READING PAPER

Time permitted: 60 minutes

Number of questions: 40

Directions: *In this section you will read FOUR different passages. Each one is followed by 10 questions about it. For questions 1-40, you are to choose the best answer A, B, C or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.*

You have 60 minutes to answer all the questions, including the time to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

PASSAGE 1 – Questions 1-10

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they are crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be brided to take axems. But the story is different when you are older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. ***For starters***, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late - I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure, not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got ***rusty***. But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things sicne you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rust department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you are older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you are calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you will get hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you cannot, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually ***get there***.

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a

LIVEWORKSHEETS

teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehesion of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

1. It is implied in paragraph 1 that

A. parents should encourage young learners to study more

B. young learners are usually lazy in their class

C. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning

D. teachers should give young learners less homework

2. The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up

A. they have a more positive attitude towards learning

B. they cannot learn as well as young learners

C. they tend to learne less as they are discouraged

D. they get more impatient with their teachers

3. The phrase "***For starters***" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by

A. First and foremost

B. At the starting point

C. At the beginning

D. For beginners

4. While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised

A. to get on better wih the tutor

B. to feel learning more enjoyable

C. to have more time to learn

D. to be able to learn more quickly

5. In paragraph 3, the word ***"rusty"*** means

A. impatient because of having nothing to do

B. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. staying alive and becoming more active

D. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be

6. The phrase ***"get there"*** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

A. arrive at an intended place with difficulty

B. achieve your aim with hard work

C. have the thing you have long desired

D. receive a school or college degree

7. All of the following are true about adult learning **EXCEPT**

A. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners

B. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people

C. experience in doing other things can help one's learning

D. young people usually feel less patient than adults

8. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners

A. pay more attention to detail than young learners

B. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners

C. are less worried about learning than young learners

D. have become more patient than young learners

9. It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you

A. should expect to take longer to learn than when younger

B. can sometimes understand more than when younger

C. are not able to concentrate as well as when younger

D. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger

10. What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

A. To encourage adult learning

B. To show how fast adult learning is

C. To describe adult learning methods

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. To explain reasons for learning

PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

Millions of people are using cellphones today. In many places, it is actually considered unsual not to use one. In many countries, cellphones are very popular with young people. They find that the phones are more than a means of communication - having a mobile phone shows that they are cool and connected.

The explosion in mobile phone use around the world has made some health professionals worried. Some doctors are concerned that in the future many people may suffer health problems from the use of mobile phones. In E ngland, there has been a serious debate about this issue. Mobile phone companies are worried about the negative publicity of such ideas. They say that there is no proof that mobile phones are bad for your health.

On the other hand medical studies have shown changes in the brain cells of some people who use mobile phones. Signs of change in the tissues of the brain and head can be detected wih modern scanning equipment. In one case, a traveling salesman had to retire at young age because of serious memory loss. He couldn't remember even simple tasks. He would often forget the name of his own son. This man used to talk on his mobile phone for about six hours a day, every day of his working week, for a couple of years. His family doctor blamed his mobile phone use, but his employer's doctor didn't agree.

What is it that makes mobile phones potentially harmful ? The answer is radiation. High-tech machines can detect very small amounts of radiation from mobile phones. Mobile phone comapanies agree that there is some radiation, but they say the amount is too small to worry about.

As the discussion about their safety continues, it appears that it's the best to use mobile phones less often. Use your regular phone if you want to talk for a long time. Use your mobile phone only when you really need it. Mobile phones can be very useful and convenient, espeicially in emergencies. In the future, mobile phones may have a warning lable that says they are bad for your health. So for now, it's wise not to use your mobile phone too often.

11. According to the passage, why are cellphones especially popular with young people ?
    A. they keep the users alert all the time
    B. they make them look more stylish
    C. they are indispensable in everyday communications
    D. they cannot be replaced by regular phones
12. What are the changes possibly caused by the cellphone mainly concerned with ?
    A.The smallest unites of the brain.
    B. The arteries of the brain.
    C. The mobility of the mind and the body

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. The resident memory.

13. What does the word '***means***' in the passage refers to?
    A. Method
    B. Expression
    C. Meaning
    D. Transmission
14. What does the word '***potentially***' in the passage refers to?
    A. Obviously
    B. Privately
    C. Certainly
    D. Possibly
15. Why did the writer mention '***negative publicity***'?
    A. To refer to widespread opinion about bad effects of cellphones.
    B. To talk about the negative public use of cellphones.
    C. To refer to poor ideas about the effects of cellphones.
    D. To refer to information on the lethal effects of cellphones.
16. What have doctors tentatively concluded about cellphones ?
    A. Cellphones may change their users' social behaviours
    B. Cellphones may change their users' temperament.
    C. Cellphones may cause some mental malfunction.
    D. Cellphones may damage their users' emotions.
17. What happened to the man mentioned in the passage ?
    A. He abandoned his family.
    B. He suffered serious loss of mental ability.
    C. He could no longer think lucidly.
    D. He had a problem with memory.
18. According to the passage, what makes mobile phones potentially harmful ?
    A. Their power of attraction.
    B. Their invisible rays.
    C. Their radiant light.
    D. Their raiding power.
19. What did the writer advise mobile phone users to do ?
    A. Keep off mobile phones regularly.
    B. Only use mobile phones in medical emergencies.
    C. Never use mobile phones in all cases.
    D. Only use mobile phones in urgent situations.
20. Which could be the most suitable title for the passage ?
    A. Mobile Phones : a Must of Our Time
    B. The Way Mobile Phone Work
    C. Technological Innovations and Their Price
    D. The reasons Why Mobile Phones Are Popular

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

Most journeys in Britain and the US are made by road. Some of these are made on public transport but most are made by private car.

In Britain many people rely on their cars for daily local activities, a.g. getting to work, doing the shopping, and visiting friends. People living in urban areas may use buses, trains or, in London, the Underground, to get to city centers, mainly because traffic is often heavy and it is difficult to find anywhere to park a car. Some places in the country may have a bus only two or three times a week so people living there have no choice but to rely on thier cars.

In the US large cities have good public transportation systems. The El railroad in Chicago and the underground systems of New York, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, DC are heavily used. Elsewhere, most Americans prefer to use their cars. Families often have two cars and, outside major cities, have to drive fairly long distances to school, offices, banks, etc. Many college and even high-school students have their own cars.

Long-distance travel in Britain is also mainly by road, though railways link most towns and cities. Most places are link by motorways or other fast roads and many people prefer to drive ***at their own convenience*** rather than use a train, even though they may get stuck in a traffic jam. Long-distance coach/bus services are usually a cheaper alternative to trains, but they take longer timeand may be less comfortable. Some long-distance travel, especially that undertaken for business reasons, may be by air. There are regular flights between regional airports, as well as to and from London. A lot of freight is also distributed by road, though heavier items and raw material often go by rail.

In the US much long-distance travel is by air. America has two main long-distance bus companies, Greyhound and Trailways. Amtrak, the national network, provides rail serveices for passengers. Private railway companies such as Union Pacific now carry only freight, though in fact over 70% freight goes by road.

The main problems associated with road transport in both Britain and the US are traffic congestion and pollution. It is predictd that the number of cars on British roads will increase by a third within a few years, making both these problems worse. The British government would like more people to use public transport, but so far they ahve had little success in persuading people to give up their cars or to share rides with neighbours. Most people say that public transport is simply not good enough. Americans too have resisted government requests to share cars because it is less convenient and restricts their freedom. Petrol/gasoline is relatively cheap in the US and outside the major cities public transport is none of people's expectations, therefore ***they*** see no reason to use their cars less.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

21. Which of the following means of transportation is preferred by the majority of people living in Britain and the US ?
    A. Road
    B. Sea
    C. Rail
    D. Air
22. According to the passage, people in London may be more interested in using the Underground than in having their own cars due to
    A. Cheap tickets
    B. Long distances
    C. Heavy traffic
    D. Air pollution
23. Where in the US are the public transportation systems good ?
    A. Large cities
    B. Large states
    C. Some states
    D. All cities
24. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage ?
    A. Few college students in the US have their own cars.
    B. The undergroundsystems are popular in some major US cities.
    C. Most Americans prefer to drive their cars outside large cities.
    D. Families in the US often have more than one car.
25. The phrase '**at their own convenience'** in paragaph 4is closest in meaning to
    A. At an early time and nearby place
    B. At the latest time and nearest place
    C. At the afstest time and nearest place
    D. At an appropriate time and place
26. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the transport in Britain ?
    A. Trains are usually cheaper than long-distance coach services.
    B. There are no regular flights between regional airports.
    C. Heavier items and raw materials are often transported by train.
    D. Long-distance travel in Britain is only by road.
27. According to the information in paragraph 5, from how many modes of transport can long-distance travellers in the US choose ?
    A. Four
    B. Three
    C. Two
    D. One
28. It is stated in the passage that the major problems of road transport in Britain and the US are
    A. Speeding and bad roads.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. Drin-driving and traffic jams.
C. Traffic jams and pollution.
D. Accidents and pollution.

29. According to the passage, people in Britain refuse public transport because
    A. they think it at no time meets their needs.
    B. they see no reason to use their cars less.
    C. petrol is relatively cheap in Britain.
    D. they like to share rides with neighbours.
30. The word '***they***' in passage 4 can be best replaced by
    A. Major cities.
    B. Americans.
    C. The government.
    D. Neighbours.

PASSAGE 4 – Questions 31-40

Any rock that has cooled and solidified from a molten state is an igneous rock. Therefore, if the Earth began as a superheated sphere in space, all the rocks making up its crust may well have been igneous and thus the ancestors of all other rocks. Even today, approximately 95 percent of the entire crust is igneous. Periodically, molten material wells out of the Earth's interior to ***invade*** the surface layers or to flow onto the surface itself. This material cools into a wide variety of igneous rocks. In the molten state, it is called magma as it pushes into the crust and lava when it runs out onto the surface.

All magma consists basically of a variety of silicate minerals (high in silicon-oxygen compounds), but the chemical composition of any given flow may differ radically from that of any other. The resulting igneous rocks will reflect these differences. Igneous rocks also vary in texture as well as chemistry. Granite, for instance, is a coarse-grained igneous rock whose individual mineral crystals have formed to a size easily seen by the naked eye. A slow rate of cooling has allowed the crystals to reach this size. Normally, slow cooling occurs when the crust is invaded by magma that remains buried well below the surface. Granite may be found on the surface of the ***contemporary*** landscape, but from its coarse texture we know that ***it*** must have formed through slow cooling at a great depth and later been laid bare by erosion. Igneous rocks with this coarse-grained texture that formed at depth are called plutonic.

On the other hand, if the same magma flows onto the surface and is quickly cooled by the atmosphere, the resulting rock will be fine-grained and appear quite different from granite, although the chemical composition will be identical. This kind of rock is called rhyolite. The most ***finely*** grained igneous rock is volcanic glass or obsidian, which has no crystals. Some researchers believe this is because of rapid cooling; others believe it is because of a lack of water vapor and other gases in the lava. The black obsidian cliffs of Yellowstone

LIVEWORKSHEETS

National Park are the result of a lava flow of basalt running head on into a glacier. Some of the glacier melted on contact, but suddenly there also appeared a huge black mass of glassy stone.

31. In the first paragraph, the author mentions that
    A. a thin layer of magma flows beneath the Earth's crust
    B. the minerals found in igneous rock are very common
    C. the Earth began as a molten mass
    D. igneous rock is continually being formed

32. The word "***invade***" in line 4 is closest in meaning to

    A. move into
    B. neutralize
    C. cover
    D. deposit

33. The word "***contemporary***" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

    A. vast
    B. natural
    C. existing
    D. uneven

34. The word ***"it"*** in line 13 refers to

    A. granite
    B. surface
    C. landscape
    D. texture

35. Granite that has been found above ground has been

    A. pushed up from below the crust by magma
    B. produced during a volcanic explosion
    C. gradually exposed due to erosion
    D. pushed up by the natural shifting of the Earth

36. Which of the following is produced when magma cools rapidly?

    A. Granite
    B. Plutonic rock
    C. Rhyolite
    D. Mineral crystals

LIVEWORKSHEETS