

READING

Task 4

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (17–21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

TIPS FOR CHOOSING A CAREER

Choosing a career is one of those momentous decisions that can change the course of your life. Such an important decision deserves considerable time and introspection. Self-examination can help you choose a satisfying career that you will enjoy for years to come.

17

Are you a self-starter who accomplishes goals on your own, or do you need the discipline of a structured work environment to do your best? An honest evaluation of your work style will help you decide whether a career where you work independently is right for you. If you're naturally a daydreamer or a procrastinator, you may do well in a career where a supervisor help you stay on task.

18

Do you have a hobby that you love and are good at? Think of ways to transform activities that come naturally to you into a career. Working with wood, playing an instrument or trying different hair styles can lead to careers as a custom furniture maker, a musician or a hair stylist. Doing what you love can lead to a rewarding career.

19

One of your goals should be to choose a career where you can earn enough money. If you want to own a vacation home on every continent and fly to these homes on your private jet, a career as a retail clerk will probably not help you achieve your goals. You may have to make some compromises along the way, but generally speaking, the career you choose should allow you to meet your financial goals.

20

Before you pay — or, worse, borrow money — for college or graduate school, make sure the career you choose is worth the expense. According to the National Centre for Education Statistics, the cost of an undergraduate college education rose 25 to 37% between 2000 and 2010. If you need to go back to school to qualify for your dream job, look into programmes that repay your student loans if you work in a public service position for a few years after graduation.

21

You'll spend one-third of your life with the people you work with, so choose a career that's a good social fit. If you're a loner who doesn't enjoy social interaction, you may be well-suited to a career where you work independently or work from home. If you love to meet new people, you may find a career in sales fulfilling, where you work with the public.

- A Use self-assessment tools
- B Know your talents
- C Assess your social needs
- D Set commercial goals
- E Get real-life experience
- F Do the math before going back to studies
- G Figure out your work style
- H Conduct informational interviews

Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (22–26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

EFFECTIVE READING

During your course, you have done and will do a lot of reading. It is essential that you learn how to be an effective and efficient reader in order to make the best of your study time. Learning to be a good reader takes practice. You need to develop different strategies or methods of reading.

SKIMMING. Sometimes you will read just to get a general idea of a text. This is skim reading. First, identify your reason for reading, for example to decide whether an article meets your needs, or perhaps to understand a writer's attitude. To do this, read the text very quickly. Don't worry about reading and understanding everything. Instead, look particularly at the first and the last paragraph, and the first and the last sentences of paragraphs. These often summarize the main points.

SCANNING. Sometimes you will read quickly to find particular pieces of information, for example, a statistic, a date, a person's name, or the name of a place. Again, you do not need to read every word to find this information. Instead, scan the text using a finger or a pencil to move quickly through the words. You could time yourself to see how long it takes you to find the information. Always try to improve your speed.

INTENSIVE READING. Sometimes you read for every detail, for example, a description of a process, the results of a scientific study, or a set literature text. To do this, take your time. Stop and think about what you are reading. Have you understood the text? You may need to read the text more than once, in order to take notes or highlight important points for future reference. This is called intensive reading or study reading.

EXTENSIVE READING. Sometimes you read for pleasure — perhaps as extra research, or purely for interest. You may concentrate, but you don't have to worry about detail. This is extensive reading.

We do not always read the same kinds of texts in the same way, and we often use more than one method of reading for a single text. Your reason for reading helps you decide how to read.

- 22 The reason for reading changes _____.
A the way we think
B the way we speak
C the way we study
D the way we communicate
- 23 When reading love stories we turn _____.
A to scanning
B to skimming
C to intensive reading
D to extensive reading
- 24 How many are there quick ways to read?
A There is only one way.
B There are several ways.
C There are a great number of ways.
D There are many ways.
- 25 Introduction and conclusion are especially important _____.
A for skimming
B for scanning
C for extensive reading
D for intensive reading
- 26 A good learner should master _____.
A one particular technique of reading
B various techniques of reading
C all known techniques of reading
D the only the technique he likes

Task 6

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (27–32). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Late last month, as tornado season was opening in Oklahoma, Samaras talked to National Geographic about what motivated him to engage in such dangerous work — starting with a boyhood viewing of *The Wizard of Oz*. It was our last interview with him, and one of his final interviews before his untimely death.

- 27 We still don't know why some thunderstorms create tornadoes while others don't. We're trying to collect as many observations as possible, both from outside and from the inside of tornadoes. This tells us several things.
- 28 Anybody who wants to chase storms should contact their local National Weather Service and go through a spotter training class. It gives you the basics on what these storms look like, how to spot tornadoes. Tornadoes aren't the only things that happen in these thunderstorms — there's hail, heavy rainfall. That would be the first step.
- 29 My background is in engineering. And I've always had a fascination with weather. I watched *The Wizard of Oz* when I was a kid and vowed to myself, 'I'm going to see that tornado one day.' Tornadoes have pretty much become a focus of my life.
- 30 That's kind of the tough part. If I had this great idea to build a weapon to put on a tank, I would have all kinds of money. But for weather research, it's tougher to get funding. I survive on some small snippets from government funding, media funding. I try to make the dollars stretch. These instruments are expensive, but I do a lot of the design and building myself. All the instruments I use I've designed and built myself, with the exception maybe of high-speed cameras.
- 31 For this trip, I have Carl Young, Ed Grubb, and my son Paul Samaras. You spend three or four days in a vehicle, it develops a certain scent. After a three- to four-day trip, we've got a lot of knowledge of each other and what's going on in our lives. Fortunately, our group gets along really well. That's the secret — you need people who are compatible.
- 32 This year, this is our fifth trip out to Tornado Alley. I'm anticipating another dozen trips perhaps. That's about average. But it all depends on the season. We've actually chased into Canada sometimes July-August time frame, that's the active season for Canada. If atmospheric conditions are right, Mother Nature doesn't care where the tornadoes are at.

- A What do you do when it's not tornado season?
- B How do you make a living at it?
- C How did you get into it?
- D How much time do you spend out there?
- E Do you need some kind of certification or special training to become a tornado chaser?
- F What's it like to be on the road, chasing a tornado?
- G What are you trying to figure out about tornadoes?
- H Have you got any advice for people living in tornado country?

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (33–38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

CHARLES DARWIN'S JOURNEY ON THE *HMS BEAGLE*

Charles Darwin was born in 1809. Even before attending school, (33) _____. He later attended the University of Edinburgh Medical School but soon began neglecting his studies to learn taxidermy from John Edmonstone who had joined Charles Waterton, (34) _____. In his second year of studies he joined the Plinian Society, a student natural history group, where he learned the classification of plants and animals.

When he returned home from his studies he found a letter from John Stevens Henslow, a botany professor and close friend, that proposed Darwin would be a suitable gentleman naturalist to accompany captain Robert FitzRoy (35) _____. Their journey began on 27 December, 1831 and would last almost five years. Darwin spent most of his time in those years on lands (36) _____. Their route took them from Portsmouth, England to St Jago, now called Santiago, Cape Verde; Brazil; Punta Alta in Patagonia; Chile; the Galapagos Islands; the southern coast of Australia; the Cocos (Keeling) Islands; and Cape Town, South Africa.

Darwin encountered thousands of species during the voyage (37) _____. Thus he began to form the basic ideas which later became *On the Origin of Species* and his *Theory of Evolution*, which would become his defining work (38) _____.

- A were crated and sent home for further study
- B Darwin was already showing a great interest in natural history and collecting
- C investigating geology and making natural history collections
- D on his journey into the South American rainforest
- E and when he was back home cataloguing his collections
- F to chart the South American coastline on the *HMS Beagle*
- G left Darwin free to explore the continent and islands
- H and would secure his place in the history books