

## **READING – KEY**

### **Reading 1 – sentence**

#### **9D 10G 11B 12H 13F 14E 15A**

**9 D** This sentence continues John Gibbons' description of the sport of climbing in general.

Before the gap, he compares it to other sports, saying it is 'one of the few sports where you compete against yourself'.

In D he makes another comparison with other sports and gives another example of a good thing about this sport.

**10 G** This sentence continues John's description of easy climbs.

In G, 'them' refers back to 'Big holds, spaced comfortably apart'. In G, John says that these holds make it possible to climb to the top 'without any difficulty'.

In the sentence after the gap, 'That kind of climb' refers to the kind of climb with big holds that make it possible for you to climb easily, and the sentence then tells you the name given to this kind of climb.

**11 B** This sentence continues the description of 'trickier' (more difficult) climbs.

In B, 'one of those' means 'one of the trickier climbs'. B then mentions something connected with doing trickier climbs.

The sentence after the gap contains the word 'also' because it mentions another thing connected with doing trickier climbs, in addition to the thing mentioned in B.

**12 H** This sentence continues the subject of whether or not the idea is to climb to the top as quickly as possible. Before the gap, Graeme Alderson says that people are not necessarily trying to get to the top as quickly as they can – they are simply trying to get there. After the gap, we are told that the aim may be to climb as high as you can 'without falling off', meaning that you are not necessarily trying to climb to the top.

H links these two points about getting to the top, because it is about people who don't climb to the top.

**13 F** The whole paragraph is about falling and safety and what happens if you make a mistake. In the sentence before the gap, the phrase 'in case you slip' means 'because

it is possible that you might slip'. The sentence after the gap begins with 'Instead', which must refer to something previously mentioned that does not happen.

'If that happens' in F means 'if you slip' and so refers back to 'in case you slip'. In F 'you don't plunge (fall quickly) to the ground' refers to what does not happen.

In the sentence after the gap, 'you dangle (hang) safely in your harness' describes what does happen if you slip (fall).

**14 E** The sentence before the gap describes one attitude towards climbing on indoor walls. The sentence after the gap and the rest of the paragraph are about climbing in different places and outdoor climbing that people can do and that people have done.

E connects these things because it refers to beginning with indoor climbing and then moving to outdoor climbing. In E, 'it' refers to 'climbing on indoor walls' in the sentence before the gap and E says that you can use your experience of indoor climbing to decide the difficulty of outdoor climbing you would be able to do. The rest of the paragraph is about climbing 'outside', as mentioned at the end of E.

**15 A** The paragraph is about information on climbing that is available on the website. The sentence after the gap begins 'Well, you can find out' and this must refer back to something about finding information.

A is about people who want to try climbing but don't know what to do in order to try climbing. The sentence after the gap tells these people 'where to start' – how they can get the information they need if they want 'a go at climbing' (if they want to do or try to do some climbing).

### **Reading – paragraphs**

#### **1D 2F 3A 4E 5B 6G**

### **Reading – multiple choice**

#### **1C 2B 3D 4C 5A 6D 7B**

### **Reading 4**

#### **16D 17C 18A 19B 20B 21A 22D 23C 24D 25B 26/27A/C 28D 29B 30A**