

**JETSET LEVEL FOUR**

**READING TEST**

**SET VERSION**

**PRACTICE PAPER**

**TIME ALLOWED 80 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 this article on tourism then answer the questions that follow by choosing True (A), False (B) or Not in Text (C). Mark your choice on your mark sheet.



### ***Tourism, did you know ... ?***

In eighteenth century Britain, only a few extremely rich people travelled abroad. They would go on a 'Grand Tour' of Europe lasting sometimes up to two years.

In Italy, they often bought wonderful works of art very cheaply.

Even up to the middle of the nineteenth century only people who had a lot of money could afford to travel to other parts of Britain. However, when railways were built, more and more ordinary people could also go to the coast, if only for a weekend or even for a day.

The traditional British seaside holiday really only entered the nation's way of life at the beginning of the twentieth century when workers started to be given holidays with pay.

In the second half of the twentieth century the availability of cheaper air travel meant that tour operators could offer 'package holidays' (flights and hotel accommodation all arranged and included in a special single price). Spain and the Mediterranean area became extremely popular for holidays.

In 1913 Blackpool, a large seaside town in the north of England, had 4 million visitors, mainly from the cotton-mill towns in Lancashire.

Nowadays people fly to more distant places for their holiday. Today a 400 passenger aeroplane can fly non-stop from London to Johannesburg in 11 hours, and from London to Bangkok in 14 hours. The United States of America is now a very popular destination. About 43.5 million Britons now go abroad for a holiday every year.

**Part One (continued)**

1. Not many people travelled overseas from Britain in the eighteenth century.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

2. Those who went on a 'Grand Tour' were usually very rich.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

3. Works of art were usually very expensive to buy in Italy.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

4. Before railways were built, few ordinary people were able to enjoy the coast.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

5. Once people had holidays with pay, they started going away to the seaside more often.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

6. Many visitors from the south of England went to Blackpool for their holidays.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

7. Blackpool has always been the most popular seaside town in Britain.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

8. The British invented the 'package holiday'.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

9. Large planes flying from London to Bangkok have to stop for more fuel on the way.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

10. Nowadays, it is as quick to fly from London to Bangkok as to Johannesburg.

**A = True      B = False      C = Unknown**

*(10 marks)*

## Part Two

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

11. abroad      **A** by the beach  
                      **B** out of the country  
                      **C** on an aeroplane  
                      **D** the weekend
12. seaside      **A** beach  
                      **B** forest  
                      **C** Blackpool  
                      **D** Mediterranean
13. afford        **A** a popular car  
                      **B** to travel  
                      **C** a Grand Tour  
                      **D** have enough money
14. non-stop     **A** train  
                      **B** plane  
                      **C** direct  
                      **D** a slow journey
15. distant       **A** far-away  
                      **B** close  
                      **C** popular  
                      **D** mysterious

(5 marks)

### Part Three

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

#### History

Not many people know <sup>(16)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiff used to be a Roman settlement. The Romans <sup>(17)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lived there guarded the point where the River Taff joined the Bristol Channel. Many Roman household articles have been discovered <sup>(18)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tell us a lot about the people <sup>(19)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lives were spent living on the banks of the Taff. There are still reminders of Roman times, including <sup>(20)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is thought to be one of the finest Roman gateways in Britain. On the site of the Roman camp, the Normans built a castle, part of <sup>(21)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ still exists. They defended the castle against the Welsh, <sup>(22)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ attacked it more than once. The castle <sup>(23)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ visitors come in great numbers to see, was rebuilt in the nineteenth century by the architect William Burges, <sup>(24)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ was famous for his marvellous designs. The park in <sup>(25)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it stands, is also a major attraction in the city centre.



**Part Three (continued)**

16. **A** which    **B** who    **C** whom    **D** that
17. **A** who    **B** whose    **C** which    **D** who's
18. **A** which    **B** what    **C** who    **D** whose
19. **A** whose    **B** which    **C** who    **D** that
20. **A** who's    **B** whose    **C** who    **D** what
21. **A** which    **B** who    **C** whom    **D** whose
22. **A** whose    **B** who    **C** which    **D** who's
23. **A** whom    **B** that    **C** whose    **D** who
24. **A** whose    **B** which    **C** who    **D** that
25. **A** who's    **B** whose    **C** who    **D** which

*(10 marks)*

## Part Four

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

26. "I missed the last bus home, so I \_\_\_\_\_ take a taxi."

- A** had to      **B** must      **C** can      **D** have to

27. "Congratulations, you've won one million euros. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ invest the money for the future."

- A** can      **B** could      **C** must      **D** would

28. "He wasn't very nice to you. He \_\_\_\_\_ apologise for that!"

- A** couldn't      **B** mustn't      **C** should      **D** have to

29. "You can't go home yet. You \_\_\_\_\_ finalise this project first."

- A** can      **B** had to      **C** must      **D** could

30. "We \_\_\_\_\_ watch the film last night because the DVD was broken."

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

(5 marks)

## Part Five

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

Put 150ml of cream <sup>(31)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a saucepan and allow it <sup>(32)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ boil. Mix 250g of chopped plain chocolate into the cream and stir for <sup>(33)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes. Put the mixture into a bowl and allow it to cool, then place it <sup>(34)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a refrigerator <sup>(35)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one hour. Cover a baking tray <sup>(36)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ silver foil. Form the mixture into balls and place them <sup>(37)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the baking tray. Put 50g of cocoa powder <sup>(38)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a bowl and cover the balls in cocoa <sup>(39)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ rolling the balls around in it. Don't eat them all <sup>(40)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ once.

- |     |   |        |   |      |   |       |   |       |
|-----|---|--------|---|------|---|-------|---|-------|
| 31. | A | with   | B | in   | C | for   | D | to    |
| 32. | A | on     | B | to   | C | into  | D | with  |
| 33. | A | about  | B | on   | C | onto  | D | with  |
| 34. | A | on     | B | into | C | at    | D | about |
| 35. | A | during | B | for  | C | since | D | under |
| 36. | A | with   | B | into | C | for   | D | to    |
| 37. | A | onto   | B | to   | C | into  | D | with  |
| 38. | A | about  | B | on   | C | into  | D | with  |
| 39. | A | by     | B | into | C | at    | D | on    |
| 40. | A | during | B | for  | C | since | D | at    |

(5 marks)

## Part Six

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



“Hi Joel! I \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ you for years. I thought that you \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia.”

41.      **A**    have seen                      **B**    don't see  
            **C**    haven't seen                    **D**    didn't see
42.      **A**    are living                        **B**    went to live  
            **C**    are going to live                **D**    have lived

“That's right. We \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia about six years ago, just after I \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ school.”

43.      **A**    went to live                      **B**    are going to live  
            **C**    are living                        **D**    have lived
44.      **A**    left                                **B**    will leave  
            **C**    am leaving                       **D**    have left



“I \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ that it's a great place to live.”

45.      **A**    am hearing                      **B**    hear  
            **C**    will hear                        **D**    won't hear

“It is! The climate is fantastic so I \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ any day of the year.”

46.      **A**    can surf                        **B**    can surfing  
            **C**    could have surfed              **D**    have surfed



Part Six (continued)



“So why are you back in Cardiff?”

“Just now I \_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_ around Europe before I go back to university.”



47.      **A** will travel                      **B** am travelling  
            **C** travelled                        **D** travel



“That sounds great. Where \_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_ at the moment.”

48.      **A** did you stay                      **B** have you stayed  
            **C** are you staying                **D** do you stay

“At my aunt’s. She \_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_ in the same old house.”



49.      **A** is still living                      **B** still lived  
            **C** could still live                    **D** will be living



“And you’re still a terrible ice-skater! Come on. I \_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_ you around the rink.”

50.      **A** am racing                        **B** raced  
            **C** could have raced                **D** will race

(10 marks)