

STUDY SKILLS

READING

TASK 10

Reading Task 1: Exam information

Task type: multiple matching (match each paragraph to a heading)

Number of questions: seven

Number of headings: eight (one distractor)

Context: all paragraphs on different aspects of the same subject

Example subject: technology

Remember

- Each heading summarises the general meaning of the paragraph.
- To understand the general meaning it is often not necessary to understand every word or phrase in the text. Do not worry if there are a few things you do not understand.
- Focus on what you do understand and think about the main idea the writer of the paragraph is trying to communicate.

Skills development

Reading for gist

1 Read these headings and match them to the explanations.

- 1** Too much to take on
- 2** Training for success
- 3** A difficult and dangerous job
- 4** Amazing machines
- 5** Only for the talented
- 6** An uncertain future

A paragraph with this heading probably talks about ...

- A** a situation in years to come which isn't clear.
- B** a hard job where you can be injured.
- C** the need to learn more about a job to do it very well.
- D** a job where you need to be naturally skilled to be successful.
- E** incredible things we can do with computers, robots, etc.
- F** a job with too much work or responsibility for some people.

- 1 Too much to take on
- 2 Training for success
- 3 A difficult and dangerous job ..
- 4 Amazing machines
- 5 Only for the talented
- 6 An uncertain future

2 Read each paragraph and choose the best heading from Exercise 1.

1

Working in air traffic control can be very demanding and not everyone is prepared to accept the responsibility. Many people who start the training course don't make it to the end. Although that is usually because they fail to meet the required standard along the way, some decide themselves that they would rather not have the fate of hundreds of passengers in their hands.

2

Robots are becoming more common and they will soon be able to do most jobs that humans do. Some of us will be able to train to do the jobs that are left, but it is not clear what many of us will do. Some people predict social and economic problems caused by unemployment. Others suggest that everyone might receive a basic income from the state.

3

Working with an orchestra as a conductor can be a wonderful career, but it's not for everyone. You can learn some of the skills, but a successful conductor is born, not made. The members of the orchestra may have more natural musical talent, but a conductor needs the ability to understand the emotion behind a piece of music. And that comes from who you are, not what you know.

- 3** Choose the correct heading for this paragraph. Explain why the other choice is not suitable.

A difficult and dangerous job / Training for success

These days, it's important to continue learning, even when you have succeeded in getting your chosen job. This might mean keeping up with the latest ideas and techniques, as in the case of a teacher or a builder. For jobs that involve risk, such as the job of an airline pilot, it means constantly learning about new technology and new planes. The days when you could simply get a job and stop learning are long gone.

The other heading is not suitable because

.....

Remember

- The headings often contain words and phrases that do not appear in the paragraphs.
- When you read the paragraphs, look for synonyms of words and phrases from the headings. When you find one, read that sentence very carefully to make sure you understand it.
- Apart from exact synonyms, you should also look out for approximate synonyms, paraphrasing and other ways of using different words to refer to the same thing.

Understanding synonyms

- 1 Find and underline words and phrases in each paragraph that express the same idea as the words and phrases given. Then choose the most suitable heading.

1

1 consider important

2 offers

3 no charge

4 require

5 pays for

6 people

7 gets older

8 hard

9 nation

10 has enough money for

11 appears

12 works

In the UK, the National Health Service is something that most people value. It provides healthcare that is free when you need it, although of course everyone funds it by paying their taxes. However, as the population ages, the NHS is finding it more and more difficult to provide healthcare that the country can afford. It seems that unless people are prepared to pay higher taxes, the way the NHS operates may have to change.

A A nation that values the old

B A service no-one ever pays for

C Getting harder as people get older

2

1 most

2 companies

3 pay for

4 medicine

5 company they work for

6 unable to pay for

7 assistance

8 the state

9 become sick

10 efforts

11 start providing

12 not succeeded

In the USA, the vast majority of healthcare is provided by private businesses. People buy health insurance to cover the costs of any drugs or treatment they need, or the insurance is provided by their employer. For those who can't afford insurance, there may be some help available from the government, but there are many millions who simply can't afford to get ill. Attempts to introduce free healthcare for all have generally failed.

A State assistance covers the cost

B Care depends on ability to pay

C New efforts to start providing healthcare

3

1 very old

2 usually don't

3 time off

4 hospitals

5 unexpectedly

6 studying

7 proof

8 scientists

9 have decided

10 workers

11 could see

12 examination

When we think of healthcare in the ancient world, we tend not to think of paid sick leave and visits to clinics. Surprisingly, these seem to have been available in Ancient Egypt. By examining written records and physical evidence, researchers have come to the conclusion that the people who built the pyramids were able to take a day off if they were ill and still be paid for it. They also had access to medical men for a free check-up.

A Old hospitals unexpectedly good

B Researchers study reasons for sickness

C Unexpected rights for workers

- 1 different
- 2 healthcare
- 3 includes
- 4 methods
- 5 support them
- 6 instance

- 7 placed
- 8 particular
- 9 places
- 10 claim
- 11 money
- 12 is effective

Alternative medicine often consists of traditional practices that have no evidence to back them up. One example is acupuncture, where needles are inserted into the body at special points. Even though a lot of money is spent on such things and many techniques have a lot of history, many doctors argue that alternative medicine is a waste of resources. They say there is no alternative to medicine; there is just medicine that works and medicine that doesn't.

- A Different methods without any proof
- B Effective healthcare from history
- C An instance of a painful method

Exam practice

Remember

- Quickly read paragraph A to get a general understanding of its main point and focus.
- Then go down the list of headings, looking for something that means the same, or summarises what you have read.
- If you find it, note that down as the answer.
- If you cannot find the right heading, move onto paragraph B.
- Cross off each heading as you use it.
- When you have finished paragraph G, go back and look again at any paragraphs you were not sure about. It will be easier this time as you will have fewer headings to choose from.
- If you are still not sure, make a guess. Do not leave any answers blank.

Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. High-tech emergency assistance | 5. Different seasons, different colours |
| 2. Hidden by a mirror | 6. A warning to stop now |
| 3. A perfect fit every time | 7. Changing colour to hide |
| 4. A cool solution for the climate | 8. A helpful temperature warning |

A. Clothes have a vital role to play in regulating our body temperature. Researchers in America have developed a material based on polyethylene (the plastic used in plastic bags and cling film for wrapping food) which efficiently reduces the temperature of your body. It allows sweat to evaporate and also allows the body's heat to escape. The developers hope that it could have an impact on environmental concerns by reducing the use of air conditioning.

B. One of the products that we have as a result of space travel is the space blanket. This consists of a very thin plastic sheet with a reflective coating. It retains body heat and is commonly used in situations such as earthquakes or floods, where people are injured or suffering from shock. Allowing victims' body temperature to drop would make their condition worse, so space blankets help to keep them stable until they can seek help.

C. Unlike children and adults, babies are unable to regulate their body temperature. This can lead to dangerous over-heating in modern centrally-heated homes. The Baby Glow sleepsuit contains heat-sensitive ink, which changes from blue or pink to a different colour if the baby gets too hot. This provides an easy visual signal for parents to spot and they can then take action to cool the baby.

D. Computer engineers have created a material that can disguise an object by making it invisible to see. Some systems try to bend light around an object, but that leads to a drop in brightness and the object can be seen. This new system uses Teflon (a material developed during the American space program) on a thin sheet. By changing how the light reflects, the sheet can make it appear as if an object has disappeared. One day, it could even be made into clothing.

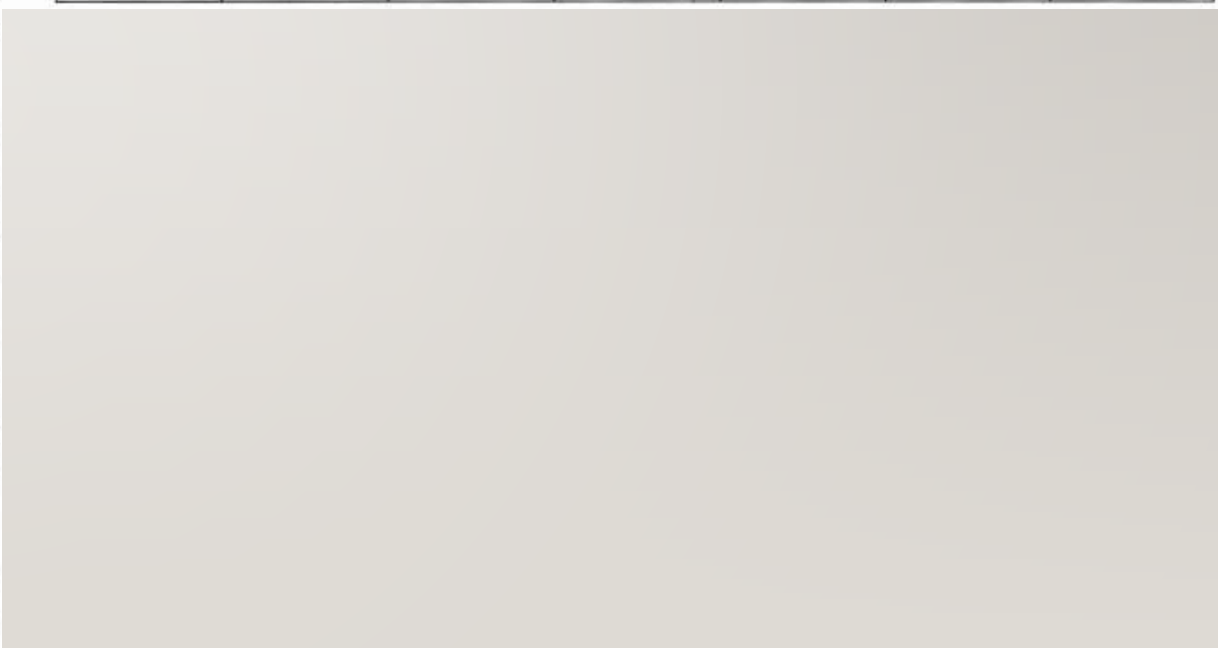
E. Clothes can be tight or loose, depending on the fashion of the day, but you won't find anything more figure-hugging than spray-on fabric. It creates clothes instantly and cheaply, directly onto your body. The spray contains a liquid mixture made of cotton fibres. The dried garment can be taken off, washed and dried and then worn again. You know that it will always be the right size, and when you get bored with the item, you can dissolve the fabric and use it again to make something new.

F. One designer decided that having a rug that was the same colour all year round just wasn't good enough. Siren Elise Wilhelmsen used three dyes that respond to temperature to create a rug that changes as the weather changes. Of course, in homes where the temperature is closely controlled, there may be little noticeable change, but for some it will give a colourful reminder of the cycle of a year.

G. Getting a knock on the head during sport can be dangerous. The Checklight aims to protect sportsmen and women of all ages from the results of impacts. It's a kind of skullcap that can be worn under a helmet. When it detects a collision that is stronger than usual, a warning light appears. The coach then knows to take that player out of the game. It has already prevented more than one player from making an injury worse.

er:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G



READING

PART 2

Reading Task 2: Exam information

Task type: gap fill (replace extracts from sentences into text)

Number of questions: six

Number of extracts from sentences: seven (one distractor)

Context: factual article

Example subject: a national figure

Remember

- Sometimes a word in the extract refers grammatically to something else in a sentence in the text.
- Pay particular attention to relative pronouns (*who*, *which*, etc), relative adverbs (*where*, *when*, etc) and pronouns (*it*, *they*, etc).
- Look closely at the text before and after each gap to see what these words refer to.

Skills development

Grammatical referencing

- 1 For each gap, choose the correct sentence extract. Pay particular attention to the words in *italics*. There is one extra sentence extract you do not need.

1

At Halloween, there are many people in Britain (1) However, it is actually based on British traditions (2) One of the customs (3) is carving faces into pumpkins and placing candles inside to light them up.

- A *that* go back hundreds of years
- B *who* complain that the holiday is an American import
- C *which* has become popular
- D *where* people celebrate every year

2

One of the most important celebrations in the Muslim calendar is Eid. It is a time (1) It marks the end of a month (2) , known as Ramadan. In the UK, Eid celebrations (3) are held in Trafalgar Square every year.

- A *that* attract large crowds
- B *who* families invite for a meal
- C *during which* everyone has fasted during the day
- D *when* families eat and celebrate together

3

Hogmanay is a word the people of Scotland use for their New Year's Eve celebrations (1) One widespread tradition is that of 'first footing'. Someone is chosen to be the first visitor of the year to a house (2) These gifts are thought to bring good luck (3)

- A and *they* cross the threshold with gifts
- B and *it* is eaten there
- C and *it* is a big thing there
- D and *they* often include coal or sweet biscuits

Remember

- Sometimes words or phrases in the extract refer to something else in a sentence in the text.
- For example, the start of the sentence may mention *climate* before a gap: *The area has a very wet climate.....* The extract to fill that gap may mention *weather, rain,* or other words and phrases related to the same idea: *but tourists don't seem to mind the bad weather.*
- Look closely at the text before and after each gap to spot connections between the words and phrases in the text and the words and phrases in the sentence extracts.

Lexical referencing

1 Write each word in the correct category.

climbing	fine dining	gourmet	lake	mountain
novelist	poet	rain	restaurant	sailing
valley	walking	weather	windy	writer

climate	
outdoor activity	
literature	
food	
natural features	

2 Choose the correct extract to fill each gap. There is one extract you will not use.

The Lake District has a very wet climate (1) It is known for its stunning lakes (2) Around 12 million people visit annually to enjoy popular outdoor activities (3) Apart from that, the Lake District has a number of literary associations (4) William Wordsworth and Beatrix Potter are two well-known examples. Recently, the Lake District has become known for the standard of its restaurants (5)

- A** but tourists don't seem to mind the bad weather
- B** and local poets and novelists are read all over the world
- C** and is seen as a destination for lovers of fine dining
- D** and walkers and climbers of all ages love the area
- E** but the valleys and hills are equally spectacular
- F** but there are a number of places to eat

Remember

- The choice of the correct sentence extract is sometimes based on the subject of the text at that point.
- If you understand what the text is talking about at the point where a gap appears, you can then choose a sentence extract on the same subject.

Understanding text logic

- 1 Read these paragraphs from a text and write in your own words what the text is talking about in each paragraph. Ignore the gaps.

The highest mountain in England is Scafell Pike in the Lake District. It rises to 978 metres at its summit (1) It is surrounded by other smaller hills and mountains, generally referred to as 'craggs'. They form part of the Borrowdale Volcanic Group, which formed around 450 million years ago.

Topic in paragraph 1:

The summit consists of shattered rock that covers a broad plateau. It is thought that the majority of the rocks have been broken down over time (2) Some researchers believe that other factors, such as earthquakes, may have helped to break up the rocks.

Topic in paragraph 2:

There are four main routes up Scafell Pike and the most popular is the route from Wasdale Head. This route is a fairly straightforward but steep climb (3) Those looking for a more attractive route generally go from Borrowdale. This way is much more taxing (4)

Topic in paragraph 3:

Understanding text logic

1 Read these paragraphs from a text and write in your own words what the text is talking about in each paragraph. Ignore the gaps.

The highest mountain in England is Scafell Pike in the Lake District. It rises to 978 metres at its summit **(1)** It is surrounded by other smaller hills and mountains, generally referred to as ‘crag’s’. They form part of the Borrowdale Volcanic Group, which formed around 450 million years ago.

Topic in paragraph 1:.....

The summit consists of shattered rock that covers a broad plateau. It is thought that the majority of the rocks have been broken down over time **(2)** Some researchers believe that other factors, such as earthquakes, may have helped to break up the rocks.

Topic in paragraph 2:.....

There are four main routes up Scafell Pike and the most popular is the route from Wasdale Head. This route is a fairly straightforward but steep climb **(3)** Those looking for a more attractive route generally go from Borrowdale. This way is much more taxing **(4)**

Topic in paragraph 3:.....

2 Choose the correct extract to fill each gap in the text in Exercise 1. There is one extra extract you do not need.

- A** by the actions of weather phenomena such as frost
- B** that is popular with less experienced hikers
- C** but more rewarding for those who attempt it
- D** and is composed of igneous rock
- E** who visit the area in their thousands each year

Remember

- Looking at the structure of a sentence with a gap in can help you decide what kind of extract you need to fill that gap.
- Think about whether the sentence needs a relative clause, a clause beginning with a conjunction such as *and*, etc.
- Look at the extracts to decide which one contains the correct structure to fill each gap.

Understanding sentence structure

1 Match each sentence to a sentence structure.

- 1 Tourist to New York love the buildings, the monuments
- 2 The Empire State Building is a lasting tribute to the people
- 3 Central Park can be dangerous
- 4 New York is well known for the movies

A This is a list so should be completed with an extract starting with *and*.

B This sentence needs a relative clause to specify *which* thing we are talking about.

C This sentence can be completed with a contrasting clause starting with *but*.

D This sentence needs a relative clause to specify *who* we are talking about.

2 Choose the correct extract to complete each sentence in Exercise 1.

Sentence 1:

A who lost their lives during its construction

Sentence 2:

B but is loved by most New Yorkers

Sentence 3:

C which are made there each year

Sentence 4:

D and the wide range of fantastic restaurants

Exam practice

Remember

- Quickly read the text to get a general understanding of the gist. Ignore the gaps.
- Look at the sentence that contains the first gap. Decide what the subject of the text is at that point.
- Look at the sentence extracts and try them in turn in the first gap. When you find one that fits the topic and the sentence structure, make a note of it.
- Go on to the second gap and think about it in the same way.
- If you are not sure of an answer, go on to the next one. When you get to the end, go back and think about any you have skipped. You should now have fewer extracts to choose from.
- If you are still not sure, make a guess. Do not leave any answers blank.
- Quickly read the text again, this time with your chosen answers in the gaps. Check that it makes sense.

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. Одна из частей в списке **1–7** лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

FABERGÉ

Peter Carl Fabergé, as Karl Gustavovich Fabergé was known outside Russia, was born in St Petersburg, Russia, in 1846. He was a renowned jeweller and designer **A** He was jeweller to the Russian imperial court and created many of his most impressive designs for the Romanovs.

As a young man, Fabergé travelled throughout Europe and was influenced by artistic ideas from many places. His father was a jeweller and he created a successful business **B** Peter Carl ran this business with his brother and they soon built a reputation for producing high-quality jewellery **C** The Russian imperial court made Fabergé the official jeweller and goldsmith a few years after he won a gold medal at Moscow's Pan-Russian Exhibition in 1882.

Fabergé is known for producing beautifully detailed flowers, figure groups **D** The first was the Hen Egg, commissioned for Empress Maria Fyodorovna by Alexander III. It consisted of a gold yolk within an enamel shell that contained a golden hen. The hen in turn contained a miniature crown with rubies and diamonds. It was detailed pieces like this **E**

Fabergé opened workshops in Kiev, Moscow and London that produced pieces of jewellery in his unique style **F** He spent his final years in Switzerland, where he died in 1920.

1. which Fabergé inherited on his death in 1870
2. and, above all, decorative eggs for members of the court
3. in which the focus was on beauty and craftsmanship
4. who loved it so much that he made him his jeweller
5. that cemented his reputation throughout Europe
6. whose pieces still fetch high prices
7. until World War 1 forced him to close them