

## From PET – Examination Papers. Book 2. Reading Test 2.

### 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 To: George  
From: Victor

*I've got an extra ticket for the concert tonight. Do you know anyone else who'd like to come with us?*

**What is Victor asking George to do?**

- A Go to a concert with him.
- B Think of another person to go to a concert with them.
- C Suggest how they get to a concert.

- 2 **CHILDREN ONLY  
ALLOWED IN POOL  
WITH A RESPONSIBLE  
ADULT**

- A Children may not use the swimming pool at the same time as adults.
- B Children may not use the swimming pool unless they are with a parent or adult.
- C Children may not use the swimming pool unless the swimming-pool attendant is on duty.

- 3 *Don't forget that tomorrow is your last opportunity to book a place on Saturday's excursion to Hever Castle*

**What must some people do tomorrow?**

- A Go on an excursion.
- B Get some information about an excursion.
- C Reserve a ticket for an excursion.

- 4 **AFTER OPENING KEEP JUICE IN  
REFRIGERATOR AND CONSUME  
WITHIN THREE DAYS**

- A You should keep this juice for only three days after you open it.
- B You should drink this juice cold in three days after you buy it.
- C You should keep this juice in the fridge for three days before you drink it.

- 5 **Henry called – he wants to  
know when the essay has to be  
handed in to the teacher.  
Please call him back.**

**What does Henry want to know?**

- A If he must write his essay by hand or type it.
- B If the teachers wants to see the students' essays.
- C On which day he must give the teacher his essay.

## PART 2. Questions 6-10

**The people below all want to visit a museum. Read the eight descriptions of museums in a city and decide which museum (letters A-H) would be the most suitable for each person (numbers 6-10). There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. Write the letters on the answer sheet.**

- 6 Rosa** is studying design and she is interested in a career in dress design for historical films. She wants to take her two young nieces to a museum. They only like museums where they can do things as well as look.
- 7 Martin's** interested in all areas of science. At college he is studying geology and botany. At the moment he is doing a project on trees in different environments and he would like to find some more material for his project.
- 8 Pamela** is studying entertainment and media studies at university and she is also a very good gymnast. She is much more interested in live entertainment than in the cinema or recorded music.
- 9 Don** is a train driver who enjoys studying history. This is his first visit to the city and he would like to find out as much as he can about its development over the centuries and how life has changed.
- 10 Emily** would like to take her parents to a museum which would interest them both. Her mother loves clothes, especially jewellery, but her father is interested in the history of technology.

### MUSEUMS TO VISIT IN THE CITY

**A CITY MUSEUM.** Even those of us who have lived all our lives in this city often know very little about its past. The City Museum has a small but wonderful collection of maps, pictures and documents which trace the development of our city from the first early settlements by the old bridge.

**B CINEMA MUSEUM.** This is the place to go to learn all there is to know about how films are made and the history of cinema. This museum has one of the largest collections of films in the world and visitors can watch whatever they like in one of the special video booths in the museum's library.

**C MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY.** Scientists young and old will want to spend days in this museum. It deals with every possible aspect of geology particularly interesting are the sections on volcanoes and precious stones. There is also a fascinating exhibit where you can experience what it was like to be a gold miner in nineteenth-century America.

**D FASHION MUSEUM.** What did people wear in the past? Here you can see real old clothes, models of clothes from the past, dress designs through history and many fascinating illustrations and photos. Children can dress up in clothes worn by young people in different periods in history. There is a special exhibition on theatrical costumes.

**E TRANSPORT MUSEUM.** Buses, trams and the underground, all aspects of public transport in our city, are explored in this museum. It provides a fascinating account of developments over the last two hundred and fifty years. A new section on railway transport is due to open next year and will be a popular addition to this very successful museum.

**F NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.** The Natural History Museum is one of the oldest and the largest in the city. It contains magnificent collections of animals and plants from all over the world. Particular favourites are the large cat displays and the fascinating *World of Trees* exhibition. Plan your visit carefully as there is so much to see.

**G CIRCUS MUSEUM.** Who would ever have imagined that there was so much to learn about the history of circuses? The history of using animals to amuse and entertain is presented in a fascinating way at this most unusual of museums. Equal attention is paid to the traditional circus arts of acrobatics and clowning.

**H MUSEUM OF TOYS.** This fascinating museum will interest old and young alike. It has the biggest collection of toys in the world and includes games dating from classical times right up to the latest remote-controlled cars and aeroplanes. Of particular interest at the moment is a special exhibition on dolls in history.

## PART 3 - Questions 11-20

**Look at the sentences below about a tour of Scotland. 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.**

- |    |   |       |
|----|---|-------|
| 11 | Many visitors to Scotland do not go to Edinburgh.                     | A / B |
| 12 | Some evening entertainment is provided in the hotel in Edinburgh.     | A / B |
| 13 | Glencoe is in the Highlands.  | A / B |
| 14 | Scotland's highest mountain is called Fort William.                   | A / B |
| 15 | The Museum of the Highlands is on the Isle of Skye.                   | A / B |
| 16 | If you want to go to Skye, you must get on a boat.                    | A / B |
| 17 | Inverness is sometimes called the capital of the Highlands.           | A / B |
| 18 | The journey from Inverness to Edinburgh is made without stopping.     | A / B |
| 19 | You stay throughout the tour in four-star hotels.                     | A / B |
| 20 | You have to pay an additional charge to go on some of the excursions. | A / B |

### Sights of Scotland Tour

Tourists to Scotland often get no further than Edinburgh but this ten-day tour takes you into the real heart of Scotland. You will see the remote and spectacular beauty of the Highlands and Islands.

The tour starts with two days in Edinburgh with a chance to enjoy the capital's first-class restaurants, shops and theatres. An evening of Scottish music is provided in your hotel on the first night of your trip. After your stay in Edinburgh we head into the magnificent Highlands.

Your first night in the mountains will be spent in the valley of Glencoe, famous in Scottish history for the attempt to murder the entire MacDonald clan. From there we move to Fort William at the foot of Scotland's highest mountain, Ben Nevis.

After a visit to the Museum of the Highlands you travel by ferry to the Isle of Skye, a beautiful mountainous island which also played a famous role in Scottish history. You will spend two days on the island to go bird-watching or fishing. You will leave Skye by the new bridge which joins the island to the mainland and will travel up to Ullapool with its magnificent views over the western isles.

From there you will go to the north coast, eventually stopping at John O'Groats, the most northern point on the British mainland. You then travel south to the "Capital of the Highlands", Inverness, where you will spend two days. You may like to take the opportunity while there to visit Loch Ness and try to spot the famous monster, Nessie, which is supposed to live in its waters.

Visiting several historic castles and museums on the way you will make your way back to Edinburgh for the final night of the tour.

Accommodation throughout the tour is in three or four-star hotels. Breakfast and evening meals are provided as are picnic lunches. Bird-watching and fishing excursions on Skye and the Loch Ness tour from Inverness are optional extras.

## 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.

### The Wheel

For me, the wheel is probably the most important invention of all time. It is obviously used to move things and people. However, it is also found in many other machines like clocks, windmills and watermills.

How many of us know when and where the first wheel was invented? I decided to try to find out. The first wheel was invented in Mesopotamia, now part of Iraq, about five thousand years ago. It was first used to help people form clay into bowls and vases in the same way as potters today use a wheel. Wheels were then used in Mesopotamia on carts to transport things.

I also tried to discover what the first wheels were like. They were solid and were made out of wooden planks which were fixed together. Sometimes solid circles of wood cut from tree trunks were used. However, these were not common as the wheel was invented in places where large trees were not often found. In some places where there was not much wood, stone wheels were used. These were heavy but lasted for a long time.

It was not until about four thousand years later that wheels were made lighter by cutting out sections of the wood so that the wheel was not solid. These lighter wheels were much better for vehicles like chariots, which were used in battle. At about the same time people began to put a metal edge round the wheel to make it last longer as it rolled over rough surfaces.

How did people manage to transport things before the wheel was invented? They probably used tree trunks as rollers to help them move heavy building stones. It was hard work to put the tree trunks in place and to balance the load. It is extraordinary to think that enormous blocks of stone were moved in this way.

#### 21 What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A To give the reader information | B To make the reader want to read more |
| C To give his or her opinion     | D To surprise the reader               |

#### 22 What would a reader learn about the first wheels from the text?

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A They were first used to make pots. | B They were first used to transport heavy building stones. |
| C They were first used on carts.     | D They were first used in battle.                          |

#### 23 What were the first wheels like?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A Solid pieces of stone.                | B Circles cut from tree trunks.                         |
| C Wood with a metal rim round the edge. | D Pieces of wood joined together and cut into a circle. |

#### 24 When did people start making wheels that were not solid?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A 5000 BC | B 3000 BC |
| C 2000 BC | D 1000 AD |

#### 25 Which would be the best reaction to this text?

- A It is interesting that the wheel was developed in different places.  
B The history of everyday objects is very interesting.  
C It is surprising that the wheel was invented so recently.  
D It is amazing how many different ways a wheel can be used.

## 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.

### The Island of Tasmania

Tasmania is a large island off the south coast of Australia. About half (26) ..... million people live there. The island was first discovered (27) ..... the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman in the middle of the seventeenth century (28) ..... he named it Van Diemen's Land. Van Diemen was the Dutch Governor General (29) ..... had supported his expedition. In the eighteenth century thousands of convicted criminals were transported (30) ..... Britain to Tasmania, where the largest penal colony in Australia was (31) .....

In the middle of Tasmania (32) ..... are some high mountains and wonderful natural parks. The island is well-known for its many (33) ..... plants and animals. Particularly famous are the Tasmanian tiger and the Tasmanian devil, (34) ..... of which are meat-eating marsupials. Increasing numbers of tourists with an interest in wildlife are enjoying increasing opportunities to (35) ..... to Tasmania.

- |    |          |          |           |            |
|----|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 26 | A of     | B a      | C the     | D one      |
| 27 | A for    | B with   | C by      | D through  |
| 28 | A so     | B but    | C because | D however  |
| 29 | A where  | B which  | C who     | D what     |
| 30 | A from   | B out    | C away    | D off      |
| 31 | A set    | B shut   | C done    | D situated |
| 32 | A it     | B there  | C they    | D these    |
| 33 | A single | B only   | C unique  | D lonely   |
| 34 | A two    | B all    | C many    | D both     |
| 35 | A travel | B voyage | C trip    | D visit    |