

## Speed Reading Practice for Eiken Pre-1: No. 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ / Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_ / 7 🕒 8 min

Total: 12 minutes (Passage 1: 4 min / Passage 2: 6 min / Review: 2 min)

Target Score...Passing Target: At least 5 out of 7 correct...High Score Target: At least 6 out of 7 correct

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Read each passage and choose the best answer from among the four choices for each question.

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### Rewilding Farmland

In some parts of Europe, a growing number of farmers are choosing to stop using certain areas of their land for crops or livestock and are instead allowing nature to return. This process, often called “rewilding,”  
5 may involve planting native trees, restoring wetlands, or simply leaving land alone so that natural ecosystems can recover. Supporters say that rewilding can increase biodiversity, improve soil quality, and help reduce flooding by allowing the land to absorb more water.

Rewilding may also provide economic benefits. In areas where  
10 farming has become less profitable, landowners sometimes earn money through tourism by attracting birdwatchers, hikers, or photographers. Others receive support from environmental programs that reward efforts to protect habitats. For this reason, some experts argue that rewilding can offer a practical alternative for rural communities that are struggling  
15 to survive.

However, not everyone welcomes the trend. Critics point out that farmland plays an important role in food production, and they worry that using less land for agriculture could eventually reduce domestic food supplies. Some local residents also dislike the changes in the landscape,  
20 especially when open fields begin to look wild or unmanaged. In addition, there are concerns that certain returning animals, such as wolves or wild boar, may damage crops or threaten livestock.

For these reasons, many specialists emphasize that rewilding should not be treated as a simple solution. They argue that it works best when  
25 local environmental, economic, and social conditions are carefully considered. In other words, rewilding may be highly effective in some places, but unsuitable in others.

## Questions

(1) What is one advantage of rewilding mentioned in the passage?

1. It guarantees that farmers will earn more money than before.
2. It helps natural ecosystems recover and can reduce flood risk.
3. It allows all types of wild animals to return safely to farmland.
4. It replaces the need for environmental protection programs.

(2) Why do some experts support rewilding in rural areas?

1. Because it can provide a different source of income where farming is no longer profitable.
2. Because it makes it easier to produce larger amounts of food.
3. Because it prevents tourists from entering environmentally sensitive areas.
4. Because it ensures that local residents will approve of land-use changes.

(3) What is the author's main point in the final paragraph?

1. Rewilding is clearly the best choice for all farming communities.
2. Rewilding should only be used in places where large animals no longer exist.
3. Rewilding is a useful idea, but its success depends on local circumstances.
4. Rewilding should be delayed until food production increases.

## The Rise of Quiet Travel

In recent years, some travelers have begun to reject the idea that a good trip must be packed with activities, crowded tourist sites, and constant social-media posting. Instead, they are turning to what some writers call “quiet travel.” This approach emphasizes slower movement, fewer scheduled activities, and a greater focus on rest, observation, and personal reflection. Rather than trying to see as many attractions as possible, quiet travelers may choose to spend several days in one small town, walking, reading, and experiencing daily life at a calmer pace.

Part of the appeal of quiet travel is that it offers an escape from overstimulation. Many people feel pressured to make every trip impressive or highly productive, especially when online images encourage comparison with others. Quiet travel challenges that attitude by suggesting that the value of travel does not always come from excitement or achievement. For some people, a trip becomes more meaningful when it creates mental space instead of constant stimulation.

This trend may also affect the places people visit. Popular destinations often struggle with overcrowding, noise, and pressure on local infrastructure. If more tourists choose quieter locations and stay longer in fewer places, some experts believe this could spread tourism more evenly and reduce stress on famous sites. At the same time, local businesses in less-visited areas might benefit from a steadier flow of visitors.

Still, quiet travel is not without criticism. Some people argue that it is a luxury that mainly appeals to travelers who already have enough time and money to slow down. Others note that not everyone wants the same thing from a holiday. Families with children, for example, may prefer more active schedules, while first-time visitors to another country may reasonably want to see as much as possible. Because of this, quiet travel is unlikely to replace conventional tourism, but it may broaden ideas about what makes a trip valuable.

## Questions

(4) What is one feature of quiet travel?

1. Visiting as many famous places as possible in a short time.
2. Spending more time in one place and following a slower schedule.
3. Sharing travel experiences online throughout the trip.
4. Choosing only destinations with no other tourists.

(5) According to the passage, why do some people find quiet travel meaningful?

1. It helps them compare their experiences more easily with others online.
2. It gives them a chance to avoid constant stimulation and reflect more deeply.
3. It allows them to complete more activities than standard tourism does.
4. It guarantees cheaper travel in all destinations.

(6) What does the author suggest about the effect of quiet travel on tourism?

1. It may help reduce pressure on major tourist sites by spreading visitors more widely.
2. It will probably end overcrowding in all popular destinations.
3. It mainly benefits large businesses in already famous cities.
4. It discourages visitors from spending money in local communities.

(7) What is the main idea of the final paragraph?

1. Quiet travel will soon become the dominant form of global tourism.
2. Quiet travel is attractive to some people, but it does not suit everyone.
3. Quiet travel should only be recommended to wealthy adults.
4. Quiet travel is less meaningful than conventional tourism.