

## READING TEST 10

### ENGLISH READING PRACTICE TEST 10 LEVELS 1-3

PART 1. Look at the text in each question. What does it say? Mark the correct letter A, B, C on your answer sheet.

Questions 1-5

These seats are for people  
with heavy suitcase

- A. Please let anybody carrying a lot of luggage sit here.
- B. Everyone can sit here.
- C. We can help people with heavy suitcase.

**MUSIC STORE**  
Low prices on latest CDs  
Next two weeks only

- A. Latest CDs are on sale in the next two weeks.
- B. You can buy cheap CDs now.
- C. You can buy music more cheaply here for a short time.

**WANTED –**  
Sales assistant to help in  
children's book department

- A. A special visitor is coming to the shop.
- B. There is a new book on sale.
- C. They need someone to work here.

**NEW THEATRE RESTAURANT**  
Meals from 10.00 onwards

- A. Meals are free today.
- B. The theatre will display a new play today.
- C. You will pay more if you come here tomorrow.

Can't find the right book?  
Ask at the Information Desk

- A. This has moved to a different place.
- B. Go here if you need help.
- C. There is a new book at the Information Desk.

PART 2. Read the passage below and fill in each blank with one suitable word.  
Questions 6-15

### The Ruwenzori Mountains

Mary Daniels is a student in England. This year she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a very interesting summer holiday. She travelled (7) \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen other people to the Ruwenzori Mountains in Africa. They went there to help make a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ through a forest between two big towns. 'It was very (9) \_\_\_\_\_ because there was no water to drink and no shops where we (10) \_\_\_\_\_ buy food,' said Mary. 'It was also very cold and wet in the mountains. It is (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of the wettest places in the world.'

Mary stayed in the mountains (12) \_\_\_\_\_ six weeks. It was hard work, but she says it was the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ thing she has ever (14) \_\_\_\_\_. She is hoping to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ next year to do some more work there.

- |                 |            |                |                |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. have      | B. had     | C. get         | D. got         |
| 7. A. to        | B. by      | C. with        | D. from        |
| 8. A. trip      | B. journey | C. way         | D. road        |
| 9. A. difficult | B. easy    | C. interesting | D. comfortable |
| 10. A. may      | B. could   | C. should      | D. must        |
| 11. A. one      | B. some    | C. any         | D. that        |
| 12. A. for      | B. during  | C. since       | D. with        |
| 13. A. good     | B. better  | C. best        | D. worst       |
| 14. A. take     | B. taken   | C. did         | D. done        |
| 15. A. go       | B. come    | C. return      | D. arrive      |

PART 3. Read the text to decide if each statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Questions 6-15

### Don't accept bad service How to complain

#### Be polite

Don't shout! Becoming angry or emotional won't help you. Keep calm, speak slowly but firmly and make it clear that you won't go away until someone listens to you.

#### Go to the top

Shouting at the shop assistant is not a good idea. Go straight to the top and ask to speak to the manager.

#### Know what you want

The law says that if the goods are not working properly or are broken, you should get your money back.

### Go public

Choose a time when the shop is busy and make your complaint in front of other people. The last thing the shop wants is a bad name.

### Collect information

Take photos of damaged goods. Keep all receipts and guarantees, and make copies of any letters you have sent or received.

### Set time limits

Seven days is long enough for the shop to reply to a letter of complaint, so don't wait too long before you make a further complaint.

### Use the system

Often just saying you will contact your local Trading Standards Authority is enough to make shop owners do something.

### Be reasonable

If you ask for a fair amount of money, you are more likely to get it than if you ask for too much.

- |   |         |          |
|---|---------|----------|
| 16. Being angry and emotional makes you weak.   | A. True | B. False |
| 17. If you speak loudly, your complaint will be heard clearly.  | A. True | B. False |
| 18. It is better to complain to the manager than to the shop assistant.                                 | A. True | B. False |
| 19. You never get money back for broken goods.  | A. True | B. False |
| 20. It is a good idea to complain when other customers can hear you.                                    | A. True | B. False |
| 21. The shop is not worried about its good name.  | A. True | B. False |
| 22. Keep copies of all the letters you have sent to the shop.   | A. True | B. False |
| 23. If the shop does not reply to your letter in seven days, you should complain again.                 | A. True | B. False |
| 24. Do not tell the shop owners that you will get in touch with your local Trading Standards Authority. | A. True | B. False |
| 25. Do not ask for too much money back.   | A. True | B. False |

PART 4. Read the following passages and choose the best answer for each question.

Questions 26-30

There are three major kinds of sleep disorder: you cannot sleep, you must always sleep, or your breathing affects sleep. The first kind, insomnia, means that you cannot sleep well. You may have a hard time falling asleep, or you keep waking up. During the day, you may feel sleepy or stressed. You may have a hard time concentrating. The second kind, narcolepsy, is called the sleeping sickness. You cannot control when you fall asleep, even during the day. In fact, if you get excited, your body tries to fall asleep. The third kind is called sleep apnea. It is a breathing problem while sleeping. Usually, your throat starts to close. This may be because of drinking alcohol or being too heavy. The muscles do not have enough control. Other times, the brain does not send the signal to breathe. Then you wake up.

26. What is insomnia?
- A. When you cannot sleep well  
B. When you have to sleep all the time  
C. When you keep sleeping in the day  
D. When you wake up in the evening
27. What is the difference between narcolepsy and sleep apnea?
- A. Alcohol is used to treat apnea but not narcolepsy.  
B. Apnea is like narcolepsy but more severe.  
C. Apnea involves breathing, but narcolepsy does not.  
D. Apnea and narcolepsy only happen during the daytime.
28. People who suffer insomnia
- A. keep waking during the day  
B. feel stressed in the day  
C. cannot control when falling asleep  
D. have a breathing problem
29. What serves to cause apnea?
- A. the ability to control falling sleep  
B. being excited  
C. being unhealthy  
D. overweight or drinking alcohol
30. "This may be because of drinking . . ." This here refers to
- A. throat closing  
B. waking up  
C. concentrating  
D. breathing to waking up

Questions 31-35 refer to the following brochure:

### 21st Annual Spears Foundation Conference on Health

**Conference Purpose:** The 21st Annual Spears Foundation Conference on Health provides professional education and networking for doctors, dentists, nurses, social workers, health care instructors, students, and anyone else involved or interested in the health care profession. The conference is funded by grants to the Spears Foundation from the Department of Health, the Children's Health Network, the Family Health Association, the Organization for World Health and Nutrition, and with support from the Sebastian L. Turner Foundation and the Phillippe Endowment.

**Conference Goals:** The focus of this year's conference will be promoting proper nutrition among children. Childhood nutrition is a significant health care issue in light of the increased prevalence of childhood illnesses related to an improper diet. In addition to posing immediate health consequences, a poor diet can contribute to poor health throughout an individual's life and eventually lead to conditions like obesity and heart disease.

The goal of the 21st Annual Spears Foundation Conference on Health is to foster the awareness and early prevention of improper childhood nutrition within the field of healthcare. The conference aims to:

- broaden the discussion on nutrition to include health impacts at local, state, national and international levels among individuals under the age of 12
- describe the latest physical and mental health findings related to improper childhood nutrition
- highlight innovative research, practices, and programs that seek to improve the nutrition of children
- emphasize prevention and intervention strategies appropriate for children of different cultures, physical abilities, geographic settings, and communities

**Conference Dates:** Friday March 23 to Sunday March 25

**Contact Information**

Spears Foundation Conference on Health

Attn: Conference Manager

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31. The word "**promoting**" in paragraph 2, line 1, is closest in meaning to:  
 A. Benefiting    B. Encouraging    C. Advertising    D. contributing
32. Who is the conference for?  
 A. People in the retail industry  
 B. People in the banking industry  
 C. People in the education industry  
 D. People in the healthcare industry
33. What is the focus of the conference?  
 A. Safety on the job  
 B. Employee education  
 C. Childhood nutrition  
 D. Employee health benefits
34. Who is Mr. Martin?  
 A. The manager of the conference  
 B. A member of the Children's Network  
 C. The president of the Spears Foundation  
 D. A major donor to the Spears Foundation
35. On what day will conference activities NOT take place?  
 A. March 22    B. March 23    C. March 24    D. March 25

### Questions 36-40

Most sports take place in the stadium, in an arena, in a pool or on a court. But some extreme sports have no boundaries. Kiteboarding is one extreme sport that uses both the open ocean and the air above as its playing field.

Imagine speeding over water at 25 kilometers an hour, jumping 15 meters into the air, and landing on the water again 100 meters away. This is the exciting sport of kiteboarding, a new sport that combines the skills of surfing and sailing. The sport's popularity has spread rapidly around the world. Now, it isn't unusual on a windy, sunny day at the beach to see large colorful kites high in the air as they tow kite boarders along and above the water's surface. One extreme kiteboarding challenge took five kiteboarders from Florida, in the United States, to Cuba.

In 2002, Gilles d'Andreieux from France, an organizer of extreme sport events, gathered a team of professional kiteboarders to attempt to cross the sea from Key West, Florida to Vadero, Cuba. The team of five set out early in the morning and traveled all day, sometimes over waves as high as three meters or more. After kiteboarding for eight and a half hours, three of the five finally arrived on the Cuban coast. The three, citizens of Britain, France and the United States, were worn out but happy. They had traveled 142 kilometers, through high waves and schools of flying fish. They had set the world record for the longest distance trip by kiteboard. That's a huge playing field.

36. What is this passage mainly about?
- A. An athlete from France  
B. An exciting water sport  
C. A trip across the sea  
D. A day at the beach
37. Where do people practice kiteboarding?
- A. At a swimming pool  
B. On the sea  
C. In a stadium  
D. All of the above
38. What tows a kiteboarder?
- A. A ship  
B. A kite  
C. A sailboat  
D. A flying fish
39. What kind of person would probably enjoy kiteboarding?
- A. A person who likes surfing and sailing  
B. A person who prefers to be indoors  
C. A person who likes safe sports  
D. A person who travels to Cuba
40. In paragraph 3, three of the five finally arrived, what does the word 'three' refer to?
- A. Citizens of Britain  
B. Organizers  
C. Kiteboarders  
D. Waves