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UNIT 2

Section 1: Answering Questions to Short Texts

Section 1 of the General Training Reading Test assesses your ability to obtain factual information from everyday short texts.

Section 1 text types

Section 1 contains 2–3 short texts from everyday sources such as advertisements, notices, leaflets, timetables, brochures, and menus. Each text contains general information.

Look at the short extracts below. They are all extracts of texts from Section 1. Can you guess what type of text each reading is, or where each one might come from?

TEXT EXAMPLE 1

ON THE CITY DOORSTEP

Looking for somewhere to go this long weekend? Try these national parks. They are closer to home than you think.

A Nambung National Park (the Pinnacles)

245 km north of the city

What to do: the spectacular feature of this park is undoubtedly the Pinnacles, one of Australia's best-known landscapes ...

B Yanchep National Park

51 km north of the city

What to do: the park has an array of attractions, including a 240 m koala boardwalk, an abundance of Western Grey Kangaroos, walk trails (from 500 m to 55 km), activity programs for schools, daily tours ... There's even a golf course ...

C Walyunga National Park

40 km north-east of the city, along the Great Northern Highway

What to do: there are many different walking trails to choose from in the park ...

TEXT EXAMPLE 2

Bees Neez Apiaries

Gift shop open every Sunday 10am-4pm.

Other times by appointment.
Group bookings welcome.

 **Sample different types of honey; tour the extraction plant**

Creamed honey—Jarrah honey
 Pollen—Royal Jelly Propolis ...



TEXT EXAMPLE 3

Donate life: discover the facts about organ donation

Register your decision on the Organ Donor Register.

WHAT IS ORGAN AND/OR TISSUE DONATION?

Organ and tissue donation is a life-saving and life-transforming medical process. Organs and/or tissue are removed from a donor and transplanted into someone who is very ill or dying from organ failure.

The three extracts above are different text types taken from different sources.

- Example 1 is an advertisement describing national parks, possibly from a local newspaper or community magazine.
- Example 2 is a general advertisement for a gift shop located on a bee farm. It might be found in a tourism publication.
- Example 3 is about organ donation taken from a government public health pamphlet.

Section 1 question types

There are a range of typical Section 1 question types. These usually include:

- answer in **no more than** two words
- answer in **no more than** three words, a letter or number
- true/false/not given
- matching text to question.

Look at the samples of question types below. Can you decide which types of question from the list above that they are?

Question type example 1

Look at texts A–G above. For which text are the following statements true? Write the letter(s) **A–G**.

- 1 These **two** parks are closest to the city: _____
- 2 It will take more than two hours to drive to **this park** from the city: _____

Question type example 2

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text? In boxes on your answer sheet, write:

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
- **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this.

- 1 Tourists can try their hand at making candles.
- 2 Appointments can be made by telephone or online.

Question type example 3

Answer the questions below. Choose *no more than three words* from the text for each answer.

- 1 You are never too old to donate an organ. The use of an organ is determined by the _____ of the organ and its tissues, and how and where the donor died.
- 2 All people who are _____ can register to be a donor.

How did you do? Answers:

- Example 1 – match text to question
- Example 2 – T/F/NG
- Example 3 – answer in no more than three words.

Section 1 reading skills

Introduction to reading skills

Before you do the IELTS exam, it is important that you develop *good reading skills* to assist you in reading fast and accurately. Remember: IELTS has a time limit!

Reading skills include your ability to:

- (a) skim and scan a text to find specific information
- (b) identify the main idea of a section or complete text
- (c) distinguish details from main ideas in a text
- (d) understand vocabulary from context
- (e) distinguish factual information from opinions and assumptions in a text
- (f) understand a writer's point of view in a text.

Which of these reading skills are you already familiar with? Which of them do you use?

Reading skills 1: Skimming

What is the first thing you should do when you start to read a new text? Skim the text.

What is skimming?

To skim means to 'read quickly' or to 'glance through' a text. When we skim a text we read only the parts that we consider to be important, and do not read other parts. We look at the total organisation of the text. We check headings and subheadings, and we see how the text is organised into sections or paragraphs to guess what information the text may hold. When we skim we do not read all of the text.

Why do we skim?

Skimming helps us very quickly to decide:

- what the text is mainly about (the topic and the main message)
- the purpose of the writer
- the information the sections or paragraphs might hold.

Think about when you sit down to read your favourite magazine in your own language.

- Do you first glance through (skim) the magazine to decide which article you would like to read first?
- Before you read the article you have chosen, do you skim parts of it first to see whether you really want to read it?

If you do, this is 'to skim'.

It is important to skim before you read in English. Skim in the IELTS exam as well.

How should I skim in the IELTS exam?

In the IELTS reading exam you have limited time. You should skim-read to save time and to maximise your understanding of the text and the questions.

- 1 Skim every text before you read to get an idea of the text.
- 2 Skim the questions so you have an idea of what you will need to answer.

Skimming practice activity

Choose an article from the newspaper or a magazine. Allow yourself two minutes to skim the article. At the end of the two minutes:

- (a) What is the topic?
- (b) How is the text organised?
- (c) What is the author's purpose or main message?
- (d) What information do you think you will find in each part of the text?

You are now ready to read the text in more detail and will be able to more easily answer the questions.

Try skimming with more texts from magazines and newspapers. The more skimming practice you do, the faster you will become.

Reading skills 2: Scanning

What is scanning?

To 'scan' means to 'look over a text to find a particular piece of information'; for example, a particular date, time, place or name. We do not read the whole text because we are only interested in particular information, even if that is just one word or number.

Why do we scan?

Scanning is what we do in all languages when we are reading a bus timetable, a long restaurant menu, a movie-guide page online or in the newspaper, and many other everyday texts. We are not at all interested in the whole timetable, movie page or menu, just the information we need.

Can you think of other everyday texts we scan – where we need only particular information and do not read the whole text?

Look at this list. Most of these texts we scan. Which text do we usually **not** scan? **Tick the odd one out.**

- telephone directory
- online exam results
- grocery advertisement page
- a letter to say whether you got the job
- a weather forecast report for the weather tomorrow
- an email from your sister overseas
- a museum brochure – you want to know opening hours and entry fee.

When should I scan in the IELTS exam?

- Section 1 of the IELTS General Training Reading Test frequently contains texts that require you only to scan. These may be advertisements, lists, notices, leaflets or others.
- Section 1 question types frequently require you to find a specific number, word or phrase in the text. As you do not need to read the whole text, you should scan.
- As you have limited time to complete the answers, decide as you go through the test which texts or questions require no more than scanning.
- Sections 2 and 3 of the IELTS general training reading may also on occasion require no more than scanning of texts and questions. Use your scanning skill when it is appropriate.

Scanning practice activity

Choose any advertisement from a magazine. Practise fast scanning for specific information, such as:

- full name of product
- name of producer or brand
- price
- availability.

Section 1: Getting ready to read

Now you are familiar with Section 1 of the General Training Reading Test. This includes:

- text types
- question types
- introduction to reading skills – skimming and scanning.

How should you approach each text and question set? Look at these steps.

Step 1: Survey the text quickly. Look at the title, subheadings, pictures, captions and any other clues that help you to understand the text quickly, read the first and last paragraph, look at the overall organisation of the text, read the first line of every paragraph. What is the text about?

Step 2: Skim the instructions and questions. Are you familiar with the question type?

Step 3: Read the text again if the questions require it. Scan the text if the question requires just a word or number.

Step 4: Answer the questions.

Optional: transfer your answers to the answer sheet immediately. Check spelling and grammatical accuracy as you go.

Section 1: Exam practice

Practice activity 2.1

Here are whole versions of the three sample Section 1 texts you have already looked at. There are sets of typical IELTS questions for you to answer. Read the texts and answer the questions. Before you read, remember to:

- 1 Skim the text.
 - 2 Skim the questions.
 - 3 Scan or read the text again to answer the questions.
- After you finish, check your answers in the Answer Key in Appendix 1.

TEXT 1

ON THE CITY DOORSTEP

Looking for somewhere to go this long weekend? Try these West Australian national parks. They are closer to home than you think!

A**Nambung National Park (the Pinnacles)**

245 km north of Perth

What to do: The distinctive feature of this park is undoubtedly the spectacular Pinnacles, one of Australia's best-known landscapes. Thousands of huge limestone pillars rise from yellow sands to resemble the science fiction movie *E.T.* Some are up to 3.5m tall, some are sharp-edged columns, others resemble tombstones. The park is also good for seeing wildflowers, picnicking, swimming, fishing and snorkelling.

B**Yanchep National Park**

51 km north of Perth

What to do: The park has an array of attractions, including a 240 m koala boardwalk, an abundance of Western Grey Kangaroos, walk trails (from 500 m to 55 km), activity programs for schools, daily tours of Crystal Cave and Aboriginal cultural experiences at weekends. There's even a golf course. The park, which attracts more than 240 000 local, interstate and international visitors each year, has excellent picnic facilities.

C**Walyunga National Park**

40 km north-east of Perth, along the Great Northern Highway

What to do: There are many different walking trails to choose from in the park—the easy 12 km Aboriginal Heritage Trail, the medium 5.2 km Syd's Rapids trail, the 4 km Kangaroo Trail loop, the medium 8.5 km

Kingfisher Walk Trail and the difficult 10.6 km Echidna Trail, which boasts breathtaking panoramas across the Swan and Avon valleys and the whole breadth of the park. There's also canoeing, picnicking, bird-watching, wildflower rambles and camping (by arrangement with the ranger) available.

D**John Forrest National Park**

28 km east of Perth

What to do: WA's first national park and one of Australia's oldest conservation areas. Several trails run through various parts of the park, including the Railway Heritage Trail, which follows the alignment of the old railway line to York. Visitors can walk through the oldest railway tunnel in WA—the Swan View Tunnel. Many of the trails pass the Hovea and National Park Falls, and there are many magnificent vistas of the Swan coastal plain.

E**Beelu National Park**

40 km east of Perth, on Mundaring Weir Road

What to do: Bushwalking, picnicking, wildlife observation and photography. You can walk on or alongside the Mundaring-to-Kalgoorlie pipeline, and there are environmental interpretive activity programs during school holidays. The Golden View Lookout at South Ledge provides panoramic views over Lake C.Y. O'Connor, the Mundaring Weir and the Helena River Valley, while the Dell is a great location to access the area's mountain-bike and walking trails.

F**Serpentine National Park**

26 km south of Armadale, off South Western Highway

What to do: Bushwalking, sightseeing, photography, picnicking and wildlife observation. In winter, the white waters of the Serpentine River cascade over the Serpentine Falls into a swirling pool below. The falls have been one of the focal points of the area since the early European settlers came in droves to swim, picnic and enjoy a day in the bush. A 500 m walk trail along the Serpentine River leads to the falls and is accessible by wheelchair.

G**Shoalwater Islands Marine Park**

50 km south of Perth

What to do: The top attraction is Penguin Island, home to a diverse array of wildlife. It boasts the largest colony of penguins in Western Australia. The small, 12.5 ha island is less than 700 m offshore. The park also has

good boating, fishing (outside sanctuary zones) and swimming. Windsurfing and surfing at the western edge of Penguin Island is also very popular. Diving may be enjoyed in designated areas. The ferry ride provides the opportunity to see the sea lions lazing on Seal Island.



Source: 'On Perth's Doorstep' by Kent Acott, *The West Australian*, 10 October 2010

Practice activity 2.1: questions for text 1

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes **1–5** on your answer sheet. **Note:** you may use any letter more than once.

- 1 These **three** parks are closest to the city.
- 2 This park has walking trails along the river.
- 3 At this park you can see penguins and sea lions.
- 4 This park contains a golf course, and has tours of a cave.
- 5 Name at least **two** parks where you can go swimming.

TEXT 2

Bees Neez Apiaries



Gift shop open every Sunday 10am-4pm

Other times by appointment
Group bookings welcome

Sample different types of honey; tour the extraction plant

- creamed honey—Jarrah honey
- pollen—Royal Jelly Propolis
- honeycomb—beeswax candles




285 Wayland Circle, Beechina
(between the towns of Chidlow and Wooroloo)

9733 8293
www.beesneez.com.au

Source: Beez Neez Apiaries

Practice activity 2.1: questions for text 2

Do the following statements agree with the information in the advertisement in text 2? On your answer sheet, write:

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
 - **FALSE** if the statements contradicts the information
 - **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this.
- 6 The gift shop is open every day from 10am to 4pm.
 - 7 The gift shop sells products which are produced at this apiary.
 - 8 Tourists can try their hand at making candles.
 - 9 Appointments can be made by phone or online.
 - 10 The gift shop is within the grounds of a farm.

TEXT 3

Donate life: discover the facts about organ donation

Register your decision on the Australian Organ Donor Register.

DISCOVER THE FACTS**What is organ and/or tissue donation?**

Organ and tissue donation is a life-saving and life-transforming medical process. Organs and/or tissue are removed from a donor, and transplanted into someone who is very ill or dying from organ failure.

Australia has one of the highest transplant success rates in the world, and research shows the majority of Australians support organ and/or tissue donation.

WHY IS ORGAN AND/OR TISSUE DONATION IMPORTANT?

Organ and/or tissue donation saves and transforms lives. One donor can save the lives of up to 10 people and significantly improve the lives of many more.

There are almost 1700 Australians waiting for a transplant on the official waiting list at any one time. Many Australians die each year waiting for the gift of a transplant. Some Australians spend weeks or months in hospital, with others making several trips to hospital every week for dialysis or other treatment. Some people need to use an oxygen tank 24 hours a day while they wait.

WHY DO PEOPLE NEED TRANSPLANTS?

People who need an organ transplant are usually very ill or dying because their own organ is failing. They range from babies and children to older people.

People who need a tissue transplant can also be of any age. In some cases, tissue can save lives. More often, it greatly improves the recipient's life.

WHO CAN BECOME A DONOR?

Almost anyone can donate organs and/or tissue—there is no age limit on the donation of some organs and tissue. The determining factors are where and how a person dies and the condition of their organs and tissue. While your age and medical history will be considered, you shouldn't assume you're too young, too old or not healthy enough to become a donor.

WHICH ORGANS AND/OR TISSUE CAN BE DONATED?

Individuals can decide to donate specific organs and/or tissue. Donors have complete choice over which organs and/or tissue they wish to donate. Donation can involve:

- organs—including kidneys, heart, lungs, liver and pancreas
- tissue—including heart valves, bone tissue, skin, eye and pancreas tissue.

Decide and register your decision.

WHAT IS THE DONOR REGISTER?

The Australian Organ Donor Register (the Donor Register) is the official national register for people to record their decision about becoming an organ and/or tissue donor for transplantation after death.

The Donor Register ensures that a person's donation decision can be verified 24 hours a day, seven days a week by authorised medical personnel anywhere in Australia. In the event of a person's death, information about their donation decision may be accessed from the Donor Register by authorised medical personnel and provided to their family.

If you don't want to become an organ and/or tissue donor you can register your decision not to donate on the Donor Register.

The Donor Register is not for registering decisions about donating organs and tissue for scientific research purposes or the manufacture of biological medical products.

WHO CAN REGISTER ON THE DONOR REGISTER?

Persons 16 years of age or older can register their donation decision on the Donor Register.

HOW DO I REGISTER ON THE DONOR REGISTER?

You can register your donation decision by either:

- filling in the attached form
- going to www.donorregister.gov.au and registering online
- calling 1700 777 203
- visiting your local Medicare office.

HOW DO I CHANGE MY REGISTRATION DETAILS?

You can change or withdraw your donation decision on the Donor Register by:

- filling in the attached form
- calling 1700 777 203
- visiting your local Medicare office.

Discuss your decision with family and friends

WHO NEEDS TO KNOW MY DONATION DECISION?

The people close to you—your next of kin—need to know your donation decision today. In the event of your death, they will be asked to confirm your donation wishes. In Australia, family consent is always sought before donation can proceed—even if you are registered on the Donor Register.

The most important thing that helps a family's decision is knowing the wishes of their loved one. Families who have discussed and know each other's donation decisions are much more likely to uphold those decisions.

Source: Medicare Australia
Organ & Tissue Authority

Practice activity 2.1: questions for text 3

Answer the questions below. Choose **no more than three words** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **11–14** on your answer sheet.

11 This leaflet is produced by the government to give facts and information about

_____.

12 Donation of one organ can save the lives of up to _____.

13 You are never too old to donate an organ. The use of an organ is determined by the _____ of the organ and its tissues, and how and where the donor died.

14 Organs that can be donated include liver, heart, lungs, _____.

Now try these extra questions:

- 1 All people who are _____ can register to be a donor.
- 2 You can register _____ your donation decision by calling 1700 777 203, by visiting a local medical health office, or filling in an attached form.

End of practice activity 2.1.

Check your answers in the Answer Key in Appendix 1. How did you do?

Practice activity 2.2

Read the following three texts for Section 1, and answer the related questions. Before you read, remember to use the reading skills and steps to reading that you have learnt in this unit.

Step 1: Survey each text.

- What text type is it?
- What question types are used?
- Skim to see what the text is about. Skim to see how each text is organised.

Step 2: Skim the instructions and the questions.

Step 3: Read the text again, or scan (if appropriate) to answer the questions.

After you finish, check your answers.

Practice activity 2.2: text 1

Look at the text and answer questions 1–4 on the next page.

TEXT 1

Our community

MAGAZINE

In this issue:

Art people	1	Health Matters: A New	
Books	12	Paradigm of Health	3
KSP	12	Why Are You Sick When	
Strong Showing	12	Your Friend Isn't?	3
Built It	9	Why Are Minerals more	
Business	13	Important?	4
Business Card Board	29	Jazzercise – What is it?	4
Community		Never Work Again	4
Free Cycling Tours	2	Imaginative Gifts	10
Remembrance Day	13	Networking with Lesley	13
Zumbathon	15	Night Sky	21
Reconciliation	17	Notes from Parliament	14
Midland Arts and Crafts		Pc Surgeon	20
Market Opened	18	Pets	29
Crossword	14	Relationship Matters	6
Dining Out	19	Safe	28
Education	27	The Idler	26
Entertainment		Travel	
Dame Joan on Display	25	The Isles of Greece	8
Finance	21	Weddings	
Alternatives to Nylon		Tamara and Joshua	
Line	17	Vivian	7
Gig Guide	25	What's On	22, 23
Greenfingers With Linda	16	What's On In Business	17

Source: *Swan Magazine*, WA

Practice activity 2.2: questions for text 1

Now answer the questions below. Write your answers in boxes **1–4** on your answer sheet.

Note: you may use any page number more than once.

What page number(s) should you turn to if:

- 1 you would like to find a restaurant?
- 2 you need your computer repaired?
- 3 you enjoy astronomy?
- 4 you want to check the stock market listings?

Now try these extra questions:

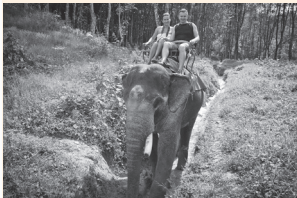
- 1 you'd like to plant some flowers in your garden?
- 2 you need a puzzle to do on the train?

Practice activity 2.2: text 2

Read the advertisement below and answer questions 5–10 on the next page.

TEXT 2

Travel this summer >>>>>



Travel from two weeks to three months and participate in a unique combination of volunteer projects plus adventure travel

You could make a significant difference while having the ADVENTURE OF A LIFETIME!

Academic credit available on most campuses.

Volunteer project

Make a real difference by volunteering in conservation and social community development projects such as:

- sea turtle conservation
- teaching English to children
- home and community building
- rainforest regeneration
- elephant conservation projects.

Outdoor adventure tour

Do more in two weeks than most people would dream about doing in a lifetime. Highlights include:

- white water rafting
- scuba/snorkelling on exotic reefs
- African wildlife safaris
- horseback riding to hidden waterfalls

and much more.

For more information

Information meeting THIS Thursday, April 7th

In building 401, room 155 (in the courtyard next to the Hollis Theatre)

Every hour on the hour—9am, 11am, 12pm, 1pm, 2pm, 3pm, 4pm and 5pm!!

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT VOLUNTEERS

Summer travel and volunteer projects—apply online at www.isvonline.org.

PO Box 2169, Bondi Junction, NSW 1355, Australia 61 2 9369 555

Source: International Student Volunteers

Practice activity 2.2: questions for text 2

Do the following statements agree with the information in the advertisement in Text 2? In boxes **5–10** on your answer sheet, write:

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
 - **FALSE** if the statements contradicts the information
 - **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this.
- 5** International travel and volunteer programs are offered in five different regions of the world.
 - 6** Students can travel for any length of time from two weeks to three months.
 - 7** The cost of return airfares to each country is included in the price of the tour package.
 - 8** Students can volunteer to assist only on environmental programs.
 - 9** Information meetings about the program are held every Thursday every hour on the hour.
 - 10** Volunteers can apply online or by post to the headquarters in London, UK.

Practice activity 2.2: text 3

Read the text below and answer questions 11–14.

TEXT 3

Preparing for a flood



Floods are an unfortunate fact of life for many areas. The effects are often devastating for homeowners. If you live in a flood-prone area, you will be better able to cope by:

- acknowledging the likelihood of flooding
- knowing the warning systems and evacuation schemes in place for your area
- determining likely flood levels from past floods and local experience
- keeping a survival kit handy at all times.

There is no doubt that the impending flooding of a property is a traumatic experience. If there is sufficient time and safety margins, you can take steps in the following order to minimise damage:

- 1 Prepare a getaway kit with essential personal papers, medicines, warm clothes, some food and blankets.
- 2 Lift all movable items within the house as high as possible, preferably above the highest known flood level.
- 3 Close doors between rooms.
- 4 Close all windows.
- 5 Cover low-level windows and glazed doors with plywood, old corrugated iron, timber boarding or sandbags to reduce the risk of the glass being broken.
- 6 Turn off water, electricity and gas.

- 7 Sandbag doorways.
- 8 Block off subfloor vents and openings.
- 9 Secure and protect outbuildings.

Survival equipment

Possible flood survival equipment may comprise:

- a good number of sandbags
- a shovel, spade and broom
- torch and spare batteries
- some bottled fresh water
- a few days' supply of food
- some woollen clothes kept in dry storage bags
- gumboots or waders
- an inflatable dinghy of suitable size with oars
- some strong nylon rope.

After a flood

If your home has been flooded:

- don't return until the floodwaters have receded enough to make it safe to enter and remain at the property and you are permitted to return by Emergency Service personnel or police
- have the house checked by a builder or engineer to ensure that it is sufficiently sound before clean-up.

Practice activity 2.2: questions for text 3

Answer the questions below. Choose **no more than three words** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **11–14** on your answer sheet.

11 To minimise damage from an imminent flood you should prepare a

_____.

12 To prevent your home flooding, all windows and doors _____.

13 ou should _____, electricity and gas if a flood is due.

14 To ensure safety after a flood, you should get permission from police or emergency

personnel before you _____.

Now check your answers. Score your results and consider these questions.

- 1** Was I able to complete the questions for each text? Why/why not?
- 2** How many questions did I get right per text?
- 3** How long did I need per text?
- 4** Which type of question or text did I make most errors on? Why?
- 5** What could I do differently next time?

End of practice activity 2.2

Practice activity 2.3

Read the following three texts for Section 1, and answer the related questions. Timing is very important. Time yourself as you practise. Before you read, remember to use the reading skills and steps to reading that you have learnt in this unit.

Step 1: Survey each text.

- What text type is it?
- What types of question are used?
- Skim to see what the text is about. Skim to see how each text is organised.

Step 2: Skim the instructions and the questions.

Step 3: Read the text again, or scan (if appropriate) to answer the questions.

After you finish, check your answers in the Answer Key in Appendix 1.

Practice activity 2.3: text 1

Read the advertisement on the next page and answer questions 1–4.

TEXT 1

EUROPEAN RIVER CRUISING

A PRAGUE TO LONDON



21-DAY TOUR AND RIVER CRUISE

15-day exclusive luxury charter with over 85% French balcony staterooms

- Buckingham Palace
- Westminster Abbey
- Hradcany Castle
- 49 meals
- Big Ben

Peak season departures across ALL cabins

FROM \$8645 pp twin share

Fly free return airfare to Europe

C BRITAIN, IRELAND AND CRUISE



30-DAY TOUR AND RIVER CRUISE

15-day exclusive luxury charter with over 85% all-weather French balcony staterooms

- Stonehenge
- Blarney Castle
- Edinburgh Military Tattoo
- Guinness tasting
- 63 meals

FROM \$11 195 pp twin share

Fly free return airfare to Europe

B PARIS ESCAPE



18-DAY TOUR AND RIVER CRUISE

15-day exclusive luxury charter with over 85% all-weather French balcony staterooms

- Explore 18 cities
- Canal boat cruise
- Eiffel Tower
- Notre Dame Cathedral
- Opera House
- 45 meals

FROM \$7645 pp twin share

Plus buy one airfare and get one free

D GRAND ALPINE TOUR AND CRUISE



28-DAY TOUR & RIVER CRUISE

15-day exclusive luxury charter with over 85% all-weather French balcony staterooms

- Guided tours of Munich and Salzburg
- Horse-and-carriage ride to Neuschwanstein Castle
- 58 meals

FROM \$10 495 pp twin share

Fly free return airfare to Europe

Evergreen Tours

Premium touring worldwide

Call 1300 364 414 or contact your travel agent

www.evergreentours.com.au

Practice activity 2.3: questions for text 1

Questions 1–4

Look at the advertisements **A–D** above. For which advertisement are the following statements true? Write the correct letter, **A–D**, in boxes **1–4** on your answer sheet. **Note:** you may use any letter more than once.

- 1 This tour is the shortest and the least expensive.
- 2 This tour might be popular with beer drinkers.
- 3 This tour does not include a tour to a castle.
- 4 This tour includes a horse-and-carriage ride.

Questions 5–9

Do the following statements agree with the information in the advertisements? In boxes **5–9** on your answer sheet, write:

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
 - **FALSE** if the statements contradicts the information
 - **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this.
- 5 All cruises include a 15-day bus tour and a river cruise.
 - 6 The cost of the 'Prague to London Tour' is \$8645 for a twin room.
 - 7 All tours offer a free return airfare to Europe.
 - 8 All cruises take place on Evergreen Tours ferries.
 - 9 Entrance fees to castles and historic buildings are not included in the price.

Here is an extra question to practise:

- 1 Tours, including cruises, are best taken in summer.

Practice activity 2.3: text 2

Read the text below and answer questions 10–14.

TEXT 2

Hit the shops in Canberra, Australia

When it's time for some retail therapy, pick from Canberra's luxury boutiques and shopping centres, or find that special something in the many markets offering products made by local designers.

Canberra Centre

Bunda Street, Civic

Find the most contemporary and innovative retail and leisure experience at Canberra's city shopping hub at the Canberra Centre. Discover more than 300 retail outlets, plus cinemas and an alfresco, streetscape dining and café precinct. There are department and speciality stores and popular designer fashion labels.

Other shopping centres

- Westfield Shoppingtown, Benjamin Way, Belconnen
- Westfield Woden, Keltie Street, Phillip
- Tuggeranong Hyperdome, Anketell Street, Tuggeranong
- Riverside Plaza, Monaro Street, Queanbeyan

Speciality shopping

City

Find interesting boutiques, street fashion, alternative music stores, designer shoes and books hidden away in the arcades in City Walk and Garema Place and in the Canberra Centre. Be sure to visit Shop Handmade in City Walk—this concept store showcases the talents of local and interstate designers with jewellery, skin products, toys and clothing.

Manuka and Kingston

The small 1920s shopping centres of Manuka and Kingston are just a 10-minute walk from each other. Splurge on Australian and

international designer labels, beautiful antiques, gourmet food, high-quality homewares and exquisite jewellery among the café-lined streets.

Markets

Old Bus Depot markets

Wentworth Avenue, Kingston

The multi-award-winning Old Bus Depot markets, on most Sundays of the year and Saturdays in December in the lead-up to Christmas, are held inside the old bus depot and are renowned for a mix of handcrafted jewellery, art, clothing, furniture, toys and regional food and wine.

Handmade Market

Kamberra Wine Company

Visit Canberra's quarterly Handmade Market, which brings together talented artists, designers, stylists, craftspeople and gourmets under the one roof.

Capital Region Farmers Market

Exhibition Park in Canberra, Mitchell

Be tantalised by the array of fruit, vegetables, plants, flowers, seafood, cakes, condiments, meats, cheese and more. Visit the largest regional market in the Southern Tablelands where the fresh seasonal produce reflects the regional diversity.

Saturday morning 8.00–11.00am.

Source: Australian Capital Tourism

Practice activity 2.3: questions for text 2

Do the following statements agree with the information in the advertisement? In boxes **10–14** on your answer sheet, write:

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- **FALSE** if the statements contradicts the information
- **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this.

- 10** The main shopping hub in Canberra is in the city centre and has more than 300 outlets.
- 11** Shop Handmade in City Walk is one of the specialty shops of Canberra, selling local but not interstate products.
- 12** There are four shopping centres to choose from outside the Canberra city centre, one of which is named the Tuggeranong Hyperdome.
- 13** The 1920s shopping centres are well known for the glamorous architecture of their buildings.
- 14** The Old Bus Depot Markets are open on Saturdays and Sundays throughout the year.

Here is an extra question to practise:

- 1** At the Farmers Market, the array of different cheeses on sale is one of the most talked-about highlights.

Practice activity 2.3: text 3

Read the text below and answer questions **11–14**.

TEXT 3

The Complete Gardening Handbook

HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries are very easy to grow, but always buy certified disease-free plants. If disease attacks your plants, buy fresh plants. The method described is simple and reliable. Some varieties crop just once, while others produce several crops between early summer and mid-autumn.

Planting

Strawberries need fertile soil so work plenty of compost or manure into the ground, removing all weeds before planting. Rake in fertiliser, then plant 45 cm (18 in) apart in rows 75 cm (30 in) apart.

The plants often arrive with bare roots. Spread the roots out on a mound, making sure that the crown is level with

the surrounding surface, then return the soil.

Most plants are sold in pots. Water them an hour prior to planting out, and plant at their original depth.

Remove flowers that appear during the first year. This allows the plants to get well established before bearing a crop of fruit.

Routine care

- 1 The plants benefit from regular feeding. Sulphate of potash should be applied in early spring. If plants need a boost, apply sulphate of ammonia in mid-spring.
- 2 Hoeing or hand weeding will keep down weeds.
- 3 Use special mats to keep the fruit clean. These must be in place as the fruits develop.
- 4 It may be cheaper to lay a thick bed of straw around the plants.

New plants from runners

Spread out the runners in early to mid-summer, and peg where there is a strong tuft of leaves into pots of compost plunged into the soil.

Pinch or cut off runner just beyond the pegged-down point, but *do not sever the link with the parent plant*. Remove surplus runners not required.

Check after six weeks, and if the plant has rooted well, sever it from its parent.



Source: *The Complete Gardening Handbook*,
Abbeydale Press, 2008

Practice activity 2.3: questions for text 3

Answer the questions below. Choose **no more than three words** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **11–14** on your answer sheet.

- 11 It is important that you choose strawberry plants to grow that are _____.
- 12 Before you plant strawberry plants ensure that your soil is fertile, and _____ from the ground.
- 13 As the strawberry plants grow you should place a small mat or a bed of straw around each plant to keep _____.
- 14 During the first year, remove all _____ from the plants, so that they can grow strong to bear fruit.

Here are some extra questions to practise:

- 1 Some varieties of strawberry _____ between summer and autumn.
- 2 Feed the strawberries with fertilisers such as sulphate or potash

_____.

Now you have finished, check your answers in the Answer Key in Appendix 1. Score your results and consider these questions:

- 1 How many questions did I get right per text?
 - 2 How long did I need this time per text?
 - 3 Which type of text or question did I make most errors on? Why?
 - 4 What could I do differently next time?
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