

 CAMBRIDGE



IELTS

GENERAL TRAINING

15

WITH ANSWERS

AUTHENTIC PRACTICE TESTS



WITH AUDIO



@IELTS_Council

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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

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.

Test 1

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 | |

Test 1

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

READING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1–6.

Consumer advice

What to do if something you ordered hasn't arrived

If something you've ordered hasn't arrived, you should contact the seller to find out where it is. It's their legal responsibility to make sure the item is delivered to you. They should chase the delivery company and let you know what's happened to your item. If your item wasn't delivered to the location you agreed (e.g. if it was left with your neighbour without your consent), it's the seller's legal responsibility to sort out the issue.

If the item doesn't turn up, you're legally entitled to a replacement or refund. You can ask for your money back if you don't receive the item within 30 days of buying it. If the seller refuses, you should put your complaint in writing. If that doesn't work, you could contact their trade association – look on their website for this information, or contact them to ask.

You might also be able to get your money back through your bank or payment provider – this depends on how you paid.

- If you paid by debit card, contact your bank and say you want to use the 'chargeback' scheme. If the bank agrees, they can ask the seller's bank to refund the money to your account. Many bank staff don't know about the scheme, so you might need to speak to a supervisor or manager. You should do this within 120 days of when you paid.
- If you paid by credit card and the item cost less than £100, you should contact your credit card company and say you want to use the 'chargeback' scheme. There's no time limit for when you need to do this. If the item cost more than £100 but less than £30,000, contact your credit card company and say that you want to make a 'section 75' claim.
- If you paid using PayPal, use PayPal's online resolution centre to report your dispute. You must do this within 180 days of paying.

Questions 1–6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on page 16?

In boxes 1–6 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 You will receive a card telling you if an item has been left with a neighbour.
- 2 It may be quicker to get a refund than a replacement for a non-delivered item.
- 3 You are entitled to a refund if the item fails to arrive by a certain time.
- 4 There is a time limit when using the 'chargeback' scheme for a debit card payment.
- 5 You can use the 'chargeback' scheme for a credit card payment of more than £100.
- 6 PayPal's online resolution centre has a good reputation for efficiency.

Read the text below and answer Questions 7–14.

Rice cookers

What's the best rice cooker for you?

A Ezy Rice Cooker

This has a 1.8 litre pot and a stainless steel exterior. It has a separate glass lid, and the handle on the lid stays cool. It produces perfectly cooked white rice, but tends to spit when cooking brown rice. There are slight dirt traps around the rim of the lid, and neither the pot nor the lid is dishwasher safe.

B Family Rice Cooker

This has a plastic exterior and a flip-top lid. The lid locks when closed and becomes a secure handle to carry the cooker. The aluminium interior pot is quite difficult to clean, and it can't be put in a dishwasher. It's programmed to adjust the temperature once the rice is done so that it stops cooking but doesn't get cold.

C Mini Rice Cooker

This has a flip-top lid and a 0.3 litre capacity. The interior pot is made of non-stick aluminium and is dishwasher safe. This rice cooker is ideal when cooking for one. However it does not have any handles at the side, and water sometimes overflows when cooking brown rice.

D VPN Rice Cooker

This has a painted steel exterior with a handle on each side and a steel inner pot. It has a lift-off lid and comes with a booklet including a range of ideas for rice dishes. However, the keep-warm setting must be manually selected and the handles are tricky to grip.

E S16 Rice cooker

This is simple to use, not spitting or boiling over even when cooking brown rice. The exterior stays cool when in use, so there's no danger of burning your hand. However, the lack of handles is a nuisance, and a recipe book would have been useful.

Questions 7–14

Look at the five reviews of rice cookers, A–E, on page 18.

For which rice cooker are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, A–E, in boxes 7–14 on your answer sheet.

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

- 7 The handles at the side are hard to use.
- 8 It cooks brown rice without making a mess.
- 9 It automatically switches setting to keep the rice warm when cooked.
- 10 It's difficult to get the removable top really clean.
- 11 A selection of recipes is provided with the cooker.
- 12 It has a handle at the top for carrying the cooker safely.
- 13 The outside of the cooker doesn't get too hot.
- 14 You can put the pot in the dishwasher.

SECTION 2 Questions 15–27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15–22.

Safety when working on roofs

A fall from height is the most serious hazard associated with roof work. Preventing falls from roofs is a priority for *WorkSafe New Zealand*. Investigations by *WorkSafe* into falls that occur while working at height show that more than 50 percent of falls are from under three metres, and most of these are from ladders and roofs. The cost of these falls is estimated to be \$24 million a year – to say nothing of the human costs that result from these falls. More injuries happen on residential building sites than any other workplace in the construction sector.

In order to prevent such injuries, a hazard assessment should be carried out for all work on roofs to assess potential dangers. It is essential that the hazards are identified before the work starts, and that the necessary equipment, appropriate precautions and systems of work are provided and implemented. Hazard identification should be repeated periodically or when there is a change in conditions, for example, the weather or numbers of staff onsite.

The first thing to be considered is whether it is possible to eliminate this hazard completely, so that workers are not exposed to the danger of falling. This can sometimes be done at the design, construction planning, and tendering stage. If the possibility of a fall cannot be eliminated, some form of edge protection should be used to prevent workers from falling. It may be possible to use the existing scaffolding as edge protection. If this is not practicable, then temporary work platforms should be used. In cases where such protection is not possible, then steps should be taken to minimise the likelihood of any harm resulting. This means considering the use of safety nets and other similar systems to make it less likely that injury will be caused if a fall does occur.

Ladders should only be employed for short-duration maintenance work such as touching up paint. People using ladders should be trained and instructed in the selection and safe use of ladders. There should be inspection of all ladders on a regular basis to ensure they are safe to use.

Questions 15–22

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 15–22 on your answer sheet.

Safety when working on roofs

Investigations show that

- over half of falls are from less than **15**
- most falls are from ladders and roofs
- falls cost \$24 million per year
- the majority of falls occur on **16**

Hazard identification should be carried out

- before the work starts
- when conditions such as the weather or worker numbers change

Controls

- **17** the hazard at the planning stage before the work begins if possible
- prevent a fall by using edge protection, e.g. scaffolding or **18**
- reduce the likelihood of injury, e.g. by using **19**

Ladders

- these should only be used for **20** which does not take a long time
- training should be provided in their **21** and use
- regular **22** of ladders is required

Test 1

Read the text below and answer Questions 23–27.

Maternity Allowance for working women

You can claim Maternity Allowance once you've been pregnant for 26 weeks. Payments start 11 weeks before the date on which your baby is due.

The amount you can get depends on your eligibility. You could get either:

- £140.98 a week or 90% of your average weekly earnings (whichever is less) for 39 weeks
- £27 a week for 14 weeks

Maternity Allowance for 39 weeks

You might get Maternity Allowance for 39 weeks if one of the following applies:

- you're employed
- you're self-employed and pay Class 2 National Insurance (including voluntary National Insurance)
- you've recently stopped working

You may still qualify even if you've recently stopped working. It doesn't matter if you had different jobs, or periods when you were unemployed.

Maternity Allowance for 14 weeks

You might get Maternity Allowance for 14 weeks if for at least 26 weeks in the 66 weeks before your baby is due:

- you were married or in a civil partnership
- you were not employed or self-employed
- you took part in the business of your self-employed spouse or civil partner

How to claim

You'll need an MA1 claim form, available online. You can print this and fill it in, or fill it in online. You also need to provide a payslip or a Certificate of Small Earnings Exemption as proof of your income, and proof of the baby's due date, such as a doctor's letter.

You should get a decision on your claim within 24 working days.

You should report any changes to your circumstances, for example, if you go back to work, to your local Jobcentre Plus as they can affect how much allowance you get.

Questions 23–27

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 23–27 on your answer sheet.

- 23 The maximum amount of money a woman can get each week is
£
- 24 Being for a time does not necessarily mean that a woman will not be eligible for Maternity Allowance.
- 25 In order to claim, a woman must send a or a Small Earnings Exemption Certificate as evidence of her income.
- 26 In order to claim, a woman may need to provide a as evidence of the due date.
- 27 Payment may be affected by differences in someone's, such as a return to work, and the local Jobcentre Plus must be informed.

SECTION 3 Questions 28–40

Read the text below and answer Questions 28–40.

The California Gold Rush of 1849

The discovery of gold in the Sacramento Valley sparked the Gold Rush, arguably one of the most significant events to shape American history in the 19th century

- A** On January 24, 1848, James Wilson Marshall, a carpenter, found small flakes of gold in the American River near Coloma, California. At the time, Marshall was working to build a water-powered sawmill for businessman John Sutter. As it happens, just days after Marshall's discovery, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, ending the Mexican–American War and transferring California, with its mineral deposits, into the ownership of the United States. At the time, the population of the territory consisted of 6,500 Californios (people of Spanish or Mexican descent); 700 foreigners (primarily Americans); and 150,000 Native Americans.
- B** Though Marshall and Sutter tried to keep news of the discovery quiet, word got out, and by mid-March 1848 at least one newspaper was reporting that large quantities of gold were being found. Though the initial reaction in San Francisco was disbelief, storekeeper Sam Brannan set off a frenzy when he paraded through town displaying a small bottle containing gold from Sutter's Creek. By mid-June, some three-quarters of the male population of San Francisco had left town for the gold mines, and the number of miners in the area reached 4,000 by August.
- C** As news spread of the fortunes being made in California, the first migrants to arrive were those from lands accessible by boat, such as Oregon, the Sandwich Islands (now Hawaii), Mexico, Chile, Peru and even China. Only later would the news reach the East Coast, where press reports were initially skeptical. Throughout 1849, thousands of people around the United States (mostly men) borrowed money, mortgaged their property or spent their life savings to make the arduous journey to California. In pursuit of the kind of wealth they had never dreamed of, they left their families and local areas; in turn, their wives had no option but to shoulder different responsibilities such as running farms or businesses, and many made a real success of them.

By the end of the year, the non-native population of California was estimated at 100,000 (as compared with 20,000 at the end of 1848 and around 800 in March 1848). To accommodate the needs of the '49ers, as the gold miners were known, towns had sprung up all over the region, complete with shops and other businesses seeking to make their own Gold Rush fortune. The overcrowded chaos of the mining camps and towns grew ever more lawless. San Francisco, for its part, developed a bustling economy and became the central metropolis of the new frontier.

D How did all these would-be miners search for gold? Panning was the oldest way. The basic procedure was to place some gold-bearing materials, such as river gravel, into a shallow pan, add some water, and then carefully swirl the mixture around so the water and light material spilled over the side. If all went well, the heavier gold nuggets or gold dust would settle to the bottom of the pan. Gold panning was slow even for the most skillful miner. On a good day, one miner could wash about 50 pans in the usual 12-hour workday.

E Another way was to use what was called a 'rocker'. Isaac Humphrey is said to have introduced it to the California gold fields. It was simply a rectangular wooden box, set at a downward angle and mounted on a rocking mechanism. The dirt and rock was dumped into the top, followed by a bucket of water. The box was rocked by hand to agitate the mixture. The big rocks were caught in a sieve at the top, the waste exited the lower end with the water, and the heavy gold fell to the bottom of the box.

The rocker had advantages and disadvantages. The advantages were that it was easily transportable; it did not require a constant source of water; and, most importantly, a miner could process more dirt and rock than with a pan. The primary disadvantage was that the rocker had difficulty in trapping the smallest particles of gold, commonly known as 'flour'. Some miners added small amounts of mercury to the bottom of the rocker. Due to its chemical composition, it had a facility to trap fine gold. Periodically, the miners would remove and heat it. As it vaporized, it would leave gold behind.

F After 1850, the surface gold in California had largely disappeared, even as miners continued to reach the gold fields. Mining had always been difficult and dangerous labor, and striking it rich required good luck as much as skill and hard work. Moreover, the average daily pay for an independent miner had by then dropped sharply from what it had been in 1848. As gold became more and more difficult to reach, the growing industrialization of mining drove more and more miners from independence into wage labor. The new technique of hydraulic mining, developed in 1853, brought enormous profits, but destroyed much of the region's landscape.

G Though gold mining continued throughout the 1850s, it had reached its peak by 1852, when gold worth some \$81 million was pulled from the ground. After that year, the total take declined gradually, leveling off to around \$45 million per year by 1857. Settlement in California continued, however, and by the end of the decade the state's population was 380,000.

Questions 28–31

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 28–31 on your answer sheet.

- 28** The writer suggests that Marshall's discovery came at a good time for the US because
- A** the Mexican–American War was ending so there were men needing work.
 - B** his expertise in water power would be useful in gold mining.
 - C** the population of California had already begun to increase rapidly.
 - D** the region was about to come under the control of the US.
- 29** What was the reaction in 1848 to the news of the discovery of gold?
- A** The press played a large part in convincing the public of the riches available.
 - B** Many men in San Francisco left immediately to check it out for themselves.
 - C** People needed to see physical evidence before they took it seriously.
 - D** Men in other mines in the US were among the first to respond to it.
- 30** What was the result of thousands of people moving to California?
- A** San Francisco could not cope with the influx of people from around the world.
 - B** Many miners got more money than they could ever have earned at home.
 - C** Some of those who stayed behind had to take on unexpected roles.
 - D** New towns were established which became good places to live.
- 31** What does the writer say about using pans and rockers to find gold?
- A** Both methods required the addition of mercury.
 - B** A rocker needed more than one miner to operate it.
 - C** Pans were the best system for novice miners to use.
 - D** Miners had to find a way round a design fault in one system.

Questions 32–36

The text on pages 24 and 25 has seven sections, **A–G**.

Which section contains the following information?

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

- 32 a reference to ways of making money in California other than mining for gold
- 33 a suggestion that the gold that was found did not often compensate for the hard work undertaken
- 34 a mention of an individual who convinced many of the existence of gold in California
- 35 details of the pre-Gold Rush population of California
- 36 a contrast between shrinking revenue and increasing population

Questions 37–40

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet.

Basic techniques for extracting gold

The most basic method used by many miners began with digging some **37** out of a river and hoping it might contain gold. Small amounts were put in a pan with water. The pan was spun round, causing the liquid and less heavy contents of the pan to come out. Gold dust, which weighed more, remained in the pan or, if the miners were very lucky, there might even be some **38** too. It was, however, a very laborious method.

The rocker was also used. A miner would put some earth and rock into the higher end, together with some water. He would then shake the rocker. Larger stones stuck in the **39** , while gold dropped to the bottom. Unfortunately, the rocker was not designed to catch what was called flour. However, a process was introduced involving **40** to ensure no gold was washed out in the water.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

A friend of yours is thinking of going on a camping holiday for the first time this summer. He/She has asked for your advice.

Write a letter to your friend. In your letter

- *explain why you think your friend would enjoy a camping holiday*
- *describe some possible disadvantages*
- *say whether you would like to go camping with your friend this summer*

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear,

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In many countries today, crime novels and TV crime dramas are becoming more and more popular.

Why do you think these books and TV shows are popular?

What is your opinion of crime fiction and TV crime dramas?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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 <i>Jemima</i> 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.

<p>Workshops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Making 5 food• (children only) Making 6• (adults only) Making toys from 7 using various tools <p>Outdoor activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Swimming in the 8• Walking in the woods, led by an expert on 9 <p>See the festival organiser's 10 for more information</p>
--

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

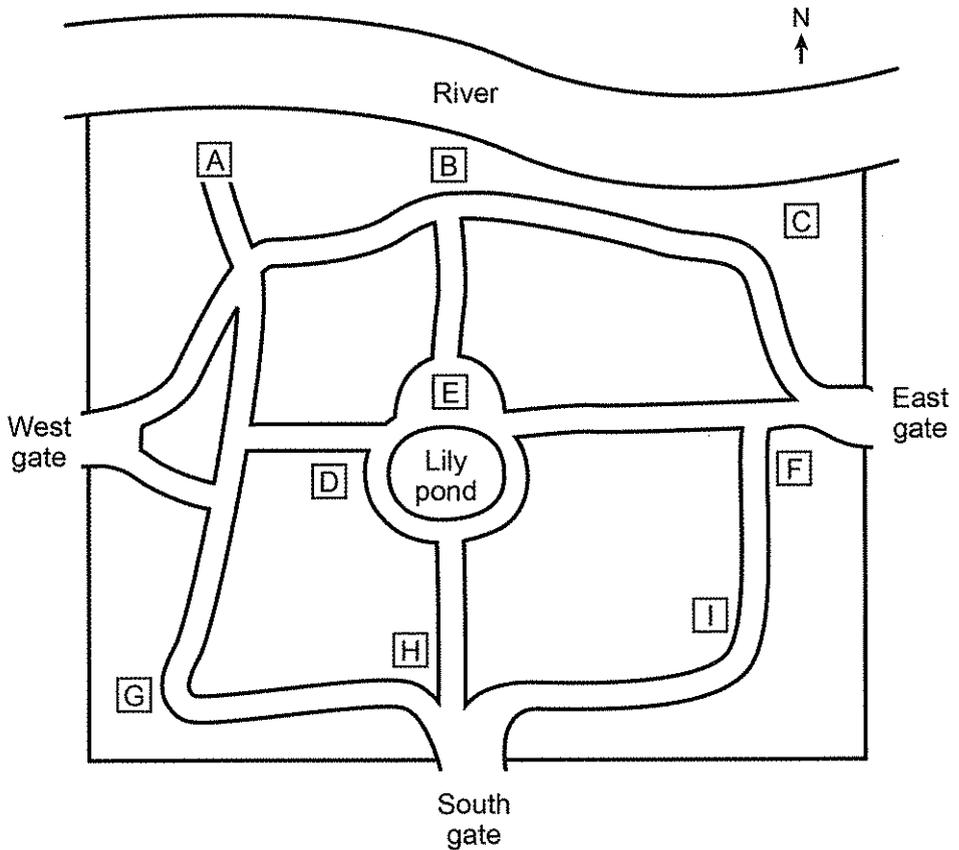
Test 2

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

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.

Test 2

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*

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.

READING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1–6.

Harvey's Storage

Harvey's Storage is a well-established independent company. We are centrally located in the city and provide excellent facilities for all your storage requirements.

We provide safe and secure units for both long- and short-term storage dependent on your needs. Our rates are competitive and tailored to your specific requirements and your choice of storage unit. Heavy-duty locks and keys are provided to all of our customers and included in the prices listed. You can hire the unit with the storage capacity you need, for the period of time that the storage is required, in a sound and secure environment, monitored by CCTV. With 24-hour access, customers can deliver and collect items when it is convenient to do so, unrestricted by business or office hours. Tarmac roadways allow customers to park cars and lorries immediately outside their units, minimising the effort required to collect or drop items off.

Household storage Self-storage is ideal for families or individuals with either a short- or long-term need to store their belongings. Some of our clients are de-cluttering, or they may be getting their property decorated, or planning to go abroad for a time.

Student storage You may be travelling or going home to see family and friends in the vacation, or need time to find a place to stay. You may want to store all your books and personal items, or just a few boxes or a musical instrument. We offer no-nonsense competitive pricing with flexible hire periods and with no hidden extras. We can provide you with short- or long-term affordable hire in a safe and secure environment. You are responsible for organising transport but we can also recommend local van and driver hire companies.

Business storage Free up your expensive retail space with affordable self-storage. We have three different business storage centres to choose from so you can choose the location that is most convenient for you.

Questions 1–6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on page 38?

In boxes 1–6 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 There is an extra charge for locks and keys.
- 2 It is possible to arrange to share a storage unit with someone else.
- 3 You can pick up your property from the storage unit during the night-time.
- 4 You can drive your vehicle right next to your storage unit.
- 5 Students' possessions can only be stored during vacation periods.
- 6 The storage company will collect and deliver students' property.

Read the text below and answer Questions 7–14.

Local museums

A Whittlesey Museum

The museum is located in the Old Town Hall, which was originally built to house horse-drawn fire engines. It has eight rooms, and the exhibits cover topics such as archive photographs, costume, domestic life and local celebrities.

B Octavia Hill's Birthplace House

Built in 1740, this is the birthplace of pioneer social reformer Octavia Hill, who was active in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in social housing and the arts, as well as in conservation issues. Visitors are taken on a guided tour and are then free to explore the gardens.

C Chatteris Museum

The old market town of Chatteris was largely rebuilt, after two serious fires in 1706 and 1864 destroyed many of the town's ancient buildings. The museum's exhibits illustrate traditional aspects of the life of local farmers as well as the railway boom of the 19th century. The museum has a touch-screen kiosk which contains over 9,000 historic photographs and texts, reproductions of which can be made on request.

D March and District Museum

Located in the middle of the market town of March, the museum is housed in a former school built in 1851. Its wide-ranging collections include reconstructions of an early 20th-century kitchen, sitting room and nursery. There is also an interesting display of historic cameras and radios, and a medal which was awarded to train driver Ben Gimbert for his bravery in preventing loss of life when a train full of explosives caught fire in 1944.

E Wisbech and Fenland Museum

This 19th-century gem holds collections from around the world including Ancient Egypt. Its library, which is open to the public on the first Saturday of each month, contains the manuscript of *Great Expectations* by the 19th-century novelist Charles Dickens, and the Research Room can be booked for researching local records.

Questions 7–14

Look at the five descriptions of museums, **A–E**, in one area of England, on page 40.

For which museum are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, **A–E**, in boxes 7–14 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 7 There are exhibits related to the history of agriculture in the region.
- 8 Equipment for putting out fires used to be kept in this building.
- 9 You can find information on the rise of one type of transport.
- 10 There are things to see both inside and outside.
- 11 It is possible to obtain copies of old pictures and documents.
- 12 On certain days you can see an original work by a writer of fiction.
- 13 Someone who was interested in environmental matters lived here for a time.
- 14 This museum has an exhibit related to a heroic achievement.

SECTION 2 Questions 15–27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15–20.

Workplace health and safety considerations for plumbers

Like many trades, plumbing can be a dangerous job. It is important to take all reasonably practicable measures to keep customers and yourself incident and injury free.

Biohazard waste

Plumbers regularly come into contact with biohazard waste. It's the nature of the job, but that doesn't mean you should be complacent about it. According to Safe Work Australia, communicable diseases from work-related exposures to biological hazards such as sewage have been estimated to cause 320,000 deaths across the globe each year. In addition to this, plumbers are regularly exposed to other biohazards such as mould, bacteria and algae. Don't risk it – make sure appropriate protective clothing and equipment is used.

Confined spaces

Plumbers may spend much of their time working in confined spaces, where they are at risk from contaminants, including airborne gases, vapours and dusts, that may cause injury from fire or explosion. They may also be exposed to high concentrations of airborne contaminants that may be harmful to health. For example, one plumber was fined \$220,000 after an employee suffered from carbon-monoxide poisoning. Another potential hazard for plumbers in confined spaces is that of drowning, if water sources are not adequately cut off.

The Safe Work Australia confined spaces code of practice outlines the necessary steps and precautions for avoiding illness and injury.

Electricity

The Master Plumbers' Association calls electricity 'plumbing's hidden killer'. Metal pipes are often conductive and so gloves which provide insulation should form part of a plumber's tool kit, as should a plumbing voltage monitor and a volt tester. Gloves should be checked prior to every use and replaced every 12 to 14 months. Electrical equipment like bridging conductors should be regularly checked, with appropriate tags on the equipment to verify its safety. The project should be stopped immediately if there is any sign of electricity, so that the power can be disconnected by a qualified electrician prior to continuing work.

Questions 15–20

Complete the table below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 15–20 on your answer sheet.

Type of danger	Examples	Risks involved	Necessary action
Biohazard	15, mould, bacteria, algae	can lead to disease and death	use protective clothing and equipment
Confined spaces	contaminants e.g. gases, vapours and dusts	injury from fire or explosion	follow Safe Work code of practice
	high concentrations of harmful airborne contaminants e.g. carbon monoxide	16	follow Safe Work code of practice
	water	17	cut off water sources
Electricity	metal pipes which are conductive	death from electrocution	– use insulated 18 and appropriate equipment – ensure equipment has 19 on to show it is safe – make sure electricity has been 20

Read the text below and answer Questions 21–27.

How to manage flexible working with your employees

There is no denying that flexible working has grown enormously in recent years. It does, however, require careful management.

When it comes to implementing flexible working one word is key: trust. All flexible workers should be trusted and given well-defined objectives from the start and their contribution should be assessed according to their output, as opposed to the time they spend on the job. It can be a big step to implement such a change in your business, so if you are slightly cautious then I recommend perhaps setting up an end-of-the-day review to see how much progress has been made. As all parties find their feet with the new set-up, this contact can slowly be reduced.

In my eyes, it is also vital that there is shared calendar access for everyone so that people can see where their colleagues are each day. This way if they need to catch up with someone they can plan when to do so. Technology now exists to enable employees to stay in touch with other members of staff and external partners. iMeet, for example, is a tool which allows all forms of collaboration for remote working, from video conferencing, live chat and file sharing to screen sharing. The new breed of worker is therefore fully equipped to work productively away from the office, and can still feel like they're in the same room as others when necessary.

In my experience, employees are often more productive working at home as they can work the exact hours they want and do not have to cope with distraction caused by other employees. Being outside the confines of the office walls also appears to foster creativity. In addition, we find staff are more motivated as they have a better work–life balance. In terms of the business, we find this helps with top talent recruitment and staff retention, and a happy workforce is a more successful one.

Questions 21–27

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 21–27 on your answer sheet.

Flexible working

How to organise flexible working

- trust your employees
- provide them with clear **21**
- base measurements of performance on their output
- initially, have a **22** of progress each day
- make sure a **23** is accessible to give details of colleague locations
- use a program such as iMeet to encourage different types of **24** between workers

Benefits of flexibility

- greater productivity
- less **25** from colleagues
- increase in **26**
- more motivated staff
- greater success for the company with staff recruitment and **27**

SECTION 3 Questions 28–40

Read the text on pages 47 and 48 and answer Questions 28–40.

Questions 28–33

The text on pages 47 and 48 has six sections, **A–F**.

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

Write the correct number, **i–vii**, in boxes 28–33 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** Developing an item that appears true to life
- ii** Extending the project to other endangered species
- iii** A short but intensive investigation with longer-term follow-up
- iv** Problems facing sea turtles at a global level
- v** Collection of eggs and their possible onward routes
- vi** Intensive and large-scale poaching in one location
- vii** Why catching the poachers may not solve the problem

- 28** Section **A**
- 29** Section **B**
- 30** Section **C**
- 31** Section **D**
- 32** Section **E**
- 33** Section **F**

Preventing the theft of turtle eggs

Conservationists and law enforcement have struggled to prevent wildlife trafficking. But could some plastic eggs and GPS trackers change the game?

- A** Humans have been eating sea turtle eggs (and killing adult turtles for meat) for millennia. However, as human populations exploded and as sea turtles began to confront additional threats such as intensive fishing, beach development and climate change, sea turtle populations declined precipitously. Today, all but one of the world's seven species of sea turtles are considered threatened according to the IUCN* Red List. And the one that's not – the flatback turtle – is listed as data deficient, which means scientists simply don't know how it's doing.
- B** One major problem is that every year millions of sea turtle eggs are illegally taken by poachers for sale on the black market. The situation is particularly serious in Nicaragua, in Central America, which is home to four sea turtle species.
- Kim Williams-Guillen, who works for conservation body Paso Pacifico, described the poaching of sea turtle nests on the beaches of Nicaragua as 'uncontrolled, unregulated, extensive and contested'. Even the best-protected beaches are plundered to some extent and it's not uncommon to see poachers digging up nests just meters from tourists watching sea turtles laying their clutch at night, she said. This poaching becomes particularly frenzied during the *arribadas* – mass laying events where thousands of turtles nest on the same beach for a single night in a biological strategy to overwhelm natural predators.
- C** 'Even with armed guards, the numbers of poachers overwhelm military personnel by ten or twenty to one,' Williams-Guillen said. 'Although many poachers are locals with limited resources, during these *arribadas* there are influxes of gangs of poachers from larger cities outside local communities. These are not just local poor people without other options.'
- But to protect the country's sea turtles, Williams-Guillen said conservationists shouldn't just depend on catching low-level operators. 'If one poacher decides to stop, another one will just step into his place ... we need to know more about the middlemen and people higher up in the distribution chain,' she said.
- D** Paso Pacifico's solution is the creation of high-tech sea turtle eggs: fake eggs convincingly crafted to look like the real thing, but which contain GPS tracking devices. These have the potential to reveal the destination markets for trafficked sea turtle eggs.

*IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

Making convincing sea turtle eggs is not easy, and Paso Pacifico is still working on perfecting a prototype. In particular, it's proving quite problematic to create the right texture, since sea turtle eggs are not covered in a hard shell like those of birds, but are quite flexible.

So Paso Pacifico brought in Lauren Wilde, a special effects artist in the US, to create a convincing outer shell. First, Wilde had to get her hands on the real thing. Since it's illegal to send sea turtle eggs over the border, Wilde is using land turtle eggs from California. 'It was really eye opening and important for me to feel these eggs and how the shell bends a little,' she said.

To get the GPS device inside the shell, Paso Pacifico is using 3D printers to make a plastic ball which will then have a GPS transmitter fitted inside. This will take the place of the embryo inside the shell. Lastly the fake shells will be sealed with silicone, waterproofing them.

- E** Sea turtles on average lay around 100 eggs in a nest, and once the fake eggs are finished they will be slipped in with the real ones. Williams-Guillen said it might even be possible to deliver fake eggs into nests while poachers are at work. Wary of tourists, poachers will often back off if strangers come near and then return when they have gone. 'It would be pretty easy to drop an egg in the dark into a nest they have been digging up,' she said.

Once the poacher picks up the fake egg along with the real ones, conservationists and law enforcement agents will be able to track them. Experts believe most of the stolen eggs eventually make their way out of Nicaragua, possibly to El Salvador or Guatemala. However, there is also growing concern that sea turtle eggs from Central America are actually heading to the USA, from where they are sold on to other countries around the world.

- F** To date, Paso Pacifico has yet to put a single fake egg in a nest. But Williams-Guillen said she isn't too concerned that publicity for their scheme will result in poachers looking for the eggs. 'The vast majority of the poaching is happening at night, so already it is hard to tell [the eggs] apart, and at this point, poachers and middlemen are not closely inspecting eggs, but rather shoving them into a sack as quickly as possible.'

Of course, poachers will eventually become aware of the prospect of fake eggs among the real ones – especially when customers try to bite into an egg and break their teeth on the GPS transmitter instead. So, Paso Pacifico plans to do a massive deployment of as many fakes as possible to gather a lot of data before poachers get wise.

Knowing where the eggs go will allow conservationists and law enforcement agents to focus their resources on the right places – whether it be through awareness-building campaigns or crackdowns on illegal sellers. And eventually Paso Pacifico hopes to share the technology with interested parties around the world.

Questions 34–37

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 34–37 on your answer sheet.

- 34 What does the writer suggest about the flatback turtle?
- A It could be as severely threatened as other turtles.
 - B It has been neglected by scientists in the past.
 - C It is in less danger than some other species.
 - D It should be removed from the IUCN Red List.
- 35 Williams-Guillen says that the poaching of sea turtle eggs in Nicaragua
- A is mainly carried out by local people.
 - B may be encouraged by the presence of tourists.
 - C sometimes has a highly organised structure.
 - D can only be controlled by the use of armed guards.
- 36 In Section E, Williams-Guillen says that one way to encourage poachers to take the fake eggs is to
- A make fake nests and put the eggs into them.
 - B put them in nests with just a few real eggs.
 - C distract the poachers after the fake eggs have been put in the nests.
 - D put them in nests that the poachers have started to dig up.
- 37 It is planned to use a large number of fake eggs at the beginning because
- A some of the fake eggs may be missed by the poachers.
 - B it may not be possible to continue the project indefinitely.
 - C some eggs may be hidden in the sand.
 - D it may not be feasible to fund long-term research.

Test 2

Questions 38–40

Complete the summary below.

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

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

Making convincing sea turtle eggs

One difficulty in creating a fake sea turtle egg is to get the appropriate texture for the shell. Unlike a bird's egg, a turtle's egg has a shell which is **38**
Lauren Wilde has studied eggs from Californian turtles that live on **39**
to create a realistic reproduction of the shell. A GPS device will then be placed inside a **40** in the fake shell. Finally, silicone will be applied to the shell to make it waterproof.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

A museum near your home is looking for people to do part-time voluntary/unpaid work. You would like to do some voluntary/unpaid work at the museum.

Write a letter to the museum director to apply for the voluntary/unpaid work. In your letter

- *explain why you want to do voluntary/unpaid work at the museum*
- *describe some skills and qualities you have that would be useful*
- *give details of when you would be available for work*

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear Sir or Madam,

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays many people complain that they have difficulties getting enough sleep.

What problems can lack of sleep cause?

What can be done about lack of sleep?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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

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

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

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

READING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1–7.

Young Fashion Designer UK competition

Young Fashion Designer UK is an exciting national competition which aims to showcase and promote the exceptional work achieved by students studying courses in textile design, product design and fashion throughout the UK.

The competition is designed for students to enter the coursework they are currently working on rather than specifically producing different pieces of work. If you would like to add to your coursework, that is for you and your teacher to decide.

You can apply independently or through your school/college. To enter please ensure you follow these steps:

- 1) Provide three A3 colour copies from your design folder.

You must include:

- initial ideas about the clothing
- a close-up photograph of the front and back view of the finished clothing.

- 2) Please label each sheet clearly with your name and school (on the back).
- 3) Print off a copy of your registration form and attach it to your work.
- 4) Post your entry to the Young Fashion Designer Centre.

Once the entry deadline has passed, the judges will select the shortlist of students who will be invited to the Finals. You will be notified if you are shortlisted. You will need to bring originals of the work that you entered. Each finalist will have their own stand consisting of a table and tabletop cardboard display panels. Feel free to add as much creativity to your stand as possible. Some students bring tablets/laptops with slideshows or further images of work but it should be emphasised that these may not necessarily improve your chances of success.

The judges will assess your work and will ask various questions about it. They will look through any supporting information and the work you have on display before coming together as a judging panel to decide on the winners. You are welcome to ask the judges questions. In fact, you should make the most of having experts on hand!

There are 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize winners for each category. The judges can also decide to award special prizes if the work merits this. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners will receive a glass trophy and prize from a kind donor.

Questions 1–7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on page 60?

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 Participants are required to create a new item of clothing for the Young Fashion Designer UK competition.
- 2 Participants must send information about the thoughts that led to the item they are entering for the competition.
- 3 The shortlist will consist of a fixed number of finalists.
- 4 Finalists can choose how to present their work to the judges on their stand.
- 5 It is strongly recommended that finalists support their entry with additional photographs.
- 6 Questions that the students ask the judges may count towards the final decisions.
- 7 Extra prizes may be awarded depending on the standard of the entries submitted.

Read the text below and answer Questions 8–14.

Which keyboard should you buy?

It's worth remembering that a bad keyboard can significantly affect your entire computing experience. So make sure you pick the right keyboard for your needs.

A Logitech K120

Logitech's K120 offers a number of extra features. It's spill-resistant, draining small amounts of liquid if you have an accident. It isn't particularly eye-catching, but it feels very solid. For the price, it's a tempting choice.

B Cherry MX 3.0 Keyboard

The Cherry MX 3.0 looks simple and neat, thanks to its compact build. It's solid, durable and you don't need to push keys all the way down to activate them. It's also rather loud though, which can take some getting used to.

C Logitech K780

The K780 is a compact, pleasantly modern-looking keyboard. There's an integrated stand for smartphones and tablets too. It's quiet to type on, and the circular keys are easy to familiarise yourself with, well-spaced and large enough to hit accurately. For this price though, the lack of backlighting is disappointing.

D Microsoft Sculpt Ergonomic

The Sculpt's curved, strange-looking build serves a purpose. It provides wrist support and lifts your forearms into a relaxed position so you don't hurt yourself from typing for lengthy periods. It feels weird, but it seems to do the trick.

E Microsoft Universal Bluetooth Keyboard

Microsoft's Bluetooth keyboard has one very handy feature – you can fold it in half and carry it around in your jacket pocket or bag, and it feels rather like a large wallet. It has generously sized keys, though the two-piece spacebar takes some getting used to. Another useful feature is that you can get up to three months' use from a single charge.

F Corsair Strafe RGB Keyboard

Corsair's keyboard is expensive, flashy and extremely impressive. All of its keys are programmable, there's eye-catching backlighting and the buttons are textured for improved grip. All this is because it's designed for gamers. However, it's also silent, meaning it is suitable for everyday office work too.

Questions 8–14

Look at the six reviews of computer keyboards, **A–F**, on page 62.

For which keyboard are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 8–14 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 8 This keyboard may not suit users who prefer the keys to be almost silent.
- 9 This keyboard is easily portable because it can be made to fit into a small space.
- 10 This keyboard includes a special place to put small devices.
- 11 This keyboard is designed to prevent injury to those who spend a lot of time on the computer.
- 12 This keyboard offers good value for money.
- 13 This keyboard is primarily aimed at people who use their computer for entertainment.
- 14 It shouldn't take long for users to get used to the shape of the keys on this keyboard.

SECTION 2 Questions 15–27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15–20.

Working for a small company may be better than you think

Recent research shows that many job-seekers believe their ideal position would be in a large company. However, working for a small or medium-sized business has many advantages that are too easily overlooked. Here are just a few of them.

Working in a small organisation with a small workforce means it's likely to be easy to become part of it. It won't be long before you're familiar with the staff and the departments that you need to deal with. This can provide a feeling of comfort that takes much longer to develop in a large company. Departments are likely to be small and have close connections with each other, which helps to make internal communication work well – everyone knows what's going on. You'll also gain a better understanding of how your own role fits into the company as a whole.

In a small business you're likely to have considerable variety in your workload, including opportunities to work in different areas of the company, which will allow you to identify abilities that you didn't know you had. An introduction to new activities could even lead to a change of career. This variety in your work will help to make it stimulating, so you have a good reason for getting out of bed in the morning.

There will be plenty of opportunities to show initiative, and you'll also learn to function well as part of a team. Because it's much harder to overlook someone within a small workforce than a large one, your efforts are more likely to attract the attention of those higher up. You'll have plenty of opportunity to show what you can do, and to have your potential noticed. The result is very likely to be that promotion comes to you faster.

Small businesses are usually flexible, something that is rarely true of large organisations. This means that if they're well managed, they can adapt to make the most of changes in the wider economy, which in turn can help you. Don't dismiss them as a place to work because of the myths about them. Small firms can be ideal places for developing your career.

Questions 15–20

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 15–20 on your answer sheet.

- 15 In a small business it is easy to become with colleagues and other departments.
- 16 You may find you have you were not aware of.
- 17 Finding that your work is will make you enjoy doing it.
- 18 Other people are likely to realise that you have
- 19 Opportunities for will come sooner than in a larger business.
- 20 You can benefit from a small company being more than a large one.

Read the text below and answer Questions 21–27.

Starting a new job

- A Make sure you know when and where you are expected to report on your first day. If the route from home is unfamiliar to you, make a practice run first: the normal first activity in a new job is a meeting with your boss, and it would be embarrassing to be late. Dress formally until you're sure of the dress code.
- B You should expect to have an induction programme planned for you: a security pass; visits to whatever parts of the organisation you need to understand to do your job properly; meetings with anyone who could affect your success in the role; and someone to show you where everything is and tell you all the real rules of the culture – the ones that are never written down but which everyone is meant to follow.
- C It can be a shock to join a new organisation. When you are a newcomer, feeling uncertain and perhaps a little confused, there can be a strong temptation to talk about your old job and organisation as a way of reminding yourself and telling others that you really know what you are doing, because you did it in your previous role. Unfortunately, this will suggest that you have a high opinion of yourself, and that you think your old place was better. It has enormous power to annoy, so don't do it.
- D All employers have a core product or service paid for by customers which justifies their existence. If you are not part of this core activity, remember that your role is to provide a service to the people who are part of it. Understanding their concerns and passions is essential for understanding why your own role exists, and for knowing how to work alongside these colleagues. This is why you must see this product or service in action.
- E When I worked for a television company, all of us, whatever our job, were strongly encouraged to visit a studio and see how programmes were made. This was wise. Make sure you do the equivalent for whatever is the core activity of your new employer.
- F Don't try to do the job too soon. This may seem strange because, after all, you have been appointed to get on and do the job. But in your first few weeks your task is to learn what the job really is, rather than immediately starting to do what you assume it is.
- G Starting a new job is one of life's major transitions. Treat it with the attention it deserves and you will find that all your work in preparing and then going through the selection process has paid off magnificently.

Questions 21–27

The text on page 66 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

Which paragraph mentions the following?

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 21–27 on your answer sheet.*

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

- 21** the emotions that new employees are likely to experience at first
- 22** a warning to be patient at first
- 23** how colleagues might react to certain behaviour
- 24** travelling to your new workplace before you start working there
- 25** an example of observing an activity carried out within an organisation
- 26** some things that the organisation should arrange for when you begin
- 27** a division of jobs within an organisation into two categories

SECTION 3 Questions 28–40

Read the text below and answer Questions 28–40.

How animals keep fit

No one would dream of running a marathon without first making a serious effort to train for it. But no matter how well they have stuck to their training regime, contestants will find that running non-stop for 42 kilometres is going to hurt.

Now consider the barnacle goose. Every year this bird carries out a 3000-kilometre migration. So how do the birds prepare for this? Do they spend months gradually building up fitness? That's not really the barnacle goose's style. Instead, says environmental physiologist Lewis Halsey, 'They just basically sit on the water and eat a lot.'

Until recently, nobody had really asked whether exercise is as tightly connected to fitness in the rest of the animal kingdom as it is for us. The question is tied up in a broader assumption: that animals maintain fitness because of the exercise they get finding food and escaping predators.

Halsey points out that this may not necessarily be the case. Take the house cat. Most domestic cats spend much of the day lounging around, apparently doing nothing, rather than hunting for food. But over short distances, even the laziest can move incredibly fast when they want to. Similarly, black and brown bears manage to come out of several months' hibernation with their muscle mass intact – without having to lift so much as a paw during this time.

Barnacle geese go one better. In the process of sitting around, they don't just maintain their fitness. They also develop stronger hearts and bigger flight muscles, enabling them to fly for thousands of kilometres in a migration that may last as little as two days.

So, if exercise isn't necessarily the key to physical strength, then what is? One clue comes from a broader view of the meaning of physical fitness. Biologically speaking, all it means is that the body has undergone changes that make it stronger and more efficient. In animals such as bears these changes appear to be triggered by cues such as falling temperatures or insufficient food. In the months of hibernation, these factors seem to prompt the release of muscle-protecting compounds which are then carried to the bears' muscles in their blood and prevent muscle loss.

Barnacle geese, Halsey suggests, may be responding to an environmental change such as temperature, which helps their bodies somehow 'know' that a big physical challenge is looming. In other bird species, that cue may be something different. Chris Guglielmo, a

physiological ecologist, has studied the effect of subjecting migratory songbirds known as yellow-rumped warblers to changing hours of daylight. 'We don't need to take little songbirds and train them up to do a 6- or 10-hour flight,' he says. If they are subjected to the right daylight cycle, 'we can take them out of the cage and put them in the wind tunnel, and they fly for 10 hours.'

Unlike migratory birds, however, humans have no biological shortcut to getting fit. Instead, pressures in our evolutionary history made our bodies tie fitness to exercise.

Our ancestors' lives were unpredictable. They had to do a lot of running to catch food and escape danger, but they also needed to keep muscle mass to a minimum because muscle is biologically expensive. Each kilogram contributes about 10 to 15 kilocalories a day to our metabolism when resting – which doesn't sound like much until you realise that muscles account for about 40 percent of the average person's body mass. 'Most of us are spending 20 percent of our basic energy budget taking care of muscle mass,' says Daniel Lieberman, an evolutionary biologist and marathon runner.

So our physiology evolved to let our weight and fitness fluctuate depending on how much food was available. 'This makes us evolutionarily different from most other animals,' says Lieberman. In general, animals merely need to be capable of short bouts of intense activity, whether it's the cheetah chasing prey or the gazelle escaping. Cats are fast, but they don't need to run very far. Perhaps a few mad dashes around the house are all it takes to keep a domestic one fit enough for feline purposes. 'Humans, on the other hand, needed to adapt to run slower, but for longer,' says Lieberman.

He argues that long ago on the African savannah, natural selection made us into 'supremely adapted' endurance athletes, capable of running prey into the ground and ranging over long distances with unusual efficiency. But only, it appears, if we train. Otherwise we quickly degenerate into couch potatoes.

As for speed, even those animals that do cover impressive distances don't have to be the fastest they can possibly be. Barnacle geese needn't set world records when crossing the North Atlantic; they just need to be able to get to their destination. 'And,' says exercise physiologist Ross Tucker, 'humans may be the only animal that actually cares about reaching peak performance.' Other than racehorses and greyhounds, both of which we have bred to race, animals aren't directly competing against one another. 'I don't know that all animals are the same, performance-wise ... and we don't know whether training would enhance their ability,' he says.

Test 3

Questions 28–30

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 28–30 on your answer sheet.

- 28** The writer discusses marathon runners and barnacle geese to introduce the idea that
- A** marathon runners may be using inefficient training methods.
 - B** the role of diet in achieving fitness has been underestimated.
 - C** barnacle geese spend much longer preparing to face a challenge.
 - D** serious training is not always necessary for physical achievement.
- 29** The writer says that human muscles
- A** use up a lot of energy even when resting.
 - B** are heavier than other types of body tissue.
 - C** were more efficiently used by our ancestors.
 - D** have become weaker than they were in the past.
- 30** The writer says that in order to survive, early humans developed the ability to
- A** hide from their prey.
 - B** run long distances.
 - C** adapt their speeds to different situations.
 - D** predict different types of animal movements.

Questions 31–35

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 31–35 on your answer sheet.

What is the key to physical fitness?

In biological terms, when an animal is physically fit, its body changes, becoming more powerful and **31** For bears, this change may be initially caused by colder weather or a lack of **32**, which during **33** causes certain compounds to be released into their **34** and to travel around the body. These compounds appear to prevent muscle loss. In the case of barnacle geese, the change may be due to a variation in **35**

Test 3

Questions 36–40

Look at the following statements (Questions 36–40) and the list of researchers below.

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

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, in boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 36 One belief about how animals stay fit is possibly untrue.
- 37 It may not be possible to train all animals to improve their speed.
- 38 One type of bird has demonstrated fitness when exposed to a stimulus in experimental conditions.
- 39 Human energy use developed in a different way from that of animals.
- 40 One type of bird may develop more strength when the weather becomes warmer or cooler.

List of Researchers

- A** Lewis Halsey
- B** Chris Guglielmo
- C** Daniel Lieberman
- D** Ross Tucker

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

A friend of yours is thinking about applying for the same course that you did at university. He/She has asked for your advice about studying this subject.

Write a letter to your friend. In your letter

- *give details of the course you took at the university*
- *explain why you recommend the university*
- *give some advice about how to apply*

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear,

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In the future, more people will choose to go on holiday in their own country and not travel abroad on holiday.

Do you agree or disagree?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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

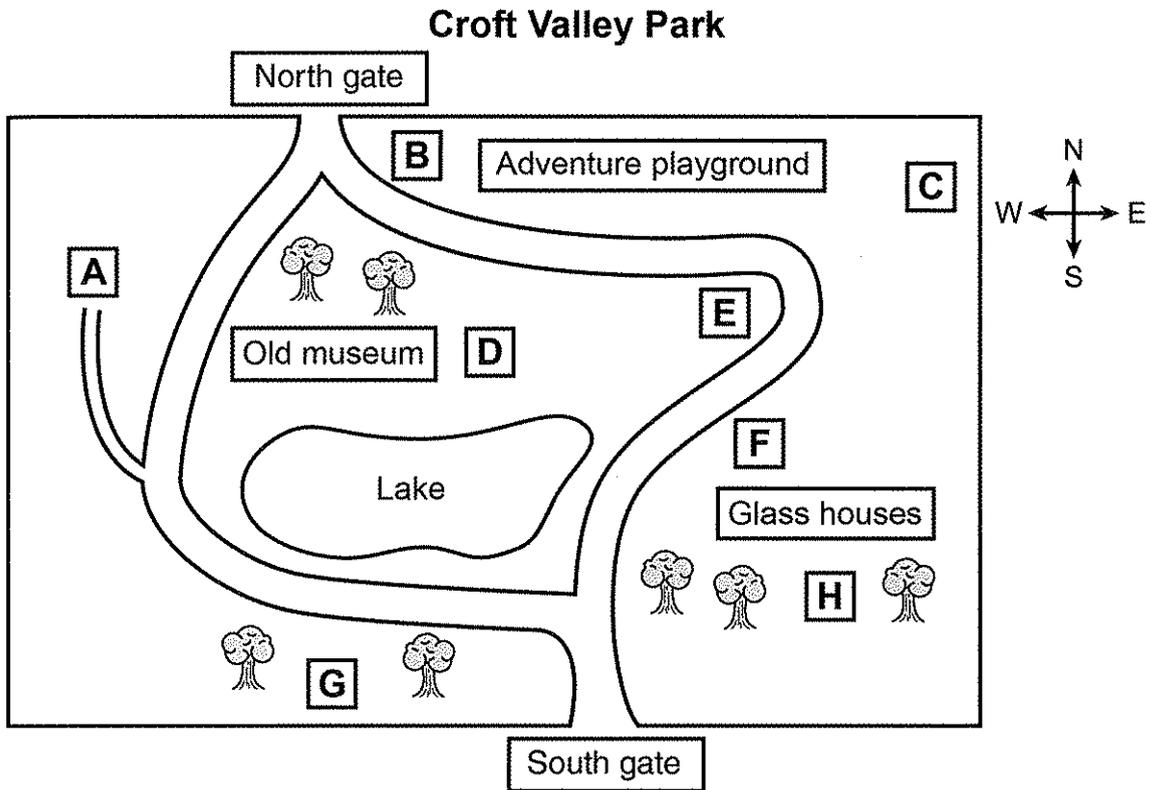
Most satisfied with: how much 8 was provided
Least satisfied with: lack of seats, particularly on the 9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with: the 10 available

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

Test 4

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.

Test 4

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.

READING**SECTION 1** **Questions 1–14**

Read the text below and answer Questions 1–7.

New cycle path to Marshbrook Country Park

- A** A new dual-purpose cycle and pedestrian route has been built from Atherton bus station to the country park's main entrance at Marshbrook. It avoids the main road into Atherton on the south side, and keeps mainly to less busy roads. Once the path leaves the built-up area, it goes through countryside until it reaches Marshbrook.
- B** Funding for the cycle path has come largely from the county and town councils, while almost a third of it was raised through crowdfunding. Maintenance of the path is the responsibility of the county council. The cycle path was completed ahead of schedule – partly thanks to perfect weather for construction – and under budget.
- C** Annie Newcome is the chief executive of Cycle Atherton, the organisation that aims to get people cycling more often and more safely. Cycle Atherton proposed the 12-kilometre-long cycle path initially, and has been active in promoting it. Ms Newcome says she is delighted that all the hard work to achieve the funding proved successful.
- D** Marshbrook Country Park is a very popular recreational area, and the new path makes it much easier to reach from the town in an environmentally friendly way. At 2.5 metres wide, it is also suitable for users of wheelchairs, mobility scooters and buggies, who have not previously had access to the park without using motor vehicles.
- E** Although the path is now open, work is continuing to improve the signs along it, such as warnings when the path approaches a road. New hedges and trees will also be planted along stretches of the path, to provide some shelter from the wind and to benefit wildlife.
- F** Further information and a detailed map of the path including a proposed 5-kilometre extension are available online. The map can easily be downloaded and printed. Visit the county council website and follow the links to Atherton Cycle Path.

Questions 1–7

The text on page 82 has six paragraphs, **A–F**.

Which paragraph mentions the following?

*Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet.*

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

- 1 what still needs to be done
- 2 the original suggestion for creating the path
- 3 a reason why the path opened early
- 4 people who no longer need to get to the park by car
- 5 the route of the path
- 6 the length of the path
- 7 who paid for the path

Read the text below and answer Questions 8–14.

Study dramatic arts at Thornley

If you are hoping for a career in the theatre, Thornley College of Dramatic Arts is the place to come. For fifty years we have been providing top-quality courses for actors, directors, producers, musicians and everyone else who wishes to work professionally in the theatre or related industries. We also have expertise in preparing students for the specialised requirements of TV, film and radio. We'll make sure you're thoroughly prepared for the reality of work in your chosen field.

Our college-based tutors all have extensive practical experience in the entertainment industry as well as academic qualifications, and we also collaborate with some of the country's best directors, writers and actors to create challenging, inspiring and exciting projects with our students.

We are well-known around the world, with our students coming from every continent. Every year, we receive two thousand applications for the one hundred places on our degree courses. Only the most talented get places, and we are proud that over ninety percent of our students gain professional work within a year of graduating – a figure few other drama colleges in the UK can match.

To mark our fiftieth anniversary this year, we are putting on a production of *Theatre 500*. Written by two staff members especially for this occasion, this multimedia show celebrates five hundred years of drama, and involves all our students in one way or another.

Another major development is that the college is about to move. Our new premises are now under construction in the heart of Thornley, next to the council building, which has won a prize for its architecture. For the last two years, we have been developing designs with Miller Furbank Architects for our new home, and one aim has been to ensure the buildings complement the council offices. Work started on the foundations of the buildings in March last year, and we plan to move to the new site this coming September.

We have also been talking to cultural organisations in the district, and considering how we can bring cost-free benefits to the local community, as well as to our students. As a result, part of the space in the new buildings has been designed to be adaptable, in order to accommodate classes, performances and workshops for different-sized groups of local people.

Questions 8–14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on page 84?

In boxes 8–14 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

- 8 The college has introduced new courses since it opened.
- 9 The college provides training for work in the film industry.
- 10 Students have the chance to work with relevant professionals.
- 11 Many more people apply to study at the college than are accepted.
- 12 *Theatre 500* was created by students.
- 13 The new building and the council building were designed by the same architects.
- 14 Local groups will be charged for using college premises.

SECTION 2 Questions 15–27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15–20.

How to make your working day more enjoyable

Research shows that work takes up approximately a third of our lives. Most of us get so bogged down with day-to-day tasks though, that we easily forget why we originally applied for the job and what we can get out of it. Here are a few ideas for how to make your working day better.

Physical changes to your work environment can make a massive difference to how you feel. Get some green plants or a family photo for your desk. File all those odd bits of paper or throw them away. All of these little touches can make your work environment feel like it's yours. Make sure any screens you have are at a suitable height so you're not straining your neck and shoulders.

Humans need a change of environment every now and then to improve productivity. Go out at lunchtime for a quick walk. If you have the option, it's a good idea to work from home occasionally. And if there's a conference coming up, ask if you can go along to it. Not only will you practise your networking skills, but you'll also have a day away from the office.

Use coffee time to get to know a colleague you don't usually speak to. There's no point in getting away from staring at one thing though, only to replace it with another; so leave your mobile alone! Another tip is to try and stay out of office gossip. In the long run it could get you in more trouble than you realise.

When you're trying to focus on something, hunger is the worst thing. If you can, keep some healthy snacks in your desk because if you have something you can nibble on, it will make you work more effectively and you'll enjoy it more. Also, if you're dehydrated, you won't be able to focus properly. So keep drinking water.

Finally, if you've been dreaming about starting up a big project for some time, do it! There are so many different things you can do to get you enjoying work more each day.

Questions 15–20

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 15–20 on your answer sheet.

- 15 Bringing a personal to work will make the place feel more homely.
- 16 It is important to check the position of all before use to avoid pulling any muscles.
- 17 Leaving the office in the middle of the day may help to raise later on.
- 18 It is advisable to avoid checking a during breaks.
- 19 Getting involved in at work may have negative results.
- 20 Having a few available can help people concentrate better at work.

Read the text below and answer Questions 21–27.

How to get promoted

If you're sitting at your desk wondering whether this will be the year you finally get promoted, here are some tips.

It starts with you. You are perhaps the most important part in the 'promotion process', so you need to know what you want – and why you want it. Take an honest look at yourself – your achievements and also your skills, particularly those you could exploit to take on a different role.

Your boss is the gatekeeper. If you think your boss is likely to be on your side, ask for a meeting to discuss your serious commitment to the organisation and how this could translate into a more defined career plan. If you are less sure about your boss's view of your prospects and how they may react, start softly with a more deliberate focus on increasing your boss's understanding of the work you do and the added value you deliver.

Think about how you are perceived at work. In order for you to get your promotion, who needs to know about you? Who would be on the interview panel and whose opinion and input would they seek? And once you've got a list of people to impress, ask yourself – do they know enough about you? And I mean really know – what you do day to day at your desk, your contribution to the team, and perhaps most importantly, your potential.

The chances are that those decision-makers won't know all they should about you. Raising your profile in your organisation is critical so that when those in charge start looking at that empty office and considering how best to fill it, the first name that pops into their heads is yours. If your firm has a newsletter, volunteer to write a feature to include in it. If they arrange regular client events, get involved in the organisation of them. And so on.

If you think your experience needs enhancing, then look at ways you can continue to improve it. If you are confident in your professional expertise but lack the latest management theory, enrol on some relevant courses that fit around your day job.

So what are you waiting for?

Questions 21–27

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 21–27 on your answer sheet.

Steps to take to achieve a promotion

- **First step:** examine past successes and any **21**
that would help gain promotion
- Set up a meeting with your boss to talk about:
 - how best to use your high level of **22** in future
 - or how much extra **23** you already bring to the company
- Focus on the important people in the company:
 - find out which ones will be members of the **24**
who decide on the promotion
 - consider how much they are aware of your **25**
for the future
- Take steps to raise your profile by:
 - offering to create a feature for a company publication
 - participating in the **26** of events for customers
- Work on self-development:
 - take any **27** that fill in gaps in knowledge

SECTION 3 Questions 28–40

Read the text below and answer Questions 28–40.

Animals can tell right from wrong

Until recently, humans were thought to be the only species to experience complex emotions and have a sense of morality. But Professor Marc Bekoff, an ecologist at University of Colorado, Boulder, US, believes that morals are 'hard-wired' into the brains of all mammals and provide the 'social glue' that allows animals to live together in groups.

His conclusions will assist animal welfare groups pushing to have animals treated more humanely. Professor Bekoff, who presents his case in his book *Wild Justice*, said: 'Just as in humans, the moral nuances of a particular culture or group will be different from another, but they are certainly there. Moral codes are species specific, so they can be difficult to compare with each other or with humans.' Professor Bekoff believes morals developed in animals to help regulate behaviour in social groups. He claims that these help to limit fighting within the group and encourage co-operative behaviour.

His ideas have met with some controversy in the scientific community. Professor Frans de Waal, who examines the behaviour of primates, including chimpanzees, at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, US, said: 'I don't believe animals are moral in the sense we humans are – with a well-developed and reasoned sense of right and wrong – rather that human morality incorporates a set of psychological tendencies and capacities such as empathy, reciprocity, a desire for co-operation and harmony that are older than our species. Human morality was not formed from scratch, but grew out of our primate psychology. Primate psychology has ancient roots, and I agree that other animals

show many of the same tendencies and have an intense sociality.'

Wolves live in tight-knit social groups that are regulated by strict rules. Wolves also demonstrate fairness. During play, dominant wolves will appear to exchange roles with lower-ranking wolves. They pretend to be submissive and go so far as to allow biting by the lower-ranking wolves, provided it is not too hard. Prof Bekoff argues that without a moral code governing their actions, this kind of behaviour would not be possible. Astonishingly, if an animal becomes aggressive, it will perform a 'play bow' to ask forgiveness before play resumes.

In other members of the dog family, play is controlled in a similar way. Among coyotes, cubs which are too aggressive are ignored by the rest of the group and often end up having to leave entirely. Experiments with domestic dogs, where one animal was given some 'sweets' and another wasn't, have shown that they possess a sense of fairness as they allowed their companion to eat some.

Elephants are intensely sociable and emotional animals. Research by Iain Douglas-Hamilton, from the department of zoology at Oxford University, suggests elephants experience compassion and has found evidence of elephants helping injured members of their herd. In 2003, a herd of 11 elephants rescued antelopes which were being held inside an enclosure in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The top female elephant unfastened all of the metal latches holding the gates closed and swung them open, allowing the antelopes to escape. This is

thought to be a rare example of animals showing empathy for members of another species – a trait previously thought to be the exclusive preserve of humankind.

A laboratory experiment involved training Diana monkeys to insert a token into a slot to obtain food. A male who had become skilled at the task was found to be helping the oldest female, who had not learned how to do it. On three occasions the male monkey picked up tokens she dropped and inserted them into the slot and allowed her to have the food. As there was no benefit for the male monkey, Professor Bekoff argues that this is a clear example of an animal's actions being driven by some internal moral compass.

Since chimpanzees are known to be among the most cognitively advanced of the great apes and our closest cousins, it is perhaps not remarkable that scientists should suggest they live by moral codes. A chimpanzee known as Knuckles is the only known captive chimpanzee to suffer from cerebral palsy, which leaves him physically and mentally impaired. What is extraordinary is that scientists have observed other chimpanzees interacting with him differently and he is rarely

subjected to intimidating displays of aggression from older males. Chimpanzees also demonstrate a sense of justice and those who deviate from the code of conduct of a group are set upon by other members as punishment.

Experiments with rats have shown that they will not take food if they know their actions will cause pain to another rat. In lab tests, rats were given food which then caused a second group of rats to receive an electric shock. The rats with the food stopped eating rather than see this happen.

Whales have been found to have spindle cells in their brains. These specialised cells were thought to be restricted to humans and great apes, and appear to play a role in empathy and understanding the emotions of others. Humpback whales, fin whales, killer whales and sperm whales have all been found to have spindle cells. They also have three times as many spindle cells as humans and are thought to be older in evolutionary terms. This finding suggests that emotional judgements such as empathy may have evolved considerably earlier in history than formerly thought and could be widespread in the animal kingdom.

Questions 28–32

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 28–32 on your answer sheet.

Complex social behaviour in wolf packs

Wolves live in packs and it is clear that there are a number of **28** concerning their behaviour. Some observers believe they exhibit a sense of **29** The stronger, more senior wolves seem to adopt the roles of the junior wolves when they are playing together. They act as if they are **30** to the juniors and even permit some gentle **31** What is even more surprising is that when one of the juniors gets too forceful, it bends down begging for **32** Only when that has been granted will the wolves continue playing.

Questions 33–37

Look at the following animals (Questions 33–37) and the list of descriptions below.

Match each animal with the correct description, **A–G**.

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

- 33** coyotes
- 34** domestic dogs
- 35** elephants
- 36** Diana monkeys
- 37** rats

List of Descriptions

- A** often attack peers who fail to follow the moral code
- B** appear to enjoy playing with members of a different species
- C** sometimes share treats with a peer
- D** may assist a peer who is failing to complete a task
- E** may be driven away by their peers if they do not obey the moral code
- F** seem unwilling to benefit from something that hurts their peers
- G** may help a different type of animal which is in difficulty

Test 4

Questions 38–40

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 38–40 on your answer sheet.

- 38** What view is expressed by Professor de Waal?
- A** Apes have advanced ideas about the difference between good and evil.
 - B** The social manners of some animals prove that they are highly moral.
 - C** Some human moral beliefs developed from our animal ancestors.
 - D** The desire to live in peace with others is a purely human quality.
- 39** Why does Professor Bekoff mention the experiment on Diana monkeys?
- A** It shows that this species of monkey is not very easy to train.
 - B** It confirms his view on the value of research into certain monkeys.
 - C** It proves that female monkeys are generally less intelligent than males.
 - D** It illustrates a point he wants to make about monkeys and other creatures.
- 40** What does the writer find most surprising about chimpanzees?
- A** They can suffer from some of the same illnesses as humans.
 - B** They appear to treat disabled peers with consideration.
 - C** They have sets of social conventions that they follow.
 - D** The males can be quite destructive at times.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You have seen an advertisement from a couple, who live in Australia, for someone to teach their two children your language for a year.

Write a letter to the couple. In your letter

- *explain why you think you would be suitable for the job*
- *say what else you could do for the family*
- *give your reasons for wanting the job*

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

Dear,

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In many countries, paying for things using mobile phone (cellphone) apps is becoming increasingly common.

Does this development have more advantages or more disadvantages?

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

Write at least 250 words.

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 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 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 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 Section 1,
Questions 1–14**

- 1 NOT GIVEN
- 2 NOT GIVEN
- 3 TRUE
- 4 TRUE
- 5 FALSE
- 6 NOT GIVEN
- 7 D
- 8 E
- 9 B
- 10 A
- 11 D
- 12 B
- 13 E
- 14 C

- 21 selection
- 22 inspection
- 23 140.98
- 24 unemployed
- 25 payslip
- 26 doctor's letter
- 27 circumstances

**Reading Section 3,
Questions 28–40**

- 28 D
- 29 C
- 30 C
- 31 D
- 32 C
- 33 F
- 34 B
- 35 A
- 36 G
- 37 gravel
- 38 nuggets
- 39 sieve
- 40 mercury

**Reading Section 2,
Questions 15–27**

- 15 3 / three metres / meters
- 16 residential building sites
- 17 eliminate
- 18 (temporary) (work) platforms
- 19 safety nets
- 20 (maintenance) work

If you score ...

0–24	25–31	32–40
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
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TEST 2

READING



Answer key with extra explanations
in Resource bank

**Reading Section 1,
Questions 1–14**

- 1 FALSE
- 2 NOT GIVEN
- 3 TRUE
- 4 TRUE
- 5 FALSE
- 6 FALSE
- 7 C
- 8 A
- 9 C
- 10 B
- 11 C
- 12 E
- 13 B
- 14 D

- 21 objectives
- 22 review
- 23 calendar
- 24 collaboration
- 25 distraction
- 26 creativity
- 27 retention

**Reading Section 3,
Questions 28–40**

- 28 iv
- 29 vi
- 30 vii
- 31 i
- 32 v
- 33 iii
- 34 A
- 35 C
- 36 D
- 37 B
- 38 flexible
- 39 land
- 40 ball

**Reading Section 2,
Questions 15–27**

- 15 sewage
- 16 poisoning
- 17 drowning
- 18 gloves
- 19 tags
- 20 disconnected

If you score ...

0–25	26–32	33–40
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
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TEST 3

READING



Answer key with extra explanations
in Resource bank

**Reading Section 1,
Questions 1–14**

- 1 FALSE
- 2 TRUE
- 3 NOT GIVEN
- 4 TRUE
- 5 FALSE
- 6 NOT GIVEN
- 7 TRUE
- 8 B
- 9 E
- 10 C
- 11 D
- 12 A
- 13 F
- 14 C

- 21 C
- 22 F
- 23 C
- 24 A
- 25 E
- 26 B
- 27 D

**Reading Section 2,
Questions 15–27**

- 15 familiar
- 16 abilities
- 17 stimulating
- 18 potential
- 19 promotion
- 20 flexible

**Reading Section 3,
Questions 28–40**

- 28 D
- 29 A
- 30 B
- 31 efficient
- 32 food
- 33 hibernation
- 34 blood
- 35 temperature
- 36 A
- 37 D
- 38 B
- 39 C
- 40 A

If you score ...

0–24	25–31	32–40
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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 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 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 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
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TEST 4

READING



Answer key with extra explanations
in Resource bank

**Reading Section 1,
Questions 1–14**

- 1 E
- 2 C
- 3 B
- 4 D
- 5 A
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 NOT GIVEN
- 9 TRUE
- 10 TRUE
- 11 TRUE
- 12 FALSE
- 13 NOT GIVEN
- 14 FALSE

**Reading Section 2,
Questions 15–27**

- 15 photo
- 16 screens
- 17 productivity
- 18 mobile
- 19 gossip
- 20 snacks

- 21 skills
- 22 commitment
- 23 value
- 24 panel
- 25 potential
- 26 organisation / organization
- 27 courses

**Reading Section 3,
Questions 28–40**

- 28 rules
- 29 fairness
- 30 submissive
- 31 biting
- 32 forgiveness
- 33 E
- 34 C
- 35 G
- 36 D
- 37 F
- 38 C
- 39 D
- 40 B

If you score ...

0–23	24–30	31–40
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.