



**JETSET LEVEL FIVE**  
**READING TEST SAMPLE PAPER**  
**TIME ALLOWED 90 MINUTES**

**You need**

- This question paper
- An answer sheet
- A Pencil

**You may NOT use a dictionary**

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**Do NOT open this paper until you are told to do so.  
Try to answer ALL the questions.**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Read each question carefully
- Select the correct answer and then mark your selection on your answer sheet
- Only mark **one** answer for each question

## Part One

Read the text and then select the best heading (A, B, C or D) for each paragraph from the options given on the following page. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.



### *'The Caribbean Advice for Travellers'*



1. \_\_\_\_\_ ? \_\_\_\_\_

If you are a citizen of the US, UK or Canada, you do not require a passport for some islands, though you must present a valid proof of citizenship such as a birth certificate. Citizens of other countries must have passports, though the islands do not usually ask for visas unless you intend to stay longer than six months. Customs officials will ask to see an ongoing or return ticket as you arrive on each island.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ ? \_\_\_\_\_

Avoid over-exposure to the sun, which is at its hottest between 11.30 and 2.30. Always use sunscreen creams and wear a hat. When packing for your trip, don't forget an adequate supply of your usual medications including aspirin and something to soothe the stomach. Skin creams to repel insects such as mosquitoes and sand flies are available in local pharmacies.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ ? \_\_\_\_\_

Although standards of hospitality in the Caribbean are generally high, there is always a chance that things will not go smoothly. If you feel you have been wronged, go first to the manager of the establishment in question (restaurant, hotel, car hire agency etc). If you still feel that you have been treated unfairly then try the local tourist board and they may be able to help you.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ ? \_\_\_\_\_

Take the usual precautions and avoid bringing expensive jewellery on holiday with you. If you must, store it and other valuables (money, passport) in a hotel safe. Lock your room at all times and do not leave valuables unattended on the beach. The streets of the larger towns are best avoided at night, especially if you are alone or not accompanied by local people. Muggings and street theft, though infrequent, do occur.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ ? \_\_\_\_\_

The most acceptable form of payment is US dollars in travellers' cheques. You will usually need a passport or driver's licence for identification. Banks give the best rate of exchange, but in many cases you can get almost as good a rate at your hotel desk. Major credit cards are widely accepted throughout the islands by most hotels and shops. As elsewhere, inflation is on the rise, but prices are still reasonable compared with big cities in the US and Europe.

**Part One (continued)**

1.   A   Buying your Ticket                   C   Entry Formalities  
      B   Getting There                     D   Nothing to Declare
  
2.   A   Climate                               C   What to Wear  
      B   Local Shops                       D   Health Precautions
  
3.   A   Complaints                         C   The Best Restaurants  
      B   Accommodation                 D   Hospitals
  
4.   A   Accessories                        C   Enjoy Yourself  
      B   Crime                             D   Where to Go
  
5.   A   Rates of Exchange                C   The Cost of Living  
      B   Money Matters                  D   Inflation

## Part Two

Read 'The Caribbean – Advice for Travellers' text again and select True (A), False (B) or not mentioned in text (C) Mark your answers on your answer sheet.



6. UK citizens can enter all Caribbean islands without a passport.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**
7. If you want to stay longer than six months you may need a visa.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**
8. Midday temperatures can reach 40 degrees centigrade.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**
9. You need to take your own mosquito repellent.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**
10. Caribbean hospitals have very high standards.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**
11. If you want to complain about your hotel you should go first to the local tourist board.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**
12. There's usually a small charge to use a hotel safe.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**
13. It's best not to walk the streets at night alone.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**
14. The best place to change money is at a bank.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**
15. You can use your credit card in most hotels.  
**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

### Part Three

Pick the word(s) closest in meaning to these words from the article on “The Caribbean” (underlined). Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet

16. *require*      A want  
                         B need  
                         C prohibit  
                         D cancel
17. *soothe*      A cool  
                         B upset  
                         C ease  
                         D digest
18. *generally*    A usually  
                         B always  
                         C seldom  
                         D rarely
19. *infrequent*   A criminal  
                         B common  
                         C informal  
                         D rare
20. *reasonable*   A expensive  
                         B fair  
                         C high  
                         D inflated

(5 marks)

## Part Four

Fill in the gaps in the conversation by selecting the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.



Thanks for <sup>21</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to be interviewed for the Carmarthen Gazette, Mr King.

21. **A** agreed                      **B** agreeing  
**C** arguing                      **D** agree

You're welcome and please, call me Freddie. So what do you want to know?



Is it true that you <sup>22</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ here in Carmarthen, Freddie?

22. **A** are born                      **B** have been born  
**C** was born                      **D** were born

Yes, that's right, though it <sup>23</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years since I actually lived here. I moved to London when I was eighteen and <sup>24</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there ever since. My mother's family lives in Carmarthen, though, in fact I'm staying with them at the moment as my uncle is in hospital.



23. **A** must be                      **B** shall be  
**C** was                              **D** should be
24. **A** I lived                          **B** I used to live  
**C** I've been living              **D** I've been staying



Oh, I'm sorry <sup>25</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that. I hope it is nothing too serious. Do you have any plans to perform in your home town in the near future?

25. **A** to have heard              **B** to hear  
**C** hearing                      **D** I had heard

Part Four (continued)

Funny you should ask. When I  
<sup>26</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to my manager just this  
morning we discussed the possibility of an outdoor  
concert in the summer. We'll finalise the details as  
soon as we get back to London.



26. **A** have talked                      **B** was talking  
**C** used to talk                      **D** will talk



<sup>27</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ here before?

27. **A** Do your band ever play      **B** Will your band ever play  
**C** Do your band never play      **D** Has your band ever played

Well, yes, but I don't like <sup>28</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
of it. It was a long time ago and only three people  
turned up. It was so embarrassing playing to an  
almost empty auditorium!



28. **A** reminding                      **B** to be reminded  
**C** to remember                      **D** remembering



Sorry, Freddie, if I'd known that I <sup>29</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you the  
question. I'm sure your next concert here will be a sell out!

29. **A** won't have asked              **B** won't ask  
**C** wouldn't have asked              **D** wouldn't have told

I'm not sure about that, we  
<sup>30</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ wait and see.



30. **A** will have to                      **B** had to  
**C** must have to                      **D** should have to

(10 marks)

**Part Five**

**Read this text about food and health. Fill the numbered gaps by selecting A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.**

*If you want to lead a healthy life, in addition to taking regular exercise, you <sup>31</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ also make sure that you have a healthy diet. Nutritionists say that we <sup>32</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables a day and that we <sup>33</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ cut down our intake of fat, salt and sugar. If you are the kind of person who <sup>34</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eat five burgers at one mealtime, and are <sup>35</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to finish off with double chocolate ice-cream for dessert, then you <sup>36</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ listen to their advice or you <sup>37</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ develop serious health problems. However, you <sup>38</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ cut out sugar completely; in fact it <sup>39</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ be unwise to do so as sugar gives us energy. All the sugar we need is found naturally in*



*fruit and vegetables. You can easily cut down on sugar by not adding it to drinks and cereals. If you still want to drink cola you <sup>40</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ always drink the sugarless variety.*

31. A shall  
B would  
C needn't  
D must

36. A could  
B would  
C needn't  
D should

32. A had better  
B ought  
C must  
D should

37. A might  
B must  
C ought  
D had better

33. A should  
B ought  
C shall  
D would

38. A wouldn't  
B needn't  
C should  
D might

34. A able  
B can  
C want  
D mustn't

39. A had better  
B must  
C need  
D would

35. A must  
B might  
C able  
D should

40. A can  
B would  
C shall  
D might

(10 marks)



## Part Six

In the following sentences one of the words underlined needs to be replaced by another word or words. Select the word that needs to be replaced (A B C or D) and mark your answers on your answer sheet.

41. If I'd known<sup>(A)</sup> you were coming<sup>(B)</sup>, I'd have<sup>(C)</sup> bake<sup>(D)</sup> a cake.
42. She's never been<sup>(A)</sup> this late before<sup>(B)</sup>, she had<sup>(C)</sup> been home by<sup>(D)</sup> now.
43. I asked him if cheese have<sup>(A)</sup> always been<sup>(B)</sup> his favourite food and he said it was<sup>(C)</sup> his least<sup>(D)</sup> favourite food!
44. Unless<sup>(A)</sup> you stop spinning<sup>(B)</sup> around like that<sup>(C)</sup> you'll make you<sup>(D)</sup> dizzy!
45. I find<sup>(A)</sup> work much less<sup>(B)</sup> stressful now that I do fewer<sup>(C)</sup> hours than I use<sup>(D)</sup> to.

(5 marks)

## Part Seven

Read this article on Golf. Then read each statement on the following page and decide whether they are true (A) false (B) or not mentioned in the text (C). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.



### Golf A brief history



*Golf-type games have been played in different parts of the world for centuries. Nearly every civilisation seems to have had some form of stick and ball game. There is even a claim that something a bit like golf was played in China around 200BC. Just which of the rudimentary games evolved into the sport we know today isn't at all clear. It's likely that golf, like cricket, borrowed a little here, a little there, with adjustments to suit different terrains and climates.*

*Sometimes golf was a boisterous affair, played across country. In Holland a golf-type game was played on ice; other variations, such as a game called pele mele, took place on formal courts. Here the ball was hit through a hoop rather than into a hole. What was once the pele mele court in London is the road now known as Pall Mall.*

*The final target of early games was not always a hole – it could have been a hoop, or a landmark such as a church door. Equipment changed too, from rough sticks to the beautifully crafted clubs made in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The old 'feathery' – a leather ball stuffed with feathers – cost three times as much as a club of its day.*

*In the 1880s and 90s came a great boom in its popularity. The invention of cheap balls to replace the expensive 'feathery' is often given credit for its rise in popularity, but far more important was the expansion of the railways, allowing people to get to golf courses and golfing holiday centres. But the boom in golf was just one part of the general rise in interest in sport at this time. However, golf had - and still has – two advantages; the game can be taken up at almost any age, and the handicapping system allows golfers of different ability to compete with each other.*

*Today golf is one of the most widely played of the world's sports. It is now played in about 80 countries by some 30 million golfers. There are about 12,000 golf clubs, and around £200 million is spent yearly on golf equipment worldwide.*

**Part Seven (continued)**

46. Early stick and ball games were played only in China.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

47. Cricket also originated in China.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

48. Golf was always played on a formal court.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

49. Pele mele was played on ice.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

50. Pele mele gives its name to a road in London.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

51. A 'feathery' was a kind of golf ball.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

52. Golf clubs were always made of beech wood.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

53. Golf became less popular in the 1890s.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

54. The railways helped to make golf more popular.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

55. Golf is now big business all over the world.

**A = True      B = False      C = Not mentioned in text**

*(10 Marks)*

## Part Eight

Read the following text and answer the questions on the next page by selecting A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.



### *Space – The final frontier!*



Under forty years of age, less than 173cm tall, excellent health, an engineering degree as well as long experience as an expert jet pilot – these were just some of the requirements for the USA's first astronauts. Today, the qualifications are much less strict. Even so, would-be astronauts must undergo a long and rigorous training programme.

Least popular of the devices a future space-traveller has to endure is the centrifuge. This whirls round at an uncomfortably high speed to create the kind of stresses, known as g-forces, that will be experienced during lift-off and re-entry.

Once in space, the problem of high gravity is quickly replaced by that of zero-gravity, or weightlessness. Learning to cope with this strange new condition is essential if an astronaut is to carry out tasks effectively.

Since Earth's gravity cannot simply be switched off, various ways have been found to simulate weightlessness without actually going into space. One of these is for an aircraft with trainee astronauts on board to dive along a special curving path. The effect is like that in a rapidly falling lift. For about half a minute, the passengers float around inside the plane, bouncing off specially padded walls.

Observations on Russian and American astronauts who have spent several months in orbit have already pointed out some of the dangers of long space journeys. In zero gravity, the heart grows weaker and steadily shrinks. Muscles lose their tone and gradually waste away. But most worrying of all is the effect that weightlessness has on an astronaut's skeleton.

On Earth, our bones completely renew themselves about every six months or so. In zero gravity, however, while the calcium in an astronaut's bones disappears at the same rate as it does on Earth, new bone growth dramatically slows down. The result is that, over time, the space traveller's skeleton becomes more and more brittle. Scientists are still not sure if this defect can be completely reversed once the astronaut returns to Earth.

**Part Eight (continued)**

- 56.** This text mostly discusses
- A** The problem of high gravity
  - B** The effects of space travel on astronauts
  - C** The qualifications needed to be an astronaut
  - D** The problem of re-entry
- 57.** According to the text, which of the following is true about astronauts today
- A** They must be under forty years of age
  - B** They enjoy the centrifuge most of all
  - C** They must have been jet pilots
  - D** They must be able to work in zero-gravity
- 58.** In the text, simulated weightlessness is likened to
- A** Bouncing off padded walls
  - B** Diving along a curving path
  - C** Being in a rapidly falling lift
  - D** Whirling at high speed
- 59.** Which of the following is NOT an effect of weightlessness
- A** It weakens the heart
  - B** It makes the heart smaller
  - C** It makes bones stronger
  - D** It makes muscles waste away
- 60.** The purpose of this text is
- A** To inform the reader about space travel
  - B** To persuade the reader to become an astronaut
  - C** To amuse the reader
  - D** To give the reader instructions

(5 marks)