

Introduction

In Paper 1 you have one hour to answer questions on three texts. Understanding of each of the three texts is tested in a different way with a different type of task each time.

Part 1: Multiple choice

- 1 Part 1 consists of a text followed by eight multiple-choice questions. Sometimes, the last question tests your general understanding of the text. Read through the article on page 39 and choose the best answer, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, for question 8.
- 2 In all parts of the reading paper there will inevitably be words you do not know the meaning of. On many occasions it is not essential for you to understand these words in order to complete the task, and you can ignore them. If necessary, though, you may be able to use the context in which the word appears to help you work out the meaning.

Find the words below in the text, and then use the context and the clues below to work out the approximate meaning of each one. The number in brackets refers to the line in which the word appears.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (1) pump (verb) | <i>What does your heart do all the time you are alive?</i> |
| (7) intake (noun) | <i>This word is composed of two parts: what are they?
What does the rest of the paragraph talk about in relation to water?</i> |
| (12) raging (adjective) | <i>What type of thirst do you develop in high temperatures if you wait for a long time before you have a drink?</i> |
| (13) swig (noun) | <i>Look at the advice given in the first half of this sentence.
What type of action, therefore, is 'to take a swig' of water?</i> |
| (15) palatable (adjective) | <i>What do you improve by adding fruit juice to water?</i> |

- 3 Use context to work out the meanings of the words in italics in the second column. These words will help when you answer questions **4**, **5** & **7**.
- 4 Now for questions **1–8**, choose the answer which you think fits best according to the answer.



A walk in the midday sun

When the heat is on, walkers need to be on their guard.

Hot weather makes your heart pump harder, and if you're not very fit, you start to understand why the majority of mountain rescue statistics are made up from summer walkers suffering heart attacks. Heat exhaustion is quite easy to get when you're making a great physical effort. It happens where your body can't produce enough sweat to keep you cool.

The answer is to keep up your water intake. It's a good idea to drink a pint of water for every 10 degrees Fahrenheit every 24 hours. So, if the temperature is in the 70s, and you are doing a five-hour walk, you'll need a minimum of around one and a half pints of water. It's vital that you don't wait until you develop a raging thirst before you stop for a drink – keep taking regular swigs from your water bottle.

Many walkers flavour their water with fruit juice, which makes it a lot more palatable. You could even use one of the isotonic drinks made for athletes, which replace the body's salts lost through sweating. Powders such as Dioralyte, which you may have in the house as a treatment for diarrhoea, will do the job just as well, as its main aim is also effective rehydration.

Given that evaporation is your body's cooling mechanism, you can help things along with an external application of water. Soaking your hat with water is a great way to cool the head, though if the sun is beating down, it will probably dry off almost immediately. Better still then if you can plunge into a river or the sea fully-clothed. And if that's not possible, then at least take off your boots and socks and paddle in a cool stream.

Walking in the heat increases the rate at which your feet swell, which can lead to them feeling tight in your boots. Cool water from a stream reduces any swelling and helps general foot comfort. At the same time, you can check out your feet for signs of blisters. Extra sweating makes the skin softer and increases the chance of blisters forming, in the same way as when water leaks into your boots and gets to your feet.

As for what clothing you wear, this should be lightweight and reasonably loose-fitting. Tight clothing will feel uncomfortable and may even lead to the formation of an irritating rash known as 'prickly heat' on your skin. The answer, if this does develop, is to try and stay cool as much as possible. Do this by either keeping in the shade, or washing the affected area with cold water, but without soap. But prevention is by far the best approach, so keep your clothing light.

It's understandable to want to remove any extraneous clothing when it's extremely hot, but it doesn't really make much sense to take off T-shirts. The sun's rays can be quite strong, and shoulders are always very sensitive to sunburn. This is the worst place to be red and sore when you are wearing a heavy rucksack on your back. Wearing shorts can also create problems for walkers, as the backs of the legs can catch the sun very easily.

In fact, those days when an apparently harmless breeze is blowing can be the most deceptive. It might not feel so hot, so you probably won't notice the damage being done so soon. As on every other day then, a good strong sun cream should therefore be applied to any skin which is exposed. Make the most of the summer, but treat the sun with the respect it deserves.

- The writer says that hot weather
 - is the main cause of heart attacks.
 - requires walkers to have frequent drinks.
 - is the worst type of weather for mountain walking.
 - ensures that mountain walkers stay fit.
- What does the writer say about 'Dioralyte'?
 - It helps to reduce sweating.
 - It prevents the loss of body salts.
 - It will prevent you getting diarrhoea.
 - It works in the same way as an isotonic drink.
- 'it' in line 23 refers to
 - the sun.
 - your hat.
 - the head.
 - water.
- According to the text, when might your feet suffer?
 - when they cool down
 - if you are wearing tightly-fitting boots
 - when they are wet
 - if you have to walk through water
- According to the writer, it is better to wear loose-fitting clothing because
 - it keeps you cool.
 - it is very light.
 - it is less likely to create problems for your skin.
 - it lasts longer than tight-fitting clothing.
- What does the writer mean by 'extraneous' clothing in line 42?
 - clothing which is no longer needed to keep you warm
 - clothing which most people would consider unusual in hot weather
 - clothing which is too tight
 - clothing which is too heavy to wear
- According to the writer, when are walkers particularly at risk from the effects of the sun?
 - when they are unaware of the heat
 - if their sun cream is not strong enough
 - when there is a strong wind
 - if they have suffered an injury
- Who has the text been written for?
 - people who go walking in the mountains
 - walkers who are unfit
 - people who go walking in hot weather
 - people who only go walking in summer

Part 2: Gapped text

- 1 Part 2 consists of a text from which paragraphs or sentences have been removed and placed in a different order after the text. You have to decide which part of the text the paragraphs or sentences have been removed from. This part of the Reading Paper tests your understanding of the way texts are structured, so look carefully at the language both before and after each gap.
- 2 Read the headline for the following newspaper article and predict what the text is about. Then read through the text (ignoring the questions in blue) and check your predictions.
- 3 Students who do well in Part 2 also try to predict the general content of each gap before making their choices.

Use the questions after each gap as well as the underlined language to help you predict the sentences which have been removed from the gaps. Write your predictions for each gap on a separate piece of paper. No help is given for gaps 5 and 6.

Internet ends 38-year search

A woman who spent 38 years searching for her brother traced him during a free 90-minute lesson on how to use the Internet. **1** The next sentence begins 'After that'. What moment or incident do you think is mentioned in this gap? The next sentence talks about both 'he' and 'she'. Look through the rest of the text and find the full names of these two people: these names will probably be mentioned in this gap.

After that he moved repeatedly round the world, while she married and settled in the North East.

2 Look ahead to the next sentence. Who will be the subject in this gap; the woman or her brother? What did she do in this gap to make her become desperate?

In desperation she called into a branch of Age Concern near her home in Gateshead and asked for help on their computer.

3 The previous sentence to this gap tells us she looked for her brother on a computer. Now look at the next sentence. Which part of the world did she start looking in? Was she immediately successful?

It was only when the search was extended to include the rest of the United States that Eileen finally located a P. Rider living in Largo, Florida.

4 What did Eileen do in this gap? The next sentence will help you. What does the word 'Finally' tell us?

Finally, a woman, who turned out to be her brother Percival's wife, picked up the phone in Florida. **5** The following week Mrs Stevens flew to Florida, to be reunited with her brother and meet her sister-in-law for the first time. **6** But thankfully we are back in touch again, thanks to a simple computer lesson.'

- 4 Turn to page 200 and read the sentences which were removed. Try to match each of the sentences to your own. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. Always check that the extra sentence which you have not used does not fit anywhere in the text.

Part 3: Multiple matching

- 1 Part 3 consists of either one continuous text divided into sections, or a number of smaller texts. Fifteen questions are placed before the text or texts. You have seen an example of a Part 3 task in Unit 2. For this part of the reading paper you are asked to find specific information in the text or texts.
- 2 Read the following Part 3 instructions.

Read this article about different study websites. For questions **1–15**, choose from the websites (**A–F**). The websites may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

What to expect in the exam

Questions in Part 3 carry one mark. In Parts 1 & 2 they carry two marks.

How to go about it

- Read through the situations **1–15** first, to see the kind of information you need.
- Read each of the texts, looking for information which is relevant to each situation.
The situations for text A have been given. For each of these situations, underline and

label the relevant section of the text, as in the example for number 4. Then do the same for texts B–F.

- If there are any situations you have not matched, scan the texts again looking for the information you need.

Which of the websites would you consult in the following situations?

You want to check the exact meaning of the verb 'to swell'.

1 2

You are curious to see what problems other students have had.

3

You need some advice on how to prepare for your exams.

4 A 5

You are going to Australia to study English and you need to know the exchange rate for the Australian dollar.

6

You want to receive some personal attention from someone.

7 8 9

You are 16 and your cousin is 13: you both need information about chemistry which is appropriate to your level.

10 A 11

You want to consult a site which is not too serious.

12

You do not want to waste time looking at sites which turn out to be irrelevant to you.

13 A

For geography homework you have been told to find out the capitals of all the countries in south east Asia.

14

You are interested to see what the person answering your questions looks like.

15

Exploring the Web: Education

Emma Houghton looks at several useful websites for students who need information fast. The sites offer links to other websites, search engines and the increasingly popular ask-the-expert sites.

A Topmarks

www.topmarks.co.uk

An excellent UK site offering links to sites across all subjects, including astronomy, classics, design technology, economics, personal and social education, physical education and religious studies. You can select under subject and age group, and each link has a five-line description so you know exactly where you are going. There is a particularly good section on exam help, with lots of links to help revise different subjects, while the parents' area has a number of useful articles.

4

B Homework Elephant

www.homeworkelephant.co.uk

A UK service with 700 links to some of the best educational sites on the Web, as well as other resources like dictionaries and search engines. You'll also find revision tips for each subject, and a section pointing towards relevant online experts, who may be able to give you more individual help. If you're still stuck, consult the Agony Elephant, which will point you in the right direction. Not to be missed.

C StudyWeb

www.studyweb.com

Over 118,000 links across subjects as diverse as agriculture, philosophy, architecture, criminology and medicine, as well as all the usual curriculum subjects. Each link has a US school grade to indicate its approximate age level, while the Study Buddy offers a wide range of online useful extras, including a calculator and currency converter.

D Kid Info School Subjects

www.kidinfo.com

An easy-to-use site offering links across the full range of subjects, as well as calendars, dictionaries, quotations, atlases, encyclopedias and museums.

E Pitsco's Ask an Expert

www.askanexpert.com

Can connect you to hundreds of real live experts, from astronomers to zoologists and plenty in between. You can browse via category or keyword search to find the most likely candidate, then visit their website to see if your answer is already there; if not, stick it in an e-mail, press send, and wait for your reply. In the Arts/Humanities section, for example, there is a fine art expert, an artist, a classical musician, a composer and even a piano teacher.

F Ask Dr Universe

www.wsu.edu/DrUniverse/

A good-looking and appealingly light-hearted site which lets you pose questions to researchers at Washington State University, then follow them up by e-mail if you want to explore further. You can also look up archives of former questions, which are usually accompanied by photos of the answering academic.