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IELTS READING

(GENERAL TRAINING)

ACTUAL TEST WITH ANSWERS

LIMITED EDITION



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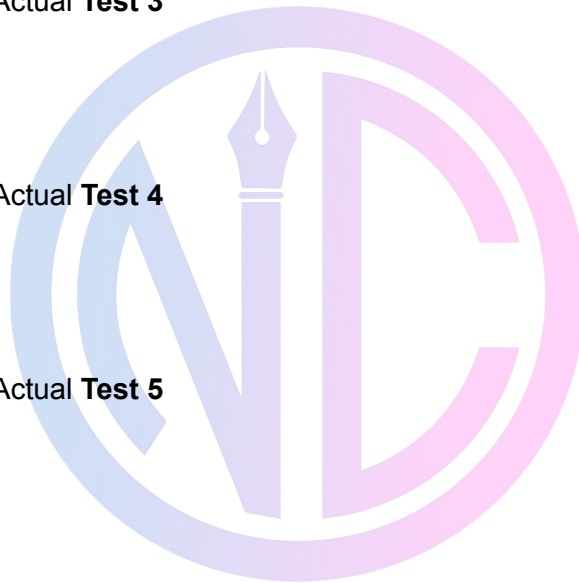
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IELTS General Reading Actual Test 1

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1-14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1-7

Young Fashion Designer UK competition

Young Fashion Designer UK is an exciting national competition which aims to showcase and promote the exceptional work achieved by students studying courses in textile design, product design and fashion throughout the UK.

The competition is designed for students to enter the coursework they are currently working on rather than specifically producing different pieces of work. If you would like to add to your coursework, that is for you and your teacher to decide.

You can apply independently or through your school/college. To enter please ensure you follow these steps:

- 1) Provide three A3 colour copies from your design folder.
You must include:
 - initial ideas about the clothing
 - a close-up photograph of the front and back view of the finished clothing.
- 2) Please label each sheet clearly with your name and school (on the back).
- 3) Print off a copy of your registration form and attach it to your work.
- 4) Post your entry to the Young Fashion Designer Centre.

Once the entry deadline has passed, the judges will select the shortlist of students who will be invited to the Finals. You will be notified if you are shortlisted. You will need to bring originals of the work that you entered. Each finalist will have their own stand consisting of a table and tabletop cardboard display panels. Feel free to add as much creativity to your stand as possible. Some students bring tablets/laptops with slideshows or further images of work but it should be emphasised that these may not necessarily improve your chances of success.

The judges will assess your work and will ask various questions about it. They will look through any supporting information and the work you have on display before coming together as a judging panel to decide on the winners. You are welcome to ask the judges questions. In fact, you should make the most of having experts on hand!

There are 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners for each category. The judges can also decide to award special prizes if the work merits this. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners will receive a glass trophy and prize from a kind donor.

Questions 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1 Participants are required to create a new item of clothing for the Young Fashion Designer UK competition.

2 Participants must send information about the thoughts that led to the item they are entering for the competition.

3 The shortlist will consist of a fixed number of finalists.

4 Finalists can choose how to present their work to the judges on their stand.

5 It is strongly recommended that finalists support their entry with additional photographs.

6 Questions that the students ask the judges may count towards the final decisions.

7 Extra prizes may be awarded depending on the standard of the entries submitted.

Read the text below and answer Questions 8-14.

Which keyboard should you buy?

It's worth remembering that a bad keyboard can significantly affect your entire computing experience. So make sure you pick the right keyboard for your needs.

A Logitech K120

Logitech's K120 offers a number of extra features. It's spill-resistant, draining small amounts of liquid if you have an accident. It isn't particularly eye-catching, but it feels very solid. For the price, it's a tempting choice.

B Cherry MX 3.0 Keyboard

The Cherry MX 3.0 looks simple and neat, thanks to its compact build. It's solid, durable and you don't need to push keys all the way down to activate them. It's also rather loud though, which can take some getting used to.

C Logitech K780

The K780 is a compact, pleasantly modern-looking keyboard. There's an integrated stand for smartphones and tablets too. It's quiet to type on, and the circular keys are easy to familiarise yourself with, well-spaced and large enough to hit accurately. For this price though, the lack of backlighting is disappointing.

D Microsoft Sculpt Ergonomic

The Sculpt's curved, strange-looking build serves a purpose. It provides wrist support and lifts your forearms into a relaxed position so you don't hurt yourself from typing for lengthy periods. It feels weird, but it seems to do the trick.

E Microsoft Universal Bluetooth Keyboard

Microsoft's Bluetooth keyboard has one very handy feature – you can fold it in half and carry it around in your jacket pocket or bag, and it feels rather like a large wallet. It has generously sized keys, though the two-piece spacebar takes some getting used to. Another useful feature is that you can get up to three months' use from a single charge.

F Corsair Strafe RGB Keyboard

Corsair's keyboard is expensive, flashy and extremely impressive. All of its keys are programmable, there's eye-catching backlighting and the buttons are textured for improved grip. All this is because it's designed for gamers. However, it's also silent, meaning it is suitable for everyday office work too.

Questions 8-14

Look at the six reviews of computer keyboards, A-F.

For which keyboard are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

8 This keyboard may not suit users who prefer the keys to be almost silent.

9 This keyboard is easily portable because it can be made to fit into a small space.

10 This keyboard includes a special place to put small devices.

11 This keyboard is designed to prevent injury to those who spend a lot of time on the computer.

12 This keyboard offers good value for money.

13 This keyboard is primarily aimed at people who use their computer for entertainment.

14 It shouldn't take long for users to get used to the shape of the keys on this keyboard.

Advertisements

Reading Passage 2

Questions 15-27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-20

Working for a small company may be better than you think

Recent research shows that many job-seekers believe their ideal position would be in a large company. However, working for a small or medium-sized business has many advantages that are too easily overlooked. Here are just a few of them.

Working in a small organisation with a small workforce means it's likely to be easy to become part of it. It won't be long before you're familiar with the staff and the departments that you need to deal with. This can provide a feeling of comfort that takes much longer to develop in a large company. Departments are likely to be small and have close connections with each other, which helps to make internal communication work well – everyone knows what's going on. You'll also gain a better understanding of how your own role fits into the company as a whole.

In a small business you're likely to have considerable variety in your workload, including opportunities to work in different areas of the company, which will allow you to identify abilities that you didn't know you had. An introduction to new activities could even lead to a change of career. This variety in your work will help to make it stimulating, so you have a good reason for getting out of bed in the morning.

There will be plenty of opportunities to show initiative, and you'll also learn to function well as part of a team. Because it's much harder to overlook someone within a small workforce than a large one, your efforts are more likely to attract the attention of those higher up. You'll have plenty of opportunity to show what you can do, and to have your potential noticed. The result is very likely to be that promotion comes to you faster.

Small businesses are usually flexible, something that is rarely true of large organisations. This means that if they're well managed, they can adapt to make the most of changes in the wider economy, which in turn can help you. Don't dismiss them as a place to work because of the myths about them. Small firms can be ideal places for developing your career.

Questions 15-20

Complete the sentences below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet.

- 15 In a small business it is easy to become with colleagues and other departments.
- 16 You may find you have you were not aware of.
- 17 Finding that your work is will make you enjoy doing it.
- 18 Other people are likely to realise that you have
- 19 Opportunities for will come sooner than in a larger business.
- 20 You can benefit from a small company being more than a large one.

Read the text below and answer Questions 21-27

Starting a new job

A

Make sure you know when and where you are expected to report on your first day. If the route from home is unfamiliar to you, make a practice run first: the normal first activity in a new job is a

meeting with your boss, and it would be embarrassing to be late. Dress formally until you're sure of the dress code.

B

You should expect to have an induction programme planned for you: a security pass; visits to whatever parts of the organisation you need to understand to do your job properly; meetings with anyone who could affect your success in the role; and someone to show you where everything is and tell you all the real rules of the culture – the ones that are never written down but which everyone is meant to follow.

C

It can be a shock to join a new organisation. When you are a newcomer, feeling uncertain and perhaps a little confused, there can be a strong temptation to talk about your old job and organisation as a way of reminding yourself and telling others that you really know what you are doing, because you did it in your previous role. Unfortunately, this will suggest that you have a high opinion of yourself, and that you think your old place was better. It has enormous power to annoy, so don't do it.

D

All employers have a core product or service paid for by customers which justifies their existence. If you are not part of this core activity, remember that your role is to provide a service to the people who are part of it. Understanding their concerns and passions is essential for understanding why your own role exists, and for knowing how to work alongside these colleagues. This is why you must see this product or service in action.

E

When I worked for a television company, all of us, whatever our job, were strongly encouraged to visit a studio and see how programmes were made. This was wise. Make sure you do the equivalent for whatever is the core activity of your new employer.

F

Don't try to do the job too soon. This may seem strange because, after all, you have been appointed to get on and do the job. But in your first few weeks your task is to learn what the job really is, rather than immediately starting to do what you assume it is.

G

Starting a new job is one of life's major transitions. Treat it with the attention it deserves and you will find that all your work in preparing and then going through the selection process has paid off magnificently.

Questions 21-27

The text has seven paragraphs, **A-G**.

Which paragraph mentions the following?

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes **21-27** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

21 the emotions that new employees are likely to experience at first

22 a warning to be patient at first

23 how colleagues might react to certain behaviour

24 travelling to your new workplace before you start working there

25 an example of observing an activity carried out within an organisation

26 some things that the organisation should arrange for when you begin

27 a division of jobs within an organisation into two categories

Reading Passage 3

Questions 28-40

Read the text below and answer Questions 28-40.

How animals keep fit

No one would dream of running a marathon without first making a serious effort to train for it. But no matter how well they have stuck to their training regime, contestants will find that running non-stop for 42 kilometres is going to hurt.

Now consider the barnacle goose. Every year this bird carries out a 3000-kilometre migration. So how do the birds prepare for this? Do they spend months gradually building up fitness? That's not really the barnacle goose's style. Instead, says environmental physiologist Lewis Halsey, 'They just basically sit on the water and eat a lot.'

Until recently, nobody had really asked whether exercise is as tightly connected to fitness in the rest of the animal kingdom as it is for us. The question is tied up in a broader assumption: that animals maintain fitness because of the exercise they get finding food and escaping predators.

Halsey points out that this may not necessarily be the case. Take the house cat. Most domestic cats spend much of the day lounging around, apparently doing nothing, rather than hunting for food. But over short distances, even the laziest can move incredibly fast when they want to. Similarly, black and brown bears manage to come out of several months' hibernation with their muscle mass intact – without having to lift so much as a paw during this time.

Barnacle geese go one better. In the process of sitting around, they don't just maintain their fitness. They also develop stronger hearts and bigger flight muscles, enabling them to fly for thousands of kilometres in a migration that may last as little as two days.

So, if exercise isn't necessarily the key to physical strength, then what is? One clue comes from a broader view of the meaning of physical fitness. Biologically speaking, all it means is that the

body has undergone changes that make it stronger and more efficient. In animals such as bears these changes appear to be triggered by cues such as falling temperatures or insufficient food. In the months of hibernation, these factors seem to prompt the release of muscle-protecting compounds which are then carried to the bears' muscles in their blood and prevent muscle loss.

Barnacle geese, Halsey suggests, may be responding to an environmental change such as temperature, which helps their bodies somehow 'know' that a big physical challenge is looming. In other bird species, that cue may be something different. Chris Guglielmo, a physiological ecologist, has studied the effect of subjecting migratory songbirds known as yellow-rumped warblers to changing hours of daylight. 'We don't need to take little songbirds and train them up to do a 6- or 10-hour flight,' he says. If they are subjected to the right daylight cycle, 'we can take them out of the cage and put them in the wind tunnel, and they fly for 10 hours.'

Unlike migratory birds, however, humans have no biological shortcut to getting fit. Instead, pressures in our evolutionary history made our bodies tie fitness to exercise. Our ancestor's lives were unpredictable. They had to do a lot of running to catch food and escape danger, but they also needed to keep muscle mass to a minimum because muscle is biologically expensive. Each kilogram contributes about 10 to 15 kilocalories a day to our metabolism when resting – which doesn't sound like much until you realise that muscles account for about 40 percent of the average person's body mass. 'Most of us are spending 20 percent of our basic energy budget taking care of muscle mass,' says Daniel Lieberman, an evolutionary biologist and marathon runner.

So our physiology evolved to let our weight and fitness fluctuate depending on how much food was available. 'This makes us evolutionarily different from most other animals,' says Lieberman. In general, animals merely need to be capable of short bouts of intense activity, whether it's the cheetah chasing prey or the gazelle escaping. Cats are fast, but they don't need to run very far. Perhaps a few mad dashes around the house are all it takes to keep a domestic one fit enough for feline purposes. 'Humans, on the other hand, needed to adapt to run slower, but for longer,' says Lieberman. He argues that long ago on the African savannah, natural selection made us into 'supremely adapted' endurance athletes, capable of running prey into the ground and ranging over long distances with unusual efficiency. But only, it appears, if we train. Otherwise we quickly degenerate into couchpotatoes.

As for speed, even those animals that do cover impressive distances don't have to be the fastest they can possibly be. Barnacle geese needn't set world records when crossing the North Atlantic; they just need to be able to get to their destination. 'And', says exercise physiologist Ross Tucker, 'humans may be the only animal that actually cares about reaching peak performance.' Other than race horses and greyhounds, both of which we have bred to race, animals aren't directly competing against one another. 'I don't know that all animals are the same, performance-wise ... and we don't know whether training would enhance their ability,' he says.

Questions 28-30

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C or D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes **28-30** on your answer sheet.

28 The writer discusses marathon runners and barnacle geese to introduce the idea that

A marathon runners may be using inefficient training methods.

B the role of diet in achieving fitness has been underestimated.

C barnacle geese spend much longer preparing to face a challenge.

D serious training is not always necessary for physical achievement.

29 The writer says that human muscles

A use up a lot of energy even when resting.

B are heavier than other types of body tissue.

C were more efficiently used by our ancestors.

D have become weaker than they were in the past.

30 The writer says that in order to survive, early humans developed the ability to

A hide from their prey.

B run long distances.

C adapt their speeds to different situations.

D predict different types of animal movements.

Questions 31-35

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **31-35** on your answer sheet.

What is the key to physical fitness?

In biological terms, when an animal is physically fit, its body changes, becoming more powerful and 31..... . For bears, this change may be initially caused by colder weather or a lack of 32....., which during 33..... causes certain compounds to be released into their 34..... and to travel around the body. These compounds appear to prevent muscle loss. In the case of barnacle geese, the change may be due to a variation in 35..... .

Questions 36-40

Look at the following statements (**Questions 36-40**) and the list of researchers below.

Match each statement with the correct researcher, **A, B, C or D**.

Write the correct letter, **A, B, C or D**, in boxes **36-40** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

36 One belief about how animals stay fit is possibly untrue.

37 It may not be possible to train all animals to improve their speed.

38 One type of bird has demonstrated fitness when exposed to a stimulus in experimental conditions.

39 Human energy use developed in a different way from that of animals.

40 One type of bird may develop more strength when the weather becomes warmer or cooler.

List of Researchers

A Lewis Halsey

B Chris Guglielmo

C Daniel Lieberman

D Ross Tucker



IELTS General Reading Actual Test 2

Reading Passage 1

Read the text below and answer Questions 1-7.

Online roommate finder: Toronto

I have one room available in a large apartment located just off Queen and Bathurst in Toronto. The room is fully furnished with a double bed, desk, shelf and wardrobe.

About us: I'm Sasha! I'm Canadian, and I've been living in this apartment since I was a teenager. I'm 23 and work in a restaurant. These past two years, my best friend has been living here but as she's now moving to Europe there is a room available as of October 1. The third room is occupied by Simon, who is from Australia. He works part-time in a music shop downtown and is a great drummer. We both like keeping the place neat and tidy – I actually enjoy cleaning in my spare time and sometimes we do it together as a roommate team (we make it fun!). I love watching movies, exploring, getting out of the city and into the outdoors, and listening to music.

The apartment itself is very large and comes equipped with unlimited wi-fi, a fully stocked kitchen, cable television, and Netflix. The bedroom is a long way from the living room, so it shouldn't disturb you if people come round and besides, we are certainly very respectful. Oh! We also have two cats who are well-behaved but they might be a problem if you have allergies. If you have a pet, that's no problem – these cats get along with other animals.

We love having people coming from other countries as it's really fun having the opportunity to show them around the neighborhood (it's a great neighborhood – lots of character and plenty to do). That said, we're certainly interested in living with Canadians too! We're very easy-going and open-minded and just hope that our new roommate will be the same.

Questions 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. The room available has two beds.
2. The Australian in Sasha's apartment is a musician.
3. Sasha does all the cleaning in the apartment.
4. Sasha likes being in the open air.
5. The room available would be suitable for someone who likes to be quiet.

6. Sasha thinks her apartment is in the best part of Toronto.
7. Sasha has never had a roommate from Canada.

Read the text below and answer **Questions 8-14**.

Smartphone fitness apps

A. Pacer

Although they were previously split into 'pro' and 'free' versions, Pacer's developer now generously includes all the features in one free app. That means you can spend no money, yet use your smartphone's GPS capabilities to track your jogging routes, and examine details of your pace and calories burned.

B. Beat2

There are a wealth of running apps available, but Beat2 is a good one. This free app monitors your pace – or if you have a wrist or chest-based heart rate monitor, your beats per minute – and offers up its specially curated playlists to give you the perfect music for the pace you're running at, adding a whole new dimension to your run. The best bit is when you explode into a sprint and the music pounds in your ears. Or if you fancy something different, the app also has In-App Purchases, including tales of past sporting heroes you can listen to while you run.

C. Impel

If you're serious about the sport you do, then you should be serious about Impel. As smartphone fitness tools go it's one of the best, allowing you to track your performance, set goals and see daily progress updates. If you're ever not sure where to run or cycle you can find user-created routes on the app, or share your own. All of that comes free of charge, while a premium version adds even more tools.

D. Fast Track

There are plenty of GPS running apps for smartphones, but Fast Track is an excellent freebie. Although you naturally get more features if you pay for the 'pro' version, the free release gets you GPS tracking, a nicely designed map view, your training history, music, and cheering. Yes, you read the last of those right – you can have friends cheer you on as you huff and puff during a run. If you can afford the 'pro' version, you can add possible routes, voice coaches, smartwatch connectivity and more; but as a starting point, the free app gets you moving.

Questions 8-14

Look at the four reviews of smartphone fitness apps, **A-D**.

For which app are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, **A-D**, in boxes **8-14** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

8. This app can be used for more than one sport.
9. You have to pay if you want this app to suggest where you can go.

10. This app has well-presented visuals.
11. You do not have to pay for any of the features on this app.
12. You can pay to download true stories on this app.
13. You can get ideas about where to go from other people on this app.
14. This app gives you details of the energy you have used.

Reading Passage 2

Read the text below and answer Questions **15-22**.

Employees' health and safety responsibilities

As an employee you have rights and you have responsibilities for your own wellbeing and that of your colleagues. This article explains what these responsibilities are, and how you can meet them.

Your rights

Your rights as an employee to work in a safe and healthy environment are set down in law and generally can't be changed or removed by your employer. The most important of these rights are:

- as far as possible, to have any hazards to your health and safety properly controlled
- to be given any personal protective and safety equipment without being charged for it
- to stop work and leave your work area, without being disciplined, if you have reasonable concerns about your safety
- to tell your employer about any health and safety concerns you have
- not to be disciplined if you contact the Health and Safety Executive, or your local authority, if your employer won't listen to you
- to have breaks during the time you are at work
- to have time off from work during the working week
- to have annual paid holiday.

Your responsibilities

Your most important responsibilities as an employee are:

- to take reasonable care of your own health and safety
- to remove jewellery and avoid loose clothing when operating machinery
- if you have long hair, or wear a headscarf, make sure it's tucked out of the way as it could get caught in machinery
- to take reasonable care not to expose fellow employees and members of the public to risk by what you do or don't do in the course of your work
- to cooperate with your employer, making sure you complete the training that is provided and that you understand and follow the company's health and safety policies
- not to interfere with or misuse anything that's been provided for your health, safety or welfare
- to report any injuries you suffer as a result of doing your job – your employer may then need to change the way you work. If you drive or operate machinery, you have a responsibility to tell your employer if you take medication that makes you feel sleepy. If you do, they should temporarily move you to another job if they have one for you to do.

Questions 15-22

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 15-22 on your answer sheet.

Health and Safety at Work

Employees' rights

- are established by **15** and include the following:
 - employers should manage any potential dangers to their staff's health and safety
 - any **16** needed for employees to work safely should be free
 - employees may inform management of any **17** they have relating to health and safety
 - employees are entitled to some **18** while they are working

Employees' responsibilities

- to take off jewellery and dress appropriately for their particular work
- to avoid putting colleagues and others at **19**
- to do any **20** that the employer offers
- to inform the employer of any **21** received while working
- to make sure the employer knows of any **22** you are taking that might affect performance.

Read the text below and answer **Questions 23-27**.

Our company notices

A Advance warning

Refurbishment of offices in the Perkins Building will start on Monday 22 May, and is expected to be completed by the end of June. Staff based in that building will be individually notified of where they'll work for that time. On the previous Friday, facilities staff will move everything that needs to go to your new office. Before then, please make a list of what should be moved, and another list of what can be stored.

B Information about financial systems

The review of the company's financial systems is now complete, and modifications will shortly be introduced. Jane Phillips from Finance will explain the changes and how they affect you, and answer any queries about them, between 12 and 1 pm on 15 March in Room 5.

C Purchasing Manager

As you probably know, Sadia Ahmed is leaving the company on 31 March, after ten years as Purchasing Manager. Her replacement, Jeff Bridges, will join us on the previous Monday. Jeff will be in Room 70 between 12 and 2 pm on 3 April: feel free to drop in and say hello to him during your lunch break.

D We're doing well!

We've received a large and urgent order from one of our major customers. As a result, we'll need to run the production line for an additional three hours each evening throughout the week beginning 13 March. Any production workers willing to do this shift in addition to their normal work should speak to the Production Manager asap.

E Quality control

Because of recent concerns about product quality, we're setting up a team to consider ways of raising quality and making recommendations for changes. As staff from any department might have useful ideas, anyone is welcome to join the team – ring Rodrigo Perez on 1012. It will involve fortnightly meetings and some research, over a six-month period.

F New opportunity

Dev Patel will cease to be part-time content editor of the company intranet at the end of April, as his new role in Marketing leaves him no time for it. We're looking for two people to take over. If you're interested, and can work an extra three or four hours a week (for extra pay, of course!), contact Maggie Campbell on 2146.

G And finally...

We hope to re-start the company tennis championship, which hasn't taken place for the last three years. If this is something for you, talk to Bill Sinclair on extension 2371. You don't need to be a star player!

Questions 23-27

Look at the seven notices for a company's staff, **A-G** above.

For which company notice are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes **23-27** on your answer sheet

23. Staff are needed to work on internal communications.

24. People are needed to help improve an internal system.

25. Staff are asked if they want to take part in an internal competition.

26. Volunteers are asked to work overtime for a limited period.

27. Staff will be told where to work temporarily.

Reading Passage 3

The Game of Tennis

A

Real Tennis as it is called in Britain, Royal Tennis as it is called in Australia, Court Tennis as it is called in the States, Jeu de Paume as it is called in France, or Tennis as it is properly known, is the oldest of all the racket games, and unlike most of the others, such as squash or lawn tennis, it is a product of evolution rather than pure invention.

B

The game started to form into something recognizable in the 11th century. It started as a handball, played by monks around the cloisters of monasteries of Italy and France, much as school children do today in corners of their school playground. Gradually as monks travelled to other monasteries, more enjoyable rules were adopted, the more bizarre rules abandoned and people started to add features to their courtyards that improved the pastime, and demolish or modify others that detracted from it. The monks enjoyed the game so much that the Pope banned the playing of it, and by the 14th century the game had spread from cloister to castle and became a game of the nobility. There are other theories about the origins of the game. A tennis historian, Roger Morgan, has theorized that the game owes its origins to playing in medieval streets which is a nice idea but as the streets were also used as sewers, it couldn't have been much fun.

C

The 16th and 17th centuries were the heyday of tennis. It was played by the nobility of France and Britain and there were reputedly 1800 courts in Paris alone at this time though a lot of these would have been quite ramshackle structures. In Britain the game flourished with royalty being famous players. King Henry VII was enthusiastic though not skilled but his son Henry VIII (more famous for his wives!) was an adept. Kings Charles I and II of England were both keen players and the game actually indirectly led to the death of King James I. One French king also died as the result of being hit by a tennis ball. Modern real tennis is virtually indistinguishable from the game played in those days.

D

Originally the game was played with the bare hand, later with a glove, then someone had the bright idea of attaching cord or tendons to the fingers. It was a short step from there to attaching these cords to a frame and adding a handle to make a racket. The ball, although similar in appearance to a lawn tennis ball is made with a core of cork, covered with cloth, tightly bound in string and covered in felt. The balls are all hand stitched and last about 2 weeks. This method has been used throughout history, although other substances such as hair or wool were used for the centre, and the balls were a good deal lighter.

E

The influence of real tennis can most clearly be seen in the Basque games known by the catchall name of pelota. There are various forms of pelota with different types of court, ball and racket, and there are forms which still uses the hand or even a basket type racket. Similarities can be seen in the court layout and rules. Probably most racket sports owe something to real tennis to some extent. Squash though derives from a game known as rackets which was developed in the debtor prisons of 17th and 18th century Britain.

F

As we have seen above, tennis of one kind or another has been played in France as far back as the 12th century. It was not until the late 19th century though that lawn tennis became popular. Major Walter Wingfield, in search of a more vigorous game than croquet for the leisure classes,

devised an activity that was a hybrid of badminton and real tennis. He called it Sphairistike, Greek for ball games. In 1877 the All England Club held a tournament later to be known as Wimbledon. Eventually the game was modified from the prescriptions laid out by Major Wingfield. For instance Wingfield's rules called for the game to be played on a court the shape of an hourglass. Soon it was played on a rectangular court. There have also been changes in the quality and type of clothing and equipment used. Early last century shorts were a radical idea. During the last few decades racket materials have radically changed with graphite and other compounds being used. Wooden rackets are now an anachronism, to the lament of the purists.

G

Nowadays there is a real tennis circuit as there is for lawn tennis. The top professionals are as fit and skilled as their lawn tennis counterparts if not as famous and well paid. Every court in the world has its own professional or professionals and these players travel round the world playing the top competitions as well as looking after their home courts. In fact real tennis is now probably played at a higher standard than at any other time in its history.

H

In the mid 19th century there was a renaissance in tennis and a flurry of court construction and the first courts were built in the US and Australia. Unfortunately the coming of the First World War cut short tennis' re-emergence. Over the last 25 years tennis has again begun to grow. The modern costs of building the courts inhibits the growth a bit but new courts have been springing up in the US, France, Australia and the UK with talk of court construction going on in Holland, Russia and South Africa. The future again looks bright for real tennis

Questions 28 - 34

The reading passage has 8 paragraphs (**A – H**).

From the list of headings below choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs **B – H**

Write the appropriate number (i – xii) in boxes **28 – 34** on your answer sheet.

NB There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.

- i The Golden Age of Tennis
- ii Modern Lawn Tennis
- iii Court Construction Techniques
- iv The Different Names of Tennis
- v The Real Tennis Revival
- vi Tournament Tennis
- vii Tennis During the War
- viii Early Development
- ix Other Descendants of Tennis
- x Tennis and the Pope
- xi Tennis Equipment
- xii Tennis and Prisons

Example Answer

Paragraph A iv
28 Paragraph B
29 Paragraph C
30 Paragraph D
31 Paragraph E
32 Paragraph F
33 Paragraph G
34 Paragraph H

Questions 35 - 40

Below you will find a summary of The Game of Tennis.

Complete the summary using words from the box below the summary and write them in boxes **35 – 40** on your answer sheet.

NB There are more words than spaces, so you will not use them all.

Example Answer:

An ancient game, tennis has had (eg) _____ names in different countries.
various

An ancient game, tennis has had (eg) _____ names in different countries. The game started in Italy and France and the rules (35) _____ into the game played today. The most (36) _____ period of play was about four to five hundred years ago with hundreds of courts in use, albeit some rather (37) _____. Royalty were enthusiastic players including several kings. Equipment is much the same today as hundreds of years ago and although some materials have changed, balls and other equipment are still made by hand. Tennis has (38) _____ the development of other games including Basque pelota and the more recognisable lawn tennis. The “new” tennis has become much more well known and has revolutionised equipment. Today the “old” form of tennis is enjoying a (39) _____ with a professional tournament circuit and competitions played around the world and new courts are appearing despite high (40) _____ costs.

playing	popular	fantastic
construction	played	insurance
developed	various	desirable
hindered	resurgence	interest
dilapidated	influenced	rested

IELTS General Reading Actual Test 3

Reading Passage 1

Question 1-14

Read the text below and answer Question 1-7

EASTERN ENERGY

We are here to help and provide you with personal advice on any matters connected with your bill or any other queries regarding your gas and electricity supply.

Moving home

Please give as much notice as possible if you are moving home, but at least 48 hours is required for us to make the necessary arrangements for your gas and electricity supply. Please telephone our 24-hour line on 01316 753219 with details of your move. In most cases, we are happy to accept your meter reading on the day you move. Tell the new occupant that Eastern Energy supplies the household, to ensure the service is not interrupted. Remember we can now supply electricity and gas at your new address, anywhere in the UK. If you do not contact us, you may be held responsible for the payment for electricity used after you have moved.

Meter reading

Eastern Energy uses various meters ranging from the traditional dial meter to new technology digital display meters. Always read the meter from left to right, ignoring any red dials. If you require assistance, contact our 24-hour line on 0600 7310 310.

Energy Efficiency

Line If you would like advice on the efficient use of energy, please call our Energy Efficiency Line on 09957626 513. . Please do not use this number for any other inquiries.

Special services

Passwords – you can choose a password so that, whenever we visit you at home, you will know it is us. For more information, ring our helpline on 0995 7290 290.

Help and advice

If you need help or advice on any issues, please contact us on 01316 440188.

Complaints

We hope you will never have a problem or cause to complain, but, if you do, please contact our complaints handling team at PO Box 220, Stanfield, ST55 6GF or telephone us on 01316753270.

Supply failure

If you experience any electricity supply problems, please call free on 0600 7838 836, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Question 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Customers should inform Eastern Energy of a change of address on arrival at their new home.
2. Customers are expected to read their gas or electricity meters.
3. It is now cheaper to use gas rather than electricity as a form of heating.
4. Eastern Energy supplies energy to households throughout the country.
5. The Energy Efficiency Line also handles queries about energy supply.
6. All complaints about energy supply should be made by phone.
7. Customers are not charged for the call when they report a fault in supply.

Questions 8 – 14

The text on page below has seven sections, A-G. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. Write the correct number; i-ix in boxes 8 -14 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i Re-heating
- ii Foods with skins
- iii Keeping your oven clean
- iv Standing time
- v Rapid cooking times
- vi Using a thermometer
- vii Small quantities of food
- viii Deep fat frying
- ix Foods low in moisture
- x Liquids

8. Section A
9. Section B
10. Section C
11. Section D
12. Section E

- 13. Section F
- 14. Section G

Using your new microwave oven

- A)** As microwave cooking times are much shorter than other cooking times, recommended cooking times mustn't be exceeded without first checking the food.
- B)** Take care when heating small amounts of food as these can easily burn, dry out, or catch fire if cooked too long. Always set short cooking times and check the food frequently.
- C)** Take care when heating 'dry' foods, e.g., bread items, chocolate, and pastries. These can easily burn or catch fire if cooked too long.
- D)** Some processed meats, such as sausages, have non-porous casings. These must be pierced by a fork before cooking, to prevent bursting. Whole fruit and vegetables should be similarly treated.
- E)** When heating soup, sauces, and beverages in your microwave oven, heating beyond the boiling point can occur without bubbling evidence. Care should be taken not to overheat.
- F)** When warming up food for a second time, it must be served ' piping hot,' i.e., steam is being emitted from all parts, and any sauce is bubbling. For foods that cannot be stirred, e.g., pizza, the center should be cut with a knife to test it is well heated through.
- G)** It is important for the safe operation of the oven that it is wiped out regularly. Use warm, soapy water, squeeze the cloth out well and use it to remove any grease or food from the interior. The oven should be unplugged during this process.

Reading Passage 2

Advice to entrepreneurs on starting a small business

Step 1:

Determine your marketing strategy. When the same aspect of the product appeals to a broad market base, an undifferentiated marketing strategy works. Conversely, when advertising to different markets, a differentiated strategy highlights various aspects of the product. Meanwhile, a concentrated strategy should be used when just one particular segment of the market is targeted, rather than a range of different segments.

Step 2:

Try out different ways of promoting your product. For example, test a variety of advertising campaigns within the same market base. Ensure each campaign emphasizes your product's distinct selling point and appeals to the emotions of each group you market your product. Or

consider testing the same campaign across more than one market base — you may find that one of them likes your product for a reason you hadn't thought. Or try placing your product in different types of stores, frequented by various consumer groups. Then, evaluate each campaign's success and act on customer feedback gained from salespeople or follow-up surveys.

Step 3:

Seed the market, which means giving potential customers product samples, showing them why they need (or want) it. Strive to get your product into the hands of industry leaders or companies that may need to purchase more than one item. Ask experts to test your product and provide testimonials.

Step 4:

Make your testimonials public by quoting them on your website and in your brochures, particularly the ones provided by experts and industry leaders. This will build credibility. Distribute press releases to the media to announce your product's appearance or any surprising and positive findings of the experts who have examined it.

Step 5:

Begin your chosen advertising campaign, targeting the markets you deemed as most receptive to your product. Hold a product release or grand opening event to generate local interest and publicity. Place ads in the publications your target market reads, on local radio and TV stations, and in newspapers.

Step 6:

Evaluate your product's success on an ongoing basis. Note any longer-term changes in the market base or customer expectations of the product, and then reposition it as needed. For example, Procter & Gamble repositioned its diapers by emphasizing their range of sizes. They began marketing them under the name of Pampers Phases, which were geared towards babies and toddlers of different ages.

Questions 15–21

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers to boxes **15–21** on your answer sheet.

Starting a small business	
Marketing	Decide on a strategy. Undifferentiated – the same strategy for the whole market. differentiated – different strategies for different market segments. 15 – a strategy for only one market segment.
Promotion	Try different approaches, e.g.: Try out different ad campaigns for the product (stress the 16). Try out one campaign in different markets. Put the product in a variety of 17
	Evaluate each campaign and respond to 18 collected from customers.
Seeding the market	Distribute 19 to significant individuals or organizations
Publicity	Publicize 20 Write notices for the media.
Advertising	Start the ad campaign. Hold a special event to launch the product.
Evaluation	Be aware of possible market changes over time. If necessary, 21 the product.

Read the text below and answer questions 22–27.

Managing the inventory: advice for business managers

The importance of the inventory

Inventory or stock refers to the goods and materials that a business holds for the ultimate purpose of resale. Inventory is among the more significant sources of revenue for a company. After all, inventory equals profit, so keeping an accurate account of the product in stock and

inventory to be ordered can have a dramatic financial impact on your business. Bad inventory can affect more than just the bottom line; it can have a damaging effect on your organization in the following ways:

Poor Customer Service:

Lack of inventory control can result in a delay when shipping products to customers. Moreover, it can create a scenario where you don't have the proper parts available for a product because you failed to check your inventory. This results in overall poor service to the clients you serve and customer dissatisfaction.

Loss of Cost-Effectiveness:

Bad inventory can be quite costly to your organization. If you have too much inventory, it will be prone to damage or destruction due to reasons beyond your control. If you have no system for monitoring inventory accurately, you may end up with shrinkage (inventory lost to theft). Finally, if you are spending more on additional inventory that you don't need – because you don't know what you have – you are wasting money.

Poor Planning:

Businesses track inventory so that they can fulfill customer orders at all times. However, it is also good business practice to plan, and when you start with a bad cache of inventory, you can't properly prepare. Moreover, if you have an unexpectedly large order – which is great for business, financially speaking – your bad list may again cost you money if you can't fulfill it.

Solutions:

To mitigate the negative effect of bad inventory on your business, you can integrate a few solutions into your workflow. For example, you can invest in an automated inventory management system, software that can track your inventory and show you where you've gone wrong. If you prefer one-on-one advice and fast answers, you may engage an inventory consultant to periodically review your stock, show you where you can make improvements in storage, and advise you on the process by which inventory moves in and out of your business.

Questions 22–27

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **22–27** on your answer sheet.

22. A company's inventory represents profit, as the stored items are intended for.....
23. One of the consequences of failing to manage inventory is a in making deliveries.
24. Large quantities of stock may eventually suffer and even get ruined.
25. Unchecked inventory can become depleted due to
26. The benefits of an unpredicted may be lost if there is insufficient stock.
27. Ways of avoiding bad inventory include purchasing special software and hiring a

Reading Passage 3

Australia - Domestic Travel

Read the text below and answer Questions 28-40.

Have you ever traveled to another part of your country and stayed for a few days? Travel within one's own country is popular throughout the world. According to a survey carried out in Australia in 2002, travelers tend to spend more and more money on their holidays.

The Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey showed that domestic travelers – those travelling within the country – injected \$23 billion into the Australian economy in 2002. As a result, domestic tourism became the mainstay of the industry, accounting for 75 percent of total tourism expenditure in Australia. International tourism, on the other hand, added \$7 billion to the economy. Overall, in present dollar terms, Australians spent \$7 billion or more on domestic tourism in 2002 than when the first survey of tourist spending was completed in 1991.

Thus, tourism has become one of Australia's largest industries. The combined tourist industry now accounts for about 5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product, compared with agriculture at 4.3 percent and manufacturing at 8 percent. Therefore, tourism is an important earner for both companies and individuals in a wide range of industries. For example, the transport industry benefits from the extra money poured into it. Hotels spring up in resort areas to provide accommodation, and the catering industry gains as tourists spend money in restaurants. The retail sector benefits as well, as many tourists use their holidays to shop for clothes, accessories, and souvenirs.

In most countries, land is divided into different political areas. Australia is divided into six states and two territories. Since people travel for various reasons, there are significant differences in the length of time people stay in different locations and the amount they spend while there.

In 2002, Australian residents spent \$8.4 billion on day trips and almost twice that amount on trips involving at least one night away. In that year, a total of 45 million overnight trips were made in Australia. Of these, 14.9 million were spent in New South Wales, 10.3 million were spent in Queensland, and 9.2 million were spent in Victoria. Fewer nights were spent in the other states, with 3.7 million in South Australia, 1.5 million in Tasmania, and 5 million in Western Australia. Despite the popularity of destinations such as Ayers Rock and Kakadu National Park, only 0.4 million overnight stays were recorded in the Northern Territory.

New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria attracted the highest tourism revenue, with \$5.2 billion, \$5.1 billion, and \$3.3 billion spent there, respectively. The average expenditure for trips was \$395 per person, with accommodation the biggest, followed by meals and fuel. The survey also showed that costs were higher for interstate travelers, who spent an average of \$812 per trip than \$255 for those who traveled within one state. The most expensive flights to the Northern Territory were followed by Queensland, with South Australia and Victoria the least.

After Comparing the costs of trips for different purposes, the survey found that business trips were the most expensive because they were more likely to involve stays in commercial accommodation. Trips taken for educational reasons – to visit universities, museums, etc. – were also expensive, especially as they usually required inter-state plane tickets. Family holidays lay in the medium range, with transport and fares contributing to the cost, but adventure parks the major expense. But while visits to friends and relatives were the least expensive – due to lower accommodation, food, and transport costs – these travelers spent most on shopping.

The survey also estimates that Australians made 253 million day trips in 2002, visiting parks, beaches, and city attractions. The largest expenses were petrol costs (averaging \$10 per day trip), followed by meals, souvenirs, and entry fees. Day trips tended to cost the most in the Northern Territory, while South Australia was the cheapest. Overall, the survey found that men travelling alone spent more than any tourist group. In particular, men spent more on transport and meals. Women travelling alone spent the most on clothes, while souvenirs were bought more often by families than by tourists.

The challenge for the tourism industry now is to encourage Australians to continue spending money on travel and, if possible, to increase the amount they pay.

Questions 28-30

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes **28 - 30** on your answer sheet.

Industries that benefit from tourism
Transport
28.....
29.....
30.....

Questions 31-34

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **32-35** on your answer sheet.

31. The state or territory in which the highest number of overnight trips was made was

32. The state or territory in which the lowest number of overnight trips was made was

-
33. People travelling from state to state spent more than those traveling
34. The TWO cheapest states or territories to travel to were and

Questions 35-38

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **35-38** on your answer sheet.

Major expenses for different trips	
Purpose of the trip	Major expense
Business	Accommodation
Education	35.....
Family holiday	36.....
Visiting relatives	37.....
Day trips	38.....

Questions 39 and 40

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **39 and 40** on your answer sheet.

39. The category of people who spent the most on travel to Australia in 2002 was.....
40. The category who spent the most on souvenirs were

IELTS General Reading Actual Test 4

Reading Passage 1

Read the text below and answer Questions 1-7

Five reviews of the Wellington Hotel

A.

My husband and I first stayed at Wellington a few years ago, and we've returned every year since then. When we arrive and check-in, we're always treated like old friends by the staff, so we very much feel at home. Our one disappointment during our last visit was that our room overlooked the car park, but that didn't spoil our stay.

B.

The hotel hardly seems to have changed in the last hundred years, and we prefer that to many modern hotels, which tend to look the same as each other. The Wellington has character! Our room was very comfortable and quite spacious. We can strongly recommend the breakfast, though we had to wait for a table as the hotel was so full. That was a bit annoying, and there was also nowhere to sit in the lounge.

C.

We made our reservation by phone without a problem, but when we arrived, the receptionist couldn't see it on the computer system. Luckily there was a room available. It wasn't quite what we would have chosen, but it was a pleasure to sit in it with a cup of tea and look out at the swimmers and surfers in the sea.

D.

We'd be happy to stay at the Wellington again. Although there's nothing special about the rooms, the view from the lounge is lovely, and the restaurant staff were friendly and efficient. Breakfast was a highlight – there was so much on offer we could hardly decide what to eat. We'd stay another time just for that!

E.

The staff all did their jobs efficiently and were very helpful when we asked for information about the area. The only difficulty we had was making our reservation online – it wasn't clear whether payment for our deposit went through or not, and I had to call the hotel to find out. Still, once we'd arrived, everything went very smoothly, and we had a delicious dinner in the restaurant.

Questions 1-7

Look at the five online reviews of the Wellington Hotel, A-E.

Which review mentions the following?

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

NB: You may use any letter more than once.

1. like the view from the bedroom window
2. finding the receptionists welcoming
3. being pleased with the bedroom
4. becoming confused when booking a room
5. being impressed by the wide choice of food
6. staying in the hotel regularly
7. finding it inconvenient that the hotel was crowded

Read the text below and answer Questions 8-14.

Come and play walking football or walking netball.

Walking football and netball has become increasingly popular in recent years, but do you know you can take part in this area? The names make it clear what they are – two of the country's favourite sports where, instead of running, the players walk. It's as simple as that.

Walking football was invented in the UK in 2011, but it was a 2014 TV commercial for a bank, showing it providing financial support to someone who wanted to set up a website for the game, that brought it to people's attention. Since then, tens of thousands of people — mostly, though not only, over the age of 50 — have started playing, and there are more than 800 walking football clubs. Both men and women play walking football, but at the moment the netball teams consist only of women. However, men are beginning to show an interest in playing.

The two games are designed to help people to be active or get fit, whatever their age and level of fitness. In particular, they were invented to encourage older men and women to get more exercise and to give them a chance to meet other people. Regular physical activity helps to maintain energy, strength and flexibility. You can start gently and do a little more each session. The benefits include lower heart rate and blood pressure, greater mobility, less fat and more muscle. Many players have given up a sport – either through age or injury – and can now take it up again. They're great ways for people to enjoy a sport they used to play and love, and keep active at the same time, though people who have never played the standard game before are also very welcome.

The local councils Active Lifestyles Team runs sessions at all the council's leisure centres. Come alone or with a friend, and enjoy a friendly game on Monday or Saturday afternoons, or Tuesday or Thursday evenings. Each session costs £3 per person, and you don't have to come regularly or at the same time each week. Our aim is to set up netball and football clubs as soon as there are enough regular players.

Questions 8-14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on passage?

In boxes 8 -14 on your answersheet, write,

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8. Walking football became well-known when a club featured in a TV programme about the sport.
9. The majority of walking netball players are men.
10. Most clubs arrange social activities for their members,
11. Players are tested regularly to measure changes in their fitness.
12. People who have never played football are encouraged to play walking football.
13. People can take part in the Active Lifestyles Team's sessions whenever they wish
14. The Active Lifestyles Team intends to start clubs in the future.

Reading Passage 2

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-20.

Dress regulations at work

Your contract may state that you need to dress in a certain manner or wear a uniform. Your contract might also state that you need to dress 'smartly', rather than specifying any particular garments. As you might well have conflicting ideas of what counts as smart', you should ask your employer for clarification. Many employers that have a strict dress code choose to provide clothing or a discount on clothing. However, this is not necessarily compulsory for the employer and is a factor you need to consider when taking a job.

Protective clothing and equipment

Your employer can tell you to put on protective clothing and equipment (such as gloves, a visor, boots, etc.). If you don't, your employer is entitled to take disciplinary action, which can include excluding you from the workplace.

You are required to:

- Co-operate with your employer on health and safety
- Correctly use work items provided by your employer, including protective equipment in accordance with instructions.
- not interfere with or misuse anything provided for your health and safety or welfare

Of course, any protective gear has to fit and be appropriate for the situation. It shouldn't cause you pain. If it does, you should negotiate alternative equipment or arrangements. Don't be put off. Sometimes employers can, out of caution, interpret health and safety rules unnecessarily rigidly. And of course, you shouldn't be required to pay for any protective equipment or clothing that you need. However, if your employer buys the gear, they are entitled to keep it when you leave.

The obligation to maintain protective clothing lies with the employer. The employer is also required to provide appropriate storage space to keep the protective equipment when it is not

being used. And finally, the employer must provide the equipment and service free of charge to the employee.

Jewellery

Banning employees from wearing jewellery and loose clothing may be justified to prevent a potential hygiene hazard if you work in areas of food production or areas which need to be kept sterile.

Likewise, your employer can judge that loose jewellery may constitute a snagging hazard if you operate machinery. If you think restrictions are not justified by health and safety concerns, talk to your workplace union rep if you have one, as they may know of solutions to the problem which other employees have used before.

Questions 15-20

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet.

17. Employees who fail to wear protective clothing when required could be subject to procedures.
18. Employees ought not to be in because of protective clothing or equipment.
19. It is the company's responsibility to ensure that there is a suitable place for the of protective equipment.
20. Employees who work with certain types of may have to remove jewellery to avoid potential injuries.

Read the text below and answer **Questions 21-27**.

How to achieve a better work-life balance

As more and more employees work from home full time and everyone has 24/7 access to email, balancing work and family may not seem like an easily attainable goal. So how can you juggle the demands of both worlds? Below are some tips to help you get started.

It's easy to get sucked into habits that make us less efficient without realizing it – like keeping your social media page open at work, so you don't miss something 'important'. Draw up a list with all the activities that don't enhance your life or career. Then minimize the time you spend on them.

It's hard to say 'no', especially to a supervisor or loved one, but sometimes that powerful little word is essential. Learn to use 'no' judiciously, and it will become a powerful tool in balancing work and family.

Research shows that exercise helps you remain alert. Finding time to hit the gym may be hard, but it will ultimately help you get more things done because exercise boosts energy and improves your ability to concentrate.

Study after study shows that significant sleep deprivation affects your health and well-being. Exposure to electronics can significantly negatively impact your sleep, so try to unplug an hour before you go to sleep.

What would you do if you had a whole day to yourself with no demands on your time? While most people don't have the luxury of an entire day dedicated to relaxation, continually putting off that downtime and putting everyone's needs before yours will wear you down. Pick a time to do something just for you. Even just a few minutes of 'me time' a day will help to recharge your batteries.

Don't assume your family and manager are aware of your concerns. If you feel you have to adjust your schedule to discover a better work-life balance, then voice that requirement. If that means asking your boss for permission to leave a few minutes early once a week so you can hit that yoga class on the way home, do it.

All new habits require time to build, so if you find yourself sneaking your smartphone to bed, that's okay. Leave your phone downstairs tomorrow night. Tiny steps are the key to finding that balance, so start small, and go from there. Most of all, know your limitations and what works best for you; then decide what matters, what advice you want to follow, and prioritize.

Questions 21-27

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in Boxes 21-27 on your answer sheet.

Achieving a better work-life balance

How to begin

- Make a complete 21 of things that are not helpful and reduce involvement in them
- Refuse some requests as this can be a useful 22 in gaining a better work-life balance

Things that can help

- Regular exercise
 - can increase 23 significantly
- Sleep
 - insufficient sleep can make people ill
 - avoid focusing on 24 in the lead-up to bedtime

Issues that require attention

- Those who see other people's 25 as more important than their own will suffer
- If the working day is too long, get 26 to shorten it occasionally
- People should learn to recognize their own 27

Reading Passage 3

Read the text below and answer Questions 28-40.

San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge

A.

For several decades in the nineteenth century, there were calls to connect the rapidly growing metropolis of San Francisco to its neighbours across the mile-wide Golden Gate Strait, where San Francisco Bay opens onto the Pacific Ocean. Eventually, in 1919, officials asked the city engineer, Michael O'Shaughnessy, to explore the possibility of building a bridge. He began to consult engineers across the USA about the feasibility of doing so, and the cost. Most doubted whether a bridge could be built at all, or estimated that it would cost \$100 million. However, a Chicago-based engineer named Joseph Strauss believed he could complete the project for a modest \$25 to \$30 million. After his proposal was accepted, Strauss set about convincing the communities on the northern end of the strait that the bridge would be to their benefit, as well as to that of San Francisco. With population centres growing fast, there was severe traffic congestion at the ferry docks, and motor vehicle travel by ferry was fast exceeding capacity.

B.

The bridge could not be constructed without the agreement of the US War Department, which owned the land on each side of the strait and had the power to prevent any harbour construction that might affect shipping traffic. In 1924, San Francisco and Marin counties applied for a permit to build a bridge, and after hearing overwhelming arguments in favour of the project, the Secretary of War agreed. Despite the economic benefits promised by its supporters, the project met fierce resistance from several businesses – particularly ferry companies – and civic leaders. Not only would the bridge be an obstacle to shipping and spoil the bay's natural beauty, they argued, but it also wouldn't survive the sort of earthquake that had devastated the city in 1906. Eight years of legal actions followed as opponents tried to prevent it from being built.

C.

Meanwhile, Strauss's team scrapped their original plans in favour of a suspension span capable of moving more than two feet to each side: this would withstand strong wind far better than a rigid structure. They also planned the two towers, and decided on a paint colour they called 'international orange'.

D.

O'Shaughnessy, Strauss and the Secretary to the Mayor of San Francisco believed a special

district needed to be created, with responsibility for planning, designing and financing construction. The formation of this district would enable all the counties affected by the bridge to have a say in the proceedings. This happened in 1928 when the California legislature passed an act to establish the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, consisting of six counties. In 1930, residents voted on the question of whether to put up their homes, their farms and their business properties as security for a \$35 million bond issue to finance construction. The outcome was a large majority in favour.

However, the District struggled to find a financial backer amid the difficulties of the Great Depression; a problem made worse by years of expensive legal proceedings. Now desperate, Strauss personally sought help from the President of Bank of America, who provided a crucial boost by agreeing to buy \$6 million in bonds in 1932.

E.

Construction began in January 1933, with the excavation of a vast amount of rock to establish the bridge's two anchorages – the structures in the ground that would take the tension from the suspension cables. The crew consisted of virtually anyone capable of withstanding the physical rigours of the job, as out-of-work cab drivers, farmers and clerks lined up for the chance to earn steady wages as ironworkers and cement mixers.

The attempt to build what would be the first bridge support in the open ocean proved an immense challenge. Working from a long framework built out from the San Francisco side, divers plunged to depths of 90 feet through strong currents to blast away rock and remove the debris. The framework was damaged when it was struck by a ship in August 1933 and again during a powerful storm later in the year, setting construction back five months.

F.

The two towers were completed in June 1935, and a New Jersey-based company was appointed to handle the on-site construction of the suspension cables. Its engineers had mastered a technique in which individual steel wires were banded together in spools and carried across the length of the bridge on spinning wheels.

Given a year to complete the task, they instead finished in just over six months, having spun more than 25,000 individual wires into each massive cable. The roadway was completed in April 1937, and the bridge officially opened to pedestrians the following month. The next day, President Roosevelt announced its opening via White House telegraph.

G.

The Golden Gate has endured as a marvel of modern engineering; its main span was the longest in the world for a suspension bridge until 1981, while its towers made it the tallest bridge of any type until 1993. It withstood a destructive earthquake in 1989 and was closed to traffic only three times in its first 75 years due to weather conditions. Believed to be the most

photographed bridge in the world, this landmark was named one of the seven civil engineering wonders of the United States by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1994.

Questions 28-35

The text above has seven sections, **A-G**.

Which section mentions the following?

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes **28-35** on your answer sheet.

NB: You may use any letter more than once.

- 28. why it was easy to recruit workers to build the bridge
- 29. a change in the design of the bridge
- 30. opposition to building the bridge
- 31. why a bridge was desirable
- 32. problems with raising funding for the bridge
- 33. permission being given to building the bridge
- 34. which records the bridge broke
- 35. the idea that building a bridge might be impossible

Questions 36 – 40

Complete the sentences below

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer

Write your answers in boxes **36-40** on your answer sheet.

- 36. Building the bridge required a issued by the Secretary of War.
- 37. One objection to building the bridge was that another would destroy it.
- 38. Construction was delayed when the framework was damaged by a ship and again by a
- 39. The last part of the bridge to be constructed was the
- 40. The bridge was first used by in May 1937.

IELTS General Reading Actual Test 5

Reading Passage 1

The best travel wallets

Keep all your bank cards, documents, passports and ID in one of these convenient carriers, which have been selected by Becca Meier.

A. Kipling Travel Doc Travel Document Holder

This zip-around wallet comes in five different patterns and is made of nylon. It also has space where users can put a pen, pockets for cards, an ID window and a pocket for change.

B. Lifeventure Mini Travel Document Wallet

This is a waterproof wallet, which uses anti-RFID (radio frequency identification) material so your financial details will be safe. It is black with smart sky-blue finishing touches and has a small internal compartment, a smartphone pocket and an external pocket. It can fit two passports.

D. Ted Baker Voyager's Travel Wallet

This wallet comes in smooth black leather and is no bigger than a passport, but roomy enough for any insurance documents or flight tickets. A small navy-blue pen is supplied inside.

E. Radley Abbey Travel Wallet

This plain travel wallet opens up to reveal pockets in various colours labelled 'cards', 'passport' and 'tickets', as well as others left blank for extras. It comes in a handy drawstring bag.

F. Go travel Organiser

The black wallet features seven slip-in card compartments, two small interior zip pockets and a load of other slip-in compartments; it can fit at least four passports.

G. Go travel Glo Travel Wallet

This is a simple, very reasonably priced wallet. It is made of PVC plastic and will suit those who like a wallet that is easy to spot. It comes in a range of bright colours with a white holiday-related design on the front. It has five compartments that can fit a passport with other cards/tickets.

Questions 1-8

Look at the seven reviews of travel wallets, **A-G**.

For which travel wallet are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes **1-8** on your answer sheet.

NB: You may use any letter more than once

1. This wallet will suit people who prefer natural materials.
2. Users of this wallet do not need to worry about taking it out in the rain.
3. Parts of the inside of this wallet have categories printed on them in one colour
4. This wallet would suit someone who needs to keep several passports together.
5. Something is provided for writing.
6. This will suit people who want to be able to find their document wallet easily in their luggage.
7. Something to keep this wallet in is provided.
8. This wallet has been specially made to prevent people from detecting the numbers on any bank cards, etc. inside it.

UK rail services - how do I claim for my delayed train?

Generally, if you have been delayed on a train journey, you may be able to claim compensation, but train companies all have different rules, so it can be confusing to work out what you're entitled to. The type of delay you can claim for depends on whether the train company runs a Delay Repay scheme or a less generous, older-style scheme.

Delay Repay is a train operator scheme to compensate passengers when trains are late, and the train company will pay out even if it was not responsible for the delay. The scheme varies between companies, but up to 2016 most paid 50 per cent of the single ticket cost for 30 minutes' delay and 100 per cent for an hour. On the London Underground, you get a full refund for 15-minute delays.

Companies that do not use Delay Repay and still use the older scheme will not usually pay compensation if the problem is considered to be out of their control. But it is still worth asking them for compensation, as some may payout. You are unlikely to get compensation for a delay if any of the following occur:

- Accidents involving people getting onto the line illegally
- Gas leaks or fires in buildings next to the line which was not caused by a train company
- Line closures at the request of the emergency services
- Exceptionally severe weather conditions
- Strike action

National Rail Conditions of Travel state that you are entitled to compensation in the same form that you paid for the ticket. Some train companies are still paying using rail vouchers, which they are allowed to if you do not ask for a cash refund.

Since 2016, rail passengers have acquired further rights for compensation through the Consumer Rights Act. This means that passengers could now be eligible for compensation due to: a severely overcrowded train with too few carriages available; a consistently late running service; and a service that is delayed for less than the time limit that applied under existing compensation schemes.

However, in order to exercise their rights beyond the existing compensation schemes, for instance, Delay Repay, and where the train operating company refuses to compensate despite letters threatening court action, passengers may need to bring their claims to a court of law.

Questions 9-14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

In boxes 9-14 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

9. The system for claiming compensation varies from one company to another.
10. Under Delay Repay, a train company will only provide compensation if it caused the delay.
11. Under Delay Repay, underground and other train companies give exactly the same amounts of money in compensation.
12. An increasing number of train companies are willing to pay compensation for problems they are not responsible for.
13. It is doubtful whether companies using the older scheme will provide compensation if a delay is caused by a strike.
14. Passengers may receive compensation in the form of a train voucher if they forget to request cash.

Reading Passage 2

Vacancy for food preparation assistant

Durrant House pic runs restaurants and cafes as concessions in airports, train stations and other busy environments around the country. We currently have a vacancy for a food preparation assistant in our restaurant at Locksley Stadium, serving football fans and concert-goers before, during and after events. In addition, we cater for private parties several times a week. If you have relevant experience and a passion for preparing food to a very high standard, we'll be delighted to hear from you. You must be able to multitask and to work in a fast-paced environment. It goes without saying that working as an effective and supportive member of a team is essential, so you need to be happy in this type of work.

The role includes the usual responsibilities, such as treating hygiene as your number one priority, cleaning work areas, and doing whatever is required to provide food of excellent quality. The person appointed will carry out a range of tasks, including ensuring all raw food items are fresh, preparing vegetables to be cooked, making sure frozen food products are used in rotation, and throwing away any food products that are near or have passed their expiry date. He or she will be required to familiarise themselves with the storage system, so as to put food product supplies in the proper place and retrieve

them in the right order. In particular; we are looking for someone with skill at baking, to play a large role in the production of pies and cakes.

Given the nature of the venue, working hours vary from week to week, depending on the events being held, and will often involve starting early in the morning or finishing late at night. You can expect to work an average of around 18 hours a week, although this cannot be guaranteed. You will also have the opportunity to work in another of our sites for one or two days a week, or for longer periods and will be paid for ten days of holidays a year; Training will be provided in food safety. If this sounds like the job for you, please contact Jo Simmons at Simmons. Jedurrant-house.com.

Questions 15-19

Complete the notes below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **15-19** on your answer sheet,

Vacancy for food preparation assistant

Location of the restaurant: in a (15).....

Requirements:

- relevant experience
- ability to multitask
- must enjoy working in a (16).....

Responsibilities include:

- maintaining high standards of (17).....
 - checking the freshness of raw food
 - ensuring no food is used after its expiry date
 - learning the procedure for the (18).....
 - doing a considerable amount of the baking
- Conditions:
- working hours are not (19).....
 - payment is made for holidays

Setting up a business partnership in the UK.

Two or more people can go into -business together by setting up either a limited company or a partnership. A partnership is the easier way to get started and simply links two or more people together in a simple business structure. Unlike a limited company, a partnership doesn't have a separate legal status. The partners are usually self-employed individuals, although a limited company counts as a 'legal person' and can also be a partner.

In a partnership, you and your partner or partners personally share responsibility for your business. This means, among other things, that if your business cannot afford to pay its debts, you must pay them yourselves. Again, this is not the case with a limited company. Partners share the business's profits, and each partner pays tax on their share. When you set up a

business partnership, you need to choose a name. You can trade under your own names, for example, 'Smith and Jones', or you can choose another name for your business. You don't need to register your name. However, you should register your name as a trademark if you want to stop people from trading under your business name.

Business partnership names must not include 'limited', 'Ltd', 'limited liability partnership', 'LLP', 'public limited company' or 'pic', be offensive, or be the same as an existing trademark. Your name also can't suggest a connection with government or local authorities, unless you get permission. There is no central database of partnership names in the UK, so to avoid using the same name as another business, it is advisable to search on the internet for the name you are considering.

You must include all the partners' names and the business name (if you have one) on official paperwork, for example, invoices. You must choose or nominate a partner who is responsible for registering your partnership with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), the government department responsible for the collection of taxes. This person is responsible for managing the partnership's tax returns and keeping business records. Alternatively, you can appoint an agent to deal with HMRC on your behalf. All partners need to register with HMRC separately and send their own tax returns as individuals. You must register by 5 October in your business's second tax year, or you could be charged a penalty. You must also register for VAT if your VAT taxable turnover is more than £85,000. You can choose to register if it's below this, for example, to reclaim VAT on business supplies.

Questions 20-27

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **20-27** on your answer sheet.

20. A partnership is different from a limited company in not having its own.....as a legal body.
21. The partners are personally responsible for paying all the partnership's.....
22. The partnership's.....are divided between the partners.
23. Registering the partnership's name prevents others from using that name when.....
24. The best way to find out if a name is already in use is to use the.....
25. The names of the partners and the partnership must appear on.....and other documents.
26. You must have a nominated partner or someone to act as your.....for all contact with HMRC.
27. You will have to pay a.....if you miss the deadline for registering the partnership.

Reading Passage 3

THE ROLE OF THE SWISS POSTBUS

The Swiss Postbus Limited is the largest of the country's 78 coach companies. Administered by the Motor Services Department of the Post Office, it carries over 120 million passengers each year and is carefully integrated with other public transport services: trains, boats and mountain cableways. The Swiss transportation system resembles a tree, with the larger branches representing federal and private railways, the smaller branches being the coaches, and the twigs being the urban transit operators running trains, city buses, boats, chairlifts and so on. But the trunk that holds the tree together is the vast Postbus network, without which the whole network would not function.

There isn't an inhabited place in Switzerland that cannot be reached by some sort of public transport. Federal law and the Swiss Constitution stipulate that every village with a population greater than 40 is entitled to regular bus services. The frequency of these services is directly related to population density. Timetables are put together four years in advance and seldom change. If a new route is to be introduced, the population of the area affected is invited to vote in a referendum.

At times, post buses are the main — sometimes the only — links between settlements. These coaches, often with a trailer in tow to increase their capacity, are a common sight in high-altitude regions, and their signature sound — part of Rossini's William Tell Overture, played by the drivers on three-tone post horns with electrical compressors at every road turn — is one of the most familiar Swiss sounds.

The three-tone horns can still be used to 'talk' to post offices (and each other) from a distance. By altering the combination of the tones, a driver can announce 'departure of post', 'arrival of post', 'arrival of special post', and so on - so much more romantic and often more reliable than radio or mobile phones. This musical 'language' started in the mid-nineteenth century, when the coach drivers could also blow their horns a certain number of times on approaching the station to indicate the number of horses needing to be fed, giving the stationmaster time to prepare the fodder.

The Postbus history goes back to 1849 when the Swiss postal service was made a monopoly. The role of today's modern yellow buses was, back then, played by horse-drawn carriages (or in winter by sleighs, in order to travel on snow), which were the same colour. By 1914, eight years after the first motor coaches were introduced, there were still 2,500 horses, 2,231 coaches (or carriages) and 1,059 sleighs in service.

After the First World War, Swiss Post bought a fleet of decommissioned military trucks which were converted into post buses, but it was not until 1961 that the last horse-drawn coach was replaced with a motorised version.

Today, the Swiss Post Office boasts one of the world's most advanced coach fleets including a fuel-cell model of the world's first driverless bus. This was launched in 2015 in the town of Sion, the capital of the Canton of Valais, one of the 26 cantons, or administrative regions, that make up the country.

Post buses often go to places that other means of transport cannot reach_ Most of the drivers, therefore, see themselves as educators and tour guides. Although it's not in their job description, they're likely to point out the sights — waterfalls, gorges, and so on — and are always ready to pull over for a photo opportunity.

Switzerland's longest Postbus journey, and one of the highest, crosses four mountain passes - an eight-hour trip undertaken by a single Postbus. The route goes through several cantons; two languages (German and Italian); all four seasons - from burning sunshine to showers and heavy snowfalls: and countless places of interest. One of the passes, the Gotthard, is often described as 'the People's Road', probably because it connects the German-speaking canton of Uri with Italian-speaking Ticino. Like Switzerland itself, post buses 'speak' all four state languages: German, French, Italian and Romansh - and by law, their automated intercom announcements are given in the language of whichever canton the bus is currently passing through.

Irrespective of their previous driving experience, drivers undergo lots of training. During the first year, they have to drive post buses under the supervision of a more experienced driver. Only after two years of safe driving in the valleys can they be pronounced ready for a mountain bus.

Some routes are not at all busy, with the bus often carrying just two or three passengers at a time. But for most people living in small mountain villages, the Postbus is of the utmost importance_ It not only carries the villagers to town and back, but it also takes village children to and from school, delivers mail, transports milk from the village farms down to the valley, collects rubbish from the village (Swiss laws do not allow dumping anywhere in the mountains), and brings building materials to households. It takes elderly villagers to shops and carries their shopping up the hill to their homes. More a friend than just a means of transportation, for the dwellers of mountain villages the Postbus is an essential part of life.

Questions 28-32

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C or D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes **28 – 32** on your answer sheet.

28. When comparing the Swiss transportation system to a tree, the writer emphasizes

- A. the size of the Postbus system.
- B. how competitive the Postbus system is
- C. how important the Postbus system is
- D. the threat to the Postbus system.

29. What is said about the bus services in the second paragraph?

- A. Villages have the chance to request more buses every four years.

- B. New routes are often introduced to reflect an increase in population.
 - C. Timetables tend to change every four years.
 - D. The number of buses that call at a village depends on how many people live there.
30. According to the fourth paragraph, what were three-tone horns first used to indicate?
- A. how many coach horses required food
 - B. how long the bus would stay at the station
 - C. how many passengers wanted a meal
 - D. how soon the bus would arrive at the station
31. What point does the writer make about the Postbus drivers?
- A. Many choose to give passengers information about the surroundings.
 - B. Most are proud of driving buses to places without other forms of transport
 - C. They are required to inform passengers about the sights seen from the bus
 - D. They are not allowed to stop for passengers to take photographs.
32. What is said about the buses' automated announcements?
- A. They are given in the language of the bus's starting point.
 - B. The language they are given depends on where the bus is at that time.
 - C. They are always given in all the four languages of Switzerland.
 - D. The language they are given depends on the bus's destination.

Questions 33-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text.
In boxes **33-40** on your answer sheet, write.

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 33. Some post buses after the First World War were originally army vehicles.
- 34. The number of driverless buses has increased steadily since 2015.
- 35. On the longest Postbus route in Switzerland, passengers have to change buses.
- 36. The weather on the longest Postbus route is likely to include extreme weather conditions.
- 37. There is a widely used nickname for part of the longest route used by post buses.
- 38. Bus driver's training can be shortened if they have driven buses before joining Postbus.
- 39. In some villages, most passengers are school children.
- 40. Buses carry only rubbish that can be recycled.

Result Test 1

Reading Passage 1

1. FALSE
2. TRUE
3. NOT GIVEN
4. TRUE
5. FALSE
6. NOT GIVEN
7. TRUE
8. B
9. E
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. F
14. C

Reading Passage 2

15. Familiar
16. Abilities
17. Stimulating
18. Potential
19. Promotion
20. Flexible
21. C
22. F
23. C
24. A
25. E
26. B
27. D

Reading Passage 3

28. D
29. A
30. B
31. Efficient
32. Food
33. Hibernation
34. Blood



- 35. Temperature
- 36. A
- 37. D
- 38. B
- 39. C
- 40. A

Test 2

Reading Passage 1

- 1.FALSE
- 2. TRUE
- 3. FALSE
- 4. TRUE
- 5. TRUE
- 6. NOT GIVEN
- 7. NOT GIVEN
- 8. C
- 9. D
- 10. D
- 11. A
- 12. B
- 13. C
- 14. A



Reading Passage 2

- 15.Law
- 16. Equipment
- 17. Concerns
- 18. Breaks
- 19. Risk
- 20. Training
- 21. Injuries
- 22. Medication
- 23. F
- 24. E
- 25. G
- 26. D
- 27. A

Reading Passage 3

- 28.viii
- 29. i
- 30. xi
- 31. ix
- 32. vi
- 33. v
- 34. vii
- 35. Developed
- 36. Fantastic
- 37. Dilapidated
- 38. Influenced
- 39. Resurgence
- 40. construction

Test 3

Reading Passage 1

- 1. FALSE
- 2. TRUE
- 3. NOT GIVEN
- 4. TRUE
- 5. FALSE
- 6. FALSE
- 7. TRUE
- 8. v
- 9. vii
- 10. ix
- 11. ii
- 12. x
- 13. i
- 14. iii



Reading Passage 2

- 15.concentrated (strategy)
- 16. selling point
- 17. stores
- 18. feedback
- 19. (product) samples
- 20. testimonials
- 21. reposition
- 22. resale
- 23. delay

- 24. damage
- 25. theft
- 26. order
- 27. consultant

Reading Passage 3

- 28. accommodation//hotels
- 29. catering//restaurants
- 30. retail
- 31. New South Wales
- 32. (the) Northern Territory
- 33. within one state
- 34. South Australia, Victoria
- 35. (inter-state) plane tickets
- 36. adventure parks
- 37. shopping
- 38. petrol costs
- 39. men (travelling/travelling alone)
- 40. families

Test 4

Reading Passage 1

- 1. C
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. E
- 5. D
- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. FALSE
- 9. FALSE
- 10. NOT GIVEN
- 11. NOT GIVEN
- 12. TRUE
- 13. TRUE
- 14. TRUE

Reading Passage 2

- 15. Clarification
- 16. Discount



- 17. Disciplinary
- 18. Pain
- 19. Storage
- 20. Machinery
- 21. List
- 22. Tool
- 23. Energy
- 24. Electronics
- 25. Needs
- 26. Permission
- 27. Limitations

Reading Passage 3

- 28. E
- 29. C
- 30. B
- 31. A
- 32. D
- 33. B
- 34. G
- 35. A
- 36. permit
- 37. earthquakes
- 38. storm
- 39. roadway
- 40. pedestrians



Test 5

Reading Passage 1

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. F
- 5. D
- 6. G
- 7. E
- 8. B
- 9. TRUE
- 10. FALSE
- 11. FALSE

- 12. NOT GIVEN
- 13. TRUE
- 14. TRUE

Reading Passage 2

- 15. stadium
- 16. team
- 17. hygiene
- 18. storage
- 19. guaranteed
- 20. status
- 21. debts
- 22. profits
- 23. trading
- 24. internet
- 25. invoices
- 26. agent
- 27. penalty

Reading Passage 3

- 28. C
- 29. D
- 30. A
- 31. A
- 32. B
- 33. TRUE
- 34. NOT GIVEN
- 35. FALSE
- 36. TRUE
- 37. TRUE
- 38. FALSE
- 39. NOT GIVEN
- 40. NOT GIVEN

