

JETSET LEVEL FOUR

READING TEST PRACTICE PAPER

JET VERSION

TIME ALLOWED 80 MINUTES

You need

- This question paper
- An answer sheet
- A pencil

You may NOT use a dictionary

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

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 this article on Soap then answer the questions on the following page by choosing True (A), False (B) or Not in Text (C). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

SOAP



Only a hundred and fifty years ago, soap was so expensive that only very rich people could afford it. In those days, soap was taxed and earned well over a million pounds a year for the British government, until William Gladstone abolished the tax in 1853.

It isn't certain when soap was first used, but a factory that produced it was discovered in the ruins of Pompeii.

There is a legend that, at a place called Sapo Hill, in Rome, in around 1000BC, women, who were washing clothes in a stream, accidentally discovered that animal fat, wood ashes and clay made a kind of soap.

During the seventh century, the Spaniards and Italians began making soap using goats' fat and beech tree ashes, and the French experimented with olive oil. The English didn't produce soap until the twelfth century, when they made it by boiling dead animals and adding 'lye', a caustic solution obtained from wood ash. This was a very smelly process and in 1192 a monk, called Richard of Devises, wrote of the bad smells made by soap-makers in Bristol.

By the seventeenth century, it had become so popular that King Charles I decided it would help him to raise more money from taxation. By 1636 it was forbidden to make soap outside a one-mile limit of London and Bristol, and the Soap Tax was introduced. Taxmen carried the keys with which to unlock the special pans used to make it, and they stood guard while the soap was boiled.

In the nineteenth century soap was sold in big blocks to wholesalers, and shopkeepers carved off smaller pieces for their customers. It was William Lever who had the idea of cutting it into small bars, wrapping it in paper and putting it into small cardboard boxes.

The basic chemical process used to make soap has changed little through the ages, but these days soap is more likely to be perfumed, there are many varieties to choose from, it is widely available, inexpensive and tax free!

Part One (continued)

1. Soap used to be very cheap.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

2. In 1853, soap was abolished.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

3. There is evidence that soap was made in Pompeii.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

4. At Sapo Hill, women discovered soap by accident.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

5. The best kind of soap is made from olive oil.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

6. 'Lye' comes from dead animals.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

7. In the seventeenth century, soap could only be made outside Bristol or London.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

8. William Lever's customers preferred their soap in a box.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

9. The author mentions five ways in which soap is different 'these days'.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

10. This article is about the history of soap-making.

A = True B = False C = Not in Text

(10 marks)

Part Two

Choose the word(s) closest in meaning to these words from the article on Soap. Mark your choice (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.

11. produced A found
 B invented
 C made
 D reduced
12. discovered A fell
 B found out
 C wondered
 D believed
13. process A method
 B recipe
 C product
 D mixture
14. forbidden A forgiven
 B allowed
 C permitted
 D not allowed
15. perfumed A performed
 B rare
 C scented
 D smelly

(5 marks)

Part Three

Read the article and choose the missing word for each of the numbered gaps. Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.

Toothpaste



The world's oldest known formula for toothpaste has been discovered in the basement of a museum in Vienna. Nobody knows ¹⁶ _____ formula it is, but it is written in faded black ink on papyrus and describes ¹⁷ _____ is called 'a powder for

white and perfect teeth'. Nobody in the dental profession had any idea

¹⁸ _____ such an ancient formula existed. A dentist

¹⁹ _____ tried it found that his mouth felt fresh and clean. One of the ingredients is the root of the iris flower, ²⁰ _____ has been found to be effective against gum disease.

16. A what's B who's C whose D who
17. A who B whose C that D what
18. A which B that C who D what
19. A whose B which C who D whom
20. A whom B whose C who D which

(5 marks)

Part Four

Fill the gaps in the following sentences selecting the correct missing word (A, B, C or D). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

21. When I was little my big sister _____ look after me.

- A had to B must C can D have to

22. If you're going to another country you _____ take your passport.

- A can B could C must D would

23. Salt is very bad for you, so you _____ eat so much of it.

- A couldn't B must C have to D shouldn't

24. He used to do weight training every day, but he _____ any longer because his arm is broken.

- A can't B has to C must D shouldn't

25. He had eaten so much, he _____ eat another thing.

- A mustn't B couldn't C can't D shouldn't

(5 marks)

Part Five

Read this information about *Lightning*. Select the missing word (A, B, C or D) for each of the numbered gaps. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Lightning



If you are out ²⁶ _____ a storm, and see lightning approach, look for shelter in a low area, such as in a ditch or ²⁷ _____ the side of a hill. You should stay there ²⁸ _____ the storm and not emerge until the threat of lightning is over. A bolt of lightning can be fatal if it strikes someone ²⁹ _____ the head and then travels ³⁰ _____ to the ground.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|---|------|---|-------|---|-------|
| 26. | A | on | B | in | C | for | D | to |
| 27. | A | into | B | onto | C | on | D | with |
| 28. | A | during | B | for | C | since | D | under |
| 29. | A | at | B | on | C | onto | D | in |
| 30. | A | until | B | up | C | at | D | down |

(5 marks)

Part Six

Select the correct answers (A, B, C or D) to fill the gaps in the conversation. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.



Mum, ³¹ _____ my games kit. Where is it?

31. **A** I have found **B** I can't find
C I am finding **D** I found

³² _____ me that you have games today.

³³ _____ it yet.

32. **A** You don't tell **B** You won't tell
C You didn't tell **D** You will tell
33. **A** I don't wash **B** I am washing
C I will wash **D** I haven't washed



I'm sure that ³⁴ _____ you last night. Remember, I said that ³⁵ _____ Newtown Comprehensive at football today.

34. **A** I said **B** I tell
C I will tell **D** I told
35. **A** we were playing **B** we play
C we are playing **D** we played

Silly me. ³⁶ _____, but I think there's a clean shirt in your drawer.

36. **A** I forget **B** I'm forgetting
C I forgot **D** I have forgotten

Part Six (continued)



But what about my boots? They're filthy!

Well, ³⁷ _____ them, won't you?



37. **A** you'll have to clean **B** you had to clean
C you cleaned **D** you are cleaning



But ³⁸ _____ enough time. Tim's dad
³⁹ _____ me up in ten minutes.

38. **A** I'm not having **B** I don't have
C I have **D** I will have
39. **A** picked **B** is picking
C has picked **D** have picked

In that case, if I were you, ⁴⁰ _____
hurry up and clean them!

40. **A** I will **B** I must
C I won't **D** I would



(10 marks)