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**General
Reading
Practice Test
21**

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Questions 1–5

Look at the advertisement for cheap theatre tickets. Match the information about the service with questions A–F in the picture.

Write the appropriate letters A–F in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.

Half Price Theatre Tickets

CHEAP TIX

A
Can you recommend a show?

B
Do you sell tickets to rock concerts?

C
How do I pay?

D
How can I find out in advance what tickets will be available through Cheap-Tix?

E
How does Cheap-Tix work?

F
Is there any limit to the number of tickets I can buy?

Example

Cheap-Tix staff are theatre lovers too. They see almost every show in town and can give advice on a show to suit your requirements. Tourist maps and brochures are also available at the Cheap-Tix booth.

Answer A

- 1 In a word 'cash'. Credit cards, cheques or travellers' cheques are not accepted.
- 2 Tickets available to shows all over town are collected each morning from theatre box offices and ticket agencies and are offered for sale from 10 a.m. at the Cheap-Tix booth in the city mall.
- 3 Cheap-Tix does not offer advance bookings or sales information. Customers must come in person to the Cheap-Tix booth on the day of performance. Shows available are listed on the bulletin boards. There is no direct telephone link with the Cheap-Tix sales booth.
- 4 Anyone who goes to the Cheap-Tix booth can buy whatever tickets are available, making the service ideal for groups.
- 5 Cheap-Tix will sell tickets to any show it can get. This includes rock concerts and musicals.

Questions 6–9

Read the following advice about preventing tetanus.

Do the statements that follow agree with the information given in the text ?

In the boxes 6–9 on your answer sheet write:

- TRUE** if the statement is true
FALSE if the statement is false
NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

Tetanus Injection

All wounds carry a risk of infection. Dirty wounds in particular carry a risk of tetanus infection. The bacteria that cause tetanus are present in the soil and in animal faeces. If they get into a wound they multiply very rapidly. Tetanus is a serious, potentially fatal condition. It can cause muscle spasms and leads to lockjaw. It can be prevented by a tetanus injection.

Have regular tetanus injections. A booster is recommended every five years. Always check that you are covered after any injury where the skin is broken.

Be particularly sure that children have regular tetanus injections. They are more prone to falling over and getting dirt in a wound than adults.

- 6 Tetanus can kill you.
- 7 Household pets should be given tetanus injections.
- 8 A single tetanus injection provides permanent protection.
- 9 Children have a higher risk than adults of getting tetanus.

Read the following advertisements and answer the questions. Choose the appropriate letters A–D and write them in boxes 10–12 on your answer sheet.

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VISITING MELBOURNE?

Pick up a copy of *This Week in Melbourne*

It's full of up-to-the-minute information on:

- sightseeing
- shopping
- antiques and galleries
- wineries
- entertainment
- dining out and accommodation

Copies are available from the Victorian Government Travel Centre, 10 Jones Street, Sydney.

10 What is being advertised?

- A a hotel
- B a guided tour
- C a shopping mall
- D a tourist magazine

Photocopy cards

The college has introduced a new card system for obtaining photocopies called COPYCARD which replaces the old system. The most important feature of the new card system is card reusability. When you have used up all the credits on your card, you simply recharge it.

To get your COPYCARD:

1. go to the Students' Union office. When you have used the current credit in the card, simply return the card along with a cash payment for the amount of credit you want added, or
2. there is a card dispenser in the library.

There is a unit cost of \$1.50 per card.

If you have any further enquiries you can contact the Technical Officer at the Students' Union.

Questions 11 and 12

- 11 The old cards
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| A were cheaper | B were not reliable |
| C could not be used again | D cost \$1.50 |
- 12 When your card has run out of credits
- A you can decide how many more credits you want to buy
 - B you have to pay \$1.50
 - C you should contact the Technical Officer
 - D you will have to buy a new one

Questions 13–18

Look at the welcome letter to students.

The text has 7 sections (1–7).

Choose the most suitable heading for each section from the list of headings below.

Write the appropriate numbers (i–x) in boxes 13–18 on your answer sheet.

Note: There are more headings than sections so you will not use all of them.

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Example

Answer

Section 1

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13 Section 2

14 Section 3

15 Section 4

16 Section 5

17 Section 6

18 Section 7

List of headings

i Class Handouts

ii Final Assessment

iii Homework

iv Useful Information

v Course Assessment

~~vi~~ Course Outline

vii Study Resources

viii Notification of Results

ix College Facilities

x Attendance

Portsmouth Community College

Dear Student,

Welcome to Portsmouth Community College. I hope you will enjoy your course here and that you will make some new friends as well as learn a lot.

1. _____

The syllabus which accompanies this letter gives you information about the topics that will be covered during your course.

2. _____

At each class you will receive study materials. You should keep them well organised in a file with dividers for each section and bring them with you to each class. Arrange for a 'study buddy' to collect materials for you if you are absent.

3. _____

Your teachers will often give you tasks to do outside of class time. These are an important part of the course and will contribute to your final grades. You will need to develop the ability to work independently and to organise your time.

4. _____

Passing your course will depend on 3 things:

- performance in class and on class activities and projects
- your results in the final test
- your attendance.

You will receive a short report halfway through each course which will include your teachers' assessments and test results. The final test takes place in the last week of the term.

5. _____

You will only be eligible to sit the end-of-course test if you attend 65 per cent or more of the lessons in that course. It is important that you attend regularly as low attendance will affect your results. Any student whose attendance falls below 65 per cent will not be eligible to sit the final test, which will automatically result in a fail.

6. _____

Those students who do not pass the course will receive a letter of attendance. Students who pass the course will receive a certificate of achievement.

7. _____

When you join this college you also become a member of the college library. In the library there are books, cassettes, videos and computer programs for you to use outside of class time.

I wish you success in your studies.

Molly Abbott

Program Manager.

The reading passage 'Student Accommodation' gives information about different types of accommodation available for students.

Using information from the reading passage, complete the sentences below **IN NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**. Write your answers in boxes 19–25 on your answer sheet.

19 You cannot cook your own meals in full-board boarding houses or in _____

20 In a shared house, all the residents share the expenses of three things: rent, _____

21 The amount you pay to rent a house depends on _____

22 The accommodation that is available inside an academic institution is called _____

23 The purpose of a bond is to make sure that the tenant gives notice and doesn't _____

24 When you pay money to a landlord or agent, you should always get a _____

25 You should only sign an agreement after you are sure that you _____

STUDENT ACCOMMODATION

Although your accommodation is booked for the first few days, securing your long-term accommodation will be your own responsibility. During your orientation program, the housing options available will be discussed with you and you will be advised of the various organisations where you can go for help in finding accommodation.

You may find it more convenient to obtain accommodation in the institution where you are studying. Alternatively you may prefer to rent a room in a house or flat with other students. The various types of available accommodation are listed overleaf. The cost of accommodation will vary according to the facilities provided and the location.

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The types of housing available include:

- boarding houses
- shared houses or flats
- residential colleges
- rented houses or flats.

Boarding houses: These are a combination of single and shared rooms which are rented out individually. There are two types of boarding houses available:

- i) Self-cooking (you do your own cooking in a communal kitchen). Cooking and eating utensils are often provided.
- ii) Full board (meals are cooked for you).

Facilities in a boarding house usually include: fully furnished room, linen, shared bathroom, gas/electricity charges.

Shared houses or flats: Shared accommodation is available when somebody has a spare room in their house or flat which they wish to rent. The rent and costs of gas/electricity are shared equally between the people sharing the flat. Each person is also expected to help clean and tidy the shared living space (e.g. kitchen, bathroom, living room). People sharing a house or flat are also responsible for cleaning their own room, doing their washing and cooking their own meals.

Residential colleges: Residential colleges are a feature of many academic institutions in Australia. The colleges are located on campus or very close to the campus and usually provide single study/bedrooms, shared bathroom, all meals and linen.

Rented houses or flats: These are usually for a longer term. Most flats are unfurnished and do not contain any furniture except a stove. Houses are considerably more expensive than flats, and rent varies with size, condition and location.

The costs of electricity and gas are additional. When renting a house or flat you can either sign a **lease** or enter into a **tenancy agreement** (written or verbal) with the landlord.

Landlords and managing agents usually require tenants to lodge an amount of money as a **bond**. A bond is kept by the landlord (or in some States by a Bond Board) as a protection against the tenant damaging the rented property or moving out without giving notice. If you have kept the place clean and not damaged it, you would be entitled to have the bond refunded when you leave.

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Rules for Renting or Leasing

- 1) All agreements with landlords should be in writing. Make sure you fully understand any agreements **before you sign**.
- 2) Always inspect the place carefully **before** you move in and keep a list of any items that were damaged by previous tenants. This prevents problems when you claim the return of bond money.
- 3) For furnished flats, always compile a list of furniture and equipment. A copy should be held by you, and a copy held by the landlord or real estate agent.
- 4) Always get a **receipt** from the landlord/agent when you pay rent and keep these receipts and any agreement in a safe place. Make sure you have a receipt for any bond money you have paid.
- 5) Always give notice **in writing** at least one rental period before you intend moving out and retain a copy of the dated letter yourself.

Questions 26–40 are based on the passage 'Foster Families in Rwanda'.

Questions 26–30 <https://www.fb.com/ieltsfever>

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The passage has 17 paragraphs labelled A–Q.

Which paragraphs contain the following information?

Write the appropriate letter A–Q in boxes 26–30 on your answer sheet. You only need **ONE** letter for each answer.

Note: You may use each letter more than once.

Example

A schoolteacher who cares for orphans

Answer

A

- 26 The situation in orphanages.
- 27 The situation in refugee camps.
- 28 The number of children who have lost their families.
- 29 The kind of help which is given to foster families.
- 30 The story of a women trying to give her child to someone to look after.

Foster Families in Rwanda

A Sperantia Nyirantibenda vividly recalls the night she was unceremoniously turned into a foster parent by soldiers who brought her five children and two sacks of maize. They came knocking at her door in the town of Gitarama as the civil war in Rwanda was winding down. Nyirantibenda, a 34-year-old school teacher, nervously opened the door and immediately recognised the smiling faces before her. 'I have brought you children,' one of the soldiers told Nyirantibenda this time. 'I will see you later.'

B The maize the soldiers left behind did not last very long, and they never

came back. Nyirantibenda is still caring for the children. She says she will gladly keep them so long as she receives some assistance.

C Food for the Hungry International (FHI), a US-based voluntary organisation supported by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, has come in to help the school teacher. In Rwanda and Zaire, FHI supports families which have taken in orphans and lost children, as well as unaccompanied minors who have formed into groups to live together. Over 7000 people receive blankets, shelter materials and a regular supply of corn, beans and oil.

D FHI originally began the program to help children separated from their families at Mugunga camp, near Goma in eastern Zaire, one month after more than a million Rwandan refugees flooded into Goma in July 1994, fleeing victorious troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

E An estimated 95 000 children were separated from their families during the war. Nearly half of them were inside Rwanda and the rest were in refugee camps in Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda, which together hold more than 2.1 million refugees.

F At the outset of the refugee influx into Goma, conditions in the camps were appalling. Thousands of refugees were dying every day of cholera, dysentery and other diseases. Youngsters were being picked up beside bodies lying along the roads. Starving parents were abandoning their children or sending them to centres for unaccompanied minors in the camps.

G Rachel Poulton, an FHI spokesperson in Gitarama, said that during a visit to a tent for separated children, a 5-year-old girl followed her and asked for help. She said her parents were dead. The girl kept glancing over her shoulder at a woman who Poulton subsequently discovered was her mother. The woman later told Poulton she could no longer feed her daughter.

H Poulton said that, over a four-day period, 184 children arrived at the tent and 16 others were brought by elders. 'There were also a lot of people

fostering—mostly grandmothers and aunts. And there were sibling groups,' she said. She said that a system was developed whereby FHI supported groups of unaccompanied children.

I 'The challenge was to support these children in the community rather than in institutions. This shows another way of caring,' Poulton said. She said that it was preferable for children to grow up in a family setting rather than in orphanages.

J Myra Adamson, a 63-year-old nurse, born in South Africa to American missionary parents, works with care givers and foster parents living in bombed-out houses in Kigali. 'These separated children in the communities need food. They need someone to give them stability. They need someone they can turn to,' she said. 'The family would be destroyed if the children were brought to orphanages.'

K While a large proportion of children—about 60 per cent—are with foster families or ad hoc groups, a large number of unaccompanied minors also turn up in orphanages, such as the red-brick compound of Saint Andrew's church at Kabgayi. Run by Abundant Life International—an organisation of former Rwandan exiles from Uganda—this orphanage was started 3 months ago and it now houses 536 children. The youngsters were either brought to the institution or fetched by workers who had been informed of their location.

L 'Soldiers would come to us to tell us where we could find children and we

would go and pick them up,' said an official. He said he himself had packed in his car 30 children he had picked up from nearby Kibuye prefecture where camps for displaced people had been closed. 'We get groups of 60, 70 children,' he said.

to help track missing relatives. As of March, over 7000 children had been reunited with their families.

Throughout Rwanda and Zaire, United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) and several other relief organisations are not only supporting various programs for unaccompanied minors, but are also pooling resources

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Questions 31–35

Complete the table below by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in boxes 31–35 on your answer sheet.

Location	Person or organisation	Activity
Gitarama	<i>Example</i> Nyirantibenda	looking after five children
....(31)....	FHI	started helping lost children
....(32)....	Rachel Poulton	working for FHI
Rwanda and Zaire(33)....	finding relatives and reuniting families
Kigali(34)....	nursing
Kabgayi	Abundant Life International(35)....

Questions 36–40

Do the statements below agree with the information given in the text?

In the boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet write:

TRUE if the statement is true

FALSE if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

- 36 FHI prefers to put orphaned children into orphanages.
- 37 Nyirantibenda's own children were killed during the war.
- 38 FHI also supports groups of children who are looking after themselves and not in the care of adults.
- 39 More than half of the orphans are being looked after in orphanages.
- 40 FHI first started helping unaccompanied Rwandan children in Zaire.

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