

READING TEST

(duration 60 minutes)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOKLET

LEVEL 1

PART 1

QUESTIONS 1–5

Where can you see these notices?

For notices 1–5, write the correct letter A, B or C on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE

ANSWER

0

Return books here

A in a restaurant

B in a bank

C in a library

C

1

All prices 30% off this Monday

A on a shirt

B in a supermarket

C in a school

2

PIZZA
HOURS 12 TO 24

A in a restaurant

B in a library

C in a bank

3

LOST AND FOUND

A on a door

B on a menu

C in a church

4

GREAT SALE
all December

A in a college

B in a police station

C in a shop

5

WET PAINT

A in a car

B in a passport

C on gates

PART 2

QUESTIONS 6–10

Which notice (A–H) says this (6–10)?

For questions 6–10, write the correct letter A–H on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE

ANSWER

0 Things are cheaper here.

D

6 Everything costs half price here.

A

Use a basket

7 You can get a cool drink here.

B

**Our offices are open:
9 a.m. – 6 p.m.**

8 Use a container to carry things.

C

ROAD CLOSED

9 You can not drive this way.

D

**Every day
low price**

10 We work six days a week.

E

50% OFF

F

Cold juice

G

SUMMER SALES

H

**Our offices are open daily
except Sundays**

PART 3

QUESTIONS 11 – 15

Read the sentences (11 – 15).

What is the correct word (A – H) for each sentence?

For questions 11 – 15, write the correct letter A – H on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE

ANSWER

0 Names of dishes.

G

11 A scheme of land showing rivers, roads, towns.

A ticket

12 A journey from one place to another.

B traveller

13 A place where you can make things clear to you.

C travel

14 A person who gives information about tours.

D information office

15 Someone who is on a journey.

E sitting room

F travel agent

G menu

H map

PART 4

QUESTIONS 16 – 20

Read the text about Alex and answer the questions.

For questions (16 – 20), write the correct letter A, B or C on the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE

0 When was Alex born?

- A In spring.
- B In winter.
- C In autumn.

ANSWER

B

My Friend Alex

I want to tell you about my friend. His name is Alex. He was born on the 9th of January in Lviv. He is the only child in the family. Alex is a tall and good-looking young man. His hair is fair, his eyes are blue. Alex is always well-dressed, strong and very popular among his friends. Alex knows a lot of interesting things. He is a pupil of the eleventh form. Alex finishes school this year. He wants to enter the Department of History because history is his favorite subject at school and he is sure that history is his future profession. He does not have much free time but he has two hobbies. They are dancing and music. Every evening at 6.00 p.m. he dances at the dancing club. And on Sunday and Saturday he takes part in dancing competitions. He is fond of dancing because this beautiful kind of sport helps him to be healthy, keep fit and be happy. Four years ago he finished music school. Sometimes he plays the piano and sings different songs. He is very busy during the week, but when he has free time he likes to read. We always meet at the weekends. We talk about books, listen to the music or visit our friends. Alex is an optimist. He is always full of life and energy. He is always ready to help people. Alex has good manners. I am happy to have such a friend as Alex.

- 16** How many children are there in Alex's family?
- A** One
 - B** Two
 - C** Three
- 17** Alex is
- A** a fat person.
 - B** a tall person.
 - C** a short person.
- 18** What colour is Alex's hair?
- A** Light
 - B** Grey
 - C** Dark
- 19** What are his hobbies?
- A** Reading and singing.
 - B** Playing the piano and singing songs.
 - C** Dancing and music.
- 20** On weekends Alex
- A** goes to music school.
 - B** visits history classes.
 - C** takes part in dancing competitions.

LEVEL 2

PART 1

Questions 21–25

- Look at the sign in each question.
- Someone asks you what it means.
- Write the letter next to the correct explanation – **A, B, C** or **D** – on your answer sheet.

Example:

Answer:

0

***NO BICYCLES
AGAINST
GLASS PLEASE***

- A** Do not leave your bike touching the window.
- B** Do not ride your bicycle in this area.
- C** Broken glass may damage your bicycle tires.
- D** Your bike may not be safe here.

A

21

ADMISSION BY TICKETS ONLY

- A** No entry.
- B** Admission free.
- C** No tickets admitted.
- D** Entrance by tickets.

22

**EXIT TO
GROUND TRANSPORT**

- A** No departure.
- B** Exit to the ground floor.
- C** Follow this way to take a taxi.
- D** Be careful! Dangerous transport!

23

**PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE YOUR
LUGGAGE UNATTENDED**

- A** We do not attend customers with luggage.
- B** Do not leave your luggage here.
- C** Leave your luggage here.
- D** Look after your luggage.

24

**THE MANAGEMENT DOES NOT
ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR
PROPERTY LEFT IN OUR
RESTAURANT**

- A** Your property is on your responsibility.
- B** Management is responsible for your property.
- C** It is a restaurant's property.
- D** Do not leave your property in our restaurant.

25

**Cashiers' desks are out of work.
Shop registration.**

- A** You can take an advantage of this cashier's desk.
- B** Sorry, our store does not work now.
- C** You can register yourself at the cashier's desk.
- D** This desk is for registration only.

PART 2

Questions 26–30

- Look at the sentences below (**numbers 26–30**) about generals.
- There are eight biographies of generals (**letters A –H**) after the sentences.
- Decide which biography would be the most suitable for each general.
- For each of these numbers (**26–30**), write the correct letter (**A –H**) on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 This General commanded NATO’s Kosovo Verification Center based in Italy.

Answer:
B

26



This General led the Coalition Forces in the fight against the dictator.

27



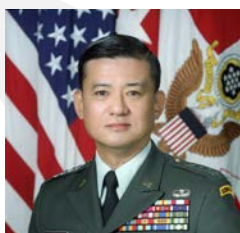
This General was blamed for his ideas about the presence of American contingent in Iraq.

28



This General had experience of supporting an important sport event.

29



This General wrote a book of his memoirs which included some of his thoughts about the prospects of the Armed Forces.

30



This General planned different military operations in Vietnam.

A Carter F. Ham is a United States Army general, who serves as the second and current Commander, U.S. Africa Command. In that position, he has been in command of the initial 2011 military intervention in Libya. After graduating from the Armor Officers Advanced Course, he was a Recruiting Area Commander in Lima, Ohio. In 1984, he served with a joint service unit in support of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

B General James F. Amos is a graduate of the University of Idaho. A Marine Aviator, General Amos has held command at all levels from Lieutenant Colonel to Lieutenant General. Additionally, he was assigned to NATO as Deputy Commander, Naval Striking Forces, Southern Europe, Naples Italy where he commanded NATO's Kosovo Verification Center, and later served as Chief of Staff, U.S. Joint Task Force Noble Anvil during the air campaign over Serbia.

C George William Casey, Jr. is a retired United States Army General who last served as the 36th Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 2007 to 2011. Casey served as the senior coalition commander in Iraq. His goal was to encourage the Iraqis to take responsibility for their problems and their own security. As a military commander he trained Iraqi forces. He expressed his view that large American presence in Iraq would not solve the political and security problems in that country. President Bush publicly called his talk "speculation" and criticized the general.

D Lt. Gen. Michael L. Dodson was commissioned into the Field Artillery in 1968. His military education includes the Field Artillery Officer Basic and Advanced Courses and Army Fight School. He holds a Masters of Science Degree in Operations Research/Systems Analysis from Kansas State University. His military service has included two tours in both Vietnam and Germany and a wide variety of assignments in the United States.

E Wesley Kanne Clark, Sr. is a retired general of the United States Army. He spent 34 years in the Army and the Department of Defense, receiving many military decorations. Clark was assigned to a position in the 1st Infantry Division and flew to Vietnam on May 21, 1969 during the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. He worked as a staff officer, collecting data and helping in operations planning, and was awarded the Bronze Star for his work with the staff.

F David D. McKiernan is a retired United States Army four-star general who served in Afghanistan as Commander, International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). McKiernan got experience in the Balkans as a staff officer in the 1990s. General McKiernan became the Coalition Forces Land Component Commander for U.S. Central Command in preparation for Operation Iraqi Freedom. In March 2003, he led all coalition and U.S. conventional ground forces that attacked Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein from power.

G General Martin E. Dempsey serves as the 18th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this capacity, he serves as the principal military adviser to the President, the Secretary of Defense and the National Security Council. By law, he is the nation's highest-ranking military officer. In June of 2003, General Dempsey took command of the 1st Armored Division in Baghdad, Iraq. After 14 months in Iraq, General Dempsey redeployed the division to Germany and completed his command tour in July of 2005. He then returned to Iraq for two years in August of 2005 to train and equip the Iraqi Security Forces.

H Eric Ken "Rick" Shinseki is a retired United States Army four-star general. He is a veteran of combat actions in Vietnam, where he sustained a foot injury. From March 1994 to July 1995, Shinseki commanded the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas. In July 1996, he was promoted to lieutenant general and became Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army. Shinseki retired on 11 June 2003 at the end of his four-year term. His Farewell Memo contained some of his ideas regarding the future of the military.

PART 3

Questions 31 – 35

- Look at the sentences below about Hiroshima.
- Read the text to decide if each sentence is true **(T)** or false **(F)**.
- If it is correct, write **T on your answer sheet**.
- If it is not correct, write **F on your answer sheet**.

Example:

0 "Little Boy" destroyed Hiroshima buildings and killed local population.

Answer:

T

-
- 31 Hiroshima became a well-developed city in the imperial period.
- 32 Important ports and English language schools were founded during the First Sino-Japanese War.
- 33 Armed Forces constructed a railway during the First Sino-Japanese War.
- 34 The Japanese Government changed its location permanently during the First Sino-Japanese War.
- 35 The Hiroshima Government fights for cutting out nuclear weapon usage.

Hiroshima is the capital of Hiroshima Prefecture. It became well-known as the first city in history which had been destroyed by a nuclear weapon when the United States Army Air Forces dropped an atomic bomb "Little Boy" on it at 8:15 a.m. on August 6, 1945, at the end of World War II. The name of Hiroshima means "Wide Island". The bomb killed almost 80,000 people. About 69% of the city's buildings were completely destroyed.

Hiroshima was founded on the river delta coastline of the Seto Inland Sea in 1589 by the powerful commander Mōri Terumoto, who made it his capital city and built Hiroshima Castle. Later the city became the capital of Hiroshima Prefecture district. It became a major city center during the imperial period as the Japanese economy changed from primarily village to urban industries.

During 1870s, one of the seven government-sponsored English language schools was established in Hiroshima. In the 1880s Hiroshima becomes an important port city. In several years the Sanyo Railway was enlarged to Hiroshima and a rail line from the main station to the harbor was constructed for military transportation during the First Sino-Japanese War. During that war, the Japanese government moved temporarily to Hiroshima, and Emperor Meiji maintained his headquarters at Hiroshima Castle.

Hiroshima was declared a City of Peace by the Japanese parliament in 1949. As a result, the city of Hiroshima received more international attention as a desirable location for holding international conferences on peace as well as social questions. The Hiroshima Interpreters' and Guide's Association was founded in 1992 in order to supply interpretation of conferences. The city government continues to recommend destroying all nuclear weapons and the Mayor of Hiroshima is the President of Mayors for Peace which is an international mayoral organization mobilizing cities and citizens worldwide to destroy nuclear weapons by the year 2020.

PART 4

Questions 36 – 40

- Read the text and questions below.
- For each question (36 – 40), write the correct letter – **A, B, C or D** – on your answer sheet.

Example:

0 When did the Afghan War start?

- A In summer.
- B In autumn.
- C In spring.
- D In winter.

Answer:

B

The War in Afghanistan, also called the Afghan war, began on October 7, 2001.

The stated aim of the invasion was to find Osama bin Laden and other high-ranking al-Qaeda members to be judged, to destroy the organization of al-Qaeda, and to remove the Taliban regime. At the same time airstrikes were reported in the capital, Kabul, at the airport, at Kandahar (home of the Taliban's Supreme Leader Mullah Omar), and in the city of Jalalabad. Bush stated that Taliban military positions and terrorist training grounds would be targeted. In addition, food, medicine, and supplies would be dropped to "the suffering men, women and children of Afghanistan".

The fall of Kabul marked the beginning of a collapse of Taliban positions across the map. Within 24 hours, all the Afghan provinces along the Iranian border, including the key city of Herat, had fallen.

The next stage of the campaign began with heavy continuous bombardment in the mountains of Tora Bora. By December 17, the last cave complex had been taken and their defenders overrun. A search of the area by U.S. and UK forces continued into January, but no sign of bin Laden or the al-Qaeda leadership emerged. It is almost believed that they had already escaped into the tribal areas of Pakistan to the south and east. It is estimated that around 200 of the al-Qaeda fighters were killed during the battle, along with an unknown number of anti-Taliban tribal fighters. No U.S. or UK deaths were reported.

Since 2006, Afghanistan has experienced a dramatic increase in Taliban-led insurgent activity. In their campaign the Taliban also target the civilian population of Afghanistan in terrorist attacks. According to a report by the United Nations, the Taliban were responsible for 76% of civilian victims in Afghanistan in 2009. The Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission called the Taliban's terrorism against the Afghan civilian population a war crime.

On December 1, 2009, U.S. President Barack Obama announced that he would deploy an additional 30,000 soldiers over a period of six months. He also set a withdrawal date for the year 2014.

On June 22, 2011, President Obama announced that 10,000 U.S. troops would be withdrawn by the end of 2011. An additional 23,000 troops will leave the country by the summer of 2012. After the withdrawal of 10,000 U.S. troops, only 80,000 left are participating in the war.

In 2010, the War in Afghanistan became the United States' second longest continuous military conflict. Only the Vietnam War (1959–1975) lasted longer.

- 36** The main goal of the foreign Armed Forces was
- A** to target Taliban positions.
 - B** to conduct humanitarian operation.
 - C** to find terrorists' leaders.
 - D** to conduct military training.
- 37** What was the start point of failure of the Taliban regime?
- A** The fall of Kabul.
 - B** The fall of Herat.
 - C** Heavy bombardment of terrorist training grounds.
 - D** Bombardment of the tribal areas of Pakistan.
- 38** According to the text, in 2009 the terrorists
- A** increased the amount of the insurgents.
 - B** attacked the Independent Human Rights Commission.
 - C** were punished for a war crime against civilians.
 - D** killed more than a half of the local population.
- 39** According to the text, on December 1, 2009, U.S. President Barack Obama announced
- A** that the withdrawal would be lasting over a period of six months.
 - B** that 10 000 U.S. troops would be withdrawn by the end of 2014.
 - C** that an additional troops would be deployed.
 - D** that the war had been finished.
- 40** According to the text, the War in Afghanistan is
- A** the longest military conflict.
 - B** shorter than the War in Vietnam.
 - C** the second U.S. military conflict.
 - D** the shortest military conflict.

THIS IS THE END OF THE READING TEST