

## Test 2 READING

### READING PASSAGE 1

1	unfit	PARAGRAPH 2 '... many of the men who were assessed for military duty had been declared <u>unfit</u> .'
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.
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### 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 <i>'In addition, such investment helps to promote and sustain developing technology.'</i>
25	negative	PARAGRAPH G <i>'... it is actually quite difficult to spend money without having a <u>negative</u> carbon impact.'</i>
26	cars	PARAGRAPH G <i>'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 <u>cars</u> ...'</i>

### READING PASSAGE 3

27	B	PARAGRAPH 2 <i>'The pottery found includes a wide variety of <u>functional</u> types like storage jars, smaller containers, pouring vessels, cooking pots, drinking vessels and so on, which all relate to specific activities ...'</i>
28	D	PARAGRAPH 2 <i>'Given the <u>large number</u> of shapes produced ... it has generally been assumed that most ... Akrotiri pottery was produced by specialised craftsmen ...'</i>
29	A	PARAGRAPH 4 <i>'Standard measures may already have been in operation, such as those evidenced by a graduated <u>series of lead weights</u> – made in disc form – found at the site.'</i>
30	E	PARAGRAPH 4 <i>'The existence of units of capacity in Late Bronze Age times is also evidenced, by the <u>notation of units</u> of a liquid measure for wine on excavated containers.'</i>
31	D	PARAGRAPH 5 <i>'... <u>the length</u> of a man's arm limits <u>the size</u> of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres; that is also the maximum a man can comfortably carry.'</i>
32	C	PARAGRAPH 8 <i>'... 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.'</i>
33	NG	There is nothing in the passage to indicate whether there are plans for further excavation.
34	N	PARAGRAPH 3 <i>'... <u>there is no real documentary evidence</u>. Our entire knowledge comes from the ceramic material itself ...'</i>
35	Y	PARAGRAPH 5 <i>'... <u>the length of a man's arm</u> limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres ...'</i>
36	N	PARAGRAPH 6 <i>'... <u>merchants handling a commodity such as wine</u> would have been <u>able to determine easily</u> the amount of wine they were transporting ...'</i>
37	Y	PARAGRAPH 8 <i>'In one case the deviation from the required size appears to be as much as 10 to 20 percent.'</i>
38	Y	PARAGRAPH 9 <i>'... <u>regular trade routes within the Aegean</u> led to increased movement of goods ... The increased demand for <u>standardised exchanges</u>, inextricably linked to commercial transactions, might have been one of the main factors which led to the standardization of pottery production.'</i>
39	A	PARAGRAPH 8 <i>'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.'</i>
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.