

From PET – Examination Papers. Book 1. Reading Test 5.

Part 1 - Questions 1-5

Look at the test in each question. What does it say? Write the correct letter A, B or C on the answer sheet.

- 1 **NO DOGS,
EXCEPT GUIDE
DOGS, ALLOWED
INTO SHOP**

A No dog can enter the shop.
B Entrance is permitted to dogs.
C Only guide dogs can enter the shop.

- 2 Dear Cathy,
I've read Jonathan Safran Foer's latest book. It's great. Read it and let me know your opinion. The man is not older than 30!
Ann

Ann wants Cathy:
A to read a book she enjoyed reading.
B to read a book and tell her opinion.
C to read more books by a well known author.

- 3 John, I'll be late today. Can you shopping for me? Some bread and cheese and a couple of apples.
Thanks a lot, Diana

Diana:
A has no time to go shopping.
B needs some food but has no time to buy it.
C is late but can find time to go shopping.

- 4 **NO ENTRY FOR
REPAIRS TO THE
SURFACE OF THE
ROAD.**

A Car drivers must drive carefully as the surface of the road is in bad condition.
B Only working machines are allowed to enter the road.
C Vehicles are not allowed on the road because its surface is under repair.

- 5 Dear Beth,
Peter and I can't go to the concert on Monday evening. If you want the tickets, give me a ring as soon as possible.
Susan

Susan is:
A informing Beth that she cannot go to a concert.
B offering Beth a ticket for a concert.
C offering Beth two concert tickets.

PART 2. Questions 6-10

The people below want to find a partner and describe themselves and their request in a specialised magazine. Decide which of the people (letters A-H) would be the most suitable partner (numbers 6-10). There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. Write the letters on the answer sheet.

6 Steve Winter is thirty years old and is a clerk in a firm. He lives in Brighton and likes sailing and swimming. He would like to meet a girl who is fond of sport and does not like the chaos of a big city. He would also like to have a big family.

7 Sheila is 21 and she is about to end her studies. She hopes to be a nurse in a big hospital. She does not mean to get married for three or four years but she does not want to begin a superficial relationship either. She likes going to the cinema and to discos.

8 Claire is a teacher in Scotland. She is a reader of all kinds of books, and she would like to share her reading experiences with someone who has her same interests. She also likes listening to classical music and visiting museums.

9 Edward is a computer engineer. He likes touring Europe on his motorcycle and hopes to find a young woman who is willing to accompany him on his trips to the major European cities. He would like to marry a woman who likes cooking and children, preferably one who does not want to have a job outside the home.

10 Raneen is of Pakistani origin and is 18. She is very fond of all kinds of music. She would like to meet a young man - but not too young - and get to know him. She does not mind whether he is of Pakistani or British origin, provided that he is open-minded.

LOOKING FOR A PARTNER

A Mike is 22 and at the moment he is unemployed. He hopes to find a job soon, though. His favourite pastime is going to the cinema and to discos. He would like to meet a girl with his same interests but marriage is not in his immediate plans.

B Philip is 30, is a political activist and has friends among people coming from all parts of the world. He is interested in Oriental history and music. He can play the guitar and sing popular songs.

C Bernard is in his mid-thirties. He is very religious and the woman who would like to meet would be equally concerned with spiritual life. He likes being with friends, taking long walks in the Scottish mountains and reading historical novels. He loves music and can play the piano.

D Richard plays the violin in an orchestra. He is 31 and a positive man. Reading, listening to classical music and visiting museums are his hobbies, but he does not object to a good film. Travelling to him is a way to relax from work.

E When Kim was at school she was the school swimming champion and she continues practising sport. She is 23, lives in a village in Kent and at present she has a temporary job as the librarian in the village library. She would not mind leaving her village for a small city by the sea. She would like to have a lot of children.

F Joyce is a shop assistant in a computer store. She likes living in the open air, perhaps because she feels trapped in a shop. She dreams of visiting the most famous European cities. As she is 27, she wants to find a man who thinks of having a family of his own, and children. She wouldn't mind leaving her job if she had a family.

G Joanne is very pretty and she is starting a career as a model. That's why she is not looking for a stable relationship that might be an obstacle to her career. Her ideal man is brilliant and extrovert because she likes going to parties, having a good company of friends and enjoying life.

H Christopher is a university student and likes enjoying life. He is ready to take part in sports activities, cycling in the country, also abroad. He likes mixing with friends but does not like discos and noisy music. He would like to meet a girl and become good friends.

PART 3 - Questions 11-20

Look at the statements below about ultrasonics. Read the text and decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, write A and if it is incorrect, write B on the answer sheet.

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| 11 | Humans can hear frequencies below 18,000 hertz. | A / B |
| 12 | People are equally deaf to infrasonic and ultrasonic frequencies. | A / B |
| 13 | All animals can perceive the same frequencies of sounds. | A / B |
| 14 | A man cannot hear a Galton's whistle. | A / B |
| 15 | Unlike bats, the sonar in a ship exploits ultrasonic vibrations. | A / B |
| 16 | The word "sonar" is made from the first letters of four words. | A / B |
| 17 | It is possible to measure how deep the sea is by using sound echoes. | A / B |
| 18 | Watches cannot be cleaned by using ultrasonics. | A / B |
| 19 | Small living organisms cannot be damaged by ultrasonic beams. | A / B |
| 20 | Ultrasonics can be employed in medicine. | A / B |

ULTRASONICS

The human ear will respond to frequencies from about 20 to 20,000 hertz (unit of measure for sounds). Frequencies lower than 20 hertz are called infrasonic and frequencies higher than 20,000 are called ultrasonic. Different animals have their own particular audible ranges. So insects are sensitive to frequencies up to 40,000 hertz and if bats navigate through dark caves they send out ultrasonic bleeps which echo back to them like radar signals. Dogs can hear higher frequencies than humans so a dog can be called by using a Galton's whistle, which gives out very high-pitched notes which the dog can hear but which humans cannot.

In the same way as bats use sound echoes, ship navigators explore underwater with ultrasonic waves. Their sonar (sound navigation and ranging) sends out ultrasonic vibrations, which are reflected back to the ship from the bottom of the ocean. By measuring the time taken for the echo to return it is possible to calculate the depth of the sea. This enables a map of the sea-bed to be drawn by scientists.

Ultrasonics can also be used for cleaning purposes by shaking dirty clothes in water or other cleaning fluid. Ultrasonic agitation is used in cleaning delicate parts of machines, even watches. The oscillation of an ultrasonic beam directed at small living organisms, such as bacteria, makes the cell walls vibrate in sympathy. This breaks up the walls and destroys the organism. Ultrasonics can thus be used in food preservation and in medicine to kill germs.

PART 4 - Questions 21-25

Read the text and the questions below it. For each question write A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

PEER PRESSURE

The influence of peers can be very strong with teens, who often go with the crowd instead of choosing what to do or how to behave independently. Many teenagers are afraid of being ridiculed or losing friends and prefer to engage in risky behaviour to making a more reasonable choice.

A sixteen-year-old girl, for example, was invited to a party and on insistence from her friend she accepted. At the party she felt pressure from those around her to drink alcohol and she got drunk. Her experience ended up in prison for a few hours as the police showed up and gave all the youngsters a breathalyzer test. What the girl succumbed to was peer pressure, i.e. when teenagers allow young people around their same age to influence their decisions and actions.

Teens who are under stress to please and be successful with peers can take risks that damage their health and endanger their future.

Peer pressure, however, is not always negative. It can lead teens to make positive changes in their lives. For example a teen can decide to take part in a volunteer group mainly to please friends who are already engaged in it, or another can decide to study hard to earn the esteem of a girlfriend or boyfriend.

Whether positive or negative, peer pressure is often more decisive in teenagers' choices than adults' warnings or examples: that is why choosing good friends is the best way to begin facing the real problems of life.

21 What is the writer doing in this text?

- A Describing different kinds of behaviour among teenagers. B Warning teenagers about peer influence.
C Warning teenagers about risks they may take. D Stressing the importance of peers' influence.

22 Why is the sixteen-year-old girl an example of wrong behaviour?

- A Because she got drunk. B Because the police sent her to prison after a breathalyzer test.
C Because she did not behave independently. D Because she went to a party where everybody drank.

23 What does the writer think peer pressure is?

- A The influence, both negative and positive, young people have on each other.
B Young people's tendency to run risks with their peers.
C Youngsters' fear to appear different.
D The wish to become a leader among their peers.

24 Why are some young people unable to resist peer pressure?

- A Because they are afraid of their peers. B Because they don't want to lose a friend.
C Because they are unable to have personal opinions. D Because they want to belong to the group.

25 Which slogan shows the main idea of the text?

- A Think of what is important to become a member of a group.
B Never do what you do not want to do to please others.
C No one should order you what to do and how to behave.
D Always stick to the values or choices of your peers.

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.

An Indian Love Story

Once upon a time, in India, a boy fell for a girl and, after a while also the girl fell (26) love with him. Unfortunately they could never have their parents' permission to marry because they were from different castes. Their (27) was considered illegitimate and rebellious. Imagine it: the coloured sari, the boy in white linen, the clandestine meeting with a white (28) illuminating the scene.

Who could condemn the lovers? Their parents could. It was their decision who their sons or daughters must marry, and no young man or woman was (29) to make a free choice. Either they gave up or they faced death.

And that was what happened: they were killed.

But even recently a boy and a girl from (30) castes were savagely beaten, and another couple (31) suicide after their parents forbade them to (32)

In India romantic love was traditionally seen as (33), a menace to the caste system in (34) marriages are arranged as a means of (35) privileges and bloodlines.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 26 | A in | B on | C into | D for |
| 27 | A friendship | B meeting | C relationship | D dialogue |
| 28 | A sun | B moon | C sky | D lamp |
| 29 | A allowing | B obliged | C could | D allowed |
| 30 | A similar | B many | C different | D same |
| 31 | A committing | B commit | C committed | D have committed |
| 32 | A marry | B love | C get engaged | D run away |
| 33 | A useless | B legal | C illegal | D dangerous |
| 34 | A what | B which | C where | D whom |
| 35 | A respecting | B preserving | C eliminating | D reducing |