

3. Reading PET Part 3

Test 2

PART 3

Questions 11–20

- Look at the sentences below about the island of Petulia.
- 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 People have lived on the island for more than 400 years.
- 12 There is a big difference between day-time and night-time temperatures on the island.
- 13 The islanders have sold their salt to other countries since the 1970s.
- 14 It takes three hours to reach Petulia from the nearest port.
- 15 Some farmers have more pieces of land to look after than others.
- 16 The animals are moved onto different land every year.
- 17 Boys often play football on the school field.
- 18 Both adults and children help to make the islanders' clothes.
- 19 It is likely that there will be a tourist hotel on the island soon.
- 20 Tourists pay to stay with families.

THE ISLAND OF PETULIA

Geography

Petulia Island is only 5.5 kilometres long and 1.5 kilometres at its widest point. It lies in the middle of Lake Donika, and is 3,900 metres above sea level. Petulia has had a small number of inhabitants for over four centuries. It now has a population of 1,500 people. It has no roads, no cars or bicycles, and no electricity. The sun is extremely hot during the day but temperatures at night regularly fall well below freezing. The water of Lake Donika is 10 degrees Celsius all year round.

The past

Until recently, the island was separate from the outside world. Before the introduction of motorboats in the 1970s, travelling from Petulia to the nearest port could take over 20 hours. This journey was therefore made only once a year in order to buy salt. Motorboats have now cut the journey time to three hours, bringing new trade and tourists to Petulia.

Farming

Petulia is divided into six farming areas. Each farmer owns one piece of land in each of the six areas and grows vegetables, potatoes and cereal. Every year, farmers leave a different piece of land unplanted to allow the earth to rest. Cows and sheep are kept here during this time to improve the soil. The food grown by each farmer is shared by everyone: none is for sale. Petulia's farming year is divided into wet and dry seasons. The wet season is the busiest time. All land is dug by hand, using spades. In the dry season between July and August, the islanders have time to build new houses, repair stone walls and make clothes. Men knit traditional clothes from wool that is prepared by the women.

Education

Petulia has a well-equipped primary and secondary school. There is a good-sized sports field, but instead of playing football the boys usually choose to knit, like their fathers, while the girls make wool. Walking along the rough tracks of the island, tourists often see small children on their way to and from school.

Visitors

Petulia has a tourist industry but the people have kept their traditional customs. They recently voted against a hotel development plan, so there will be no hotels on the island. Instead, tourists are placed with a family as guests. The money earned by each family is, like all money on the island, equally divided. During the dry season, many islanders entertain tourists late into the cold nights with pipe music and dances.

4. Reading PET Part 4

PART 4

Questions 21–25

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

The shoemaker

Bill Bird is a shoemaker who cannot make shoes fast enough for his growing number of customers – and he charges more than £300 for a pair! Customers travel hundreds of kilometres to his London shoe clinic or to his workshop in the countryside to have their feet measured. He makes shoes for people with feet of unusual sizes: very large, very small, very broad or very narrow. The shoes are at least as fashionable as those found in ordinary shops.

Mr Bird says: 'My problem is that I cannot find skilled workers. Young people all seem to prefer to work with computers these days. We will lose the necessary skills soon because there are fewer and fewer shoemakers nowadays. I am 45, and now I want to teach young people everything I know about making shoes. It's a good job, and a lot of people want to buy beautiful shoes specially made for them.'

He started in the business 19 years ago and now he employs three other people. His customers pay about £500 for their first pair of shoes. He says: 'Our customers come because they want comfortable shoes which are exactly the right size.' Extra pairs of shoes cost between £320 and £450, as it takes one employee a whole week to make just one shoe.

- 21 What is the writer trying to do in the text?
- A describe where Mr Bird finds his staff
 - B encourage people to wear comfortable shoes
 - C advertise a job selling expensive shoes
 - D show Mr Bird's worries about his trade
- 22 What can readers find out from this text?
- A how many customers Mr Bird has
 - B how to make shoes like Mr Bird
 - C how to get to Mr Bird's London shop
 - D how much Mr Bird's shoes cost

23 What is Mr Bird's opinion of young people?

- A They want too much money.
- B They are difficult to train.
- C They prefer other jobs.
- D They don't work hard enough.

24 Customers choose Mr Bird because his shoes

- A are the most fashionable.
- B fit perfectly.
- C look very unusual.
- D are traditional in design.

25 Which advertisement would Mr Bird put in a newspaper?

A

Wanted – experienced shoemakers to work in large shoe company in London. Good rates of pay.

B

Wanted – young people to train as shoemakers. Must be able to use a computer.

C

Wanted – young people to train as shoemakers. Good job with small company.

D

Wanted – country workshop needs people for unskilled jobs working with shoes.