

TEST 4 PAPER 1: READING Part 3 (questions 16-30)

Part 3

You are going to read an article about four different well-known beaches. For questions 16-30 choose from the places (A-D). The beaches may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required they may be given in any order.

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

According to the text which beach or beaches:

are close to big cities?

16 17

is just one of many attractive beaches in the area?

18

was popular with the country's royal family in the past?

19

has hosted a lot of music events?

20

has needed to have sand imported from other beaches?

21

has won an award for natural beauty?

22

is well connected by public transport?

23

have held a world sports event?

24 25

sometimes has marine animals passing through the area?

26

attracts a lot of foreigners at Christmas?

27

has been used in a lot of publicity material?

28

have separate areas for swimming and surfing?

29 30

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Famous Beaches

A Waikiki Beach, Hawaii

Waikiki Beach is located on the southern side of the island of Honolulu. Its name comes from the Hawaiian language and means sprouting fresh water. The beach is very popular because of the warm climate, clear blue skies and beautiful views, as well as the good surf. On windy days the waves can be strong and the beach's long rolling break makes it ideal for all types of surfing. Half of the beach is sectioned off for surfing with the other half left for swimming. The shore line now has a number of tall buildings and hotel resorts. The first hotels opened in the 1880s and from the 1890s the resort grew in popularity with tourists from the mainland, although the area had been a retreat for the Hawaiian royal family for many decades before that. The beach hosts many events each year, including surfing competitions, outrigger canoe races, hula dancing, and in recent years free movies projected onto an enormous outdoor screen. Over time the beach has suffered from erosion and there have been a number of projects to try to protect the beach and replenish lost sand. At one time sand was shipped over from California although from the 1970s projects have focused on reducing further loss and sustaining the existing sand.

C Copacabana Beach, Brazil

Copacabana beach gets its name from the area of Rio de Janeiro in which it is situated. The borough of Copacabana is to the south of the city and is world famous because of the beach. The beach is 4 kilometres long and has historic forts at either end. The beach has been the site for all sorts of outdoor events: it has hosted the FIFA Beach Soccer World Cup many times and in recent years has been the venue for huge free concerts. It is also where millions of people go every year to celebrate on New Year's Eve. When it was announced that Rio de Janeiro would be hosting the 2016 Olympics locals congregated on the beach to celebrate. There are many hotels, hostels, bars, nightclubs and restaurants along the promenade and the promenade is itself a work of art; a 4 kilometre-long pavement landscape of Portuguese design. Copacabana is well linked to the rest of the city; it has 3 metro stations and numerous bus services as well as 3 major roads

B Bondi Beach, Australia

Bondi beach is a well-known and popular beach; it is also the name of the suburb where it is situated to the east of Sydney. It is just 7 kilometres from the Sydney central business district. Its name comes from the Aboriginal word meaning water breaking over rocks. Bondi beach became increasingly popular during the middle of the nineteenth century and was declared a public beach in 1882. It remains popular with locals and visitors and is particularly popular with British and Irish tourists on Christmas day. The beach is about one kilometre long. Areas safe for swimming are shown by red and yellow flags and the southern end is generally reserved for surfing. In addition to the underwater currents a further danger comes from the sun. Despite official warnings about the need to use sun protection in Australia there are no sun umbrellas on Bondi beach. Sharks, however, do not present much of a risk as the beach is protected by an underwater shark net during the summer. During their months of migration it is possible to see whales and dolphins in the area and very occasionally penguins. The beach regularly hosts many public events including a short film festival and a sculpture exhibition. During the 2000 Sydney Olympics the beach was the site for the beach volleyball competition.

D Praia da Marinha, Portugal

Praia da Marinha, beach of the Navy in English, is one of the more well-known of many spectacular beaches in the Algarve, the southern coastal area of Portugal. It's famous for its stunning cliffs and clear clean water. It has been used in many advertising campaigns and in promotional material for Portugal. In 1998 the Portuguese Ministry of the Environment awarded it the Golden Beach award for its outstanding natural qualities. There are many other beautiful beaches along the same stretch of coast; the south facing coastline of the Algarve is over 150 kilometres long. The Algarve has been popular with tourists for many decades, particularly those from Northern Europe. In addition to well-known natural beauty spots, nice beaches and a warm mild climate, tourists are attracted by the growing number of high quality golf courses. Tourism is now the most important economic activity in the area.

TEST 7 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

Part 1

You are going to read an article about the green and innovative city of Curtiba in Brazil. For questions 1-8 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**.

In today's world protecting the environment and sustainability are very important issues. Cities and councils throughout the world are working hard to improve the current situation and sustainability will be an important factor in all town and city development in the future. One city which has always had the environment as its top priority is the Brazilian city of Curtiba. It is in the south of the country and is one of the most innovative cities in the world. It is so environmentally-friendly it is known as the ecological capital of Brazil. It is such a successful example of sustainable development that it is visited by delegates from all over the world. The people in Curtiba are very proud of their city and not only believe in a greener lifestyle but they really live it. Sustainable development is evident in all aspects of city life.

Residents have planted 1.6 million trees and over 70% of all waste is recycled. Curtiba has the highest rate of paper and glass recycling of anywhere in Brazil. Paper recycling in Curtiba saves over 1,000 trees a year. Like many cities in the world Curtiba also faces many socio-economic problems but because it is such a unique and forward thinking city the residents came up with a revolutionary idea to help poor families and reduce waste at the same time. Each family sorts its rubbish and then it is weighed and 'sold' back to the city council in exchange for fruit and meat. This provides healthy food for those who can't afford it and also encourages recycling and helps keep the city clean and tidy. Rubbish which cannot be recycled is burnt to make electricity.

The city's public transport is also one of the greenest in the world. The bus service is cheap and efficient and saves millions of car journeys each year as you can use the buses to get anywhere in the city. There are over 70 kilometres of bus only routes through the city. Roads have 4 lanes, 2 for cars and lorries and 2 for buses only. This means buses can run freely through the city without getting stuck in traffic jams. As a result millions of people use the bus every day rather than their cars. There are also special bus lines for students, the disabled and tourists. The best thing, though, is that the 1,200 buses which make up the network run on biodiesel; that is fuel made from plants like soya. Reduced car traffic and low consumption of traditional fuels means that Curtiba is one of the least polluted cities in Brazil. Curtiba was one of the first cities in the world to have completely car free areas in the city centre. Also their bus stops have been carefully designed so that they are level with the buses. They are tube shaped and have ramps to provide easy access for everyone.

Curtiba has grown dramatically over the years. In 1950 300,000 people lived there, now the population is 1.8 million. However, even from the beginning the needs of the city had to be balanced with the needs of the environment. Fortunately this has had great economic benefits for the economy. Income per capita is 60% higher than the national average. The architect who led the city's growth in the 1960s was so popular he later became the city's mayor. One big challenge that the city has faced throughout its development is flooding. The city has had to find ways to protect itself from flooding which has affected the city centre for many years. Curtiba wanted to find a solution which worked with nature. The solution they came up with involved creating a number of lakes in the city's parks which could hold flood water. Also no buildings were allowed to be built in areas which had a risk of flooding. One of the most beautiful buildings in the city is the university. It is called the free university of environment and was built using reclaimed eucalyptus poles. You can study a wide range of subjects there although of course it offers many different environmental courses, including bio-architecture.

TEST 7 PAPER 1: READING Part 1 (questions 1-8)

- 1 Why is Curtiba known as the ecological capital of Brazil?
A It is a very modern and new city.
B It has a lot of green spaces.
C The people there do a lot to protect and conserve the environment.
D It is visited by lots of foreigners interested in the environment.
- 2 What does the author mean in line 13 when it says the residents 'came up with a revolutionary idea'?
A Their idea made a lot of people angry.
B Their idea was original and different.
C Their idea caused a lot of political change.
D Their idea made a lot of money for the city.
- 3 Which of the following does not happen in Curtiba?
A Families separate their household waste.
B Residents are given food as a reward for recycling their rubbish.
C Residents help to keep the city clean and tidy.
D Recycled waste is used to produce electricity.
- 4 Why don't many people in Curtiba use cars?
A Because the public transport system is so efficient.
B Because there are too many traffic jams.
C Because many roads in the city are for buses only.
D Because fuel is very expensive.
- 5 Why does Curtiba have less pollution than other cities?
A It is smaller than other cities.
B Cars use fuel which doesn't cause pollution.
C People don't use cars much and buses use fuel which doesn't cause much pollution.
D There are only 1,200 buses in the city.
- 6 In line 31 what does 'this' refer to?
A the large population of the city
B the fact that all growth was balanced with consideration for the environment
C the growth in population from 1950
D the average income for each person in the city
- 7 How did the city solve the problem of flooding?
A by building fewer buildings
B by making sure there were lots of lakes
C by creating more parks
D They didn't do anything but hoped nature would solve the problem itself.
- 8 What is special about the city's university?
A You can only study environmental courses there.
B It is the only university where you can study bio-architecture.
C It is a very attractive building.
D You don't have to pay to study there.