

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.

Questions 1–5

Reading Passage 1 has six sections, **A–F**.

Choose the correct heading for sections **B–F** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i–ix**, in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- The influence of Monbusho
- ii** Helping less successful students
- iii** The success of compulsory education
- iv** Research findings concerning achievements in maths
- v** The typical format of a maths lesson
- vi** Comparative expenditure on maths education
- vii** Background to middle-years education in Japan
- viii** The key to Japanese successes in maths education
- ix** The role of homework correction

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
Section A	iv

- 1** Section **B**
- 2** Section **C**
- 3** Section **D**
- 4** Section **E**
- 5** Section **F**

Questions 6–9

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 6–9 on your answer sheet, write

YES	<i>if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer</i>
NO	<i>if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i>

- 6 There is a wider range of achievement amongst English pupils studying maths than amongst their Japanese counterparts.
- 7 The percentage of Gross National Product spent on education generally reflects the level of attainment in mathematics.
- 8 Private schools in Japan are more modern and spacious than state-run lower secondary schools.
- 9 Teachers mark homework in Japanese schools.

Test 4

Questions 10–13

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 10–13 on your answer sheet.

- 10** Maths textbooks in Japanese schools are
- A** cheap for pupils to buy.
 - B** well organised and adapted to the needs of the pupils.
 - C** written to be used in conjunction with TV programmes.
 - D** not very popular with many Japanese teachers.
- 11** When a new maths topic is introduced,
- A** students answer questions on the board.
 - B** students rely entirely on the textbook.
 - C** it is carefully and patiently explained to the students.
 - D** it is usual for students to use extra worksheets.
- 12** How do schools deal with students who experience difficulties?
- A** They are given appropriate supplementary tuition.
 - B** They are encouraged to copy from other pupils.
 - C** They are forced to explain their slow progress.
 - D** They are placed in a mixed-ability class.
- 13** Why do Japanese students tend to achieve relatively high rates of success in maths?
- A** It is a compulsory subject in Japan.
 - B** They are used to working without help from others.
 - C** Much effort is made and correct answers are emphasised.
 - D** There is a strong emphasis on repetitive learning.