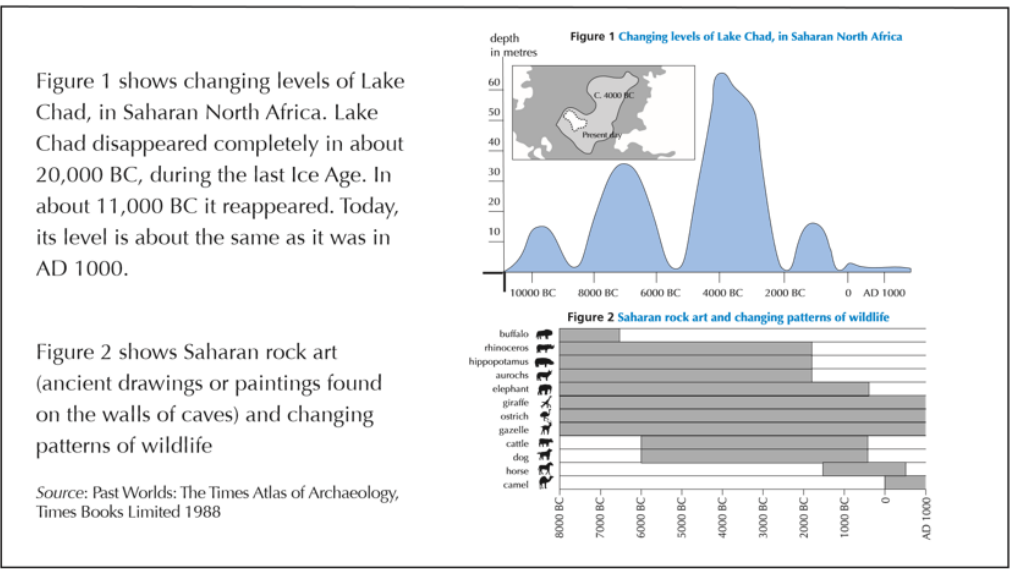


READING UNIT 1: LAKE CHAD



Question 1.1

What is the depth of Lake Chad today?

- A. About two metres.
- B. About fifteen metres.
- C. About fifty metres.
- D. It has disappeared completely.
- E. The information is not provided.

Question 1.2

In about which year does the graph in Figure 1 start?

Question 1.3

Why has the author chosen to start the graph at this point?

Question 1.4

Figure 2 is based on the assumption that

- A. the animals in the rock art were present in the area at the time they were drawn.
- B. the artists who drew the animals were highly skilled.
- C. the artists who drew the animals were able to travel widely.
- D. there was no attempt to domesticate the animals which were depicted in the rock art.

Question 1.5

For this question you need to draw together information from Figure 1 and Figure 2.

The disappearance of the rhinoceros, hippopotamus and aurochs from Saharan rock art happened

- A. at the beginning of the most recent Ice Age.
- B. in the middle of the period when Lake Chad was at its highest level.
- C. after the level of Lake Chad had been falling for over a thousand years.
- D. at the beginning of an uninterrupted dry period.

READING UNIT 3: GRAFFITI

I'm simmering with anger as the school wall is cleaned and repainted for the fourth time to get rid of graffiti. Creativity is admirable but people should find ways to express themselves that do not inflict extra costs upon society.

Why do you spoil the reputation of young people by painting graffiti where it's forbidden? Professional artists do not hang their paintings in the streets, do they? Instead they seek funding and gain fame through legal exhibitions.

In my opinion buildings, fences and park benches are works of art in themselves. It's really pathetic to spoil this architecture with graffiti and what's more, the method destroys the ozone layer. Really, I can't understand why these criminal artists bother as their "artistic works" are just removed from sight over and over again.

Helga

There is no accounting for taste. Society is full of communication and advertising. Company logos, shop names. Large intrusive posters on the streets. Are they acceptable? yes, mostly. Is graffiti acceptable? Some people say yes, some no.

Who pays the price for graffiti? Who is ultimately paying the price for advertisements? Correct. The consumer.

Have the people who put up billboards asked your permission? no. Should graffiti painters do so then? Isn't it all just a question of communication – your own name, the names of gangs and large works of art in the street?

Think about the striped and chequered clothes that appeared in the stores a few years ago. And ski wear. The patterns and colours were stolen directly from the flowery concrete walls. It's quite amusing that these patterns and colours are accepted and admired but that graffiti in the same style is considered dreadful.

Times are hard for art.

Sophia

Source: Mari Hankala.

The two letters above come from the Internet and are about graffiti. Graffiti is illegal painting and writing on walls and elsewhere. Refer to the letters to answer the questions below.

Question 3.1

- The purpose of each of these letters is
- to A. explain what graffiti is.
B. present an opinion about graffiti.
C. demonstrate the popularity of graffiti.
D. tell people how much is spent removing graffiti.

Question 3.2

Why does Sophia refer to advertising?

Question 3.3

Which of the two letter writers do you agree with? Explain your answer by using *your own words* to refer to what is

Question 3.4

We can talk about what a letter says (its content).

We can talk about *the way* a letter is written (its style).

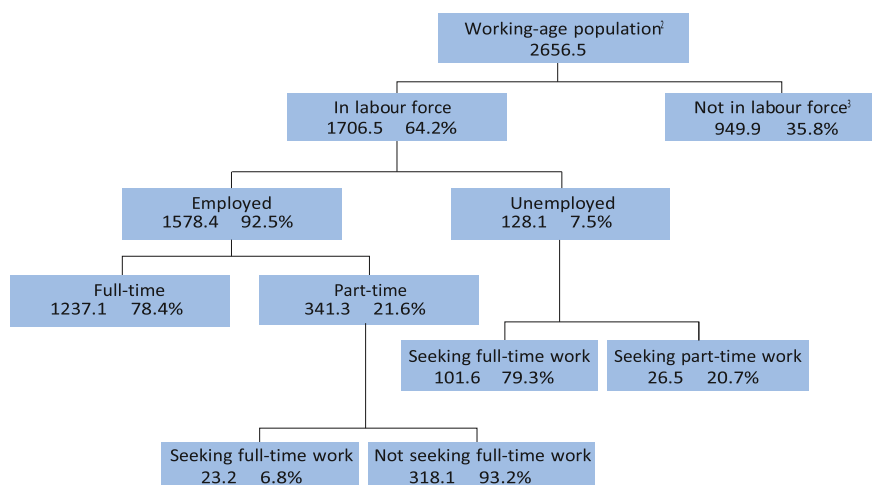
Regardless of which letter you agree with, in your opinion, which do you think is the better letter?

Explain your answer by referring to *the way* one or both letters are written.

READING UNIT 4: LABOUR

The tree diagram below shows the structure of a country's labour force or "working-age population". The total population of the country in 1995 was about 3.4 million.

The Labour Force Structure year ended 31 March 1995(000s)¹



1. numbers of people are given in thousands (000s).
2. The working-age population is defined as people between the ages of 15 and 65.
3. People "not in labour force" are those not actively seeking work and/or not available for work.

Source: D. Miller, Form 6 Economics, ESA Publications, Box 9453, Newmarket, Auckland, New Zealand, p. 64.

Use the information about a country's labour force shown above to answer the questions below.

Question 4.1

What are the two main groups into which the working-age population is divided?

- A. Employed and unemployed.
- B. Of working age and not of working age.
- C. Full-time workers and part-time workers.
- D. In the labour force and not in the labour force.

Question 4.2

How many people of working age were not in the labour force? (Write the *number* of people, not the percentage.)

Question 4.3

In which part of the tree diagram, if any, would each of the people listed in the table below be included? Show your answer by placing a cross in the correct box in the table.

The first one has been done for you.

	"In labour force: employed"	"In labour force: unem-"	"Not in labour force"	Not included in any category
A part-time waiter, aged 35	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A business woman, aged 43, who works a sixty-hour week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A full-time student, aged 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A man, aged 28, who recently sold his shop and is looking for work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A woman, aged 55, who has never worked or wanted to work outside the home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A grandmother, aged 80, who still works a few hours a day at the family's market stall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

QUESTION 4.4

Suppose that information about the labour force was presented in a tree diagram like this every year.

Listed below are four features of the tree diagram. Show whether or not you would expect these features to change from year to year, by circling either "Change" or "No change". The first one has been done for you.

Features of Tree Diagram	Answer
The labels in each box (e.g. "In labour force")	Change / <u>No change</u>
The percentages (e.g. "64.2%")	Change / No change
The numbers (e.g. "2656.5")	Change / No change
The footnotes under the tree diagram	Change / No change

Question 4.5

- The information about the labour force structure is presented as a tree diagram, but it could have been presented in a number of other ways, such as a written description, a pie chart, a graph or a table. The tree diagram was probably chosen because it is especially useful for showing
- A. changes over time.
 - B. the size of the country's total population.
 - C. categories within each group.
 - D. the size of each group.

READING UNIT 7: RUNNERS

Feel good in your runners

For 14 years the Sports Medicine Centre of Lyon (France) has been studying the injuries of young sports players and sports professionals. The study has established that the best course is prevention ... and good shoes.



Knocks, falls, wear

and tear...

Eighteen per cent of sports

players aged 8 to 12 already

have heel injuries. The cartilage of a footballer's ankle does not respond well to shocks, and 25% of

professionals have discovered for themselves that it is an especially weak point. The cartilage of the delicate knee joint can also be irreparably damaged and if care is not taken right from childhood (10–12 years of age), this can cause premature osteoarthritis. The hip does not escape damage either and, particularly when tired, players run the risk of fractures as a result of falls or collisions.

According to the study, footballers who have been playing for more than ten years have bony

outgrowths either on the tibia

or on the heel. This is what is

known as "footballer's foot", a deformity caused by shoes with

soles and ankle parts that are

too flexible.

Protect, support, stabilise, absorb

If a shoe is too rigid, it restricts movement. If it is too flexible, it increases the risk of injuries and sprains. A good sports shoe should meet four criteria:

Firstly, it must **provide exterior protection**: resisting knocks from the ball or another player, coping with unevenness in the ground, and keeping the foot warm and dry even when it is freezing cold and raining.

It must **support the foot**, and in particular the ankle joint, to

avoid sprains, swelling and other

problems, which may even

affect the knee.

It must also provide players

with good **stability** so that they

do not slip on a wet ground or skid on a surface that is too dry.

Finally, it must **absorb shocks**, especially those suffered by volleyball and basketball players who are constantly jumping.

Dry feet

To avoid minor but painful conditions such as blisters or even splits or athlete's foot (fungal infections), the shoe must allow evaporation of perspiration and must prevent outside dampness from getting in. The ideal material for this is leather, which can be waterproofed to prevent the shoe from getting soaked the first time it rains.

Use the article on the previous page to answer the questions below.

QUESTION 7.1

What does the author intend to show in this text?

- A. That the quality of many sports shoes has greatly improved. _____
 - B. That it is best not to play football if you are under 12 years of age.
 - C. That young people are suffering more and more injuries due to their poor physical condition.
 - D. That it is very important for young sports players to wear good sports shoes.
-

QUESTION 7.2

According to the article, why should sports shoes not be too rigid?

.....

QUESTION 7.3

One part of the article says, “A good sports shoe should meet four criteria.”

What are these criteria?

.....

.....

.....

.....

QUESTION 7.4

Look at this sentence from near the end of the article. It is presented here in two parts:

“To avoid minor but painful conditions such as blisters or even splits or athlete’s foot (fungal infections),...” (first part)

“...the shoe must allow evaporation of perspiration and must prevent outside dampness from getting in.” (second part)

What is the relationship between the first and second parts of the sentence? The second part

- A. contradicts the first part.
- B. repeats the first part.
- C. illustrates the problem described in the first part.
- D. gives the solution to the problem described in the first part.

READING UNIT: 13 WARRANTY

Warranty Text 1

Video House 89 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE 3000 PHONE: 9670 9601 FAX: 9602 5527 http://www.camerashots.com.au CUSTOMER SARAH BROWN 151 GLENLYON STREET BRUNSWICK VIC 3057				CAMERA SHOTS VIDEO HOUSE 89 ELIZABETH STREET MELBOURNE VIC 3000 9670 9601			
INVOICE 26802 ACCOUNT 195927		DATE 18/10/99 SALES 24 RAY		TIME 12:10 REG. 16			

PRODUC T	DESCRIPTOPN	SERIAL NO	LIST	QTY.	NET	TOTAL	EX.
150214 33844	ROLLY FOTONEX 250 ZOOM TRIPOD	3091096 3		1 1	249.08 5.66	249.08 5.66	X X
Transaction.....Amount		Change			Sub-Total	254.74	
Visa/credit card \$254.74					Total	254.74	

Thank you for your business

On the opposite page is the receipt that Sarah received when she bought her new camera. Below is the warranty card for the camera. Use these documents to answer the questions which follow.

Warranty Text 2

ONE YEAR WARRANTY:(Private Users)

VALID ONLY IN AUSTRALIA

VIDEO HOUSE & COMPANY PTY LTD – ACN 008 458 884 ('VIDEO HOUSE') warrants to the initial owner that the camera is free of any defects in material or workmanship. This warranty is not transferable.

Video House will service, repair or replace at its election, and free of charge, any part which is found upon inspection by Video House to be defective in material or workmanship during the warranty period(s).

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

NO. M 409668

Camera – Model

.....

Serial No:

Name of Owner: *SARAH BROWN*

Address: *151 GLENLYON STREET BRUNSWICK VIC 3057*

Date Purchased:

Purchase Price:

Rubber Stamp of Dealer

PLEASE NOTE:

Post Immediately – Postage Stamp Necessary

This warranty card should be completed and returned to Video House within 10 days of purchase.

International Warranty Card issued on request.

QUESTION 13.1

Use the details on the receipt to complete the warranty card. The name and address of the owner have already been filled in.

QUESTION 13.2

How long does Sarah have, to return the warranty card?

.....

QUESTION 13.3

What else did Sarah buy while she was in the store?

.....

QUESTION 13.4

The words “Thank you for your business” are printed on the bottom of the receipt. One possible reason for this is simply to be polite. What is another possible reason?

.....