CAMBRIDGE

Official Cambridge Exam Preparation

IELTS ACADEMIC 15

剑桥雅思官方真题集

WITH ANSWERS 学术类

AUTHENTIC PRACTICE TESTS

Produced by Cambridge Exams Publishing

剑桥考试联合出版中心 编著

WITH RESOURCE BANK

群言出版社 QUNYAN PRESS

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Contents

Test 1

LISTENING

PART 1 *Questions 1–10*

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Bankside Recruitment Agency

- Address of agency: 497 Eastside, Docklands
- Name of agent: Becky **1** .....
- Phone number: 07866 510333
- Best to call her in the **2** .....

Typical jobs

- Clerical and admin roles, mainly in the finance industry
- Must have good **3** ..... skills
- Jobs are usually for at least one **4** .....
- Pay is usually **5 £** ..... per hour

Registration process

- Wear a **6** ..... to the interview
- Must bring your **7** ..... to the interview
- They will ask questions about each applicant's **8** .....

Advantages of using an agency

- The **9** ..... you receive at interview will benefit you
- Will get access to vacancies which are not advertised
- Less **10** ..... is involved in applying for jobs

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PART 2 *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11–14

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

Matthews Island Holidays

11 According to the speaker, the company

- **A** has been in business for longer than most of its competitors.
- **B** arranges holidays to more destinations than its competitors.
- **C** has more customers than its competitors.

12 Where can customers meet the tour manager before travelling to the Isle of Man?

- **A** Liverpool
- **B** Heysham
- **C** Luton

13 How many lunches are included in the price of the holiday?

- **A** three
- **B** four
- **C** five

14 Customers have to pay extra for

- **A** guaranteeing themselves a larger room.
- **B** booking at short notice.
- **C** transferring to another date.

Questions 15–20

Complete the table below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Timetable for Isle of Man holiday		
	Activity	**Notes**
Day 1	Arrive	Introduction by manager Hotel dining room has view of the **15** .....
Day 2	Tynwald Exhibition and Peel	Tynwald may have been founded in **16** ..... not 979.
Day 3	Trip to Snaefell	Travel along promenade in a tram; train to Laxey; train to the **17** ..... of Snaefell
Day 4	Free day	Company provides a **18** ..... for local transport and heritage sites.
Day 5	Take the **19** ..... railway train from Douglas to Port Erin	Free time, then coach to Castletown – former **20** ..... has old castle.
Day 6	Leave	Leave the island by ferry or plane

PART 3 *Questions 21–30*

Questions 21–26

What did findings of previous research claim about the personality traits a child is likely to have because of their position in the family?

*Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 21–26.*

Personality Traits	
A	outgoing
B	selfish
C	independent
D	attention-seeking
E	introverted
F	co-operative
G	caring
H	competitive

	Position in family	
21	the eldest child	.....
22	a middle child	.....
23	the youngest child	.....
24	a twin	.....
25	an only child	.....
26	a child with much older siblings	.....

Questions 27 and 28

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

27 What do the speakers say about the evidence relating to birth order and academic success?

A There is conflicting evidence about whether oldest children perform best in intelligence tests.
B There is little doubt that birth order has less influence on academic achievement than socio-economic status.
C Some studies have neglected to include important factors such as family size.

28 What does Ruth think is surprising about the difference in oldest children's academic performance?

A It is mainly thanks to their roles as teachers for their younger siblings.
B The advantages they have only lead to a slightly higher level of achievement.
C The extra parental attention they receive at a young age makes little difference.

Questions 29 and 30

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** experiences of sibling rivalry do the speakers agree has been valuable for them?

A learning to share
B learning to stand up for oneself
C learning to be a good loser
D learning to be tolerant
E learning to say sorry

PART 4 *Questions 31–40*

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

The Eucalyptus Tree in Australia

Importance

- it provides **31** ..... and food for a wide range of species
- its leaves provide **32** ..... which is used to make a disinfectant

Reasons for present decline in number

A) Diseases

(i) 'Mundulla Yellows'

- Cause – lime used for making **33** ..... was absorbed
  – trees were unable to take in necessary iron through their roots

(ii) 'Bell-miner Associated Die-back'

- Cause – **34** ..... feed on eucalyptus leaves
  – they secrete a substance containing sugar
  – bell-miner birds are attracted by this and keep away other species

B) Bushfires

William Jackson's theory:

- high-frequency bushfires have impact on vegetation, resulting in the growth of **35** .....
- mid-frequency bushfires result in the growth of eucalyptus forests, because they:
  – make more **36** ..... available to the trees
  – maintain the quality of the **37** .....
- low-frequency bushfires result in the growth of **38** '..... rainforest', which is:
  – a **39** ..... ecosystem
  – an ideal environment for the **40** ..... of the bell-miner

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READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Nutmeg – a valuable spice

The nutmeg tree, *Myristica fragrans*, is a large evergreen tree native to Southeast Asia. Until the late 18th century, it only grew in one place in the world: a small group of islands in the Banda Sea, part of the Moluccas – or Spice Islands – in northeastern Indonesia. The tree is thickly branched with dense foliage of tough, dark green oval leaves, and produces small, yellow, bell-shaped flowers and pale yellow pear-shaped fruits. The fruit is encased in a fleshy husk. When the fruit is ripe, this husk splits into two halves along a ridge running the length of the fruit. Inside is a purple-brown shiny seed, 2–3 cm long by about 2 cm across, surrounded by a lacy red or crimson covering called an 'aril'. These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace, the former being produced from the dried seed and the latter from the aril.

Nutmeg was a highly prized and costly ingredient in European cuisine in the Middle Ages, and was used as a flavouring, medicinal, and preservative agent. Throughout this period, the Arabs were the exclusive importers of the spice to Europe. They sold nutmeg for high prices to merchants based in Venice, but they never revealed the exact location of the source of this extremely valuable commodity. The Arab-Venetian dominance of the trade finally ended in 1512, when the Portuguese reached the Banda Islands and began exploiting its precious resources.

Always in danger of competition from neighbouring Spain, the Portuguese began subcontracting their spice distribution to Dutch traders. Profits began to flow into the Netherlands, and the Dutch commercial fleet swiftly grew into one of the largest in the world. The Dutch quietly gained control of most of the shipping and trading of spices in Northern Europe. Then, in 1580, Portugal fell under Spanish rule, and by the end of the 16th century the Dutch found themselves locked out of the market. As prices for pepper, nutmeg, and other spices soared across Europe, they decided to fight back.

In 1602, Dutch merchants founded the VOC, a trading corporation better known as the Dutch East India Company. By 1617, the VOC was the richest commercial operation in the world. The company had 50,000 employees worldwide, with a private army of 30,000 men and a fleet of 200 ships. At the same time, thousands of people across Europe were dying of the plague, a highly contagious and deadly disease. Doctors were desperate for a way to stop the spread of this disease, and they decided nutmeg held the cure. Everybody wanted nutmeg, and many were willing to spare no expense to have it. Nutmeg bought for a few pennies in Indonesia could be sold for 68,000 times its original cost on the streets of London. The only problem was the short supply. And that's where the Dutch found their opportunity.

The Banda Islands were ruled by local sultans who insisted on maintaining a neutral trading policy towards foreign powers. This allowed them to avoid the presence of Portuguese or Spanish troops on their soil, but it also left them unprotected from other invaders. In 1621, the Dutch arrived and took over. Once securely in control of the Bandas, the Dutch went to work protecting their new investment. They concentrated all nutmeg production into a few easily guarded areas, uprooting and destroying any trees outside the plantation zones. Anyone caught growing a nutmeg seedling or carrying seeds without the proper authority was severely punished. In addition, all exported nutmeg was covered with lime to make sure there was no chance a fertile seed which could be grown elsewhere would leave the islands. There was only one obstacle to Dutch domination. One of the Banda Islands, a sliver of land called Run, only 3 km long by less than 1 km wide, was under the control of the British. After decades of fighting for control of this tiny island, the Dutch and British arrived at a compromise settlement, the Treaty of Breda, in 1667. Intent on securing their hold over every nutmeg-producing island, the Dutch offered a trade: if the British would give them the island of Run, they would in turn give Britain a distant and much less valuable island in North America. The British agreed. That other island was Manhattan, which is how New Amsterdam became New York. The Dutch now had a monopoly over the nutmeg trade which would last for another century.

Then, in 1770, a Frenchman named Pierre Poivre successfully smuggled nutmeg plants to safety in Mauritius, an island off the coast of Africa. Some of these were later exported to the Caribbean where they thrived, especially on the island of Grenada. Next, in 1778, a volcanic eruption in the Banda region caused a tsunami that wiped out half the nutmeg groves. Finally, in 1809, the British returned to Indonesia and seized the Banda Islands by force. They returned the islands to the Dutch in 1817, but not before transplanting hundreds of nutmeg seedlings to plantations in several locations across southern Asia. The Dutch nutmeg monopoly was over.

Today, nutmeg is grown in Indonesia, the Caribbean, India, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, and world nutmeg production is estimated to average between 10,000 and 12,000 tonnes per year.

Questions 1–4

Complete the notes below.

*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet.

The nutmeg tree and fruit

- the leaves of the tree are **1** ..... in shape
- the **2** ..... surrounds the fruit and breaks open when the fruit is ripe
- the **3** ..... is used to produce the spice nutmeg
- the covering known as the aril is used to produce **4** .....
- the tree has yellow flowers and fruit

Questions 5–7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 5–7 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*

5 In the Middle Ages, most Europeans knew where nutmeg was grown.

6 The VOC was the world's first major trading company.

7 Following the Treaty of Breda, the Dutch had control of all the islands where nutmeg grew.

Questions 8–13

Complete the table below.

*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.

Middle Ages	Nutmeg was brought to Europe by the **8** .....
16th century	European nations took control of the nutmeg trade
17th century	Demand for nutmeg grew, as it was believed to be effective against the disease known as the **9** ..... The Dutch – took control of the Banda Islands – restricted nutmeg production to a few areas – put **10** ..... on nutmeg to avoid it being cultivated outside the islands – finally obtained the island of **11** ..... from the British
Late 18th century	1770 – nutmeg plants were secretly taken to **12** ..... 1778 – half the Banda Islands' nutmeg plantations were destroyed by a **13** .....

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READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Driverless cars

A The automotive sector is well used to adapting to automation in manufacturing. The implementation of robotic car manufacture from the 1970s onwards led to significant cost savings and improvements in the reliability and flexibility of vehicle mass production. A new challenge to vehicle production is now on the horizon and, again, it comes from automation. However, this time it is not to do with the manufacturing process, but with the vehicles themselves.

Research projects on vehicle automation are not new. Vehicles with limited self-driving capabilities have been around for more than 50 years, resulting in significant contributions towards driver assistance systems. But since Google announced in 2010 that it had been trialling self-driving cars on the streets of California, progress in this field has quickly gathered pace.

B There are many reasons why technology is advancing so fast. One frequently cited motive is safety; indeed, research at the UK's Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor, and it is the primary cause in the vast majority. Automation may help to reduce the incidence of this.

Another aim is to free the time people spend driving for other purposes. If the vehicle can do some or all of the driving, it may be possible to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax while automation systems have responsibility for safe control of the vehicle. If the vehicle can do the driving, those who are challenged by existing mobility models – such as older or disabled travellers – may be able to enjoy significantly greater travel autonomy.

C Beyond these direct benefits, we can consider the wider implications for transport and society, and how manufacturing processes might need to respond as a result. At present, the average car spends more than 90 percent of its life parked. Automation means that initiatives for car-sharing become much more viable, particularly in urban areas with significant travel demand. If a significant proportion of the population choose to use shared automated vehicles, mobility demand can be met by far fewer vehicles.

D The Massachusetts Institute of Technology investigated automated mobility in Singapore, finding that fewer than 30 percent of the vehicles currently used would be required if fully automated car sharing could be implemented. If this is the case, it might mean that we need to manufacture far fewer vehicles to meet demand.

However, the number of trips being taken would probably increase, partly because empty vehicles would have to be moved from one customer to the next.

Modelling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent, but that vehicles' average annual mileage would double as a result. As a consequence, each vehicle would be used more intensively, and might need replacing sooner. This faster rate of turnover may mean that vehicle production will not necessarily decrease.

E Automation may prompt other changes in vehicle manufacture. If we move to a model where consumers are tending not to own a single vehicle but to purchase access to a range of vehicles through a mobility provider, drivers will have the freedom to select one that best suits their needs for a particular journey, rather than making a compromise across all their requirements.

Since, for most of the time, most of the seats in most cars are unoccupied, this may boost production of a smaller, more efficient range of vehicles that suit the needs of individuals. Specialised vehicles may then be available for exceptional journeys, such as going on a family camping trip or helping a son or daughter move to university.

F There are a number of hurdles to overcome in delivering automated vehicles to our roads. These include the technical difficulties in ensuring that the vehicle works reliably in the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations it might encounter; the regulatory challenges in understanding how liability and enforcement might change when drivers are no longer essential for vehicle operation; and the societal changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles as being a valuable part of the mobility landscape.

G It's clear that there are many challenges that need to be addressed but, through robust and targeted research, these can most probably be conquered within the next 10 years. Mobility will change in such potentially significant ways and in association with so many other technological developments, such as telepresence and virtual reality, that it is hard to make concrete predictions about the future. However, one thing is certain: change is coming, and the need to be flexible in response to this will be vital for those involved in manufacturing the vehicles that will deliver future mobility.

Questions 14–18

Reading Passage 2 has seven sections, **A–G**.

Which section contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 14–18 on your answer sheet.*

14 reference to the amount of time when a car is not in use

15 mention of several advantages of driverless vehicles for individual road-users

16 reference to the opportunity of choosing the most appropriate vehicle for each trip

17 an estimate of how long it will take to overcome a number of problems

18 a suggestion that the use of driverless cars may have no effect on the number of vehicles manufactured

Questions 19–22

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 19–22 on your answer sheet.

The impact of driverless cars

Figures from the Transport Research Laboratory indicate that most motor accidents are partly due to **19** ..... , so the introduction of driverless vehicles will result in greater safety. In addition to the direct benefits of automation, it may bring other advantages. For example, schemes for **20** ..... will be more workable, especially in towns and cities, resulting in fewer cars on the road.

According to the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, there could be a 43 percent drop in **21** ..... of cars. However, this would mean that the yearly **22** ..... of each car would, on average, be twice as high as it currently is. This would lead to a higher turnover of vehicles, and therefore no reduction in automotive manufacturing.

Questions 23 and 24

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Write the correct letters in boxes 23 and 24 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** benefits of automated vehicles does the writer mention?

A Car travellers could enjoy considerable cost savings.
B It would be easier to find parking spaces in urban areas.
C Travellers could spend journeys doing something other than driving.
D People who find driving physically difficult could travel independently.
E A reduction in the number of cars would mean a reduction in pollution.

Questions 25 and 26

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Write the correct letters in boxes 25 and 26 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** challenges to automated vehicle development does the writer mention?

A making sure the general public has confidence in automated vehicles
B managing the pace of transition from conventional to automated vehicles
C deciding how to compensate professional drivers who become redundant
D setting up the infrastructure to make roads suitable for automated vehicles
E getting automated vehicles to adapt to various different driving conditions

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READING PASSAGE 3

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27–40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

What is exploration?

We are all explorers. Our desire to discover, and then share that new-found knowledge, is part of what makes us human – indeed, this has played an important part in our success as a species. Long before the first caveman slumped down beside the fire and grunted news that there were plenty of wildebeest over yonder, our ancestors had learnt the value of sending out scouts to investigate the unknown. This questing nature of ours undoubtedly helped our species spread around the globe, just as it nowadays no doubt helps the last nomadic Penan maintain their existence in the depleted forests of Borneo, and a visitor negotiate the subways of New York.

Over the years, we've come to think of explorers as a peculiar breed – different from the rest of us, different from those of us who are merely 'well travelled', even; and perhaps there *is* a type of person more suited to seeking out the new, a type of caveman more inclined to risk venturing out. That, however, doesn't take away from the fact that we all have this enquiring instinct, even today; and that in all sorts of professions – whether artist, marine biologist or astronomer – borders of the unknown are being tested each day.

Thomas Hardy set some of his novels in Egdon Heath, a fictional area of uncultivated land, and used the landscape to suggest the desires and fears of his characters. He is delving into matters we all recognise because they are common to humanity. This is surely an act of exploration, and into a world as remote as the author chooses. Explorer and travel writer Peter Fleming talks of the moment when the explorer returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones. The traveller 'who has for weeks or months seen himself only as a puny and irrelevant alien crawling laboriously over a country in which he has no roots and no background, suddenly encounters his other self, a relatively solid figure, with a place in the minds of certain people'.

In this book about the exploration of the earth's surface, I have confined myself to those whose travels were real and who also aimed at more than personal discovery. But that still left me with another problem: the word 'explorer' has become associated with a past era. We think back to a golden age, as if exploration peaked somehow in the 19th century – as if the process of discovery is now on the decline, though the truth is that we have named only one and a half million of this planet's species, and there may be more than 10 million – and that's not including bacteria. We have studied only 5 per cent of the species we know. We have scarcely mapped the ocean floors, and know even less about ourselves; we fully understand the workings of only 10 per cent of our brains.

Here is how some of today's 'explorers' define the word. Ran Fiennes, dubbed the 'greatest living explorer', said, 'An explorer is someone who has done something that no human has done before – and also done something scientifically useful.' Chris Bonington, a leading mountaineer, felt exploration was to be found in the act of physically touching the unknown: 'You have to have gone somewhere new.' Then Robin Hanbury-Tenison, a campaigner on behalf of remote so-called 'tribal' peoples, said, 'A traveller simply records information about some far-off world, and reports back; but an explorer *changes* the world.' Wilfred Thesiger, who crossed Arabia's Empty Quarter in 1946, and belongs to an era of unmechanised travel now lost to the rest of us, told me, 'If I'd gone across by camel when I could have gone by car, it would have been a stunt.' To him, exploration meant bringing back information from a remote place regardless of any great self-discovery.

Each definition is slightly different – and tends to reflect the field of endeavour of each pioneer. It was the same whoever I asked: the prominent historian would say exploration was a thing of the past, the cutting-edge scientist would say it was of the present. And so on. They each set their own particular criteria; the common factor in their approach being that they all had, unlike many of us who simply enjoy travel or discovering new things, both a very definite objective from the outset and also a desire to record their findings.

I'd best declare my own bias. As a writer, I'm interested in the exploration of ideas. I've done a great many expeditions and each one was unique. I've lived for months alone with isolated groups of people all around the world, even two 'uncontacted tribes'. But none of these things is of the slightest interest to anyone unless, through my books, I've found a new slant, explored a new idea. Why? Because the world has moved on. The time has long passed for the great continental voyages – another walk to the poles, another crossing of the Empty Quarter. We know how the land surface of our planet lies; exploration of it is now down to the details – the habits of microbes, say, or the grazing behaviour of buffalo. Aside from the deep sea and deep underground, it's the era of specialists. However, this is to disregard the role the human mind has in conveying remote places; and this is what interests me: how a fresh interpretation, even of a well-travelled route, can give its readers new insights.

Questions 27–32

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 27–32 on your answer sheet.

27 The writer refers to visitors to New York to illustrate the point that

- **A** exploration is an intrinsic element of being human.
- **B** most people are enthusiastic about exploring.
- **C** exploration can lead to surprising results.
- **D** most people find exploration daunting.

28 According to the second paragraph, what is the writer's view of explorers?

- **A** Their discoveries have brought both benefits and disadvantages.
- **B** Their main value is in teaching others.
- **C** They act on an urge that is common to everyone.
- **D** They tend to be more attracted to certain professions than to others.

29 The writer refers to a description of Egdon Heath to suggest that

- **A** Hardy was writing about his own experience of exploration.
- **B** Hardy was mistaken about the nature of exploration.
- **C** Hardy's aim was to investigate people's emotional states.
- **D** Hardy's aim was to show the attraction of isolation.

30 In the fourth paragraph, the writer refers to 'a golden age' to suggest that

- **A** the amount of useful information produced by exploration has decreased.
- **B** fewer people are interested in exploring than in the 19th century.
- **C** recent developments have made exploration less exciting.
- **D** we are wrong to think that exploration is no longer necessary.

31 In the sixth paragraph, when discussing the definition of exploration, the writer argues that

- **A** people tend to relate exploration to their own professional interests.
- **B** certain people are likely to misunderstand the nature of exploration.
- **C** the generally accepted definition has changed over time.
- **D** historians and scientists have more valid definitions than the general public.

32 In the last paragraph, the writer explains that he is interested in

- **A** how someone's personality is reflected in their choice of places to visit.
- **B** the human ability to cast new light on places that may be familiar.
- **C** how travel writing has evolved to meet changing demands.
- **D** the feelings that writers develop about the places that they explore.

Questions 33–37

Look at the following statements (Questions 33–37) and the list of explorers below.

Match each statement with the correct explorer, ***A–E****.*

Write the correct letter, ***A–E****, in boxes 33–37 on your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

33 He referred to the relevance of the form of transport used.

34 He described feelings on coming back home after a long journey.

35 He worked for the benefit of specific groups of people.

36 He did not consider learning about oneself an essential part of exploration.

37 He defined exploration as being both unique and of value to others.

List of Explorers	
A	Peter Fleming
B	Ran Fiennes
C	Chris Bonington
D	Robin Hanbury-Tenison
E	Wilfred Thesiger

Questions 38–40

Complete the summary below.

Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 38–40 on your answer sheet.

The writer's own bias

The writer has experience of a large number of **38** ..... , and was the first stranger that certain previously **39** ..... people had encountered. He believes there is no need for further exploration of Earth's **40** ..... , except to answer specific questions such as how buffalo eat.

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WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

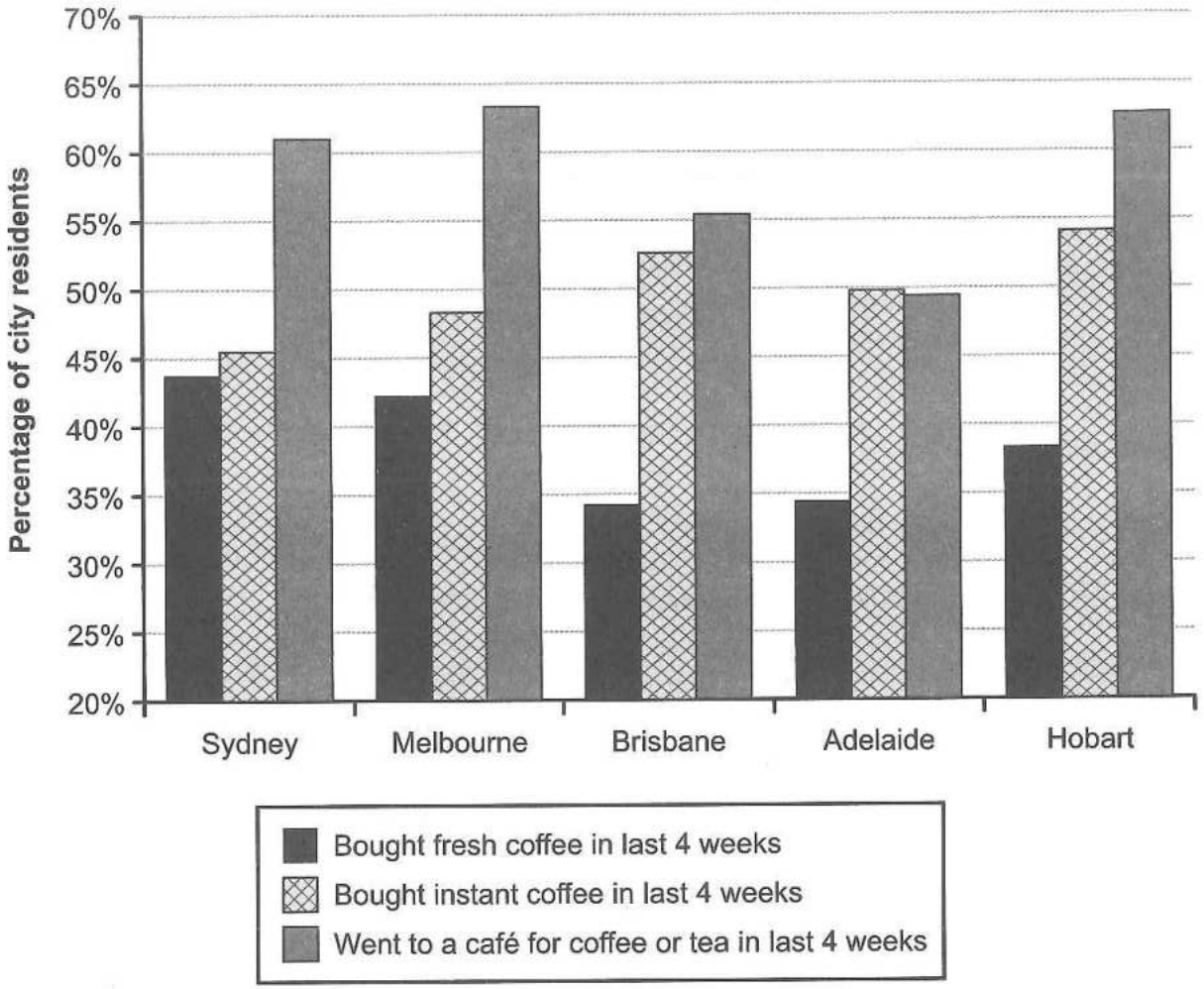
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five cities in Australia



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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

> ***In some countries, owning a home rather than renting one is very important for people.***
>
> ***Why might this be the case?***
>
> ***Do you think this is a positive or negative situation?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

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SPEAKING

PART 1

The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

EXAMPLE

Email

- What kinds of emails do you receive about your work or studies?
- Do you prefer to email, phone or text your friends? [Why?]
- Do you reply to emails and messages as soon as you receive them? [Why/Why not?]
- Are you happy to receive emails that are advertising things? [Why/Why not?]

PART 2

Describe a hotel that you know.

You should say:
where this hotel is
what this hotel looks like
what facilities this hotel has

and explain whether you think this is a nice hotel to stay in.

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

PART 3

Discussion topics:

Staying in hotels

Example questions:
What things are important when people are choosing a hotel?
Why do some people not like staying in hotels?
Do you think staying in a luxury hotel is a waste of money?

Working in a hotel

Example questions:
Do you think hotel work is a good career for life?
How does working in a big hotel compare with working in a small hotel?
What skills are needed to be a successful hotel manager?

Test 2

LISTENING

PART 1 *Questions 1–10*

Questions 1–4

Complete the table below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Festival information		
Date	**Type of event**	**Details**
17th	a concert	performers from Canada
18th	a ballet	company called **1** .....
19th–20th (afternoon)	a play	type of play: a comedy called *Jemima* has had a good **2** .....
20th (evening)	a **3** ..... show	show is called **4** .....

Questions 5–10

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Workshops

- Making **5** ..... food
- (children only) Making **6** .....
- (adults only) Making toys from **7** ..... using various tools

Outdoor activities

- Swimming in the **8** .....
- Walking in the woods, led by an expert on **9** .....

See the festival organiser's **10** ..... for more information

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PART 2 *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11–14

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

Minster Park

11 The park was originally established

A as an amenity provided by the city council.
B as land belonging to a private house.
C as a shared area set up by the local community.

12 Why is there a statue of Diane Gosforth in the park?

A She was a resident who helped to lead a campaign.
B She was a council member responsible for giving the public access.
C She was a senior worker at the park for many years.

13 During the First World War, the park was mainly used for

A exercises by troops.
B growing vegetables.
C public meetings.

14 When did the physical transformation of the park begin?

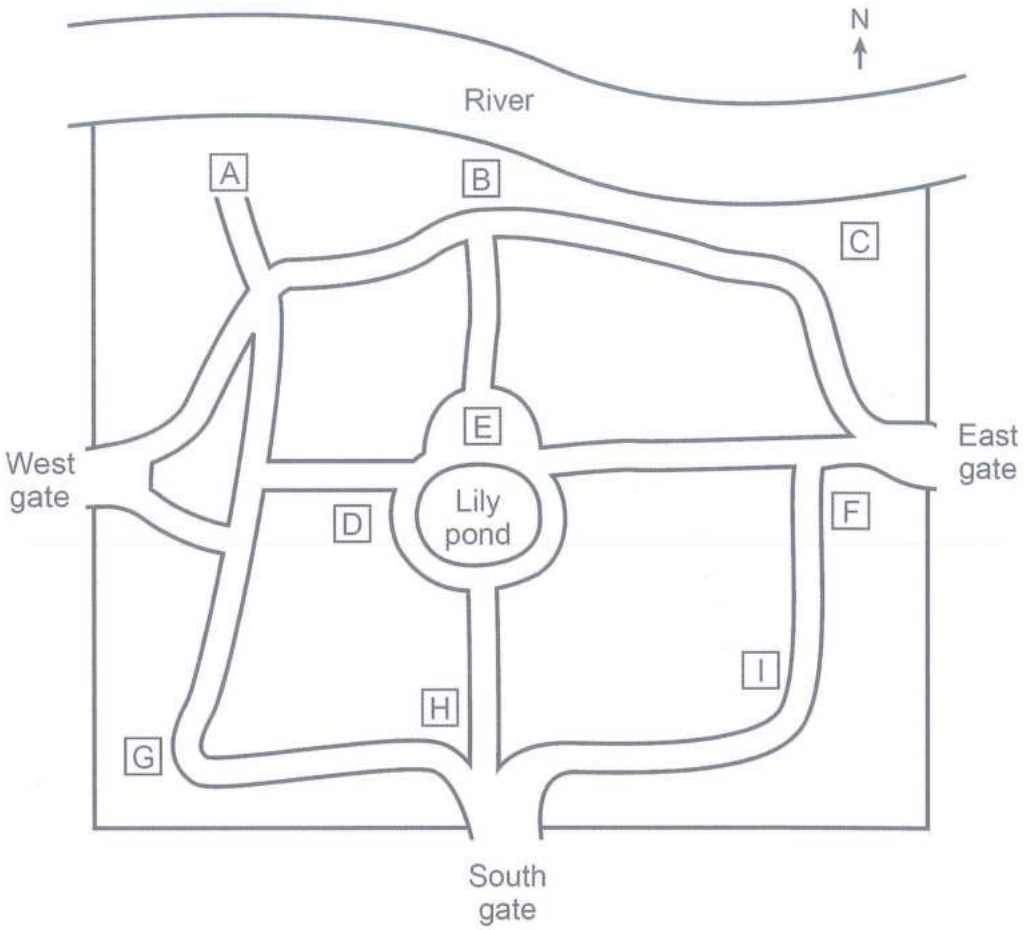
A 2013
B 2015
C 2016

Questions 15–20

Label the map below.

*Write the correct letter, **A–I**, next to Questions 15–20.*

Minster Park



15 statue of Diane Gosforth .....

16 wooden sculptures .....

17 playground .....

18 maze .....

19 tennis courts .....

20 fitness area .....

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PART 3 *Questions 21–30*

Questions 21 and 22

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** groups of people is the display primarily intended for?

A students from the English department
B residents of the local area
C the university's teaching staff
D potential new students
E students from other departments

Questions 23 and 24

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

What are Cathy and Graham's **TWO** reasons for choosing the novelist Charles Dickens?

A His speeches inspired others to try to improve society.
B He used his publications to draw attention to social problems.
C His novels are well-known now.
D He was consulted on a number of social issues.
E His reputation has changed in recent times.

Questions 25–30

What topic do Cathy and Graham choose to illustrate with each novel?

*Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 25–30.*

Topics	
A	poverty
B	education
C	Dickens's travels
D	entertainment
E	crime and the law
F	wealth
G	medicine
H	a woman's life

Novels by Dickens

25 *The Pickwick Papers* .....

26 *Oliver Twist* .....

27 *Nicholas Nickleby* .....

28 *Martin Chuzzlewit* .....

29 *Bleak House* .....

30 *Little Dorrit* .....

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PART 4 *Questions 31–40*

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Agricultural programme in Mozambique

How the programme was organised

- It focused on a dry and arid region in Chicualacuala district, near the Limpopo River.
- People depended on the forest to provide charcoal as a source of income.
- **31** ..... was seen as the main priority to ensure the supply of water.
- Most of the work organised by farmers' associations was done by **32** ..... .
- Fenced areas were created to keep animals away from crops.
- The programme provided
  - **33** ..... for the fences
  - **34** ..... for suitable crops
  - water pumps.
- The farmers provided
  - labour
  - **35** ..... for the fences on their land.

Further developments

- The marketing of produce was sometimes difficult due to lack of **36** ..... .
- Training was therefore provided in methods of food **37** ..... .
- Farmers made special places where **38** ..... could be kept.
- Local people later suggested keeping **39** ..... .

Evaluation and lessons learned

- Agricultural production increased, improving incomes and food security.
- Enough time must be allowed, particularly for the **40** ..... phase of the programme.

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READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Could urban engineers learn from dance?

A The way we travel around cities has a major impact on whether they are sustainable. Transportation is estimated to account for 30% of energy consumption in most of the world's most developed nations, so lowering the need for energy-using vehicles is essential for decreasing the environmental impact of mobility. But as more and more people move to cities, it is important to think about other kinds of sustainable travel too. The ways we travel affect our physical and mental health, our social lives, our access to work and culture, and the air we breathe. Engineers are tasked with changing how we travel round cities through urban design, but the engineering industry still works on the assumptions that led to the creation of the energy-consuming transport systems we have now: the emphasis placed solely on efficiency, speed, and quantitative data. We need radical changes, to make it healthier, more enjoyable, and less environmentally damaging to travel around cities.

B Dance might hold some of the answers. That is not to suggest everyone should dance their way to work, however healthy and happy it might make us, but rather that the techniques used by choreographers to experiment with and design movement in dance could provide engineers with tools to stimulate new ideas in city-making. Richard Sennett, an influential urbanist and sociologist who has transformed ideas about the way cities are made, argues that urban design has suffered from a separation between mind and body since the introduction of the architectural blueprint.

C Whereas medieval builders improvised and adapted construction through their intimate knowledge of materials and personal experience of the conditions on a site, building designs are now conceived and stored in media technologies that detach the designer from the physical and social realities they are creating. While the design practices created by these new technologies are essential for managing the technical complexity of the modern city, they have the drawback of simplifying reality in the process.

D To illustrate, Sennett discusses the Peachtree Center in Atlanta, USA, a development typical of the modernist approach to urban planning prevalent in the 1970s. Peachtree created a grid of streets and towers intended as a new pedestrian-friendly downtown for Atlanta. According to Sennett, this failed because its designers had invested too much faith in computer-aided design to tell them how it would operate. They failed to take into account that purpose-built street cafés could not operate in the hot sun without the protective awnings common in older buildings, and would need energy-consuming air conditioning instead, or that its giant car park would feel so unwelcoming that it would put people off getting out of their cars. What seems entirely predictable and controllable on screen has unexpected results when translated into reality.

E The same is true in transport engineering, which uses models to predict and shape the way people move through the city. Again, these models are necessary, but they are built on specific world views in which certain forms of efficiency and safety are considered and other experiences of the city ignored. Designs that seem logical in models appear counter-intuitive in the actual experience of their users. The guard rails that will be familiar to anyone who has attempted to cross a British road, for example, were an engineering solution to pedestrian safety based on models that prioritise the smooth flow of traffic. On wide major roads, they often guide pedestrians to specific crossing points and slow down their progress across the road by using staggered access points to divide the crossing into two – one for each carriageway. In doing so they make crossings feel longer, introducing psychological barriers greatly impacting those that are the least mobile, and encouraging others to make dangerous crossings to get around the guard rails. These barriers don't just make it harder to cross the road: they divide communities and decrease opportunities for healthy transport. As a result, many are now being removed, causing disruption, cost, and waste.

F If their designers had had the tools to think with their bodies – like dancers – and imagine how these barriers would feel, there might have been a better solution. In order to bring about fundamental changes to the ways we use our cities, engineering will need to develop a richer understanding of why people move in certain ways, and how this movement affects them. Choreography may not seem an obvious choice for tackling this problem. Yet it shares with engineering the aim of designing patterns of movement within limitations of space. It is an art form developed almost entirely by trying out ideas with the body, and gaining instant feedback on how the results feel. Choreographers have deep understanding of the psychological, aesthetic, and physical implications of different ways of moving.

G Observing the choreographer Wayne McGregor, cognitive scientist David Kirsh described how he 'thinks with the body'. Kirsh argues that by using the body to simulate outcomes, McGregor is able to imagine solutions that would not be possible using purely abstract thought. This kind of physical knowledge is valued in many areas of expertise, but currently has no place in formal engineering design processes. A suggested method for transport engineers is to improvise design solutions and get instant feedback about how they would work from their own experience of them, or model designs at full scale in the way choreographers experiment with groups of dancers. Above all, perhaps, they might learn to design for emotional as well as functional effects.

Questions 1–6

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet.*

1 reference to an appealing way of using dance that the writer is not proposing
2 an example of a contrast between past and present approaches to building
3 mention of an objective of both dance and engineering
4 reference to an unforeseen problem arising from ignoring the climate
5 why some measures intended to help people are being reversed
6 reference to how transport has an impact on human lives

Questions 7–13

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet.

Guard rails

Guard rails were introduced on British roads to improve the **7** ..... of pedestrians, while ensuring that the movement of **8** ..... is not disrupted. Pedestrians are led to access points, and encouraged to cross one **9** ..... at a time.

An unintended effect is to create psychological difficulties in crossing the road, particularly for less **10** ..... people. Another result is that some people cross the road in a **11** ..... way. The guard rails separate **12** ..... , and make it more difficult to introduce forms of transport that are **13** ..... .

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READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Should we try to bring extinct species back to life?

A The passenger pigeon was a legendary species. Flying in vast numbers across North America, with potentially many millions within a single flock, their migration was once one of nature's great spectacles. Sadly, the passenger pigeon's existence came to an end on 1 September 1914, when the last living specimen died at Cincinnati Zoo. Geneticist Ben Novak is lead researcher on an ambitious project which now aims to bring the bird back to life through a process known as 'de-extinction'. The basic premise involves using cloning technology to turn the DNA of extinct animals into a fertilised embryo, which is carried by the nearest relative still in existence – in this case, the abundant band-tailed pigeon – before being born as a living, breathing animal. Passenger pigeons are one of the pioneering species in this field, but they are far from the only ones on which this cutting-edge technology is being trialled.

B In Australia, the thylacine, more commonly known as the Tasmanian tiger, is another extinct creature which genetic scientists are striving to bring back to life. 'There is no carnivore now in Tasmania that fills the niche which thylacines once occupied,' explains Michael Archer of the University of New South Wales. He points out that in the decades since the thylacine went extinct, there has been a spread in a 'dangerously debilitating' facial tumour syndrome which threatens the existence of the Tasmanian devils, the island's other notorious resident. Thylacines would have prevented this spread because they would have killed significant numbers of Tasmanian devils. 'If that contagious cancer had popped up previously, it would have burned out in whatever region it started. The return of thylacines to Tasmania could help to ensure that devils are never again subjected to risks of this kind.'

C If extinct species can be brought back to life, can humanity begin to correct the damage it has caused to the natural world over the past few millennia? 'The idea of de-extinction is that we can reverse this process, bringing species that no longer exist back to life,' says Beth Shapiro of University of California Santa Cruz's Genomics Institute. 'I don't think that we can do this. There is no way to bring back something that is 100 per cent identical to a species that went extinct a long time ago.' A more practical approach for long-extinct species is to take the DNA of existing species as a template, ready for the insertion of strands of extinct animal DNA to create something new; a hybrid, based on the living species, but which looks and/or acts like the animal which died out.

D This complicated process and questionable outcome begs the question: what is the actual point of this technology? 'For us, the goal has always been replacing the extinct species with a suitable replacement,' explains Novak. 'When it comes to breeding, band-tailed pigeons scatter and make maybe one or two nests per hectare, whereas passenger pigeons were very social and would make 10,000 or more nests in one hectare.' Since the disappearance of this key species, ecosystems in the eastern US have suffered, as the lack of disturbance caused by thousands of passenger pigeons wrecking trees and branches means there has been minimal need for regrowth. This has left forests stagnant and therefore unwelcoming to the plants and animals which evolved to help regenerate the forest after a disturbance. According to Novak, a hybridised band-tailed pigeon, with the added nesting habits of a passenger pigeon, could, in theory, re-establish that forest disturbance, thereby creating a habitat necessary for a great many other native species to thrive.

E Another popular candidate for this technology is the woolly mammoth. George Church, professor at Harvard Medical School and leader of the Woolly Mammoth Revival Project, has been focusing on cold resistance, the main way in which the extinct woolly mammoth and its nearest living relative, the Asian elephant, differ. By pinpointing which genetic traits made it possible for mammoths to survive the icy climate of the tundra, the project's goal is to return mammoths, or a mammoth-like species, to the area. 'My highest priority would be preserving the endangered Asian elephant,' says Church, 'expanding their range to the huge ecosystem of the tundra. Necessary adaptations would include smaller ears, thicker hair, and extra insulating fat, all for the purpose of reducing heat loss in the tundra, and all traits found in the now extinct woolly mammoth.' This repopulation of the tundra and boreal forests of Eurasia and North America with large mammals could also be a useful factor in reducing carbon emissions – elephants punch holes through snow and knock down trees, which encourages grass growth. This grass growth would reduce temperatures, and mitigate emissions from melting permafrost.

F While the prospect of bringing extinct animals back to life might capture imaginations, it is, of course, far easier to try to save an existing species which is merely threatened with extinction. 'Many of the technologies that people have in mind when they think about de-extinction can be used as a form of "genetic rescue",' explains Shapiro. She prefers to focus the debate on how this emerging technology could be used to fully understand why various species went extinct in the first place, and therefore how we could use it to make genetic modifications which could prevent mass extinctions in the future. 'I would also say there's an incredible moral hazard to not do anything at all,' she continues. 'We know that what we are doing today is not enough, and we have to be willing to take some calculated and measured risks.'

Questions 14–17

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, **A–F**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 14–17 on your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

14 a reference to how further disappearance of multiple species could be avoided

15 explanation of a way of reproducing an extinct animal using the DNA of only that species

16 reference to a habitat which has suffered following the extinction of a species

17 mention of the exact point at which a particular species became extinct

Questions 18–22

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 18–22 on your answer sheet.

The woolly mammoth revival project

Professor George Church and his team are trying to identify the **18** ..... which enabled mammoths to live in the tundra. The findings could help preserve the mammoth's close relative, the endangered Asian elephant.

According to Church, introducing Asian elephants to the tundra would involve certain physical adaptations to minimise **19** ..... . To survive in the tundra, the species would need to have the mammoth-like features of thicker hair, **20** ..... of a reduced size and more **21** ..... .

Repopulating the tundra with mammoths or Asian elephant/mammoth hybrids would also have an impact on the environment, which could help to reduce temperatures and decrease **22** ..... .

Questions 23–26

Look at the following statements (Questions 23–26) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, ***A****,* ***B*** *or* ***C****.*

Write the correct letter, ***A****,* ***B*** *or* ***C****, in boxes 23–26 on your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

23 Reintroducing an extinct species to its original habitat could improve the health of a particular species living there.

24 It is important to concentrate on the causes of an animal's extinction.

25 A species brought back from extinction could have an important beneficial impact on the vegetation of its habitat.

26 Our current efforts at preserving biodiversity are insufficient.

List of People	
A	Ben Novak
B	Michael Archer
C	Beth Shapiro

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READING PASSAGE 3

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27–40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

Having a laugh

The findings of psychological scientists reveal the importance of humour

Humans start developing a sense of humour as early as six weeks old, when babies begin to laugh and smile in response to stimuli. Laughter is universal across all human cultures and even exists in some form in rats, chimps, and bonobos. Like other human emotions and expressions, laughter and humour provide psychological scientists with rich resources for studying human psychology, ranging from the development of language to the neuroscience of social perception.

Theories focusing on the evolution of laughter point to it as an important adaptation for social communication. Take, for example, the recorded laughter in TV comedy shows. Back in 1950, US sound engineer Charley Douglass hated dealing with the unpredictable laughter of live audiences, so started recording his own 'laugh tracks'. These were intended to help people at home feel like they were in a social situation, such as a crowded theatre. Douglass even recorded various types of laughter, as well as mixtures of laughter from men, women, and children. In doing so, he picked up on a quality of laughter that is now interesting researchers: a simple 'haha' communicates a remarkable amount of socially relevant information.

In one study conducted in 2016, samples of laughter from pairs of English-speaking students were recorded at the University of California, Santa Cruz. A team made up of more than 30 psychological scientists, anthropologists, and biologists then played these recordings to listeners from 24 diverse societies, from indigenous tribes in New Guinea to city-dwellers in India and Europe. Participants were asked whether they thought the people laughing were friends or strangers. On average, the results were remarkably consistent: worldwide, people's guesses were correct approximately 60% of the time.

Researchers have also found that different types of laughter serve as codes to complex human social hierarchies. A team led by Christopher Oveis from the University of California, San Diego, found that high-status individuals had different laughs from low-status individuals, and that strangers' judgements of an individual's social status were influenced by the dominant or submissive quality of their laughter. In their study, 48 male college students were randomly assigned to groups of four, with each group composed of two low-status members, who had just joined their college fraternity group, and two high-status members, older students who had been active in the fraternity for at least two years. Laughter was recorded as each student took a turn at being teased by the others, involving the use of mildly insulting nicknames. Analysis revealed that, as expected, high-status individuals produced more dominant laughs and fewer submissive laughs relative to the low-status individuals. Meanwhile, low-status individuals were more likely to change their laughter based on their position of power; that is, the newcomers produced more

dominant laughs when they were in the 'powerful' role of teasers. Dominant laughter was higher in pitch, louder, and more variable in tone than submissive laughter.

A random group of volunteers then listened to an equal number of dominant and submissive laughs from both the high- and low-status individuals, and were asked to estimate the social status of the laugher. In line with predictions, laughers producing dominant laughs were perceived to be significantly higher in status than laughers producing submissive laughs. 'This was particularly true for low-status individuals, who were rated as significantly higher in status when displaying a dominant versus submissive laugh,' Oveis and colleagues note. 'Thus, by strategically displaying more dominant laughter when the context allows, low-status individuals may achieve higher status in the eyes of others.' However, high-status individuals were rated as high-status whether they produced their natural dominant laugh or tried to do a submissive one.

Another study, conducted by David Cheng and Lu Wang of Australian National University, was based on the hypothesis that humour might provide a respite from tedious situations in the workplace. This 'mental break' might facilitate the replenishment of mental resources. To test this theory, the researchers recruited 74 business students, ostensibly for an experiment on perception. First, the students performed a tedious task in which they had to cross out every instance of the letter 'e' over two pages of text. The students then were randomly assigned to watch a video clip eliciting either humour, contentment, or neutral feelings. Some watched a clip of the BBC comedy *Mr. Bean*, others a relaxing scene with dolphins swimming in the ocean, and others a factual video about the management profession.

The students then completed a task requiring persistence in which they were asked to guess the potential performance of employees based on provided profiles, and were told that making 10 correct assessments in a row would lead to a win. However, the software was programmed such that it was nearly impossible to achieve 10 consecutive correct answers. Participants were allowed to quit the task at any point. Students who had watched the *Mr. Bean* video ended up spending significantly more time working on the task, making twice as many predictions as the other two groups.

Cheng and Wang then replicated these results in a second study, during which they had participants complete long multiplication questions by hand. Again, participants who watched the humorous video spent significantly more time working on this tedious task and completed more questions correctly than did the students in either of the other groups.

'Although humour has been found to help relieve stress and facilitate social relationships, the traditional view of task performance implies that individuals should avoid things such as humour that may distract them from the accomplishment of task goals,' Cheng and Wang conclude. 'We suggest that humour is not only enjoyable but more importantly, energising.'

Questions 27–31

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet.

27 When referring to laughter in the first paragraph, the writer emphasises

- **A** its impact on language.
- **B** its function in human culture.
- **C** its value to scientific research.
- **D** its universality in animal societies.

28 What does the writer suggest about Charley Douglass?

- **A** He understood the importance of enjoying humour in a group setting.
- **B** He believed that TV viewers at home needed to be told when to laugh.
- **C** He wanted his shows to appeal to audiences across the social spectrum.
- **D** He preferred shows where audiences were present in the recording studio.

29 What makes the Santa Cruz study particularly significant?

- **A** the various different types of laughter that were studied
- **B** the similar results produced by a wide range of cultures
- **C** the number of different academic disciplines involved
- **D** the many kinds of people whose laughter was recorded

30 Which of the following happened in the San Diego study?

- **A** Some participants became very upset.
- **B** Participants exchanged roles.
- **C** Participants who had not met before became friends.
- **D** Some participants were unable to laugh.

31 In the fifth paragraph, what did the results of the San Diego study suggest?

- **A** It is clear whether a dominant laugh is produced by a high- or low-status person.
- **B** Low-status individuals in a position of power will still produce submissive laughs.
- **C** The submissive laughs of low- and high-status individuals are surprisingly similar.
- **D** High-status individuals can always be identified by their way of laughing.

Questions 32–36

*Complete the summary using the list of words, **A–H**, below.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–H**, in boxes 32–36 on your answer sheet.*

The benefits of humour

In one study at Australian National University, randomly chosen groups of participants were shown one of three videos, each designed to generate a different kind of **32** ..... . When all participants were then given a deliberately frustrating task to do, it was found that those who had watched the **33** ..... video persisted with the task for longer and tried harder to accomplish the task than either of the other two groups.

A second study in which participants were asked to perform a particularly **34** ..... task produced similar results. According to researchers David Cheng and Lu Wang, these findings suggest that humour not only reduces **35** ..... and helps build social connections but it may also have a **36** ..... effect on the body and mind.

A	laughter	**B**	relaxing	**C**	boring
D	anxiety	**E**	stimulating	**F**	emotion
G	enjoyment	**H**	amusing		

Questions 37–40

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet, write

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

37 Participants in the Santa Cruz study were more accurate at identifying the laughs of friends than those of strangers.

38 The researchers in the San Diego study were correct in their predictions regarding the behaviour of the high-status individuals.

39 The participants in the Australian National University study were given a fixed amount of time to complete the task focusing on employee profiles.

40 Cheng and Wang's conclusions were in line with established notions regarding task performance.

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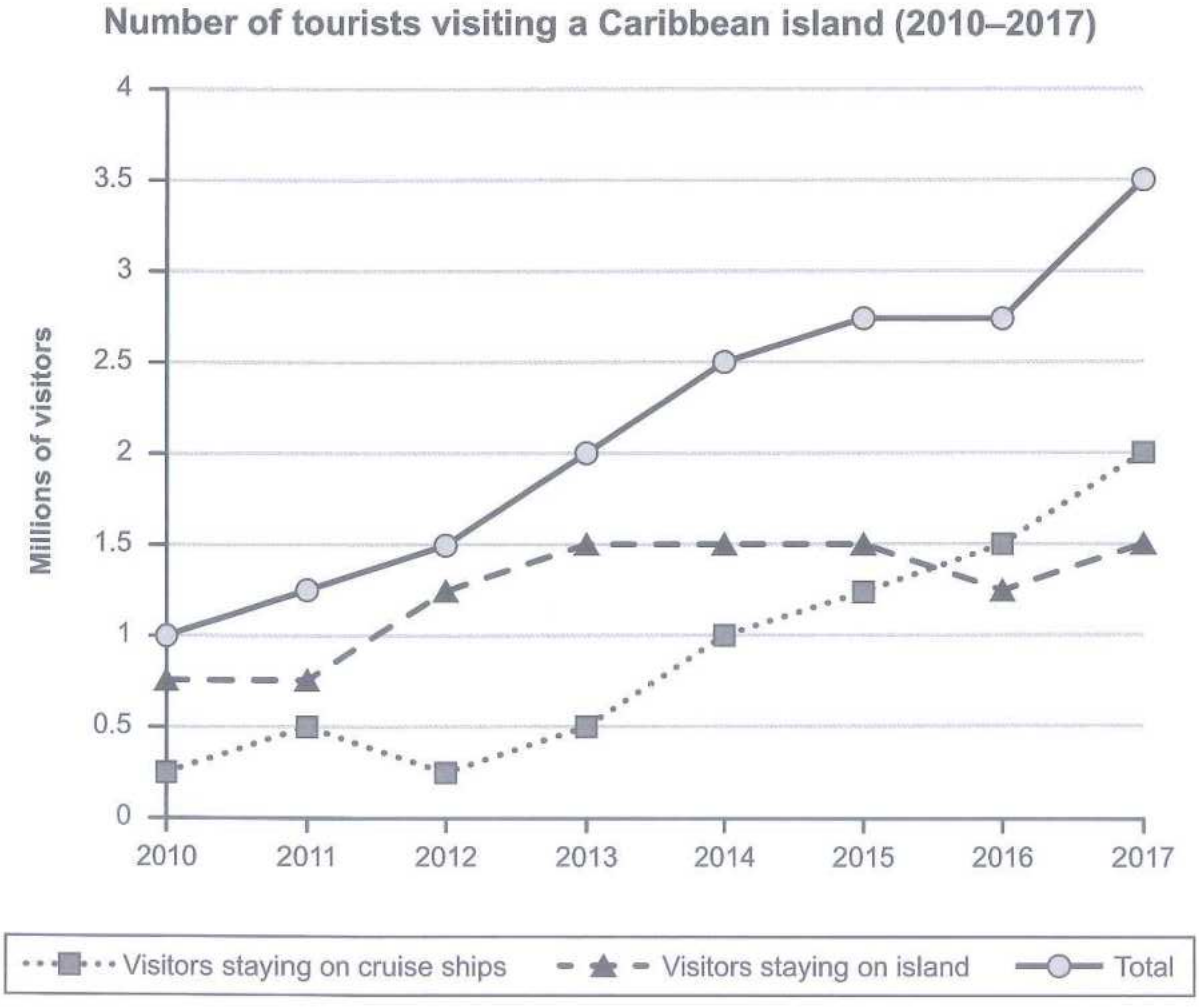
WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

> ***The graph below shows the number of tourists visiting a particular Caribbean island between 2010 and 2017.***
>
> ***Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.***

Write at least 150 words.



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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

> ***In the future, nobody will buy printed newspapers or books because they will be able to read everything they want online without paying.***
>
> ***To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

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SPEAKING

PART 1

The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

EXAMPLE

Languages

- How many languages can you speak? [Why/Why not?]
- How useful will English be to you in your future? [Why/Why not?]
- What do you remember about learning languages at school? [Why/Why not?]
- What do you think would be the hardest language for you to learn? [Why?]

PART 2

Describe a website that you bought something from.

You should say:
what the website is
what you bought from this website
how satisfied you were with what you bought

and explain what you liked or disliked about using this website.

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

PART 3

Discussion topics:

Shopping online

Example questions:
What kinds of things do people in your country often buy from online shops?
Why do you think online shopping has become so popular nowadays?
What are some possible disadvantages of buying things from online shops?

The culture of consumerism

Example questions:
Why do many people today keep buying things which they do not need?
Do you believe the benefits of a consumer society outweigh the disadvantages?
How possible is it to avoid the culture of consumerism?

Test 3

LISTENING

PART 1 *Questions 1–10*

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Employment Agency: Possible Jobs

First Job

Administrative assistant in a company that produces **1** ..... (North London)

Responsibilities

- data entry
- go to **2** ..... and take notes
- general admin
- management of **3** .....

Requirements

- good computer skills including spreadsheets
- good interpersonal skills
- attention to **4** .....

Experience

- need a minimum of **5** ..... of experience of teleconferencing

Second Job

Warehouse assistant in South London

Responsibilities

- stock management
- managing **6** .....

Requirements

- ability to work with numbers
- good computer skills
- very organised and **7** .....
- good communication skills
- used to working in a **8** .....
- able to cope with items that are **9** .....

Need experience of

- driving in London
- warehouse work
- **10** ..... service

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PART 2 *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11–16

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

Street Play Scheme

11 When did the Street Play Scheme first take place?

A two years ago
B three years ago
C six years ago

12 How often is Beechwood Road closed to traffic now?

A once a week
B on Saturdays and Sundays
C once a month

13 Who is responsible for closing the road?

A a council official
B the police
C local wardens

14 Residents who want to use their cars

A have to park in another street.
B must drive very slowly.
C need permission from a warden.

15 Alice says that Street Play Schemes are most needed in

A wealthy areas.
B quiet suburban areas.
C areas with heavy traffic.

16 What has been the reaction of residents who are not parents?

A Many of them were unhappy at first.
B They like seeing children play in the street.
C They are surprised by the lack of noise.

Questions 17 and 18

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** benefits for children does Alice think are the most important?

A increased physical activity
B increased sense of independence
C opportunity to learn new games
D opportunity to be part of a community
E opportunity to make new friends

Questions 19 and 20

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** results of the King Street experiment surprised Alice?

A more shoppers
B improved safety
C less air pollution
D more relaxed atmosphere
E less noise pollution

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PART 3 *Questions 21–30*

Questions 21–26

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

What Hazel should analyse about items in newspapers:

- what **21** ..... the item is on
- the **22** ..... of the item, including the headline
- any **23** ..... accompanying the item
- the **24** ..... of the item, e.g. what's made prominent
- the writer's main **25** .....
- the **26** ..... the writer may make about the reader

Questions 27–30

What does Hazel decide to do about each of the following types of articles?

*Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, next to Questions 27–30.*

A	She will definitely look for a suitable article.
B	She may look for a suitable article.
C	She definitely won't look for an article.

Types of articles

27 national news item .....

28 editorial .....

29 human interest .....

30 arts .....

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PART 4 *Questions 31–40*

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Early history of keeping clean

Prehistoric times:

- water was used to wash off **31** .....

Ancient Babylon:

- soap-like material found in **32** ..... cylinders

Ancient Greece:

- people cleaned themselves with sand and other substances
- used a strigil – scraper made of **33** .....
- washed clothes in streams

Ancient Germany and Gaul:

- used soap to colour their **34** .....

Ancient Rome:

- animal fat, ashes and clay mixed through action of rain, used for washing clothes
- from about 312 BC, water carried to Roman **35** ..... by aqueducts

Europe in Middle Ages:

- decline in bathing contributed to occurrence of **36** .....
- **37** ..... began to be added to soap

Europe from 17th century:

- 1600s: cleanliness and bathing started becoming usual
- 1791: Leblanc invented a way of making soda ash from **38** .....
- early 1800s: Chevreul turned soapmaking into a **39** .....
- from 1800s, there was no longer a **40** ..... on soap

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READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Henry Moore (1898–1986)

The British sculptor Henry Moore was a leading figure in the 20th-century art world

Henry Moore was born in Castleford, a small town near Leeds in the north of England. He was the seventh child of Raymond Moore and his wife Mary Baker. He studied at Castleford Grammar School from 1909 to 1915, where his early interest in art was encouraged by his teacher Alice Gostick. After leaving school, Moore hoped to become a sculptor, but instead he complied with his father's wish that he train as a schoolteacher. He had to abandon his training in 1917 when he was sent to France to fight in the First World War.

After the war, Moore enrolled at the Leeds School of Art, where he studied for two years. In his first year, he spent most of his time drawing. Although he wanted to study sculpture, no teacher was appointed until his second year. At the end of that year, he passed the sculpture examination and was awarded a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London. In September 1921, he moved to London and began three years of advanced study in sculpture.

Alongside the instruction he received at the Royal College, Moore visited many of the London museums, particularly the British Museum, which had a wide-ranging collection of ancient sculpture. During these visits, he discovered the power and beauty of ancient Egyptian and African sculpture. As he became increasingly interested in these 'primitive' forms of art, he turned away from European sculptural traditions.

After graduating, Moore spent the first six months of 1925 travelling in France. When he visited the Trocadero Museum in Paris, he was impressed by a cast of a Mayan* sculpture of the rain spirit. It was a male reclining figure with its knees drawn up together, and its head at a right angle to its body. Moore became fascinated with this stone sculpture, which he thought had a power and originality that no other stone sculpture possessed. He himself started carving a variety of subjects in stone, including depictions of reclining women, mother-and-child groups, and masks.

Moore's exceptional talent soon gained recognition, and in 1926 he started work as a sculpture instructor at the Royal College. In 1933, he became a member of a group of young artists called Unit One. The aim of the group was to convince the English public of the merits of the emerging international movement in modern art and architecture.

*Mayan: belonging to an ancient civilisation that inhabited parts of current-day Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador and Honduras.

Around this time, Moore moved away from the human figure to experiment with abstract shapes. In 1931, he held an exhibition at the Leicester Galleries in London. His work was enthusiastically welcomed by fellow sculptors, but the reviews in the press were extremely negative and turned Moore into a notorious figure. There were calls for his resignation from the Royal College, and the following year, when his contract expired, he left to start a sculpture department at the Chelsea School of Art in London.

Throughout the 1930s, Moore did not show any inclination to please the British public. He became interested in the paintings of the Spanish artist Pablo Picasso, whose work inspired him to distort the human body in a radical way. At times, he seemed to abandon the human figure altogether. The pages of his sketchbooks from this period show his ideas for abstract sculptures that bore little resemblance to the human form.

In 1940, during the Second World War, Moore stopped teaching at the Chelsea School and moved to a farmhouse about 20 miles north of London. A shortage of materials forced him to focus on drawing. He did numerous small sketches of Londoners, later turning these ideas into large coloured drawings in his studio. In 1942, he returned to Castleford to make a series of sketches of the miners who worked there.

In 1944, Harlow, a town near London, offered Moore a commission for a sculpture depicting a family. The resulting work signifies a dramatic change in Moore's style, away from the experimentation of the 1930s towards a more natural and humanistic subject matter. He did dozens of studies in clay for the sculpture, and these were cast in bronze and issued in editions of seven to nine copies each. In this way, Moore's work became available to collectors all over the world. The boost to his income enabled him to take on ambitious projects and start working on the scale he felt his sculpture demanded.

Critics who had begun to think that Moore had become less revolutionary were proven wrong by the appearance, in 1950, of the first of Moore's series of standing figures in bronze, with their harsh and angular pierced forms and distinct impression of menace. Moore also varied his subject matter in the 1950s with such works as *Warrior with Shield* and *Falling Warrior*. These were rare examples of Moore's use of the male figure and owe something to his visit to Greece in 1951, when he had the opportunity to study ancient works of art.

In his final years, Moore created the Henry Moore Foundation to promote art appreciation and to display his work. Moore was the first modern English sculptor to achieve international critical acclaim and he is still regarded as one of the most important sculptors of the 20th century.

Questions 1–7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1–7 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 On leaving school, Moore did what his father wanted him to do.

2 Moore began studying sculpture in his first term at the Leeds School of Art.

3 When Moore started at the Royal College of Art, its reputation for teaching sculpture was excellent.

4 Moore became aware of ancient sculpture as a result of visiting London museums.

5 The Trocadero Museum's Mayan sculpture attracted a lot of public interest.

6 Moore thought the Mayan sculpture was similar in certain respects to other stone sculptures.

7 The artists who belonged to Unit One wanted to make modern art and architecture more popular.

Questions 8–13

Complete the notes below.

*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.

Moore's career as an artist

1930s

- Moore's exhibition at the Leicester Galleries is criticised by the press
- Moore is urged to offer his **8** ..... and leave the Royal College

1940s

- Moore turns to drawing because **9** ..... for sculpting are not readily available
- While visiting his hometown, Moore does some drawings of **10** .....
- Moore is employed to produce a sculpture of a **11** .....
- **12** ..... start to buy Moore's work
- Moore's increased **13** ..... makes it possible for him to do more ambitious sculptures

1950s

- Moore's series of bronze figures marks a further change in his style

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READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 on pages 63 and 64.*

Questions 14–20

Reading Passage 2 has seven sections, **A–G**.

Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.

*Write the correct number, **i–x**, in boxes 14–20 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

- **i** Getting the finance for production
- **ii** An unexpected benefit
- **iii** From initial inspiration to new product
- **iv** The range of potential customers for the device
- **v** What makes the device different from alternatives
- **vi** Cleaning water from a range of sources
- **vii** Overcoming production difficulties
- **viii** Profit not the primary goal
- **ix** A warm welcome for the device
- **x** The number of people affected by water shortages

14 Section **A**

15 Section **B**

16 Section **C**

17 Section **D**

18 Section **E**

19 Section **F**

20 Section **G**

The Desolenator: producing clean water

A Travelling around Thailand in the 1990s, William Janssen was impressed with the basic rooftop solar heating systems that were on many homes, where energy from the sun was absorbed by a plate and then used to heat water for domestic use. Two decades later Janssen developed that basic idea he saw in Southeast Asia into a portable device that uses the power from the sun to purify water.

B The Desolenator operates as a mobile desalination unit that can take water from different places, such as the sea, rivers, boreholes and rain, and purify it for human consumption. It is particularly valuable in regions where natural groundwater reserves have been polluted, or where seawater is the only water source available.

Janssen saw that there was a need for a sustainable way to clean water in both the developing and the developed countries when he moved to the United Arab Emirates and saw large-scale water processing. 'I was confronted with the enormous carbon footprint that the Gulf nations have because of all of the desalination that they do,' he says.

C The Desolenator can produce 15 litres of drinking water per day, enough to sustain a family for cooking and drinking. Its main selling point is that unlike standard desalination techniques, it doesn't require a generated power supply: just sunlight. It measures 120 cm by 90 cm, and is easy to transport, thanks to its two wheels. Water enters through a pipe, and flows as a thin film between a sheet of double glazing and the surface of a solar panel, where it is heated by the sun. The warm water flows into a small boiler (heated by a solar-powered battery) where it is converted to steam. When the steam cools, it becomes distilled water. The device has a very simple filter to trap particles, and this can easily be shaken to remove them. There are two tubes for liquid coming out: one for the waste – salt from seawater, fluoride, etc. – and another for the distilled water. The performance of the unit is shown on an LCD screen and transmitted to the company which provides servicing when necessary.

D A recent analysis found that at least two-thirds of the world's population lives with severe water scarcity for at least a month every year. Janssen says that by 2030 half of the world's population will be living with water stress – where the demand exceeds the supply over a certain period of time. 'It is really important that a sustainable solution is brought to the market that is able to help these people,' he says. Many countries 'don't have the money for desalination plants, which are very expensive to build. They don't have the money to operate them, they are very maintenance intensive, and they don't have the money to buy the diesel to run the desalination plants, so it is a really bad situation.'

E The device is aimed at a wide variety of users – from homeowners in the developing world who do not have a constant supply of water to people living off the grid in rural parts of the US. The first commercial versions of the Desolenator are expected to be in operation in India early next year, after field tests are carried out. The market for the self-sufficient devices in developing countries is twofold – those who cannot afford the money for the device outright and pay through microfinance, and middle-income homes that can lease their own equipment. 'People in India don't pay for a fridge outright; they pay for it over six months. They would put the Desolenator on their roof and hook it up to their municipal supply and they would get very reliable drinking water on a daily basis,' Janssen says. In the developed world, it is aimed at niche markets where tap water is unavailable – for camping, on boats, or for the military, for instance.

F Prices will vary according to where it is bought. In the developing world, the price will depend on what deal aid organisations can negotiate. In developed countries, it is likely to come in at $1,000 (£685) a unit, said Janssen. 'We are a venture with a social mission. We are aware that the product we have envisioned is mainly finding application in the developing world and humanitarian sector and that this is the way we will proceed. We do realise, though, that to be a viable company there is a bottom line to keep in mind,' he says.

G The company itself is based at Imperial College London, although Janssen, its chief executive, still lives in the UAE. It has raised £340,000 in funding so far. Within two years, he says, the company aims to be selling 1,000 units a month, mainly in the humanitarian field. They are expected to be sold in areas such as Australia, northern Chile, Peru, Texas and California.

Questions 21–26

Complete the summary below.

*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 21–26 on your answer sheet.

How the Desolenator works

The energy required to operate the Desolenator comes from sunlight. The device can be used in different locations, as it has **21** ..... . Water is fed into a pipe, and a **22** ..... of water flows over a solar panel. The water then enters a boiler, where it turns into steam. Any particles in the water are caught in a **23** ..... . The purified water comes out through one tube, and all types of **24** ..... come out through another. A screen displays the **25** ..... of the device, and transmits the information to the company so that they know when the Desolenator requires **26** ..... .

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READING PASSAGE 3

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27–40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

Why fairy tales are really scary tales

Some people think that fairy tales are just stories to amuse children, but their universal and enduring appeal may be due to more serious reasons

People of every culture tell each other fairy tales but the same story often takes a variety of forms in different parts of the world. In the story of *Little Red Riding Hood* that European children are familiar with, a young girl on the way to see her grandmother meets a wolf and tells him where she is going. The wolf runs on ahead and disposes of the grandmother, then gets into bed dressed in the grandmother's clothes to wait for Little Red Riding Hood. You may think you know the story – but which version? In some versions, the wolf swallows up the grandmother, while in others it locks her in a cupboard. In some stories Red Riding Hood gets the better of the wolf on her own, while in others a hunter or a woodcutter hears her cries and comes to her rescue.

The universal appeal of these tales is frequently attributed to the idea that they contain cautionary messages: in the case of *Little Red Riding Hood*, to listen to your mother, and avoid talking to strangers. 'It might be what we find interesting about this story is that it's got this survival-relevant information in it,' says anthropologist Jamie Tehrani at Durham University in the UK. But his research suggests otherwise. 'We have this huge gap in our knowledge about the history and prehistory of storytelling, despite the fact that we know this genre is an incredibly ancient one,' he says. That hasn't stopped anthropologists, folklorists* and other academics devising theories to explain the importance of fairy tales in human society. Now Tehrani has found a way to test these ideas, borrowing a technique from evolutionary biologists.

To work out the evolutionary history, development and relationships among groups of organisms, biologists compare the characteristics of living species in a process called 'phylogenetic analysis'. Tehrani has used the same approach to compare related versions of fairy tales to discover how they have evolved and which elements have survived longest.

Tehrani's analysis focused on *Little Red Riding Hood* in its many forms, which include another Western fairy tale known as *The Wolf and the Kids*. Checking for variants of these two tales and similar stories from Africa, East Asia and other regions, he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions. Once his phylogenetic analysis had established that they were indeed related, he used the same methods to explore how they have developed and altered over time.

First he tested some assumptions about which aspects of the story alter least as it evolves, indicating their importance. Folklorists believe that what happens in a story is more central to the story than the characters in it – that visiting a relative, only to be met by a scary animal in disguise, is

*Folklorists: those who study traditional stories

more fundamental than whether the visitor is a little girl or three siblings, or the animal is a tiger instead of a wolf.

However, Tehrani found no significant difference in the rate of evolution of incidents compared with that of characters. 'Certain episodes are very stable because they are crucial to the story, but there are lots of other details that can evolve quite freely,' he says. Neither did his analysis support the theory that the central section of a story is the most conserved part. He found no significant difference in the flexibility of events there compared with the beginning or the end.

But the really big surprise came when he looked at the cautionary elements of the story. 'Studies on hunter-gatherer folk tales suggest that these narratives include really important information about the environment and the possible dangers that may be faced there – stuff that's relevant to survival,' he says. Yet in his analysis such elements were just as flexible as seemingly trivial details. What, then, is important enough to be reproduced from generation to generation?

The answer, it would appear, is fear – blood-thirsty and gruesome aspects of the story, such as the eating of the grandmother by the wolf, turned out to be the best preserved of all. Why are these details retained by generations of storytellers, when other features are not? Tehrani has an idea: 'In an oral context, a story won't survive because of one great teller. It also needs to be interesting when it's told by someone who's not necessarily a great storyteller.' Maybe being swallowed whole by a wolf, then cut out of its stomach alive is so gripping that it helps the story remain popular, no matter how badly it's told.

Jack Zipes at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, is unconvinced by Tehrani's views on fairy tales. 'Even if they're gruesome, they won't stick unless they matter,' he says. He believes the perennial theme of women as victims in stories like *Little Red Riding Hood* explains why they continue to feel relevant. But Tehrani points out that although this is often the case in Western versions, it is not always true elsewhere. In Chinese and Japanese versions, often known as *The Tiger Grandmother*, the villain is a woman, and in both Iran and Nigeria, the victim is a boy.

Mathias Clasen at Aarhus University in Denmark isn't surprised by Tehrani's findings. 'Habits and morals change, but the things that scare us, and the fact that we seek out entertainment that's designed to scare us – those are constant,' he says. Clasen believes that scary stories teach us what it feels like to be afraid without having to experience real danger, and so build up resistance to negative emotions.

Questions 27–31

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, ***A–F****, below.*

Write the correct letter, ***A–F****, in boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet.*

27 In fairy tales, details of the plot

28 Tehrani rejects the idea that the useful lessons for life in fairy tales

29 Various theories about the social significance of fairy tales

30 Insights into the development of fairy tales

31 All the fairy tales analysed by Tehrani

A	may be provided through methods used in biological research.
B	are the reason for their survival.
C	show considerable global variation.
D	contain animals which transform to become humans.
E	were originally spoken rather than written.
F	have been developed without factual basis.

Questions 32–36

*Complete the summary using the list of words, **A–I**, below.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–I**, in boxes 32–36 on your answer sheet.*

Phylogenetic analysis of *Little Red Riding Hood*

Tehrani used techniques from evolutionary biology to find out if **32** ..... existed among 58 stories from around the world. He also wanted to know which aspects of the stories had fewest **33** ..... , as he believed these aspects would be the most important ones. Contrary to other beliefs, he found that some **34** ..... that were included in a story tended to change over time, and that the middle of a story seemed no more important than the other parts. He was also surprised that parts of a story which seemed to provide some sort of **35** ..... were unimportant. The aspect that he found most important in a story's survival was **36** ..... .

A	ending	**B**	events	**C**	warning
D	links	**E**	records	**F**	variations
G	horror	**H**	people	**I**	plot

Questions 37–40

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet.

37 What method did Jamie Tehrani use to test his ideas about fairy tales?

A He compared oral and written forms of the same stories.
B He looked at many different forms of the same basic story.
C He looked at unrelated stories from many different countries.
D He contrasted the development of fairy tales with that of living creatures.

38 When discussing Tehrani's views, Jack Zipes suggests that

A Tehrani ignores key changes in the role of women.
B stories which are too horrific are not always taken seriously.
C Tehrani overemphasises the importance of violence in stories.
D features of stories only survive if they have a deeper significance.

39 Why does Tehrani refer to Chinese and Japanese fairy tales?

A to indicate that Jack Zipes' theory is incorrect
B to suggest that crime is a global problem
C to imply that all fairy tales have a similar meaning
D to add more evidence for Jack Zipes' ideas

40 What does Mathias Clasen believe about fairy tales?

A They are a safe way of learning to deal with fear.
B They are a type of entertainment that some people avoid.
C They reflect the changing values of our society.
D They reduce our ability to deal with real-world problems.

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WRITING

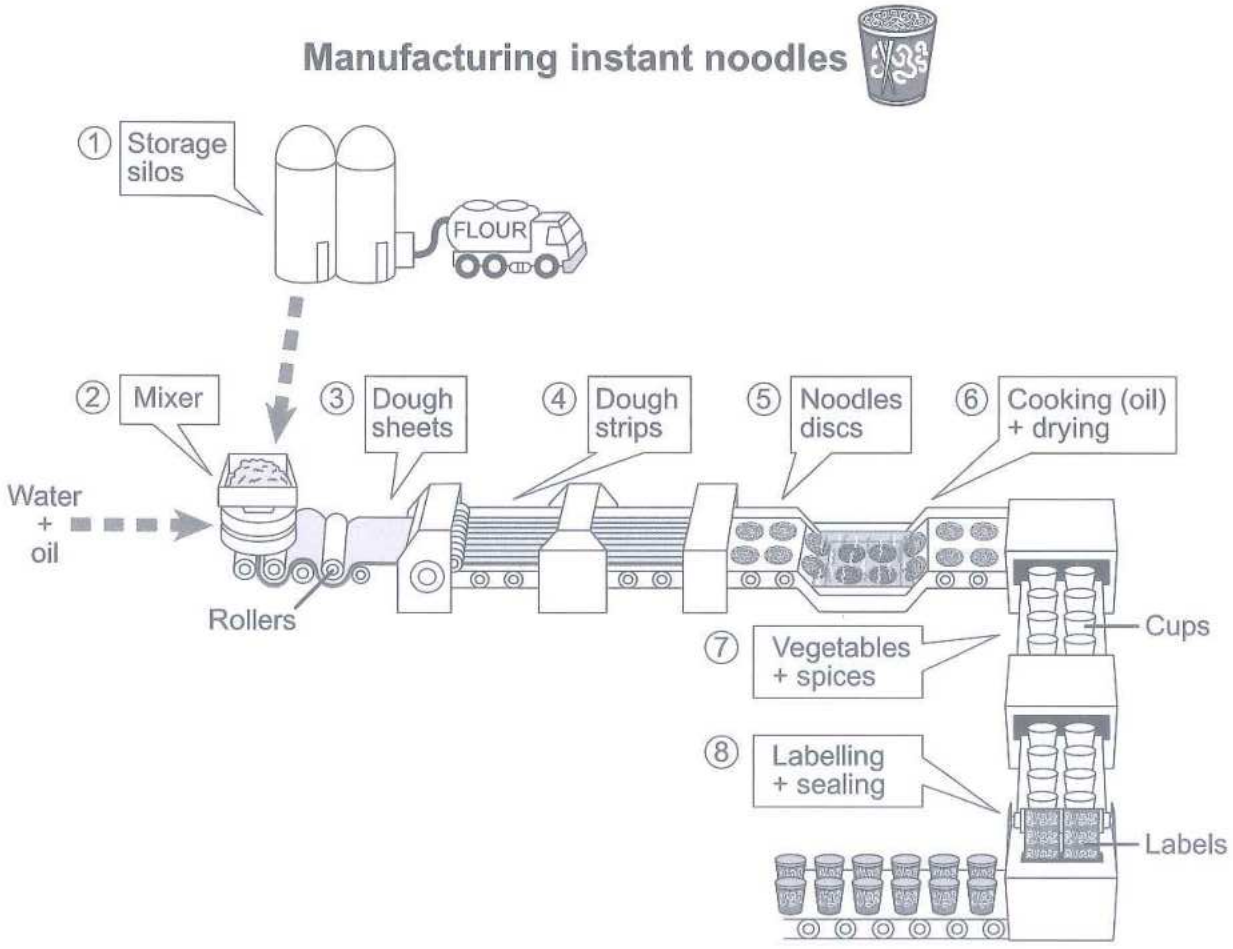
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows how instant noodles are manufactured.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

> ***Some people say that advertising is extremely successful at persuading us to buy things. Other people think that advertising is so common that we no longer pay attention to it.***
>
> ***Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

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SPEAKING

PART 1

The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

EXAMPLE

Swimming

- Did you learn to swim when you were a child? [Why/Why not?]
- How often do you go swimming now? [Why/Why not?]
- What places are there for swimming where you live? [Why?]
- Do you think it would be more enjoyable to go swimming outdoors or at an indoor pool? [Why?]

PART 2

Describe a famous business person that you know about.

You should say:
who this person is
what kind of business this person is involved in
what you know about this business person

and explain what you think of this business person.

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

PART 3

Discussion topics:

Famous people today

Example questions:
What kinds of people are most famous in your country today?
Why are there so many stories about famous people in the news?
Do you agree or disagree that many young people today want to be famous?

Advantages of being famous

Example questions:
Do you think it is easy for famous people to earn a lot of money?
Why might famous people enjoy having fans?
In what ways could famous people use their influence to do good things in the world?

Test 4

LISTENING

PART 1 *Questions 1–10*

Complete the form below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Customer Satisfaction Survey

Customer details

Name:	Sophie Bird
Occupation:	**1** .....
Reason for travel today:	**2** .....

Journey information

Name of station returning to:	**3** .....
Type of ticket purchased:	standard **4** ..... ticket
Cost of ticket:	**5** £ .....
When ticket was purchased:	yesterday
Where ticket was bought:	**6** .....

Satisfaction with journey

Most satisfied with:	the wifi
Least satisfied with:	the **7** ..... this morning

Satisfaction with station facilities

Most satisfied with:	how much **8** ..... was provided
Least satisfied with:	lack of seats, particularly on the **9** .....
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with:	the **10** ..... available

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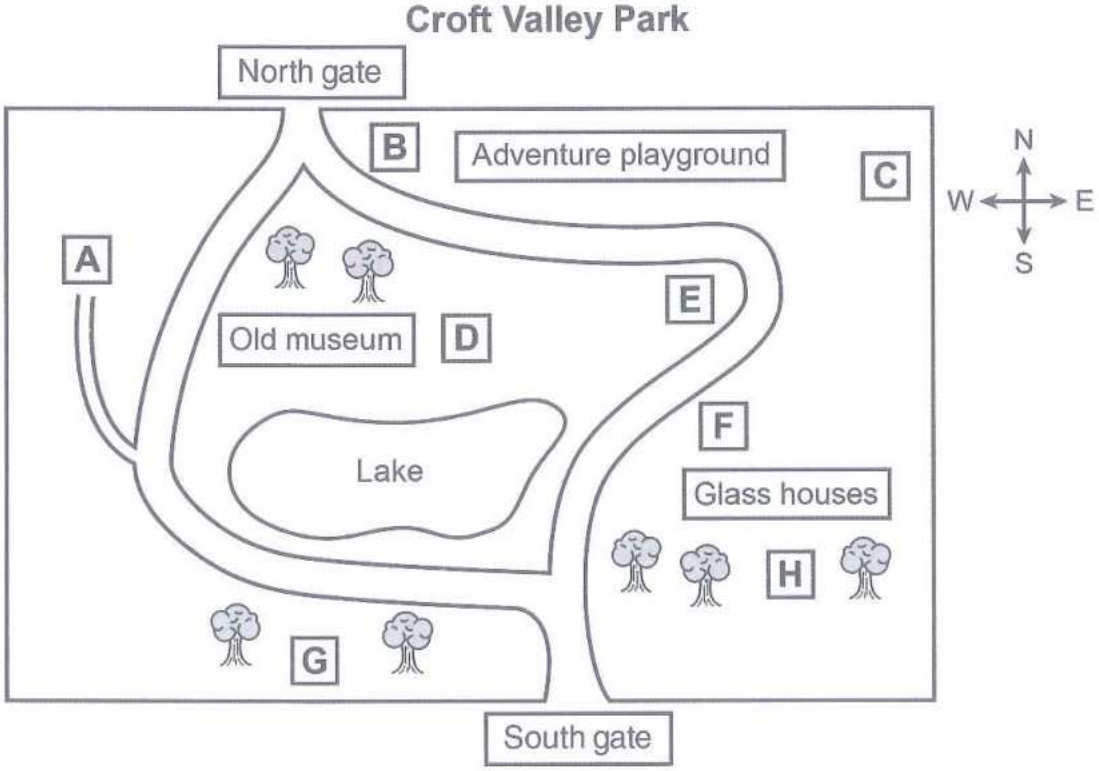
PART 2 *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11–16

Label the map below.

*Write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 11–16.*



11 café .....

12 toilets .....

13 formal gardens .....

14 outdoor gym .....

15 skateboard ramp .....

16 wild flowers .....

Questions 17 and 18

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

What does the speaker say about the adventure playground?

A Children must be supervised.
B It costs more in winter.
C Some activities are only for younger children.
D No payment is required.
E It was recently expanded.

Questions 19 and 20

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

What does the speaker say about the glass houses?

A They are closed at weekends.
B Volunteers are needed to work there.
C They were badly damaged by fire.
D More money is needed to repair some of the glass.
E Visitors can see palm trees from tropical regions.

PART 3 *Questions 21–30*

Questions 21–24

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

Presentation about refrigeration

21 What did Annie discover from reading about icehouses?

A why they were first created
B how the ice was kept frozen
C where they were located

22 What point does Annie make about refrigeration in ancient Rome?

A It became a commercial business.
B It used snow from nearby.
C It took a long time to become popular.

23 In connection with modern refrigerators, both Annie and Jack are worried about

A the complexity of the technology.
B the fact that some are disposed of irresponsibly.
C the large number that quickly break down.

24 What do Jack and Annie agree regarding domestic fridges?

A They are generally good value for money.
B There are plenty of useful variations.
C They are more useful than other domestic appliances.

Questions 25–30

Who is going to do research into each topic?

*Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, next to Questions 25–30.*

	People
A	Annie
B	Jack
C	both Annie and Jack

	Topics	
25	the goods that are refrigerated	.....
26	the effects on health	.....
27	the impact on food producers	.....
28	the impact on cities	.....
29	refrigerated transport	.....
30	domestic fridges	.....

PART 4 *Questions 31–40*

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

How the Industrial Revolution affected life in Britain

19th century

- For the first time, people's possessions were used to measure Britain's **31** ..... .
- Developments in production of goods and in **32** ..... greatly changed lives.

MAIN AREAS OF CHANGE

Manufacturing

- The Industrial Revolution would not have happened without the new types of **33** ..... that were used then.
- The leading industry was **34** ..... (its products became widely available).
- New **35** ..... made factories necessary and so more people moved into towns.

Transport

- The railways took the place of canals.
- Because of the new transport:
  - greater access to **36** ..... made people more aware of what they could buy in shops.
  - when shopping, people were not limited to buying **37** .....goods.

Retailing

- The first department stores were opened.
- The displays of goods were more visible:
  - inside stores because of better **38** ..... .
  - outside stores, because **39** ..... were bigger.
- **40** ..... that was persuasive became much more common.

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READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

The return of the huarango

The arid valleys of southern Peru are welcoming the return of a native plant

The south coast of Peru is a narrow, 2,000-kilometre-long strip of desert squeezed between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. It is also one of the most fragile ecosystems on Earth. It hardly ever rains there, and the only year-round source of water is located tens of metres below the surface. This is why the huarango tree is so suited to life there: it has the longest roots of any tree in the world. They stretch down 50–80 metres and, as well as sucking up water for the tree, they bring it into the higher subsoil, creating a water source for other plant life.

Dr David Beresford-Jones, archaeobotanist at Cambridge University, has been studying the role of the huarango tree in landscape change in the Lower Ica Valley in southern Peru. He believes the huarango was key to the ancient people's diet and, because it could reach deep water sources, it allowed local people to withstand years of drought when their other crops failed. But over the centuries huarango trees were gradually replaced with crops. Cutting down native woodland leads to erosion, as there is nothing to keep the soil in place. So when the huarangos go, the land turns into a desert. Nothing grows at all in the Lower Ica Valley now.

For centuries the huarango tree was vital to the people of the neighbouring Middle Ica Valley too. They grew vegetables under it and ate products made from its seed pods. Its leaves and bark were used for herbal remedies, while its branches were used for charcoal for cooking and heating, and its trunk was used to build houses. But now it is disappearing rapidly. The majority of the huarango forests in the valley have already been cleared for fuel and agriculture – initially, these were smallholdings, but now they're huge farms producing crops for the international market.

'Of the forests that were here 1,000 years ago, 99 per cent have already gone,' says botanist Oliver Whaley from Kew Gardens in London, who, together with ethnobotanist Dr William Milliken, is running a pioneering project to protect and restore the rapidly disappearing habitat. In order to succeed, Whaley needs to get the local people on board, and that has meant overcoming local prejudices. 'Increasingly aspirational communities think that if you plant food trees in your home or street, it shows you are poor, and still need to grow your own food,' he says. In order to stop the Middle Ica Valley going the same way as the Lower Ica Valley, Whaley is encouraging locals to love the huarangos again. 'It's a process of cultural resuscitation,' he says. He has already set up a huarango festival to reinstate a sense of pride in their eco-heritage, and has helped local schoolchildren plant thousands of trees.

'In order to get people interested in habitat restoration, you need to plant a tree that is useful to them,' says Whaley. So, he has been working with local families to attempt to create a sustainable income from the huarangos by turning their products into foodstuffs. 'Boil up the beans and you get this thick brown syrup like molasses. You can also use it in drinks, soups or stews.' The pods can be ground into flour to make cakes, and the seeds roasted into a sweet, chocolatey 'coffee'. 'It's packed full of vitamins and minerals,' Whaley says.

And some farmers are already planting huarangos. Alberto Benevides, owner of Ica Valley's only certified organic farm, which Whaley helped set up, has been planting the tree for 13 years. He produces syrup and flour, and sells these products at an organic farmers' market in Lima. His farm is relatively small and doesn't yet provide him with enough to live on, but he hopes this will change. 'The organic market is growing rapidly in Peru,' Benevides says. 'I am investing in the future.'

But even if Whaley can convince the local people to fall in love with the huarango again, there is still the threat of the larger farms. Some of these cut across the forests and break up the corridors that allow the essential movement of mammals, birds and pollen up and down the narrow forest strip. In the hope of counteracting this, he's persuading farmers to let him plant forest corridors on their land. He believes the extra woodland will also benefit the farms by reducing their water usage through a lowering of evaporation and providing a refuge for bio-control insects.

'If we can record biodiversity and see how it all works, then we're in a good position to move on from there. Desert habitats can reduce down to very little,' Whaley explains. 'It's not like a rainforest that needs to have this huge expanse. Life has always been confined to corridors and islands here. If you just have a few trees left, the population can grow up quickly because it's used to exploiting water when it arrives.' He sees his project as a model that has the potential to be rolled out across other arid areas around the world. 'If we can do it here, in the most fragile system on Earth, then that's a real message of hope for lots of places, including Africa, where there is drought and they just can't afford to wait for rain.'

Test 4

Questions 1–5

Complete the notes below.

*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.

The importance of the huarango tree

- its roots can extend as far as 80 metres into the soil
- can access **1** ..... deep below the surface
- was a crucial part of local inhabitants' **2** ..... a long time ago
- helped people to survive periods of **3** .....
- prevents **4** ..... of the soil
- prevents land from becoming a **5** .....

Questions 6–8

Complete the table below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 6–8 on your answer sheet.

Traditional uses of the huarango tree

Part of tree	Traditional use
6	fuel
7 ..... and	medicine
8	construction

Questions 9–13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 9–13 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*

9 Local families have told Whaley about some traditional uses of huarango products.

10 Farmer Alberto Benevides is now making a good profit from growing huarangos.

11 Whaley needs the co-operation of farmers to help preserve the area's wildlife.

12 For Whaley's project to succeed, it needs to be extended over a very large area.

13 Whaley has plans to go to Africa to set up a similar project.

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READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Silbo Gomero – the whistle 'language' of the Canary Islands

La Gomera is one of the Canary Islands situated in the Atlantic Ocean off the northwest coast of Africa. This small volcanic island is mountainous, with steep rocky slopes and deep, wooded ravines, rising to 1,487 metres at its highest peak. It is also home to the best known of the world's whistle 'languages', a means of transmitting information over long distances which is perfectly adapted to the extreme terrain of the island.

This 'language', known as 'Silbo' or 'Silbo Gomero' – from the Spanish word for 'whistle' – is now shedding light on the language-processing abilities of the human brain, according to scientists. Researchers say that Silbo activates parts of the brain normally associated with spoken language, suggesting that the brain is remarkably flexible in its ability to interpret sounds as language.

'Science has developed the idea of brain areas that are dedicated to language, and we are starting to understand the scope of signals that can be recognised as language,' says David Corina, co-author of a recent study and associate professor of psychology at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Silbo is a substitute for Spanish, with individual words recoded into whistles which have high- and low-frequency tones. A whistler – or *silbador* – puts a finger in his or her mouth to increase the whistle's pitch, while the other hand can be cupped to adjust the direction of the sound. 'There is much more ambiguity in the whistled signal than in the spoken signal,' explains lead researcher Manuel Carreiras, psychology professor at the University of La Laguna on the Canary island of Tenerife. Because whistled 'words' can be hard to distinguish, silbadores rely on repetition, as well as awareness of context, to make themselves understood.

The silbadores of Gomera are traditionally shepherds and other isolated mountain folk, and their novel means of staying in touch allows them to communicate over distances of up to 10 kilometres. Carreiras explains that silbadores are able to pass a surprising amount of information via their whistles. 'In daily life they use whistles to communicate short commands, but any Spanish sentence could be whistled.' Silbo has proved particularly useful when fires have occurred on the island and rapid communication across large areas has been vital.

The study team used neuroimaging equipment to contrast the brain activity of silbadores while listening to whistled and spoken Spanish. Results showed the left temporal lobe of the brain, which is usually associated with spoken language, was engaged during the processing of Silbo. The researchers found that other key regions in the brain's frontal lobe also responded to the whistles, including those activated in response to sign language among deaf people. When the experiments were repeated with non-whistlers, however, activation was observed in all areas of the brain.

'Our results provide more evidence about the flexibility of human capacity for language in a variety of forms,' Corina says. 'These data suggest that left-hemisphere language regions are uniquely adapted for communicative purposes, independent of the modality of signal. The non-Silbo speakers were not recognising Silbo as a language. They had nothing to grab onto, so multiple areas of their brains were activated.'

Carreiras says the origins of Silbo Gomero remain obscure, but that indigenous Canary Islanders, who were of North African origin, already had a whistled language when Spain conquered the volcanic islands in the 15th century. Whistled languages survive today in Papua New Guinea, Mexico, Vietnam, Guyana, China, Nepal, Senegal, and a few mountainous pockets in southern Europe. There are thought to be as many as 70 whistled languages still in use, though only 12 have been described and studied scientifically. This form of communication is an adaptation found among cultures where people are often isolated from each other, according to Julien Meyer, a researcher at the Institute of Human Sciences in Lyon, France. 'They are mostly used in mountains or dense forests,' he says. 'Whistled languages are quite clearly defined and represent an original adaptation of the spoken language for the needs of isolated human groups.'

But with modern communication technology now widely available, researchers say whistled languages like Silbo are threatened with extinction. With dwindling numbers of Gomera islanders still fluent in the language, Canaries' authorities are taking steps to try to ensure its survival. Since 1999, Silbo Gomero has been taught in all of the island's elementary schools. In addition, locals are seeking assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 'The local authorities are trying to get an award from the organisation to declare [Silbo Gomero] as something that should be preserved for humanity,' Carreiras adds.

Questions 14–19

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 14–19 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*

14 La Gomera is the most mountainous of all the Canary Islands.

15 Silbo is only appropriate for short and simple messages.

16 In the brain–activity study, silbadores and non-whistlers produced different results.

17 The Spanish introduced Silbo to the islands in the 15th century.

18 There is precise data available regarding all of the whistle languages in existence today.

19 The children of Gomera now learn Silbo.

Questions 20–26

Complete the notes below.

*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 20–26 on your answer sheet.

Silbo Gomero

How Silbo is produced

- high- and low-frequency tones represent different sounds in Spanish **20** .....
- pitch of whistle is controlled using silbador's **21** .....
- **22** ..... is changed with a cupped hand

How Silbo is used

- has long been used by shepherds and people living in secluded locations
- in everyday use for the transmission of brief **23** .....
- can relay essential information quickly, e.g. to inform people about **24** .....

The future of Silbo

- future under threat because of new **25** .....
- Canaries' authorities hoping to receive a UNESCO **26** ..... to help preserve it

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READING PASSAGE 3

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27–40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

Environmental practices of big businesses

The environmental practices of big businesses are shaped by a fundamental fact that for many of us offends our sense of justice. Depending on the circumstances, a business may maximize the amount of money it makes, at least in the short term, by damaging the environment and hurting people. That is still the case today for fishermen in an unmanaged fishery without quotas, and for international logging companies with short-term leases on tropical rainforest land in places with corrupt officials and unsophisticated landowners. When government regulation is effective, and when the public is environmentally aware, environmentally clean big businesses may out-compete dirty ones, but the reverse is likely to be true if government regulation is ineffective and if the public doesn't care.

It is easy for the rest of us to blame a business for helping itself by hurting other people. But blaming alone is unlikely to produce change. It ignores the fact that businesses are not charities but profit-making companies, and that publicly owned companies with shareholders are under obligation to those shareholders to maximize profits, provided that they do so by legal means. US laws make a company's directors legally liable for something termed 'breach of fiduciary responsibility' if they knowingly manage a company in a way that reduces profits. The car manufacturer Henry Ford was in fact successfully sued by shareholders in 1919 for raising the minimum wage of his workers to $5 per day: the courts declared that, while Ford's humanitarian sentiments about his employees were nice, his business existed to make profits for its stockholders.

Our blaming of businesses also ignores the ultimate responsibility of the public for creating the conditions that let a business profit through destructive environmental policies. In the long run, it is the public, either directly or through its politicians, that has the power to make such destructive policies unprofitable and illegal, and to make sustainable environmental policies profitable.

The public can do that by suing businesses for harming them, as happened after the Exxon Valdez disaster, in which over 40,000 m^3 of oil were spilled off the coast of Alaska. The public may also make their opinion felt by preferring to buy sustainably harvested products; by making employees of companies with poor track records feel ashamed of their company and complain to their own management; by preferring their governments to award valuable contracts to businesses with a good environmental track record; and by pressing their governments to pass and enforce laws and regulations requiring good environmental practices.

In turn, big businesses can exert powerful pressure on any suppliers that might ignore public or government pressure. For instance, after the US public became concerned about the spread of a disease known as BSE, which was transmitted to humans through infected meat, the US government's Food and Drug Administration introduced rules demanding that the meat industry abandon practices associated with the risk of the disease spreading. But for five years the meat packers refused to follow these, claiming that they would be too expensive to obey. However, when a major fast-food company then made the same demands after customer purchases of its hamburgers plummeted, the meat industry complied within weeks. The public's task is therefore to identify which links in the supply chain are sensitive to public pressure: for instance, fast-food chains or jewelry stores, but not meat packers or gold miners.

Some readers may be disappointed or outraged that I place the ultimate responsibility for business practices harming the public on the public itself. I also believe that the public must accept the necessity for higher prices for products to cover the added costs, if any, of sound environmental practices. My views may seem to ignore the belief that businesses should act in accordance with moral principles even if this leads to a reduction in their profits. But I think we have to recognize that, throughout human history, in all politically complex human societies, government regulation has arisen precisely because it was found that not only did moral principles need to be made explicit, they also needed to be enforced.

To me, the conclusion that the public has the ultimate responsibility for the behavior of even the biggest businesses is empowering and hopeful, rather than disappointing. My conclusion is not a moralistic one about who is right or wrong, admirable or selfish, a good guy or a bad guy. In the past, businesses have changed when the public came to expect and require different behavior, to reward businesses for behavior that the public wanted, and to make things difficult for businesses practicing behaviors that the public didn't want. I predict that in the future, just as in the past, changes in public attitudes will be essential for changes in businesses' environmental practices.

Questions 27–31

*Complete the summary using the list of words, **A–J**, below.*

*Write the correct letter, **A–J**, in boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet.*

Big businesses

Many big businesses today are prepared to harm people and the environment in order to make money, and they appear to have no **27** ..... . Lack of **28** ..... by governments and lack of public **29** ..... can lead to environmental problems such as **30** ..... or the destruction of **31** ..... .

A	funding	**B**	trees	**C**	rare species
D	moral standards	**E**	control	**F**	involvement
G	flooding	**H**	overfishing	**I**	worker support

Questions 32–34

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 32–34 on your answer sheet.

32 The main idea of the third paragraph is that environmental damage

- **A** requires political action if it is to be stopped.
- **B** is the result of ignorance on the part of the public.
- **C** could be prevented by the action of ordinary people.
- **D** can only be stopped by educating business leaders.

33 In the fourth paragraph, the writer describes ways in which the public can

- **A** reduce their own individual impact on the environment.
- **B** learn more about the impact of business on the environment.
- **C** raise awareness of the effects of specific environmental disasters.
- **D** influence the environmental policies of businesses and governments.

34 What pressure was exerted by big business in the case of the disease BSE?

- **A** Meat packers stopped supplying hamburgers to fast-food chains.
- **B** A fast-food company forced their meat suppliers to follow the law.
- **C** Meat packers persuaded the government to reduce their expenses.
- **D** A fast-food company encouraged the government to introduce legislation.

Questions 35–39

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 35–39 on your answer sheet, write

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

35 The public should be prepared to fund good environmental practices.

36 There is a contrast between the moral principles of different businesses.

37 It is important to make a clear distinction between acceptable and unacceptable behaviour.

38 The public have successfully influenced businesses in the past.

39 In the future, businesses will show more concern for the environment.

Question 40

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

Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.

40 What would be the best subheading for this passage?

A Will the world survive the threat caused by big businesses?
B How can big businesses be encouraged to be less driven by profit?
C What environmental dangers are caused by the greed of businesses?
D Are big businesses to blame for the damage they cause the environment?

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WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

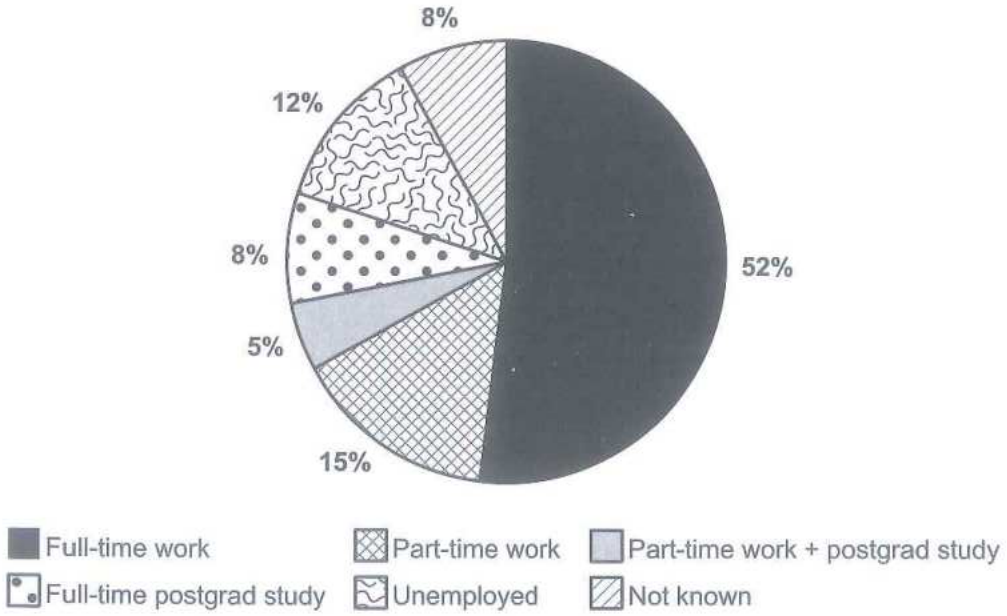
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows what Anthropology graduates from one university did after finishing their undergraduate degree course. The table shows the salaries of the anthropologists in work after five years.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Destination of Anthropology graduates (from one university)



Salaries of Antrhropology graduates (after 5 years' work)

Type of employment	$25,000–49,999	$50,000–74,999	$75,000–99,999	$100,000+
Freelance consultants	5%	15%	40%	40%
Government sector	5%	15%	30%	50%
Private companies	10%	35%	25%	30%

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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

> ***In some cultures, children are often told that they can achieve anything if they try hard enough.***
>
> ***What are the advantages and disadvantages of giving children this message?***

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

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SPEAKING

PART 1

The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

EXAMPLE

Jewellery

- How often do you wear jewellery? [Why/Why not?]
- What type of jewellery do you like best? [Why/Why not?]
- When do people like to give jewellery in your country [Why?]
- Have you ever given jewellery to someone as a gift? [Why/Why not?]

PART 2

Describe an interesting TV programme you watched about a science topic.

You should say:
what science topic this TV programme was about
when you saw this TV programme
what you learnt from this TV programme about a science topic

and explain why you found this TV programme interesting.

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

PART 3

Discussion topics:

Science and the public

Example questions:
How interested are most people in your country in science?
Why do you think children today might be better at science than their parents?
How do you suggest the public can learn more about scientific developments?

Scientific discoveries

Example questions:
What do you think are the most important scientific discoveries in the last 100 years?
Do you agree or disagree that there are no more major scientific discoveries left to make?
Who should pay for scientific research – governments or private companies?

Listening and Reading answer keys

TEST 1

LISTENING

Answer key with extra explanations in Resource bank

Part 1, Questions 1–10

1 Jamieson
2 afternoon
3 communication
4 week
5 10/ten
6 suit
7 passport
8 personality
9 feedback
10 time

Part 2, Questions 11–20

11 A
12 B
13 A
14 C
15 river
16 1422
17 top
18 pass
19 steam
20 capital

Part 3, Questions 21–30

21 G
22 F
23 A
24 E
25 B
26 C
27 C
28 A
29&30 *IN EITHER ORDER*
B
D

Part 4, Questions 31–40

31 shelter
32 oil
33 roads
34 insects
35 grass(es)
36 water
37 soil
38 dry
39 simple
40 nest(s)

If you score ...

0–17	18–27	28–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

TEST 1

READING

Answer key with extra explanations in Resource bank

Reading Passage 1, Questions 1–13

1 oval
2 husk
3 seed
4 mace
5 FALSE
6 NOT GIVEN
7 TRUE
8 Arabs
9 plague
10 lime
11 Run
12 Mauritius
13 tsunami

Reading Passage 2, Questions 14–26

14 C
15 B
16 E
17 G
18 D
19 human error
20 car (-) sharing
21 ownership
22 mileage
23&24 *IN EITHER ORDER*
C
D
25&26 *IN EITHER ORDER*
A
E

Reading Passage 3, Questions 27–40

27 A
28 C
29 C
30 D
31 A
32 B
33 E
34 A
35 D
36 E
37 B
38 (unique) expeditions
39 uncontacted / isolated
40 (land) surface

If you score ...

0–15	16–24	25–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

TEST 2

LISTENING

Answer key with extra explanations in Resource bank

Part 1, Questions 1–10

1 Eustatis
2 review
3 dance
4 *Chat*
5 healthy
6 posters
7 wood
8 lake
9 insects
10 blog

Part 2, Questions 11–20

11 C
12 A
13 B
14 C
15 E
16 C
17 B
18 A
19 G
20 D

Part 3, Questions 21–30

21&22 *IN EITHER ORDER*
B
D
23&24 *IN EITHER ORDER*
B
C
25 G
26 B
27 D
28 C
29 H
30 F

Part 4, Questions 31–40

31 Irrigation
32 women
33 wire(s)
34 seed(s)
35 posts
36 transport
37 preservation
38 fish(es)
39 bees
40 design

If you score ...

0–18	19–27	28–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

TEST 2

READING

Answer key with extra explanations in Resource bank

Reading Passage 1, Questions 1–13

1 B
2 C
3 F
4 D
5 E
6 A
7 safety
8 traffic
9 carriageway
10 mobile
11 dangerous
12 communities
13 healthy

Reading Passage 2, Questions 14–26

14 F
15 A
16 D
17 A
18 genetic traits
19 heat loss
20 ears
21 (insulating) fat
22 (carbon) emissions
23 B
24 C
25 A
26 C

Reading Passage 3, Questions 27–40

27 C
28 A
29 B
30 B
31 D
32 F
33 H
34 C
35 D
36 E
37 NOT GIVEN
38 YES
39 NO
40 NO

If you score ...

0–15	16–25	26–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

TEST 3

LISTENING

Answer key with extra explanations in Resource bank

Part 1, Questions 1–10

1 furniture
2 meetings
3 diary
4 detail(s)
5 1 / one year
6 deliveries
7 tidy
8 team
9 heavy
10 customer

Part 2, Questions 11–20

11 B
12 A
13 C
14 B
15 C
16 B
17&18 *IN EITHER ORDER*
B
D
19&20 *IN EITHER ORDER*
A
E

Part 3, Questions 21–30

21 page
22 size
23 graphic(s)
24 structure
25 purpose
26 assumption(s)
27 A
28 C
29 C
30 B

Part 4, Questions 31–40

31 mud
32 clay
33 metal
34 hair
35 bath(s)
36 disease(s)
37 perfume
38 salt
39 science
40 tax

If you score ...

0–17	18–27	28–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

TEST 3

READING

Answer key with extra explanations in Resource bank

Reading Passage 1, Questions 1–13

1 TRUE
2 FALSE
3 NOT GIVEN
4 TRUE
5 NOT GIVEN
6 FALSE
7 TRUE
8 resignation
9 materials
10 miners
11 family
12 collectors
13 income

Reading Passage 2, Questions 14–26

14 iii
15 vi
16 v
17 x
18 iv
19 viii
20 i
21 wheels
22 film
23 filter
24 waste
25 performance
26 servicing

Reading Passage 3, Questions 27–40

27 C
28 B
29 F
30 A
31 E
32 D
33 F
34 B
35 C
36 G
37 B
38 D
39 A
40 A

If you score ...

0–16	17–25	26–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

TEST 4

LISTENING

Answer key with extra explanations in Resource bank

Part 1, Questions 1–10

1 journalist
2 shopping
3 Staunfirth
4 return
5 23.70
6 online
7 delay
8 information
9 platform(s)
10 parking

Part 2, Questions 11–20

11 D
12 C
13 G
14 H
15 A
16 E
17&18 *IN EITHER ORDER*
A
D
19&20 *IN EITHER ORDER*
A
C

Part 3, Questions 21–30

21 B
22 A
23 B
24 A
25 A
26 A
27 B
28 B
29 A
30 C

Part 4, Questions 31–40

31 wealth
32 technology
33 power
34 textile(s)
35 machines
36 newspapers
37 local
38 lighting
39 windows
40 Advertising

If you score ...

0–18	19–27	28–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

TEST 4

READING

Answer key with extra explanations in Resource bank

Reading Passage 1, Questions 1–13

1 water
2 diet
3 drought
4 erosion
5 desert
6 (its / huarango / the) branches
7 *IN EITHER ORDER (BOTH REQUIRED FOR ONE MARK)*
leaves (and)
bark
8 (its / huarango / the) trunk
9 NOT GIVEN
10 FALSE
11 TRUE
12 FALSE
13 NOT GIVEN

Reading Passage 2, Questions 14–26

14 NOT GIVEN
15 FALSE
16 TRUE
17 FALSE
18 FALSE
19 TRUE
20 words
21 finger
22 direction
23 commands
24 fires
25 technology
26 award

Reading Passage 3, Questions 27–40

27 D
28 E
29 F
30 H
31 B
32 C
33 D
34 B
35 YES
36 NOT GIVEN
37 NO
38 YES
39 NOT GIVEN
40 D

If you score ...

0–16	17–25	26–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

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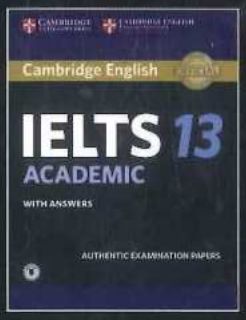

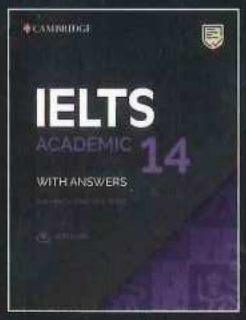

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