

## **JETSET LEVEL SEVEN**

### **READING TEST PRACTICE PAPER 01**

**TIME ALLOWED: 120 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.**

**Total marks 60**

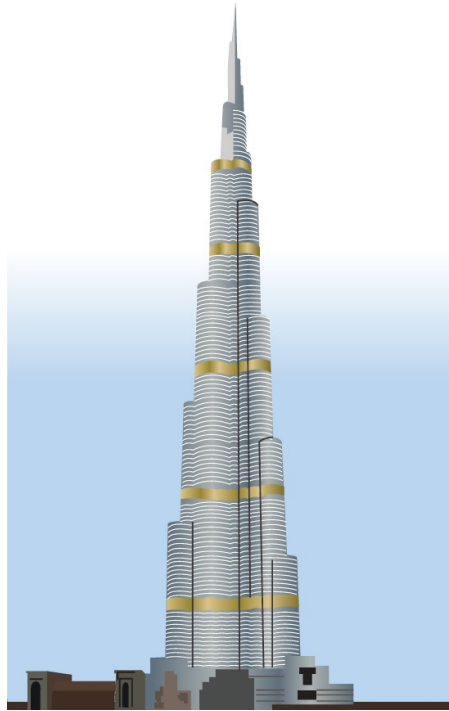
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#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- 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 article below. Then, look at the questions below on the following page and select the best heading (A, B, C or D) for each of the numbered paragraphs. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.



### Burj Khalifa -The World's Tallest Building

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

Not content with constructing offshore islands, rotating buildings and a seven star hotel, Dubai recently inaugurated Burj Khalifa, the world's tallest building. At more than 800m, Burj Khalifa smashed the previous world record which was held by Taiwan's 508m Taipei 101. As well as being the tallest structure ever built it also holds the record for the building with the most floors, having 160 in total, beating the previous record holder, the Willis Tower, by 52 floors. It also has the fastest elevators (which travel at a breathtaking speed of 18 metres per second), the world's highest observation deck and the world's highest swimming pool!

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

The design of the building posed unprecedented technical and logistical challenges, not only because of its great height, but also because Dubai is close to a geological fault line and is susceptible to high winds. Extreme wind speeds on the ground in Dubai can reach 50km an hour, but at the top of the building they can travel three times as fast. The building was tested for wind resistance by putting a scale model of the building in a wind tunnel. Burj Khalifa has already been struck by lightning twice and has felt the effects of an earthquake in neighbouring Iran.

## Part one continued

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

Since Lincoln Cathedral in England superseded the Great Pyramid of Giza in 1311, the west had been home to the world's tallest structures. For decades the skyscrapers of the United States took precedence but now Chicago's Willis Tower (formerly the Seers Tower) has been surpassed by the skyscrapers of Taipei, Shanghai, and Kuala Lumpur, and now Dubai. Four out of five of the world's tallest structures are now in Asia and the Middle East, a firm indication that the wealth of the world has a new home.

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

Built at a cost of \$1.5 billion, concern has been expressed as to the financial viability of the project. Conceived in a time of economic boom, the building was completed during a property crash and it is doubtful whether full occupancy will be achieved although, to date 90% of the building has been sold. Most of the apartments and offices were pre-sold before the property crash, but those who invested late will be nursing significant losses as property prices in Dubai have slumped by 50% and a further 30% reduction is predicted.

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

The landscape of Dubai has changed dramatically over the last twenty years. Two decades ago there were just a handful of tall buildings where today hundreds are jostling for elbow room. But since the property crash, the frenzied pace of construction has slowed down and about \$190 billion worth of Dubai real estate projects are currently on hold. As elsewhere in the world, banks are reluctant to lend and investors are reluctant to spend. Unless there is a significant upturn in the world economy, it could be that Burj Khalifa will be the last of the great skyscrapers.

1.
  - A Breathtaking Dubai
  - B Willis towers over Burj Khalifa
  - C Taipei is tops
  - D Dubai's record-breaker
2.
  - A Great heights
  - B Battling the elements
  - C A bridge too far
  - D No problems
3.
  - A The Greatest Pyramid
  - B Chicago's tallest
  - C Wind of change blows eastward
  - D East to West shift
4.
  - A Economic boom in Dubai
  - B No vacancies
  - C All apartments sold
  - D Cash concerns
5.
  - A The end of an era.
  - B Construction stopped
  - C \$190 billion spent
  - D Tall, taller, tallest

(5 marks)

## Part two

Read the article 'Burj Khalifa – The World's Tallest Building' again and decide if the following statements are true (A), false (B) or not mentioned in the text (C).

6. The Willis Tower has the world's fastest elevators.
7. Burj Khalifa has suffered at the hands of the elements.
8. Burj Khalifa is unable to withstand the effects of an earthquake.
9. Until 1311, the Great Pyramid at Giza was the world's tallest man-made structure.
10. Office space accounts for more than half the total area of the building.
11. Property prices in Dubai are expected to fall further.
12. 20 years ago, Dubai had no tall buildings.
13. Dubai is currently undergoing a building boom.
14. No skyscrapers have been built since Burj Khalifa.
15. Tall buildings are a reflection of a country's wealth, in the view of the author.

*(10 marks)*

### Part three

Choose the word or words (A, B, C or D) that are closest in meaning to the underlined word(s) from the article 'Burj Khalifa - The World's Tallest Building'. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

16. inaugurated      A    built  
                                  B    launched  
                                  C    welcomed  
                                  D    devised
17. susceptible      A    vulnerable  
                                  B    impervious  
                                  C    suspicious  
                                  D    resistant
18. surpassed      A    outshone  
                                  B    outsold  
                                  C    outspoken  
                                  D    outbid
19. slumped      A    gone down  
                                  B    gone away  
                                  C    gone up  
                                  D    gone off
20. frenzied      A    calm  
                                  B    frantic  
                                  C    steady  
                                  D    monotonous

(5 marks)

## Part four

Read the following newspaper article and fill each gap with a suitable word from the four options available (A, B, C or D). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.



The Wittelsbach-Graff diamond, last seen in public at the 1958 World Exhibition in Brussels, has come to Washington. 'When I saw this stone I knew I had to have it. I had the opportunity to examine it closely and <sup>21</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the conclusion it was the most beautiful stone I had ever seen,' said its present owner. Nevertheless, the stone was re-cut and polished to remove any blemishes and bring <sup>22</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the true colour of the stone without changing the faceting or the shape. In answer to critics who deplored the re-cutting of the stone, the owner said that it was like restoring a priceless painting, 'We have simply cleaned <sup>23</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the diamond and repaired damage caused <sup>24</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the years.' The diamond was secretly transported to the Smithsonian Museum in the <sup>25</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of night, a week before it was due to go <sup>26</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ display. It has been compared to the Hope diamond – the world's largest blue diamond at 45.52 carats, and it is thought that the two may once have been part of the same crystal, but tests <sup>27</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ negative. Although they share significant similarities and come from the same place, the Hope and Wittelsbach-Graff are <sup>28</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ like distant cousins than siblings. 'Diamonds have been mined for hundreds of years but in all that time these two stand in a <sup>29</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by themselves, unlike any other diamond found, said the museum's head curator.' The Wittelsbach-Graff will be displayed alongside the Hope until August, but after that its future is <sup>30</sup> \_\_\_\_\_; it may move to London's Natural History Museum, but it could also be sold. If that happens, it could disappear for another hundred years.

**Part four continued**

21. A saw  
B reached  
C came  
D come

22. A on  
B out  
C up  
D in

23. A off  
B up  
C out  
D down

24. A over  
B in  
C under  
D since

25. A black  
B death  
C dead  
D gloom

26. A in  
B on  
C under  
D at

27. A proved  
B seemed  
C ended  
D became

28. A just  
B as  
C more  
D rather

29. A form  
B type  
C class  
D pair

30. A certain  
B assured  
C decided  
D uncertain

*(10 marks)*

## Part five

Read this extract from a novel and fill the gaps with the correct word by selecting A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

It was a poor turn out; <sup>31</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ than ten people turned up for the funeral. The deceased, who had been the local barber, was not a popular man. Rumour had it that he'd had a <sup>32</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the robbery of a local bank back in the seventies; the rumours had proved false, but mud sticks and he'd never lived it <sup>33</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. After many years' struggling to make <sup>34</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ meet by cutting and shaving the hair and beards of the male community, he had finally given up the <sup>35</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and had died a sad and bitter man. His unfortunate widow was not rich by any means but he had left her <sup>36</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ money, just enough to pay <sup>37</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the mortgage and buy herself a Yorkshire terrier for company. <sup>38</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her husband, who hated animals, she'd have bought a dog years ago. She didn't really miss her husband. He'd always worked from dawn to <sup>39</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and over the years she had grown accustomed to <sup>40</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it alone. Her head bowed, she sniffed audibly as the small congregation rose for the first hymn.....



**Part five continued**

31. A less  
B fewer  
C little  
D more

32. A finger  
B foot  
C arm  
D hand

33. A down  
B along  
C up  
D a cross

34. A parts  
B ends  
C things  
D bits

35. A goose  
B goat  
C ghost  
D ghoul

36. A less  
B fewer  
C a little  
D little

37. A off  
B out  
C up  
D down

38. A Although  
B Including  
C Without  
D But for

39. A dark  
B dusk  
C daybreak  
D midnight

40. A seeing  
B being  
C going  
D living

*(10 marks)*

## Part six

Fill the gaps in the following sentences with the correct form of the verb by selecting A, B, C or D. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

41. It's their wedding anniversary next weekend so they're having a party on the Sunday when they \_\_\_\_\_ for five years.
- A will marry
  - B will have been married
  - C are going to marry
  - D were married
42. James was disappointed. He \_\_\_\_\_ to see Maria before she flew to Canada but she had already left for the airport.
- A hope
  - B have hoped
  - C had hoped
  - D am hoping
43. When the suspect walked into the office wearing muddy boots, the sharp-eyed detective could tell he \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.
- A was digging
  - B had dug
  - C would be digging
  - D had been digging
44. A massive storm struck the south coast of England this morning. The full effects of the storm are not yet known but damage \_\_\_\_\_ to be extensive.
- A was expecting
  - B is expected
  - C has expected
  - D expects
45. If I'd known the food was going to be so delicious, I \_\_\_\_\_ before going to the reception.
- A wouldn't have eaten
  - B should've eaten
  - C didn't eat
  - D wasn't eating

(5 marks)

## Part seven

Read the following text and answer the questions below. Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.



### Coketown

*(from Hard Times by Charles Dickens)*

It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves forever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of buildings full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness.

It contained several large streets all very alike one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and tomorrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next... All the public inscriptions in the town were painted alike, in severe characters of black and white. The jail might have been the infirmary, the infirmary might have been the jail, the town hall might have been either, or both, or anything else, for anything that appeared to the contrary in the graces of their construction.

Fact, fact, fact, everywhere in the material aspect of the town; fact, fact, fact, everywhere in the immaterial. The M'Choakumchild school was all fact, and the school of design was all fact, and the relations between master and man were all fact, and everything was fact between the lying-in hospital and the cemetery, and what you couldn't state in figures, or show to be purchasable in the cheapest market and saleable in the dearest, was not, and never should be, world without end, Amen.

## Part seven continued

46. The smoke from the chimneys was...
- A incessant
  - B invigorating
  - C unimaginable
  - D untwisted
47. The black colour of the town is due to:
- A paint
  - B smoke from the factories
  - C coloured bricks
  - D dye
48. The impact on the local environment is:
- A not described
  - B unpopular with local people
  - C beneficial
  - D destructive
49. The noise in the buildings was caused by:
- A conversation
  - B machines
  - C a circus
  - D building work
50. In the first paragraph, which two words most closely describe Coketown?
- A vivacious and colourful
  - B noisy and dismal
  - C silent and mysterious
  - D majestic and magnificent
51. Lives for most people in the town are:
- A monotonous
  - B varied
  - C frightening
  - D short
52. Which of the following words best describes the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A diversity
  - B unreality
  - C nonconformity
  - D uniformity

53. Coketown is a town without
- A invention
  - B imagination
  - C civilisation
  - D design
54. Coketown's residents value what above all else?
- A religion
  - B hard work
  - C profit
  - D happiness
55. Which of the following best sums up the writer's attitude towards industrialisation?
- A Industrialisation is a necessary evil
  - B Industrialisation encourages competition
  - C Industrialisation is detrimental to individuality
  - D Industrialisation is immaterial

*(10 marks)*

## Part eight

Read the article and answer the questions. Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.

### The Consumer Revolution

In the nineteenth century, the world market was dominated by British manufactured goods. There had been major changes in both the economy and society: there was massive population growth and urbanisation; there were changes in the organisation and finance of industry and commerce; changes in the skills and work practices of production and technology; changes in the development and disciplining of labour. New roads and canals were built, sea transport was improved and, from the 1840s, railways revolutionised the speed of travel and the transport of both passengers and freight. The economy shifted firmly from agriculture to industry; government, on both national and local levels, was considerably transformed.

Some regions of Britain felt the changes of this transformation sooner than others and to a lesser or greater extent. Coal-mining areas were rapidly industrialized, some regions concentrated on commercial agriculture and some regions stagnated. As well as affecting the day to day working lives of most of the population, industrialisation also affected ideas of gender, ethnicity and class; it involved shifts in aesthetics, aspirations and ideologies and new ideas about leisure, families and education.

Not all of the new industry was on a grand scale. Some industries employed hundreds of workers under one roof using power machinery, but some were relatively small-scale, labour intensive enterprises employing about fifty workers, most of whom were not machine operatives. In the growing towns and cities, unregulated workshops abounded. The population explosion and the rising incomes of the middle classes led to an increased demand for goods. Ever-changing fashions and designs also stimulated demand. More people were able to buy more goods such as textiles, clothing and shoes; domestic items such as furniture, books, china and cutlery. Such goods were more easily available owing to the growth of urban and village shops, the use of shop window displays, the development of city department stores and the extension of newspaper and billboard advertising.

## Part eight continued

56. In the nineteenth century the British economy shifted from:
- A industry to agriculture
  - B production to technology
  - C technology to production
  - D agriculture to industry
57. All regions of Britain were affected by:
- A coal mining
  - B agriculture
  - C aspirations
  - D stagnation
58. According to the text, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A most factories employed less than 50 workers
  - B all factories employed over 100 workers
  - C not all workshops were regulated
  - D all employees were machine operatives
59. Which of the following did NOT stimulate the demand for goods?
- A access to education
  - B increased earnings
  - C the rise in population
  - D changing fashions
60. The writer sees the nineteenth century as a time of:
- A transportation
  - B transformation
  - C disruption
  - D urbanisation

*(5 marks)*