

Reading

Read the following texts and answer the questions that follow.

I. Wherever you are in Castilla, you can see the old castle, on the hill in the centre of town. With its long history and its **fascinating** museum, the castle has visitors from all over the world. June is the time of the Beethoven Festival, and is especially busy, but even in winter most hotels are full. The town also has several art galleries, a food market, and some of the best restaurants in the **region**. All this isn't cheap, of course, especially if you stay in the 5-star Castilla Hotel. But if you have enough money, you should go.

(Questions 1-7: 2 marks each)

1. In which section of the newspaper you are likely to find this text?

- A. Business B. Travel C. Weather D. Science

2. The castle is located....

- A. on a hill B. in the town centre
C. right outside the city D. on a hill in the centre

3. The best time to visit Castilla is....

- A. summer B. winter
C. spring D. any time in the year is fine

4. You would like Castilla if you liked...

- A. art B. culture C. food D. all three

5. One of the disadvantages of Castilla is that it is...

- A. remote B. expensive C. cold D. crowded

6. The word fascinating in the text means...

- A. crowded B. very interesting
C. very old D. strange

7. The word region in the text means...

- A. area B. hill C. castle D. city

II. A recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Swiat, which means *New World*. An incredible **14,000** Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The buildings look old but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II. There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish **manufacturers** are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

(Questions 8-13: 0.5 mark each)

8. According to the text, the most crowded shopping street in the world is in....

- A. London B. New York C. Paris D. Warsaw

9. The number 14,000 in the text refers to the number of...

- A. columns in the street B. passersby every day
C. passersby every hour D. shops in Warsaw

10. The word manufacturers in the text means...

- A. producers B. citizens C. business men D. men

III. Appearance has been important throughout centuries. Cleopatra and other ancient Egyptians had a practical **beauty regime**. Some women shaved their heads to keep cool. Heavy black eye make-up (kohl) was thought to be beautiful and acted as protection against eye disease. Men had clean-shaven faces as facial hair was looked down on as a sign of laziness. Elizabethan women 'painted' their faces white with highly dangerous lead-based make-up in imitation of their pale-skinned Queen. Ladies also shaved their hairline to give the appearance of a high forehead like the Queen's. Men and women have been wearing wigs and corsets for centuries.

Nowadays, the situation is a bit more hi-tech, but the idea is similar. As the number of people having cosmetic surgery is increasing, fewer people now regard it as 'unnatural'. As ancient history shows, those in the public eye and the position of power and wealth were often perceived as the most beautiful people around. The situation hasn't changed much. The most popular people in the world generally and in America particularly are celebrities, who seem to pay special attention to their form and the way they look.

So now tell me, is beauty in the eye of the beholder?

11. According to the text, which information is false?

- A. Cleopatra did not pay much attention to appearances
B. Eye make-up served more than one purpose
C. Hard working men were expected to shave their beards
D. Both A & C

12. Elizabethan women painted their faces and shaved their foreheads to...

- A. cure certain diseases B. look like the Queen
C. look healthy D. look like the King

13. beauty regime in paragraph one means..

- A. a diet B. a routine for looking after the skin and body
C. plastic surgery D. a make-up session

IV. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogues brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and **resourcefulness** for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogues and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making **them**. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education. Through field study, analysis, and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instructions targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. The **democratization** of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the **ready-to-wear** market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

(Questions 14-21: 2 marks each)

14. According to the text, the arrival of mail order catalogues altered the role of home economists because....

- A. mass-produced clothing rendered their jobs obsolete.
- B. women ceased sewing so home economists had to teach other subjects.
- C. their focus shifted to instruction on budgeting and buying and preserving clothing.
- D. home economists had to compete with the ready-to-wear marketplace.

15. The text focuses on the....

- A. historical shifts in home sewing from the mid-nineteenth century through the twentieth century.
- B. changing role of home economists as a result of changes in the world.
- C. impact of ready-to-wear and mass-produced fashion on home sewing.
- D. modernization of home sewing.

16. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for **democratization**?

- A. transitioning to a more democratic political regime.
- B. altering or modifying in a beneficial way.
- C. becoming more affordable to the lower class.
- D. gradually becoming acceptable for an entire nation.

17. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that home sewing allowed American women to do all of the following except...

- A. become experts on budgeting and consumerism.
- B. copy fashions they had seen elsewhere.
- C. create less expensive versions of current styles.
- D. create garments for pleasure rather than necessity.

18. According to the passage, which of the following led to a decline in home sewing?

- I. mail order catalogues
 - II. the availability of clothing in retail outlets
 - III. curriculum changes in home economics
- A. I only B. II only C. I and II only D. II and III only

19. As used in paragraph 1, which is the best definition for **resourcefulness**?

- A. creativity B. confidence
- C. appreciation D. creation

20. What part of speech is **ready-to-wear** in paragraph 2?

- A. a noun B. an adjective C. a verb D. an adverb

21. The pronoun **them** in paragraph 2 refers to....

- A. department stores B. catalogs C. women D. garments

Structure

(Questions 22-37: 2 marks each)

22. Nadal tennis every day.

- A. played B. playing C. plays D. play

23. The children..... computer games in the living room at the moment.

- A. played B. are playing C. plays D. play

24. Swimming is.... interesting activity.

- A. X B. a C. an D. the

25. Jim will meet Jill at..... airport.

- A. X B. a C. an D. the

26. I enjoy..... reading in my free time.

- A. X B. a C. an D. the

27. If she doesn't leave now, she.... catch the bus.

- A. won't B. wouldn't C. wouldn't have D. caught

28. Would you like.....

- A. drink coffee B. a cup of coffee
- C. to drink some coffee D. both B & C

29. Last time I to France, I was 10 years old.

- A. go B. went C. gone D. was going

30. She was gardening when Essie her.

- A. call B. called C. has called D. was calling

31. Amy was late to the meeting because she.... the bus.

- A. miss B. misses C. have missed D. had missed

32. Don't forget to watch that documentary on BBC.

It.... At 7 p.m.

- A. runs B. will run C. is going to run D. both B & C

33. What's your wife.....?

- A. age B. love C. favourite D. like

34. I'm afraid I.... here for my parents' anniversary.

- A. have not to be B. can't be
- C. will not to be D. will not being

35. How.... is your son Matthew?

- A. age B. yours old C. old D. age old

36. She's been to China,.....?

- A. is she B. has she C. hasn't she D. did she

37. We..... to Sally's party last week.

- A. are invited B. invited
- C. was invited D. were invited

(Questions 38-47: 0.5 mark each)

38. I three cakes this morning.

- A. have made B. have been making
- C. had made D. had been making

39. I am looking..... your visit.

- A. for B. forward to C. forward D. before

