

Pearson LCCI

JETSET Reading

Level 6

Sample Assessment Material

Time allowed: 90 minutes

Paper Reference

ASE10205

You will need:

An answer sheet, HB pencil and an eraser

Instructions

- Do **not** open this examination paper until you are told to do so by the supervisor.
- Use an HB pencil.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You may **not** use a dictionary.
- Read each question carefully.
- Select the correct answer and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.
- Make sure you only mark **one** answer for each question.
- At the end of the examination hand the question paper, your answer sheet and all notes to the supervisor.

Information

- There are eight parts to this examination.
- The total mark for this paper is 60.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers carefully if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

Answer ALL questions.

PART ONE

Read the article below. Then look at the suggested headings on the following page and select the best one (A, B, C or D) for each of the numbered paragraphs. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

CHILLI PEPPERS



1
Many people believe, wrongly, that all hot spices are irritants to the digestive system, but chillies have quite the reverse effect; they are both beneficial to digestion and soothing to the stomach. A major concern has been that hot peppers and other spicy foods may cause ulcers. This has been found to be an erroneous assumption as there is no higher incidence of stomach ulcers in areas like Thailand, Brazil and Mexico, where the chilli forms part of the staple diet. In an extreme study carried out in the USA, an ounce of ground Jalapeno pepper was injected directly into the stomachs of volunteers; no subsequent test revealed any damage to their stomach linings.

2
Cayenne pepper comes from the red chilli, *Capsicum frutescens*. Its name is derived from the Greek *kapto* meaning 'I bite'. In fact, cayenne pepper is not a pepper at all. It was named by Christopher Columbus who, when he first bit into a chilli, thought he had found a new source for the highly valued spice, black pepper, and the name has stuck. Three primary spellings exist – chili, chile and chilli – all of which are recognised by dictionaries, but 'chilli' is the preferred spelling according to the Oxford English Dictionary. The name of the plant has no relation to Chile, the country in South America, whose name was derived from a totally different source.

3
Today, *Capsicum frutescens* is called by different names in different parts of the world – red pepper, capsicum, Spanish pepper, chillies, chilli pepper, Scotch Bonnet pepper and African Bird pepper among others – all refer to the same species of fruit from which cayenne pepper is made. There are over thirty different kinds of chilli peppers, each with a different degree of 'bite'. They range from the mild bell pepper to the blistering heat of the Habaneros, which is the hottest pepper known.

4
Since ancient times, chillies, both fresh and in the form of cayenne pepper, have been used by healers to cure a variety of ailments. They have been used externally to relieve pain and internally to cure anything from yellow fever to the common cold. The active ingredient in hot red peppers is a compound called capsaicin, which gives them that unique sting. Capsaicin ointments have been found to relieve the pain of arthritis when applied externally and, taken internally, capsaicin triggers the release of endorphins in the brain, which has a pain relieving effect similar to that of morphine.

5

A single chilli pepper has been found to contain a full day's supply of beta-carotene and nearly twice the recommended daily allowance of vitamin C, which makes the chilli an invaluable food in the fight against cancer and heart disease. Chillies may also help in weight loss by speeding up the metabolism. After eating hot peppers people tend to perspire, which is a sign that their metabolism is increasing and that food will be dealt with more efficiently.

- 1 A More harm than good
B Spice of life
C Many varieties
D Health benefits
- 2 A Exploring chillies
B Naming and spelling
C Black pepper
D Dictionary definition
- 3 A Fruit or vegetable?
B Many varieties
C Grow your own
D Cayenne pepper
- 4 A Healing properties
B Modern medicine
C Not for external use
D A cheap alternative
- 5 A Getting fatter
B Recommended medicine
C Pain relief
D Preventing illness

TOTAL FOR PART ONE = 5 MARKS

PART TWO

Read the article 'CHILLI PEPPERS' again and decide if the following statements are True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned in Text (C). Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

- 6 Chillies can cause ulcers.
- A True
 - B False
 - C Not Mentioned in Text
- 7 Mexicans eat the most chillies.
- A True
 - B False
 - C Not Mentioned in Text
- 8 Christopher Columbus mistook chillies for black pepper.
- A True
 - B False
 - C Not Mentioned in Text
- 9 Chillies originally came from Chile.
- A True
 - B False
 - C Not Mentioned in Text
- 10 The Spanish pepper is hotter than the Scotch Bonnet pepper.
- A True
 - B False
 - C Not Mentioned in Text
- 11 Bell peppers are less fiery than Habaneros peppers.
- A True
 - B False
 - C Not Mentioned in Text
- 12 Chillies have been used in medicine for centuries.
- A True
 - B False
 - C Not Mentioned in Text
- 13 Only certain kinds of chillies are effective in relieving pain.
- A True
 - B False
 - C Not Mentioned in Text

14 Chillies can help prevent cancer.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

15 Chillies can help you put on weight.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

TOTAL FOR PART TWO = 10 MARKS

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PART THREE

Choose the word or words (A, B, C or D) that are closest in meaning to the underlined words from the article 'CHILLI PEPPERS'. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

16 reverse

- A same
- B forwards
- C opposite
- D different

17 preferred

- A rather
- B favoured
- C least common
- D unusual

18 among

- A next to
- B without
- C unless
- D as well as

19 triggers

- A sets out
- B sets up
- C sets down
- D sets off

20 invaluable

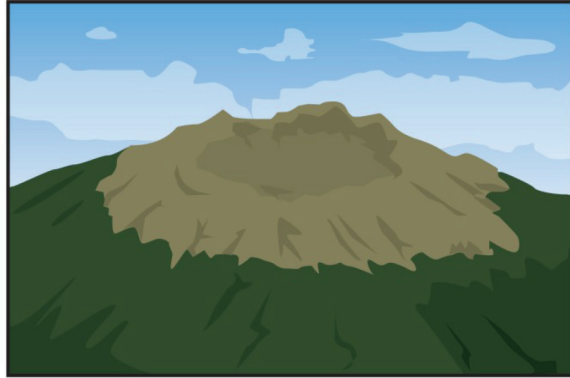
- A worthless
- B costly
- C priceless
- D useless

TOTAL FOR PART THREE = 5 MARKS

PART FOUR

Read this article on 'The Tambora Volcano' and select the correct word (A, B, C or D) from the choices on the next page to fill each of the numbered gaps. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

The Tambora Volcano



21 thousand years or so, a volcano erupts somewhere on the planet with **22** power to significantly alter the global climate for years afterwards. Enormous quantities of dust are ejected into the atmosphere, preventing the sun's rays from reaching the ground. Crops fail, temperatures drop dramatically and living creatures **23** the globe die off in large numbers. Such an event occurred in Indonesia in 1815 – the explosion of the great Tambora volcano.

Tambora is just one of **24** volcanoes in the archipelago of Indonesia. It is believed that Tambora had been silent for 5000 years before the explosion occurred. Then, in 1812, Tambora awoke from its slumber, when small eruptions of steam and ash began to emanate from the volcano, accompanied **25** significant earth tremors. This activity continued **26** 5 April 1815, when the first great eruption occurred, generating a volcanic column 25km high. This blast could be heard over 1000km away. The worst, **27**, was yet to come.

Five days ²⁸, on 10 April, a number of colossal explosions occurred, creating columns of volcanic material that stretched up to 40km into the sky. When these columns collapsed, they formed earth-hugging clouds of hot ash, rocks and pumice that rampaged across the island killing everyone and everything ²⁹ their path. The disaster was inevitable – nothing could have been done to ³⁰ it.

- 21 A Ever
 B All
 C Every
 D Each

- 22 A much
 B some
 C enough
 D many

- 23 A in
 B through
 C along
 D across

- 24 A many
 B some
 C much
 D any

- 25 A on
 B in
 C at
 D by

- 26 A from
 B until
 C on
 D by

- 27 A however
 B therefore
 C evermore
 D everywhere

- 28 A ago
 B late
 C later
 D latest

- 29 A on
 B in
 C around
 D into

- 30 A preserve
 B present
 C provide
 D prevent

TOTAL FOR PART FOUR = 10 MARKS

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PART FIVE

In each question below one of the underlined words needs to be replaced. Select the word (A, B, C or D) that needs to be replaced. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

- 31 I was (A) let to look (B) at his diary, which (C) made me (D) feel very privileged.
- 32 I'm not sure, but I (A) think I (B) can (C) have just (D) seen a kingfisher!
- 33 If you'd (A) look at the label, you (B) would have (C) noticed that the garment should (D) be dry cleaned.
- 34 If I'd (A) known you were (B) painting the ceiling, I (C) would have (D) hold the ladder for you.
- 35 I (A) should warn you that your photograph (B) may be (C) took as you (D) leave the courtroom.

TOTAL FOR PART FIVE = 5 MARKS

PART SIX

Fill the blanks with the correct form of the verb by selecting A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Hotel guest: Hello, is that reception? This is Mrs Davies in Room 203.

36 to say that I'm not very happy with my room.

Receptionist: I'm sorry **37** that, Mrs Davies.

What seems to be the problem?

Hotel guest: I'm afraid the shower isn't very clean and the bed **38**

properly. I think the sheets **39** too because they look dirty. If

40 about the poor standard of cleanliness here, I would've stayed at the hotel next door.

- 36 A** I ring
B I will ring
C I had rung
D I'm ringing

- 37 A** to hear
B hear
C hearing
D heard

- 38 A** aren't made
B hasn't been made
C doesn't make
D won't make

- 39 A** would be changed
B are changing
C are changed
D should be changed

- 40 A** I've known
B I knew
C I'd known
D I know

Receptionist: I must apologise. I'm afraid ⁴¹ very short-staffed at the moment. I will inform the housekeeper and she ⁴² and see you straight away.

Hotel guest: I really ⁴³ on moving to another room. It isn't just that the room is dirty, it's noisy too. The people in the room next door ⁴⁴ and the walls are very thin.

Receptionist: Certainly, Mrs Davies. If you wouldn't mind getting your things together, your new room will be ready for you by the time ⁴⁵

- 41** A we'll be
B we've been
C we're
D we were
- 42** A will come
B has come
C have come
D will have come
- 43** A have insisted
B must insist
C will insist
D insisted

- 44** A always shouted
B shout always
C always are shouting
D are always shouting
- 45** A you pack
B you've finished packing
C you're packing
D you're finished packing

TOTAL FOR PART SIX = 10 MARKS

PART SEVEN

Read this article about Enid Blyton and then select True (A), False (B) or Not Mentioned in Text (C) for each of the statements that follow. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Enid Blyton

Enid Blyton was one of the most successful writers of the twentieth century. Born in London in 1897, the daughter of a cutlery salesman, she trained as a teacher and began writing in her spare time. Her first book, a collection of poems, was published in 1922, but she is most well-known for her children's stories – numerous series of books based on recurring characters and designed for different age groups.

In Blyton's books, children are free to play and explore without adult interference which may explain their enduring popularity. Children in her books are generally self-sufficient and are allowed to spend days away from home, as in *Five Run Away Together* and *The Secret Island*. Adults in her books are generally either authority figures such as teachers, police or parents, or enemies to be conquered by the children.

Her writing falls largely into three categories. One category involves ordinary children in extraordinary situations, having adventures and solving crimes. Examples include *The Famous Five*, *The Secret Seven* and the *Adventure* series. Another category is the boarding school story, *St Clare's* and *Malory Towers* for example, where the plots involve the day-to-day life of the school. These stories of midnight feasts and practical jokes are typical of their day, many similar stories appearing in contemporary comics. In the third category, which is aimed at younger age group, children are typically transported into a magical world in which they meet fairies, goblins, elves and other fantasy creatures. Examples of this type are *The Wishing Chair*, *The Faraway Tree* and her universally popular *Noddy* books.

Although her books have always been popular with children and continue to be so, they have not always been well received by adults. Her books have been accused of being snobbish, racist and sexist as well as poorly-written: the BBC would not broadcast her books on the radio because they were considered to be 'stilted and long-winded'; there are even rumours that her books have been banned by libraries. Blyton's response is said to be that she was not interested in critics over the age of twelve.

Blyton married twice, the first time to an editor and the second to a surgeon, and had two daughters, one of whom, Imogen, still survives. She has been quoted as saying, 'The truth is Enid Blyton was arrogant, insecure, pretentious... and without a trace of maternal instinct'.

By the time Blyton died in 1968, she had written over 700 books and 600 million copies of them have been sold far and wide; her books have been translated into more than 90 different languages.

- 46** Enid Blyton's father was a teacher.
- A** True
 - B** False
 - C** Not Mentioned in Text
- 47** Enid Blyton did not write poetry.
- A** True
 - B** False
 - C** Not Mentioned in Text
- 48** The children in her books are allowed freedom and independence.
- A** True
 - B** False
 - C** Not Mentioned in Text
- 49** *The Secret Island* was the first book in *The Secret Seven* series.
- A** True
 - B** False
 - C** Not Mentioned in Text
- 50** The *Malory Towers* series was unlike anything else written at the time.
- A** True
 - B** False
 - C** Not Mentioned in Text
- 51** The majority of her books were aimed at very young children.
- A** True
 - B** False
 - C** Not Mentioned in Text
- 52** Children are amongst Blyton's fiercest critics.
- A** True
 - B** False
 - C** Not Mentioned in Text
- 53** The BBC has refused to broadcast Blyton's work.
- A** True
 - B** False
 - C** Not Mentioned in Text
- 54** Blyton's daughter, Imogen, was critical of her mother.
- A** True
 - B** False
 - C** Not Mentioned in Text

55 Blyton's books are most popular in the Far East.

- A** True
- B** False
- C** Not Mentioned in Text

TOTAL FOR PART SEVEN = 10 MARKS

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PART EIGHT

Read the text below and then answer the questions on the following page. Mark your answers (A, B, C or D) on your answer sheet.

Insects will be released to tackle the problem of Japanese Knotweed in the UK after the Environment Minister gave the go-ahead for a trial to begin. In Japan, the insect *Aphalara Itadori* is a natural predator of the plant which has been spreading at a tremendous rate in the UK and is very difficult to eradicate.

The Environment Minister said the insects' release will be a 'ground-breaking natural approach' to solving the problem of Japanese Knotweed 'and will help to reduce the huge cost of treating and killing this devastating plant.' It will be the first time biocontrol has been used in the EU to fight a weed, although the technique is commonly used outside Europe.

Japanese Knotweed is extremely successful at spreading throughout the countryside and, as a highly invasive non-native species, poses a significant threat to biodiversity in the UK. It is extremely difficult to remove and costs the development industry millions of pounds each year to control.

The trial, which is due to begin in July, will take place at various locations throughout the UK, which have yet to be confirmed. However, it is known that in South Wales the trial will take place in the Swansea area which has a particularly bad problem with Japanese Knotweed. If the first phase is successful, the insect will be released at further sites where it will continue to be monitored.

56 This article is MOSTLY about

- A Japanese Knotweed in Wales
- B growing Japanese Knotweed
- C getting rid of Japanese Knotweed
- D Japanese insects

57 According to the text, which of these statements is **TRUE**?

- A The trial is already underway.
- B Similar methods have already been used in the UK.
- C Similar methods are common outside Europe.
- D The trial will take place at one location only.

58 According to the text, which of these statements is **FALSE**?

- A The Environment Minister is allowing the trial to begin.
- B Controlling the spread of Japanese Knotweed is very costly.
- C There are plans for further trials.
- D There is no Japanese Knotweed in the Swansea area.

59 Which of the following could **NOT** be used to replace 'ground-breaking'?

- A innovative
- B revolutionary
- C shattering
- D cutting-edge

60 In what kind of publication is this article **MOST** likely to appear?

- A agricultural
- B industrial
- C historical
- D geographical

TOTAL FOR PART EIGHT = 5 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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