbed off with instructions to change their diet and get fit. They have to be demanding and rude to get the treatment they deserve. More often than not, though, (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

The increasing number of overweight people in the world is generally considered to be a problem. There is a movement of people who say that being overweight is not necessarily a problem at all: (22) \_\_\_\_\_. While I don't feel in a position to say whether that's true, I do worry that overweight people are considered a problem to be solved. It seems to give people the right to judge us as substandard. If it were a racial or sex issue, this kind of stigma wouldn't be allowed.

- A. they avoid seeking medical help until the problem worsens
- B. but these preconceptions persist even among people who know each other well
- C. fat people can be just as healthy as those of a so-called 'ideal' weight
- D. that people have such unhealthy attitudes to weight
- E. had a strict anti-bullying policy, so nobody was mean or rude
- F. and both the attitudes of fat and slim people must be addressed
- G. I felt a sense of shame about it
- H. they invariably have to endure a lecture about how their weight impacts their health

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								

## Use of English

### Task 5

**Read the text below. For questions (23-27) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).**

It's often presented as indicating the undesirable (23) of society but, actually, the reality is more interesting and less worrying. One reason more people (24) for the single life is they can (25) it but since we are able to do many things that we decide not to do, this financial answer is just one part of the explanation. Another is the communications and technological revolution, which allows people to (26) social events when they're living alone. But a key (27) seems to be that today, young people define living alone in a positive way, as a mark of success. They see it as a way to invest time in developing themselves personally and professionally. This means that the whole social framework is being transformed, changing not only how we understand ourselves and our relationships, but also the way we build places to live, and promote economic growth.

	A	B	C	D
23	damage	breakage	splinter	fragmentation
24	pick	opt	select	decide
25	afford	pay	spend	provide
26	get through with	put up with	take part in	keep out of
27	contingency	factor	enquiry	question

## Task 6

Read the text below. For questions (28-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Success, like beauty, lies in the eye of the beholder. How one person chooses to define it can be very different from how (28) perceive it. For some people, it's earning a fortune, while for others it's (29) in a voluntary position helping those less fortunate. It's also relative rather than absolute because the person who masters a new skill has achieved success in their terms just as (30) as the self-made millionaire.

Ironically, there may also be an underlying contradiction in the term. After all, an actress who has a glamorous life and seems to have everything she wants may actually (31) by the loss of her private life as paparazzi invade her personal space.

It also has something to do with the length of time success lasts. Many young people are happy with short-term fame but, (32) it's true that reaching that one goal might be comparatively straightforward, maintaining that success is often much harder. And surely, it's long-term success that is ultimately the most satisfying and also the most enviable?

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>28</b>	other	others	the other	another
<b>29</b>	working	to work	worked	to be worked
<b>30</b>	many	less	much	most
<b>31</b>	troubles	been trouble	trouble	be troubled
<b>32</b>	although	however	in spite	also