



**CAMBRIDGE**  
English

Centre Number

Candidate Number

# PET Test

## Reading and Writing

Follow the instructions and complete the test

My name is: .....

# Test 2

## PAPER 1 READING AND WRITING TEST (1 hour 30 minutes)

### READING

#### Part 1

##### Questions 1–5

Look at the text in each question.

What does it say?

Mark the correct letter **A**, **B** or **C** on your answer sheet.

**Example:**

0



- A** Do not leave your bicycle touching the window.
- B** Broken glass may damage your bicycle tyres.
- C** Your bicycle may not be safe here.

Answer:

0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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1



- A** This shop will sell customers' watches within twelve months.
- B** This shop will keep customers' watches for up to twelve months.
- C** This shop will look after customers' watches for more than twelve months.

2

Philippe,

Couldn't wait any longer, didn't want to miss the start of the match! Problem at work? Here's your ticket – see you at the stadium.

Stefano

**A** Philippe and Stefano missed each other at the stadium.

**B** Stefano had to leave without Philippe to get to work.

**C** Stefano has given up waiting for Philippe to arrive.

3

## PARENTS:

**Complete and return  
your child's form for  
next month's school  
trip by Friday**

**A** Parents must return forms this week if their child is going on Friday's trip.

**B** Parents cannot go on next month's trip unless they return their forms by Friday.

**C** The last day for returning completed forms for the trip is Friday.

4

From:	Gabi
To:	Jo

I'll be in town on business on Wednesday, so could we meet for dinner then, instead of on Thursday as usual?

**Gabi wants Jo to**

**A** change an arrangement.

**B** cancel a regular event.

**C** come to a business meeting.

5



**A** It is not possible to use the lift above the ground floor today.

**B** The lift will not be going to the basement today.

**C** The stairs between the basement and the ground floor are closed today.

### Part 3

#### Questions 11–20

Look at the sentences below about the Iditarod Trail in Alaska.

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.

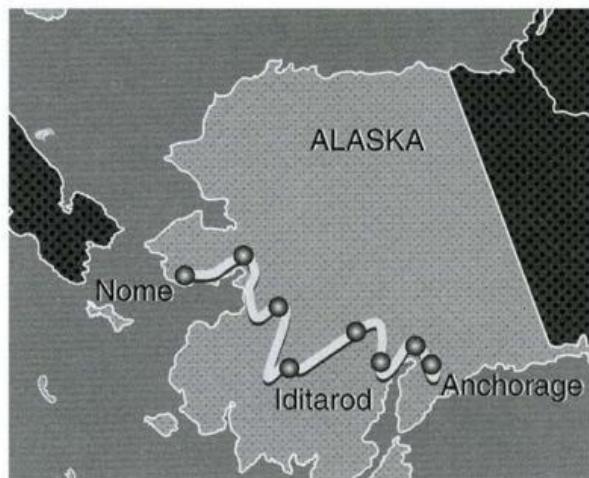
If it is not correct, mark **B** on your answer sheet.

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- 11 The population of Alaska remained the same throughout the 1880s.
- 12 For a short time, more people lived in Iditarod than in any other city in Alaska.
- 13 After 1910, it became possible to deliver letters in winter as well as summer.
- 14 When travelling on the Iditarod Trail, drivers had to take food for the dogs with them.
- 15 In the 1920s, aeroplanes were used more often than boats and dogs.
- 16 Doctors in Nome had a good supply of medicine to cure diphtheria.
- 17 The pilot Carl Eielson refused to fly his plane because of the cold weather.
- 18 Leonhard Seppala's dog was able to lead him safely to his destination.
- 19 Balto fell into some icy water but managed to save himself.
- 20 The Iditarod race takes a different route every year.

## THE HISTORY OF THE IDITAROD – THE LAST GREAT RACE ON EARTH

In the 1880s, gold was discovered in what is now the most northern state of the USA, Alaska. Many people came to the area hoping to get rich. New towns were built and grew quickly. One such town was called Iditarod, which means 'far, distant place'. This town grew so quickly during 1909 that it briefly became the largest city in Alaska. In the summer months, essential supplies could be delivered to these towns by boat, but in the winter the rivers and the ocean froze and there was no way to get to them. So, in 1910, a winter track was built which would be used by teams of dogs pulling sleds. They would take mail, food and clothes to the gold miners.



The track became known as the Iditarod Trail. It took a team of dogs about three weeks to travel across Alaska. They stopped at 'roadhouses' where the drivers could get a warm bed for the night and something to eat for both themselves and their dogs. The trail was used every winter until the 1920s when aeroplanes replaced steam boats and dog teams as the main form of transport.

However, the dogs had one last taste of fame in 1925, when a disease called diphtheria hit the city of Nome. The disease could be cured, but, unfortunately, the closest medicine that could be found was in Anchorage, right on the other side of Alaska. Aeroplanes were still quite new, so no-one knew if they could fly in such cold weather. Also, Carl Eielson, the only pilot considered skilled enough to manage the flight, was away on a trip at the time. It was therefore agreed that the medicine would be transported using teams of dogs instead.

The trip covered over 1,000 kilometres, most of it along the Iditarod Trail. It took twenty teams just six days to complete the journey. Leonhard Seppala, a Norwegian who had come to Alaska looking for gold, travelled the first 400 of those kilometres. He had to trust his dog Togo's ability to find his way in the blinding snow and Togo turned out to be a reliable guide. The last part of the journey was done by Gunnar Kaasen who had driven dog teams in Alaska for 21 years. His lead dog was Balto. At one point Balto refused to go any further, and saved the team from falling into icy water. The diphtheria was stopped and Balto became a hero.

Nowadays a dog sled race is held every year from Anchorage to Nome, following the route of that famous journey in 1925. It is called the Iditarod and has become known as 'The Last Great Race on Earth'.

## Part 4

### Question 21–25

Read the text and questions below.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

#### Craigie Aitchison

The painter Craigie Aitchison was born in Scotland. He came to London intending to study law, but went to art school instead. There he found the traditional drawing classes difficult, but still kept on painting.

In his late twenties he was given money by the Italian government to study art, and became interested in early Italian artists, which shows in some of his work. He loved the greens and browns of the Italian fields and the clear light there, and wanted to put this light into his paintings.

This led him to paint colours thinly one on top of another from light to dark, but he insists he's never sure what the results will be. He says, 'It's a secret – because I don't know myself. I don't start by painting yellow, knowing I'm going to put anything on top.' Like most talented people, Aitchison makes it sound easy. 'Anyone can do the colours – you can buy them. I simply notice what you put the colours next to.'

Unlike some artists, he never does drawings before he starts a painting, as he feels that if he did, he might get bored and not do the painting afterwards. Instead, Aitchison changes his paintings many times before they are finished. This explains why his favourite models are people who don't ask to see their pictures while he's painting them. 'If I feel they're worried and want to look at the painting, I can't do it.'

Since moving to London years ago, he has not felt part of the Scottish painting scene. He says he is not interested in following any tradition, but just paints the way he can. However, his work still influences young British painters.

**21** What is the writer trying to do in the text?

- A** describe particular works by Craigie Aitchison
- B** teach readers how to paint like Craigie Aitchison
- C** introduce readers to the artist Craigie Aitchison
- D** explain how Craigie Aitchison has made money from painting

**22** What can the reader learn about Aitchison from the text?

- A** He works in a different way from other artists.
- B** He often gets bored with his paintings.
- C** He improved his drawing by going to art school.
- D** He did some paintings for the Italian government.

23 What does Aitchison say about his use of colour?

- A He likes starting with the darkest colours first.
- B He knows the colours he's aiming for when he begins.
- C He prefers to paint with yellows, greens, and browns.
- D He understands how different colours work together.

24 Aitchison prefers models who don't

- A keep talking to him while he's working.
- B ask him about his strange method of working.
- C worry about how long the work will take.
- D feel anxious to see the work as it's developing.

25 What might a visitor at an exhibition say about Aitchison's work?

A I love his recent paintings of Scotland, which are very similar to a number of other Scottish painters

B You can still see the influence of his trip to Italy in some of these pictures.

C You can tell he spent a lot of time drawing the picture before he started painting.

D I wonder if his law training helps him at all, especially in selling his work.

## Part 5

**Questions 26–35**

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** on your answer sheet.

### Example:



Answer: **0** **A** **B** **C** **D**

## zoos

People began to (0) ..... animals in zoos (26) ..... 3,000 years ago, when the rulers of China opened an enormous zoo called the *Gardens of Intelligence*. In many of the early zoos, animals (27) ..... taught to perform for the visitors. This no longer (28) ..... and it is accepted that the purpose of zoos is for people to see animals behaving naturally.

Today, most cities have a zoo or wildlife park. However, not (29) ..... approves of zoos. People who think that zoos are a good idea say they (30) ..... us with the opportunity to (31) ..... about the natural world and be close to wild animals. Both of (32) ..... would not be possible (33) ..... zoos. On the other hand, some people disapprove of zoos because they (34) ..... it is wrong to put animals in cages, and argue that in zoos which are not (35) ..... properly, animals live in dirty conditions and eat unsuitable food.

- |    |            |             |            |           |
|----|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 26 | A above    | B over      | C more     | D beyond  |
| 27 | A are      | B have      | C were     | D had     |
| 28 | A appears  | B becomes   | C develops | D happens |
| 29 | A somebody | B everybody | C nobody   | D anybody |
| 30 | A produce  | B bring     | C provide  | D make    |
| 31 | A discover | B learn     | C find     | D realise |
| 32 | A that     | B what      | C whose    | D these   |
| 33 | A without  | B instead   | C except   | D unless  |
| 34 | A hope     | B expect    | C imagine  | D believe |
| 35 | A ordered  | B managed   | C decided  | D aimed   |

## Part 2

### Question 6

A TV company came to your school yesterday to make a film.

Write an email to your English friend Alice. In your email, you should

- explain why the TV company chose your school
- tell her who or what they filmed
- say when the programme will be shown on television.

Write **35–45 words** on your answer sheet.