

The TELL (Online) Reading section has 30 questions.

You have 50 minutes to complete this section.

Part One

For questions 21 – 24 match the headings (A – G) in the box below with the appropriate paragraph. The first heading has been done as an example.

There are TWO headings which you do not need.

Tourism in the Lake District

Example: F Tourism in the UK

In this age of global travel, tourism is an important industry and Britain in particular, as a tourist destination, is highly thought of worldwide. In fact experts have ranked it fifth in the world in comparison to similar-sized countries. This popularity is largely because of its historic buildings and monuments plus the country's vibrant city life. Tourism generates an enormous amount of money with visitors spending more than £16bn annually and contributing over £3bn in taxation. It also supports employment across the country with one in twelve jobs in the UK currently either directly or indirectly supported by tourism. The English Lake District, for example, has become a huge attraction for many of the tourists visiting the UK and the tourist industry is now easily the biggest source of income for the area. In spite of all this, there are still fierce debates about the long-term benefits of tourism measured against some of the negative effects it may have on people, communities and the environment.

21.

As indicated, tourism can create economic benefits. The English Tourist Board estimates that in the Lake District, 30 per cent of jobs can be directly attributed to tourism. These are mainly jobs in hotels, bed and breakfast accommodation, restaurants and cafes. But the fact that visitors spend their money in a variety of different ways affects other jobs indirectly too. Many village shops, for example, would have to close if they were not supported by income from tourists. The money tourists spend on local souvenirs can also help prevent traditional arts and crafts industries from going out of business.

22.

The popularity of the countryside has led to the growth of many organisations dedicated to protecting it. The best known of them are the Countryside Commission and the National Trust. Many areas also operate conservation schemes, supported by voluntary contributions. Often the people who pay money into these are regular visitors to the area. In some parts of the country, tour operators have set up their own trusts and give money to local environmental or conservation projects.

23.

The income from visitors can help support local services and industries. In a sparsely populated rural area like the Lake District, it can be expensive to keep bus services running. Because large numbers of visitors use the buses during the summer and bank holidays, it is possible to keep them running at quieter times too. There has been an increase in the number of craft and farm shops frequented by tourists and the local people. So it is clear that tourism has brought considerable benefits to the area but there are those who question the sustainability of the industry. “There is no reason why people shouldn’t have access to beautiful countryside like the Lake District”, says Dave Thomas, of the Lake District National Park Authority. “Many locals make a living from tourism, but it does bring problems, and some people say that we should make efforts to control visitors in the area.” Clearly, there are still issues which need to be addressed.

24.

In the summer, thousands of people wearing heavy walking boots use the network of footpaths across the hills. Often, the grassy surface is worn away, leaving rough stone or mud. This makes the path and the surrounding earth look unsightly and it can be dangerous to walk on. The National Park Authority and the National Trust, which owns some of the land, try to repair the damage by placing pieces of wood across some of the paths or by a process called pitching. This involves setting stone into the surface of the path. Repairing the paths can be very expensive, particularly near the tops of mountains, where the access is difficult.

Amended from:
www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/environment/tourism/2012.
Education Guardian, 2002

- A Government investment**
- B Damage caused by visitors**
- C Traffic pollution**
- D Who is caring for the countryside?**
- E Two sides to tourism**
- F Tourism in the UK**
- G Employment opportunities**

25. What is the purpose of paragraph five above, which begins ‘In the summer..’ ?

- a) It provides an example of a benefit mentioned in paragraph one.
- b) It moves onto discussing a completely new argument.
- c) It provides an example of a negative effect mentioned in paragraph one.

26. Which of the options below, a, b or c, is the best paraphrase for the following underlined sentences. In other words, it is written in different words but includes all the main ideas, and is not a just summary. The text is taken from the second paragraph above.

These are mainly jobs in hotels, bed and breakfast accommodation, restaurants and cafes. But the fact that visitors spend their money in a variety of different ways affects other jobs indirectly too.

- a) Tourists bring in a lot of money and thereby create jobs in the service industry.
- b) In addition to the money generated through hotels, restaurants and other services, the local people also benefit from the contact with tourists.
- c) Aside from bringing in money through tourism-related service industries, tourist spending also benefits other forms of employment.

Below there is an additional paragraph for the text you have read in Part One. For questions 27 – 29, look at the underlined words or phrases in each section below, and identify which one (A – D) contains an error.

27.	(A) <u>The protection</u> of the Lake District is a difficult task for (B) <u>those</u> organisations involved as (C) <u>it</u> have to balance the needs and wants of (D) <u>many</u> different groups of people.
28.	It is necessary (A) <u>balancing</u> the protection of the natural environment and (B) <u>the</u> historical and cultural attractions (C) <u>as well as</u> to encourage the development of a thriving, modern economy (D) <u>for</u> the region.
29.	Experience (A) <u>has shown</u> that tourists can bring (B) <u>real</u> benefits to the regions. It is hoped that through (C) <u>carefully</u> management of tourism in the Lake District, this beautiful and much-loved region (D) <u>will be there</u> for future generations to enjoy.

Part Two

For questions 30 – 34, read the text and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Music Festivals

One of the most famous music festivals in Britain is held at Glastonbury, in the South West of the country. This festival of ‘contemporary performing arts’ takes place in June, (30)_____ once every five years there is a break to give the land and the local people a rest! The festival is run by the land owner and a local farmer, and relies heavily on volunteer workers (31)_____ most of the profits are donated to charities. Glastonbury is also a place (32)_____ environmental groups promote their campaigns to raise awareness of key global problems, and the festival itself is managed in as ‘green’ a way as possible. (33)_____, waste is recycled and many people leave their tents after the event to be sent overseas to charity organisations.

(34)_____ Glastonbury, Norway’s Traena Festival is well-known for being the world’s most remote music event. It takes place on a group of islands far from the mainland, only accessible by boat. Every year, music fans of all ages land to enjoy three days of music.

30. A. while C. although
B. despite D. whereas

31. A. because of C. by
B. on account of D. as

32. A. that C. which
B. where D. how

33. A. For example C. Maybe
B. Such as D. Perhaps

34. A. On the contrary C. In contrast to
B. Nevertheless D. Besides

Part Three

You are going to read a passage in which some sentences have been removed. For questions 35 – 39, insert the correct sentence (A – H) into the appropriate gap. One sentence has been done as an example. There are **TWO** sentences which you do not need.

Sea Turtles

Sea turtles are fascinating creatures whose origins date back to the time of the dinosaurs.

Example: A . They have survived many changes in their surroundings over the centuries. Their life-cycle has interested biologists for years, and hopefully some of this research may prove useful in the future protection of turtles.

An interesting feature of sea turtles is that they frequently move between deep oceans and enclosed seas, and also crawl onto beaches to lay their eggs. **(35)** _____, including whales, sharks and shellfish in the sea and foxes, dogs and crabs when on land. They also have to contend with tourists, who use the same beaches as the turtles. **(36)** _____, which is significant as cool sand results in male turtles being born, while warm sand is more likely to result in females.

Female turtles usually go ashore on the same beach on which they were born, two to four times during a summer period. **(37)** _____. The turtle digs a large hole, lays her eggs and then buries them in the sand. This process may take a couple of hours and is quite exhausting for her. The baby turtles emerge from their eggs about two months later, and their first instinct is to rush to the sea, guided by light reflecting on the water. Unfortunately, on beaches where hotels or bars have been built, the babies are confused by artificial lights and go the wrong way. They are then in danger of being eaten by birds and other predators or just dying of exhaustion. Their early life is so perilous that it is thought that only one out of a thousand baby turtles reaches adulthood.

When in the sea, adult turtles have few predators as they are protected by their huge shell. Their main worry is man, as they can get caught in fishing nets and are sometimes captured intentionally for their meat. Although this is largely illegal in most countries, turtle meat is still considered a delicacy in some cultures. **(38)** _____, especially in the form of plastic bags which often end up in the sea. Turtles may ingest these, mistaking them for food, and this prevents them from being able to breathe properly.

Research helps scientists to understand the habits of sea turtles more thoroughly and education has also raised public awareness of the importance of protecting sea turtles. **(39)** _____ who put cages out which prevent the eggs from being disturbed. Hopefully, these efforts will continue in order to ensure the future survival of these ancient creatures.

Part Four

For questions 40 – 45, read the text and for each gap choose the correct answer A, B, or C

Minerals

For many thousands of years, humans have been fascinated by rocks with unusual colours and shapes, many of which, like gold, are regarded as being **(40)**_____ metals. They are better described as minerals. A mineral is a naturally **(41)**_____ substance that is solid and inorganic, can be represented by a chemical formula and has an ordered atomic structure. It is different from a rock, which can consist of minerals or non-minerals and does not have a specific chemical composition. The exact **(42)**_____ of a mineral is however under debate.

There are over 4,900 known mineral types. Minerals can **(43)**_____ in terms of chemical and physical properties. Differences in chemical composition and crystal structure distinguish various types, and these properties in turn are influenced by geological and **(44)**_____ conditions in which the mineral was formed.

Minerals can be described by various physical properties which relate to their chemical structure. Common distinguishing characteristics include crystal structure, **(45)**_____ and colour. More specific tests for minerals include reaction to acid, magnetism, taste or smell, and radioactivity.

Part Five

For questions 46 – 50, read the questions and identify which text (A, B, or C) is being described.

Text A

The first electric cars were produced in the 1880s. Electric cars were popular in the late 19th century and early 20th century, until advances in internal combustion engines and mass production of cheaper gasoline vehicles led to a decline in their use. The energy crises of the 1970s and 1980s brought a short-lived interest in electric cars but those cars did not reach the mass marketing stage. Since 2008, a renaissance in electric vehicle manufacturing has occurred due to advances in batteries and energy management, concerns about increasing oil prices, and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Sterling, 2008).

Text B

Automakers spend around eight million dollars in marketing hybrid vehicles each year. Through the combined effort of many car companies, the industry has sold millions of hybrids however, this has only reduced the global use for gasoline consumption by 200,000 gallons per day — a tiny fraction of the 360 million gallons used per day. Other marketing tactics include greenwashing, what Brown (2013) identifies as “claiming environmental benefits which are not proven”. Hybrids may be more efficient than many other gasoline motors as far as gasoline consumption is concerned but as for being green and good for the environment the claims made are completely inaccurate.

Text C

Fully autonomous vehicles, also known as driverless cars, already exist in prototype (such as the Google driverless car), and are expected to be commercially available around 2020 according to experts. Driverless electric vehicles together with the increased use of virtual reality for work, travel, and pleasure could reduce the world's 800 million vehicles to a fraction of that number within a few decades. This would be possible if almost all private cars requiring drivers, which are not in use and parked 90% of the time, would be traded for public self-driving taxis that would be in near-constant use.

Which text...

- 46.** paraphrases one particular expert to support what it says?
- 47.** is organised according to what happened when?
- 48.** gives a definition of a marketing term?
- 49** does not provide any support for what it says?
- 50.** is critical of the type of vehicle being discussed?