

Reading Exam 3

Part 1

Read the short texts. For questions 1–5, choose the correct option (a, b or c). 0 is the example.

EOI Topic: Daily life
See: *English File 4th edition A2/B1*
 Files 7C, 8B, 10B
English File 4th edition B1
 File 1B

- 0 *What does the sign say?*
 a you can use a computer for up to 20 minutes without booking
 b you must book your session 20 minutes before using
 c you can only use a computer for a limited time
- 1 What does the email say?
 a Jack must collect the dress as soon as possible.
 b Rose wants Jack to do something for her.
 c Rose will take the dress somewhere later.
- 2 What does the notice say?
 a The website will write a story about the winner.
 b Both the school and the winner will benefit.
 c The school has resources to help win.
- 3 What does the sign mean?
 a People cannot park in this place at any time.
 b People can pay to park in this place at some times.
 c People who have permission don't have to pay a fine.
- 4 The sign says that the shop ...
 a will have different opening hours until someone gets better.
 b is closing at different times at weekends this month.
 c is closed during some weekdays this month.
- 5 Why did Sam send the message?
 a He wants to return something to Ethan.
 b He is offering to lend something to Ethan.
 c He is asking Ethan to give back something.

Question	0	1	2	3	4	5
Option	a					

					TOTAL	

NAME:

CLASS:

0

Computer room
To use a computer for more than 20 minutes please book at reception

1

To: Jack
From: Rose
I called the dry cleaners and my dress is ready. Can you pick it up on your way home from work?

2

Competition
Essay competition – win a laptop for yourself, and new equipment for your school.

3

No parking
6 p.m. to 8 a.m. on any street without government permit.
£50 fine

4

Due to illness the shop will close at 4 p.m. on weekdays this month, after which normal service will return.

5

Hi Ethan
Thanks for lending me your tie. I'm glad you got it back OK. You can borrow my jacket for your party, if you want. Let me know!
Sam

EOI Topic: Education and studying

See: *English File 4th edition* A2/B1

Files 8C, 9C, 10C, 12A

English File 4th edition B1

File 2A

Part 2

Read the article about using the internet in the late 1980s. For questions 1–5, choose the correct option (a, b or c). 0 is the example.

- 0 *What is the writer trying to do in the first paragraph?*
 a *Encourage people to use the internet.*
 b *Describe a change in the internet.*
 c *Compare two ways of using the internet.*
- 1 The writer says she doesn't remember ...
 a the way she used to find websites.
 b the time she first went online.
 c the reason she found the internet interesting.
- 2 To go online in the late 1980s, the writer had to ...
 a visit a friend with a computer.
 b take a course in programming.
 c go to a special room in the university.
- 3 How did the writer feel about her first experience going online?
 a disappointed with the information she found
 b confused about the content she was viewing
 c annoyed by the length of time it took
- 4 The writer disliked her first laptop because ...
 a it used to break down a lot.
 b it was very slow in her opinion.
 c it weighed too much for her to carry.
- 5 Which of the following might the writer say about the project she was involved in?
 a It was helped by the introduction of attachments.
 b It was interesting to speak to different users.
 c It was important to ask the right questions.

Question	0	1	2	3	4	5
Option	<i>b</i>					

					TOTAL	

The day the internet came to school

The internet is a fantastic resource and it is hard to imagine a time when people learned new information without it. The internet has gone through many evolutions since its earliest days. Back at the beginning, the only thing you could see online was a black screen with a few white words on it.

I hadn't even really heard about the internet before I went online. We were given a series of commands to type into the computer and, after a lot of failed attempts, our teacher explained what had just happened – we were online! It seemed so exciting and new that I told all my friends and family about it, even though I had no intention of wasting another entire afternoon trying to get online again. Back then, there were very few websites around, and you needed the exact web address to get onto them. The important thing, though, was that the internet age had arrived.

I started university in 1988, when there were only a couple of computer laboratories and a few individual machines around the university campus. The small numbers were never a problem because nobody knew how to use them. The few people who did had computers in their rooms anyway. A university professor had to teach us how to use computer code and the steps to get onto the few sites available, a process that took over six weeks to complete. It was a real effort.

After about ten minutes of typing in one black screen we got to another identical black screen, but we were told it was the 'University of Cambridge Library Web Site'. We could type the name of a book and the website would tell us if they had it in the library. We weren't able to borrow the book, because we were studying at a university many miles away. We could just confirm that it was there. Still, it felt modern to say 'I've been online'.

Fast forward ten years and things had come a long way. I was the owner of a 1.6kg 'baby', which seemed light at the time – my own laptop, or 'hand-held computer' as it was called in those days. It cost me a month's wages to buy, and another half a month's wages in repairs and maintenance several times in the first year. I decided it had to go because of that. But for one wonderful year, I could switch it on and be online in under ten minutes, a huge bonus back then.

At that time, I was working on a project that introduced computers in every school, phoning headteachers to make sure everything was going well. One enthusiastic man answered the phone 'Why, yes, our computer has arrived and we're very excited,' he said. 'Great! I'll send you some attachments, then.' I offered, secretly pleased because I had just learned to do attachments that week. 'Ah, for that, I think, we'll need the school to have electricity, too,' he replied. I hadn't even considered checking that.

Part 3

Read the text about travelling in cities. For gaps 1–10, choose one suitable word from the box below. There are two words you do not need. 0 is the example.

EOI Topic: Transport, goods and services

See: *English File 4th edition A2/B1*

Files 7C, 8B, 9A, 10A, 10B

English File 4th edition B1

File 3A

along	call	drop	get	give	goes	grow
on	over	pick	set	through	turn	

Gap	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	✓										

										TOTAL	

Travelling in Modern Cities

There are a lot more cars on the roads in cities these days, and technology has moved to the streets. Every time you drive **0** along a road, you send data on your journey to a central office. From the moment you **1** _____ off on a journey to the time you arrive, someone has recorded your movements. They watch you, whether you travel **2** _____ city tunnels or down busy motorways, collecting information.

All of this helps city planners to design better cities for the future. It is helpful to know how many cars travel **3** _____ a bridge in one day, and at what times. In the past they had to guess this information. For example, it was fairly easy to suppose that parents **4** _____ their kids off at school in the mornings just before 9 a.m., or **5** _____ them up again at the end of the school day. This is fairly general though, and with more detailed information, everyone can make better decisions, such as what time to leave to complete your journey.

Machines on the road count how many cars pass by per second, and this also gives an idea of speed. An alarm **6** _____ off in the central office when a lot of traffic starts moving very slowly. People monitoring the traffic then send messages to local radio stations, so they can tell people about the problem. Some people may decide to **7** _____ up trying to continue their journey, and wait until the worst of the traffic has passed. When cities are busy, every little helps. The machines are **8** _____ day and night, ready for when you **9** _____ up in the morning, about to start your day.

So next time you hear the traffic report on the radio, don't **10** _____ it off. It might help save you time.