

ENGLISH READING PRACTICE TEST 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

1

**FIRE EXIT ONLY
NO ENTRANCE TO GARDEN**

- A. You can go to the garden.
- B. You should not usually use this door to go outside.
- C. You can exit to the garden.

2

**Bed and
Breakfast
Only £24.95**

- A. You can stay the night here.
- B. You can stay in bed now.
- C. You can save your bed and breakfast up to £24.95.

3

~~I'm away, but sign here for~~
London trip next Saturday.
Please leave a contact
number. Nothing to pay until
then. (coach costs £15).
Kim

- If you want to go to London,
- A. buy a ticket before Saturday.
- B. go and tell Kim immediately.
- C. write your phone number here.

4

**NO ANIMALS IN
RESTAURANT**

- A. Don't bring your dog in here.
- B. You can't get many different meals here.
- C. This restaurant is cheaper.

5

**RIVERSIDE
RESTAURANT**
Please ask us to find you
a table

- A. The waitress will show you where to sit.
- B. You can find your table easily here.
- C. Please sit at your table at Riverside Restaurant.

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

Questions 6-15

**A HISTORY OF AIR
TRAVEL**

In 1783, two French brothers built the first balloon to (6).....people into the air. One hundred and twenty years (7)....., in 1903, the Wright brothers built the first plane with an engine and (8)..... in it. This was (9)..... the United State. Then, in 1918, the US Post Office began the first airmail service. Aeroplanes changed a lot in the next thirty years. Then, in the 1950s, aeroplanes became much faster (10).....they had jet engines. In 1976, Concorde was built in the UK and France. It is the (11).....passenger plane in the world and it (12)..... fly at 2500 kilometers an hour, so the (13)..... from London to New York is only four hours. Today, millions of people travel (14)..... aeroplanes, and it is difficult to think of a world without (15).....

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 6. | A. take | B. go | C. drive | D. bring |
| 7. | A. then | B. ago | C. since | D. later |
| 8. | A. to fly | B. fly | C. flown | D. flew |
| 9. | A. in | B. at | C. on | D. through |
| 10. | A. therefore | B. but | C. because | D. so |
| 11. | A. fast | B. faster | C. fastest | D. very fast |
| 12. | A. can | B. must | C. should | D. ought |
| 13. | A. distance | B. journey | C. holiday | D. adventure |
| 14. | A. with | B. on | C. in | D. by |
| 15. | A. they | B. them | C. their | D. themselves |

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

Questions 16-25

HOSTEL RULES

To make life in this student hostel as comfortable and safe as possible for everyone, please remember these rules.

Security: You have a special card which operates the electronic lock on your room door and a key for the main door of the hostel. These are your responsibility and should never be lent to anyone, including your fellow students. If you lose them you will be charged £20 for a replacement. Do not leave your room unlocked even for short periods (for example, when making yourself a coffee). Unfortunately, theft from student hostels is very common and insurance companies will not pay for stolen goods unless you can prove that your room was broken into by force.

Visitors: There are rarely any rooms available for visitors, except at the end of the summer term. Stan Jenkins, the hostel manager, will be able to tell you and can handle the booking. A small charge is made. Stan also keeps a list of local guesthouses, with some information about what they're like, prices, etc. You are also allowed to use empty beds for up to three nights, with the owner's permission (for example, if the person who shares your room is away for the weekend), but you must inform Stan before your guest arrives, so that he has an exact record of who's in the building if a fire breaks out. Students are not allowed to charge each other for this.

Kitchens: There is a kitchen on each floor where light meals, drinks, etc. may be prepared. Each has a large fridge and a food cupboard. All food should be stored, clearly marked with the owner's name, in one of these two places. Bedrooms are too warm for food to be kept in, and the cleaners have instructions to remove any food found in them. After using the kitchen, please be sure you do all your washing-up immediately and leave it tidy. If you use it late in the evening, please also take care that you do so quietly in order to avoid disturbing people in nearby bedrooms.

Music: If you like your music loud, please use a Walkman! Remember that your neighbours may not share your tastes. Breaking this rule can result in being asked to leave the hostel. Musicians can use the practice rooms in the basement. Book through Stan.

Health: Any serious problems should be taken to the local doctor. The number to ring for an appointment is on the 'Help' list beside the phone on each floor. For first aid, contact Stan or one of the students whose names you will find on that list, who also have some first aid training.

16. Every student has a key to the main door. A. True B. False
17. You can borrow your friend's main door card. A. True B. False
18. Insurance companies will not pay if someone steals your card and takes things from your room. A. True B. False
19. Spare rooms are least likely to be available in summer. A. True B. False
20. Your brother can stay free of charge if he uses the other bed in your room. A. True B. False
21. Guests must report to Stan when they arrive. A. True B. False
22. The cleaners take away food that they find in bedrooms. A. True B. False
23. If you cook late at night, you should leave the washing-up until the morning. A. True B. False
24. Students who play loud music may have to leave the hostel. A. True B. False
25. You should ask Stan to call a doctor if you are ill. A. True B. False

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

Questions 26- 29

TOUR SCHEDULE

6:00 a.m.	▪ Get on bus in front of the Fairmont Hotel
7:15 a.m.	▪ Arrive in the city center
7:30 – 8:30	▪ Eat a traditional local breakfast prepared specially for our tour group by Fairmont's world-famous chefs
9:00 – 11:30	▪ Morning sightseeing includes stops at the Sarantis Art Museum, Herrera Street Craft Shops, and the Carolyn Botanical Gardens
12:00 – 1:00	▪ Buffet lunch at La Galleria de Niso
1:00 – 5:00	▪ Afternoon sightseeing includes more shopping and a tour of local clay-making workshops
5:15 p.m.	▪ Return to the bus
6:30 p.m.	▪ Arrive back at the Fairmont Hotel parking lot

26. How long is the bus ride to the city?
- A. One fifteen B. One hour and fifteen minutes
- C. Six o'clock D. Seven hours and fifteen minutes
27. Where will they eat breakfast?

- A. In the morning
C. In the city
- B. On the bus
D. At a workshop
28. When will they go sightseeing?
- A. In the morning and in the afternoon
C. In the morning and at night
- B. In the afternoon and in the evening
D. In the afternoon and at night
29. How long will this tour last?
- A. Two day
C. 6:30 p.m.
- B. Six hours
D. Twelve and a half hour

Questions 31-35 refer to the following passage:

A typical British family used to consist of mother, father and two children; but in recent years, there have been many changes in family life. Some of these changes have been caused by new laws and others are the results of changes in society. In fact, one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is now more tolerant than it used to be of unmarried couples and single parents.

Another change has been caused by the fact that people are living longer nowadays; and many old people live alone after the death of their partners. As a result of these changes in the pattern of people's lives, there are many households which consist of only one person or one adult and children. Members of a family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from their hometown to work, so the family members become **scattered**.

In general, each generation is keen to become independent of parents on establishing its own family unit, and this fact can lead to social as well as geographical differences within the larger family group.

30. What does the text mainly discuss?
- A. changes in people's lives
 - B. differences in people's lifestyles
 - C. changes in family life
 - D. divorce rate
31. What are the major causes of many changes in British family life?
- A. Laws and social changes
 - B. People divorce more than they did.
 - C. People are living longer.
 - D. People have to work far from home.
32. What is the divorce rate in Britain stated in the passage?
- A. one - third of the marriages
 - B. 30% of the marriages
 - C. half of the marriages
 - D. 1% of the marriages
33. How many reasons for the changes mentioned are there in the second paragraph?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
34. What does the word **"scattered"** in paragraph 2 mean in the text?
- A. homesick
 - B. close to each other
 - C. not in the family anymore
 - D. going to different directions

Questions 36 – 40 refer to the following text:

A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Because human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one shouts in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radio waves. Then **it** receives the echoes produced when the waves **bounce** off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set and other objects. The word “radar”, in fact, gets its names from the term “radio detection and ranging”. “Ranging” is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, tracking ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

36. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A. The nature of radar B. Types of ranging
C. Alternatives to radar D. History of radar
37. According to the passage, what can radar detect beside location of objects?
- A. Size B. Weight
C. Speed D. Shape
38. The word “**it**” refers to
- A. A radar set B. A short burst
C. A radio wave D. Light
39. Which of the following could best replace the word “**bounce**”?
- A. Overturn B. Groove
C. Extend D. Rebound
40. Which type of waves does radar use?
- A. Sound B. Heat
C. Radio D. Ocean