

## From PET – Examination Papers. Book 3. Reading Test 3.

### 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 **There is no longer a delivery charge on orders of pizza.**

A This restaurant gives a free pizza with every order.  
B You don't have to pay for a pizza delivery.  
C Some orders of pizza cannot be delivered.

- 2 Passengers without passes should have the correct fare. Drivers are unable to give change.

A Passengers must have a pass or the exact money.  
B Some fares on this bus route have changed.  
C You can only travel on this bus if you have a pass.

- 3 To: Lisa  
From: Jacky

There are two tickets left for Thursday's performance. We need to get them today! The problem is I've lost my credit card!

**What does Jacky want Lisa to do?**

A Cancel an arrangement.  
B Find her credit card.  
C Buy some tickets.

- 4 Please wait here until a member of staff takes you to your seat.

A Somebody will show you where you can sit.  
B If you don't want to wait you can go straight to your seat.  
C You should go to your seat and wait for a member of staff.

- 5 **NOTICE**  
**Friday's concert is cancelled. Anybody who has bought a ticket should come to my office today and their money will be returned.**  
**Simon Anderson**

A Tickets for the concert can be bought from Simon's office.  
B There are no tickets left for Friday's concert.  
C You can have your money back if you have bought a ticket.

## PART 2. Questions 6-10

**The people below are planning to stay in a hotel in Paris. Read the descriptions of eight hotels. Decide which hotel (letters A-H) would be the most suitable for the following people (numbers 6-10). There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. Write the letters on the answer sheet.**

**6 Maria** is a student planning to meet some friends for the weekend. She'd like to stay in the centre so that they can easily get to bars and clubs. She doesn't want to spend much on food.

**7 Stefan** is going on a business trip and wants to stay in a hotel where he can hire a room for meetings. He'd like to eat at the hotel and be able to get to and from the airport easily.

**8 Eleni** has a stressful job and would like to spend a weekend shopping. She'd like to stay in a hotel which is close to the shops and which offers plenty of leisure facilities.

**9 Kathryn and Klaus** would like to stay in a quiet part of Paris. They are keen to explore the sights, but would prefer the hotel to organise trips.

**10 Paolo** would like to spend time studying French painting. He's travelling alone so would prefer to stay in a hotel where he'll have the chance to meet other people.

### PARIS HOTELS

**A Hotel Inn.** The Hotel Inn is a large and modern hotel in the centre of Paris. The nearest Metro station is only 100 metres away, which makes it easy to reach the main train station and the airport. As well as TV, telephone and mini-bar, there is a choice of three restaurants, and facilities for conferences.

**B La Villette.** La Villette is a large hotel close to the waters of the Canal St Martin. The science museum, with its displays of the latest in scientific technology, is also nearby. Breakfast only is included.

**C The Trocadero.** The Trocadero is a traditional hotel with a very friendly atmosphere in a popular part of Paris. It is perfect for art lovers, being close to many of Paris' most famous galleries. There is also a bar where guests can socialise in the evenings.

**D Hotel Etoile.** The Hotel Etoile is within walking distance of the best stores in Paris. The Hotel has a heated swimming pool, steam room and gym. All meals are included.

**E La Villa.** La Villa is a reasonably priced hotel in a very fashionable and central part of Paris, amongst antique shops, cafés, and lively streets. It is the perfect place for those wishing to enjoy Paris nightlife. La Villa has an excellent restaurant, and all meals are included in the price.

**F The Comfort Inn.** The Comfort Inn is between the centre of Paris and Disneyland Paris. All rooms have TV with free movies, and for the more active, there is a golf course a few minutes' walk away. Breakfast is provided daily, and lunch and dinner from Monday to Thursday. Free car parking is available.

**G Hotel Bel Air.** The hotel is in a peaceful part of Paris away from the main tourist attractions, although the hotel will arrange group sightseeing. There are pleasant gardens and an excellent restaurant.

**H Hotel Petite.** The Hotel Petite is a busy family-run hotel not far from the main train station. It provides buffet breakfast, and is close to many excellent restaurants for other meals.

## PART 3 - Questions 11-20

**Look at the sentences below about a centre that teaches music. 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 | Advice is offered to new pupils on special open days.                         | A / B |
| 12 | The maximum number of pupils learning an instrument in a small group is four. | A / B |
| 13 | Beginners can be taught their instrument on their own.                        | A / B |
| 14 | All lessons take place at the same school.                                    | A / B |
| 15 | It is possible to have a lesson at the weekend.                               | A / B |
| 16 | Parents should buy an instrument as soon as they apply for a place.           | A / B |
| 17 | Singing helps students to improve other skills.                               | A / B |
| 18 | Singers are expected to take exams.   | A / B |
| 19 | Only eight children can attend a "Musical Youth" class at the same time.      | A / B |
| 20 | Parents can join in the "Musical Youth" classes.                              | A / B |

### Music for Life

Learning music is important for the educational and personal development of young people! Learning music is also great fun!

***Learning an Instrument: how do pupils choose?*** All our teachers are highly qualified and experienced musicians, and pupils can learn to play a wide range of instruments, from the keyboard to the drums. We have open days when new pupils who are unsure which instrument to choose can come to the centre. They are able to speak to teachers about which instrument might be best for them, and they can also see and hear classes in action.

***How are pupils taught?*** Pupils can learn in small groups, in classes or individually, depending on their needs. Small groups of three or four pupils have lessons that last for a minimum of thirty minutes. Class lessons last for a minimum of forty-five minutes and have at least ten pupils. Individual lessons are offered only to pupils who have some experience.

***When and where do lessons take place?*** Lessons are available in many schools, usually during the day. If there is no lesson available for a particular instrument in a particular school, other arrangements can be made at one of our music centres for lessons on Saturday afternoons or weekday evenings.

***Who is responsible for buying the instruments?*** Parents usually have to provide instruments and music. But parents of beginners are advised not to buy an instrument until they are told that a place is available. They should also find out from the teacher the most suitable type of instrument to get.

***Singing lessons: what are the benefits?*** The Centre also offers singing lessons. Singing can encourage young people to develop different abilities. It can help with communication, and for those who go to drama school, singing provides good training for acting too. Pupils can come for an hour every week to sing and just enjoy themselves, or they can choose to take exams and sing at concerts.

***Starting young: when can pupils begin?*** Children are never too young to become interested in music. We have special "Musical Youth" classes for children from the age of 3 ½ to 8. These are designed to encourage young children to enjoy music through a variety of activities including singing, musical games, listening and movement. "Musical Youth" classes take place on Saturday mornings with groups of about 18 children. A parent or other adult must attend each session, and they are encouraged to sit with their child and help them with the activities.

## 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.

### A healthy mind

The brain is the most amazing part of our body and despite all medical research nobody really understands everything about it. But just like our bodies, it needs to be cared for in ways that can be quite simple. Getting a good night's sleep, eating a balanced diet and taking deep breaths are all important methods of looking after both your body and your brain.

Many people think their brain will slow down with age and their memory will get worse as a result. The truth is, just like your body, you can also improve your mind. I've found I can improve my memory by imagining what I need to remember. For example, if I'm going shopping and I need bread, milk and a birthday card for my brother, I imagine a loaf of bread, a carton of milk with a cow on the front and a birthday card with a football on it.

The same kind of method can be used with important dates. If you have a picture in your mind of a particular event it's much easier to remember than just a number on a calendar.

Another way of improving your mind is to make sure you regularly visit new places and have new experiences. Personally I find learning Spanish is a great way to keep the brain working, but communication in any language is important. Having a conversation is so much better for your brain than staring at a computer screen or at other people talking on TV.

**21 What is the writer's main aim in writing the text?**

- A To explain how the brain works.
- B To talk about problems with the brain.
- C To describe how clever she has become.
- D To suggest the brain needs attention.

**22 What does the reader learn about the writer from the text?**

- A She has a computer.
- B She is learning another language.
- C She likes shopping.
- D She enjoys travelling.

**23 What does the writer say about the brain?**

- A It should be treated in a similar way to our bodies.
- B Not enough medical research is being done on it.
- C It definitely becomes less quick when we are older.
- D It ages faster than our bodies.

**24 What does the writer say about her own memory?**

- A It has been possible to make it better.
- B She finds objects more difficult to remember than numbers.
- C It has got worse over the years.
- D She often forgets birthdays.

**25 What would be another title for the text?**

- A Easy ways to develop your mind.
- B The latest research into the brain.
- C The amazing power of memory.
- D How to remember things you thought you'd forgotten.

## PART 5 - Questions 26-35

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the letter next to the correct word - A, B, C or D - **on your answer sheet.**

### Different sides of Egypt

When most people think of Egypt they think of ancient history, but in fact Egypt offers much more. There are (26) ..... many different Egypts to enjoy - it just depends (27) ..... how you're feeling. On some days Egypt (28) ..... a country of beautiful palaces and days spent visiting the pyramids at Giza. On others you have a (29) ..... to find bargains in the lively markets of Old Cairo. Egypt also (30) ..... adventure tours including visits to the desert, and sports including scuba diving and (31) ..... golf and fishing. For people who just want to relax, they can lie in the sun (32) ..... the sea, or go on a boat (33) ..... down the River Nile, watching birds and crocodiles. In the evening they can visit fine restaurants and (34) ..... time enjoying the exciting night life, or going out to the opera. Whoever you are, whatever you like doing, you'll find something you'll love (35) ..... Egypt.

- |    |         |               |               |           |
|----|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 26 | A too   | B more        | C over        | D so      |
| 27 | A in    | B on          | C from        | D of      |
| 28 | A means | B knows       | C understands | D feels   |
| 29 | A time  | B possibility | C chance      | D method  |
| 30 | A goes  | B does        | C provides    | D offers  |
| 31 | A even  | B still       | C yet         | D however |
| 32 | A along | B by          | C through     | D next    |
| 33 | A tour  | B trip        | C visit       | D break   |
| 34 | A make  | B find        | C have        | D spend   |
| 35 | A at    | B for         | C about       | D with    |