

Cambridge English



IELTS

10

WITH ANSWERS

**AUTHENTIC EXAMINATION PAPERS
FROM CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT**





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CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH
Language Assessment
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Cambridge English



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CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT**

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Test 1

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

SELF-DRIVE TOURS IN THE USA

Example

Name: Andrea Brown

Address: 24 1 Road

Postcode: BH5 2OP

Phone: (mobile) 077 8664 3091

Heard about company from: 2

Possible self-drive tours

Trip One:

- Los Angeles: customer wants to visit some 3 parks with her children
- Yosemite Park: customer wants to stay in a lodge, not a 4

Trip Two:

- Customer wants to see the 5 on the way to Cambria
- At Santa Monica: not interested in shopping
- At San Diego, wants to spend time on the 6

Questions 7–10

Complete the table below.

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

	Number of days	Total distance	Price (per person)	Includes
Trip One	12 days	7 km	£525	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation • car • one 8
Trip Two	9 days	980 km	9 £	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation • car • 10

SECTION 2 **Questions 11–20**

Questions 11–12

Choose **TWO** letters **A–E**.

Which **TWO** facilities at the leisure club have recently been improved?

- A** the gym
- B** the tracks
- C** the indoor pool
- D** the outdoor pool
- E** the sports training for children

Questions 13–20

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Joining the leisure club

Personal Assessment

- New members should describe any **13**
- The **14** will be explained to you before you use the equipment.
- You will be given a six-week **15**

Types of membership

- There is a compulsory £90 **16** fee for members.
- Gold members are given **17** to all the LP clubs.
- Premier members are given priority during **18** hours.
- Premier members can bring some **19** every month.
- Members should always take their **20** with them.

SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–25

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

Global Design Competition

- 21** Students entering the design competition have to
- A** produce an energy-efficient design.
 - B** adapt an existing energy-saving appliance.
 - C** develop a new use for current technology.
- 22** John chose a dishwasher because he wanted to make dishwashers
- A** more appealing.
 - B** more common.
 - C** more economical.
- 23** The stone in John's 'Rockpool' design is used
- A** for decoration.
 - B** to switch it on.
 - C** to stop water escaping.
- 24** In the holding chamber, the carbon dioxide
- A** changes back to a gas.
 - B** dries the dishes.
 - C** is allowed to cool.
- 25** At the end of the cleaning process, the carbon dioxide
- A** is released into the air.
 - B** is disposed of with the waste.
 - C** is collected ready to be re-used.

Questions 26–30

Complete the notes below.

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

- John needs help preparing for his **26**
- The professor advises John to make a **27** of his design.
- John's main problem is getting good quality **28**
- The professor suggests John apply for a **29**
- The professor will check the **30** information in John's written report.

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

THE SPIRIT BEAR

General facts

- It is a white bear belonging to the black bear family.
- Its colour comes from an uncommon **31**
- Local people believe that it has unusual **32**
- They protect the bear from **33**

Habitat

- The bear's relationship with the forest is complex.
- Tree roots stop **34** along salmon streams.
- The bears' feeding habits provide nutrients for forest vegetation.
- It is currently found on a small number of **35**

Threats

- Habitat is being lost due to deforestation and construction of **36** by logging companies.
- Unrestricted **37** is affecting the salmon supply.
- The bears' existence is also threatened by their low rate of **38**

Going forward

- Interested parties are working together.
- Logging companies must improve their **39** of logging.
- Maintenance and **40** of the spirit bears' territory is needed.

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Stepwells

A millennium ago, stepwells were fundamental to life in the driest parts of India. Richard Cox travelled to north-western India to document these spectacular monuments from a bygone era

During the sixth and seventh centuries, the inhabitants of the modern-day states of Gujarat and Rajasthan in north-western India developed a method of gaining access to clean, fresh groundwater during the dry season for drinking, bathing, watering animals and irrigation. However, the significance of this invention – the stepwell – goes beyond its utilitarian application.

Unique to this region, stepwells are often architecturally complex and vary widely in size and shape. During their heyday, they were places of gathering, of leisure and relaxation and of worship for villagers of all but the lowest classes. Most stepwells are found dotted round the desert areas of Gujarat (where they are called *vav*) and Rajasthan (where they are called *baori*), while a few also survive in Delhi. Some were located in or near villages as public spaces for the community; others were positioned beside roads as resting places for travellers.

As their name suggests, stepwells comprise a series of stone steps descending from ground level to the

water source (normally an underground aquifer) as it recedes following the rains. When the water level was high, the user needed only to descend a few steps to reach it; when it was low, several levels would have to be negotiated.

Some wells are vast, open craters with hundreds of steps paving each sloping side, often in tiers. Others are more elaborate, with long stepped passages leading to the water via several storeys. Built from stone and supported by pillars, they also included pavilions that sheltered visitors from the relentless heat. But perhaps the most impressive features are the intricate decorative sculptures that embellish many stepwells, showing activities from fighting and dancing to everyday acts such as women combing their hair or churning butter.

Down the centuries, thousands of wells were constructed throughout north-western India, but the majority have now fallen into disuse; many are derelict and dry, as groundwater has been diverted for industrial use and the wells no longer reach the water table. Their condition

hasn't been helped by recent dry spells: southern Rajasthan suffered an eight-year drought between 1996 and 2004.

However, some important sites in Gujarat have recently undergone major restoration, and the state government announced in June last year that it plans to restore the stepwells throughout the state.

In Patan, the state's ancient capital, the stepwell of *Rani Ki Vav* (Queen's Stepwell) is perhaps the finest current example. It was built by Queen Udayamati during the late 11th century, but became silted up following a flood during the 13th century. But the Archaeological Survey of India began restoring it in the 1960s, and today it is in pristine condition. At 65 metres long, 20 metres wide and 27 metres deep, *Rani Ki Vav* features 500 sculptures carved into niches throughout the monument. Incredibly, in January 2001, this ancient structure survived an earthquake that measured 7.6 on the Richter scale.

Another example is the *Surya Kund* in Modhera, northern Gujarat, next to the Sun Temple, built by King Bhima I in 1026 to honour the sun god Surya. It actually resembles a tank (*kund* means reservoir or pond) rather than a well, but displays the hallmarks of stepwell architecture, including four sides of steps that descend to the bottom in a stunning geometrical formation. The terraces house 108 small, intricately carved shrines between the sets of steps.

Rajasthan also has a wealth of wells. The ancient city of Bundi, 200 kilometres south of Jaipur, is renowned for its architecture, including its stepwells.

One of the larger examples is *Raniji Ki Baori*, which was built by the queen of the region, Nathavatji, in 1699. At 46 metres deep, 20 metres wide and 40 metres long, the intricately carved monument is one of 21 *baoris* commissioned in the Bundi area by Nathavatji.

In the old ruined town of Abhaneri, about 95 kilometres east of Jaipur, is *Chand Baori*, one of India's oldest and deepest wells; aesthetically it's perhaps one of the most dramatic. Built in around 850 AD next to the temple of Harshat Mata, the *baori* comprises hundreds of zigzagging steps that run along three of its sides, steeply descending 11 storeys, resulting in a striking pattern when seen from afar. On the fourth side, verandas which are supported by ornate pillars overlook the steps.

Still in public use is *Neemrana Ki Baori*, located just off the Jaipur-Delhi highway. Constructed in around 1700, it is nine storeys deep, with the last two being underwater. At ground level, there are 86 colonnaded openings from where the visitor descends 170 steps to the deepest water source.

Today, following years of neglect, many of these monuments to medieval engineering have been saved by the Archaeological Survey of India, which has recognised the importance of preserving them as part of the country's rich history. Tourists flock to wells in far-flung corners of north-western India to gaze in wonder at these architectural marvels from hundreds of years ago, which serve as a reminder of both the ingenuity and artistry of ancient civilisations and of the value of water to human existence.

Questions 1–5

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

In boxes 1–5 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 Examples of ancient stepwells can be found all over the world.
- 2 Stepwells had a range of functions, in addition to those related to water collection.
- 3 The few existing stepwells in Delhi are more attractive than those found elsewhere.
- 4 It took workers many years to build the stone steps characteristic of stepwells.
- 5 The number of steps above the water level in a stepwell altered during the course of a year.

Questions 6–8

Answer the questions below.

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

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

- 6 Which part of some stepwells provided shade for people?
- 7 What type of serious climatic event, which took place in southern Rajasthan, is mentioned in the article?
- 8 Who are frequent visitors to stepwells nowadays?

Questions 9–13

Complete the table below.

Choose **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 9–13 on your answer sheet.

Stepwell	Date	Features	Other notes
Rani Ki Vav	Late 11th century	As many as 500 sculptures decorate the monument	Restored in the 1960s Excellent condition, despite the 9 of 2001
Surya Kund	1026	Steps on the 10 produce a geometrical pattern Carved shrines	Looks more like a 11 than a well
Raniji Ki Baori	1699	Intricately carved monument	One of 21 <i>baoris</i> in the area commissioned by Queen Nathavatji
Chand Baori	850 AD	Steps take you down 11 storeys to the bottom	Old, deep and very dramatic Has 12 which provide a view of the steps
Neemrana Ki Baori	1700	Has two 13 levels	Used by public today

READING PASSAGE 2

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

Questions 14–21

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs, **A–I**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **A–E** and **G–I** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i–xi**, in boxes 14–21 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** A fresh and important long-term goal
- ii** Charging for roads and improving other transport methods
- iii** Changes affecting the distances goods may be transported
- iv** Taking all the steps necessary to change transport patterns
- v** The environmental costs of road transport
- vi** The escalating cost of rail transport
- vii** The need to achieve transport rebalance
- viii** The rapid growth of private transport
- ix** Plans to develop major road networks
- x** Restricting road use through charging policies alone
- xi** Transport trends in countries awaiting EU admission

14 Paragraph **A**

19 Paragraph **G**

15 Paragraph **B**

20 Paragraph **H**

16 Paragraph **C**

21 Paragraph **I**

17 Paragraph **D**

18 Paragraph **E**

Example
Paragraph **F**

Answer
vii

EUROPEAN TRANSPORT SYSTEMS 1990–2010

What have been the trends and what are the prospects for European transport systems?

- A** It is difficult to conceive of vigorous economic growth without an efficient transport system. Although modern information technologies can reduce the demand for physical transport by facilitating teleworking and teleservices, the requirement for transport continues to increase. There are two key factors behind this trend. For passenger transport, the determining factor is the spectacular growth in car use. The number of cars on European Union (EU) roads saw an increase of three million cars each year from 1990 to 2010, and in the next decade the EU will see a further substantial increase in its fleet.
- B** As far as goods transport is concerned, growth is due to a large extent to changes in the European economy and its system of production. In the last 20 years, as internal frontiers have been abolished, the EU has moved from a 'stock' economy to a 'flow' economy. This phenomenon has been emphasised by the relocation of some industries, particularly those which are labour intensive, to reduce production costs, even though the production site is hundreds or even thousands of kilometres away from the final assembly plant or away from users.
- C** The strong economic growth expected in countries which are candidates for entry to the EU will also increase transport flows, in particular road haulage traffic. In 1998, some of these countries already exported more than twice their 1990 volumes and imported more than five times their 1990 volumes. And although many candidate countries inherited a transport system which encourages rail, the distribution between modes has tipped sharply in favour of road transport since the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1998, road haulage increased by 19.4%, while during the same period rail haulage decreased by 43.5%, although – and this could benefit the enlarged EU – it is still on average at a much higher level than in existing member states.
- D** However, a new imperative – sustainable development – offers an opportunity for adapting the EU's common transport policy. This objective, agreed by the Gothenburg European Council, has to be achieved by integrating environmental considerations into Community policies, and shifting the balance between modes of transport lies at the heart of its strategy. The ambitious objective can only be fully achieved by 2020, but proposed measures are nonetheless a first essential step towards a sustainable transport system which will ideally be in place in 30 years' time, that is by 2040.

- E** In 1998, energy consumption in the transport sector was to blame for 28% of emissions of CO₂, the leading greenhouse gas. According to the latest estimates, if nothing is done to reverse the traffic growth trend, CO₂ emissions from transport can be expected to increase by around 50% to 1,113 billion tonnes by 2020, compared with the 739 billion tonnes recorded in 1990. Once again, road transport is the main culprit since it alone accounts for 84% of the CO₂ emissions attributable to transport. Using alternative fuels and improving energy efficiency is thus both an ecological necessity and a technological challenge.
- F** At the same time greater efforts must be made to achieve a modal shift. Such a change cannot be achieved overnight, all the less so after over half a century of constant deterioration in favour of road. This has reached such a pitch that today rail freight services are facing marginalisation, with just 8% of market share, and with international goods trains struggling along at an average speed of 18km/h. Three possible options have emerged.
- G** The first approach would consist of focusing on road transport solely through pricing. This option would not be accompanied by complementary measures in the other modes of transport. In the short term it might curb the growth in road transport through the better loading ratio of goods vehicles and occupancy rates of passenger vehicles expected as a result of the increase in the price of transport. However, the lack of measures available to revitalise other modes of transport would make it impossible for more sustainable modes of transport to take up the baton.
- H** The second approach also concentrates on road transport pricing but is accompanied by measures to increase the efficiency of the other modes (better quality of services, logistics, technology). However, this approach does not include investment in new infrastructure, nor does it guarantee better regional cohesion. It could help to achieve greater uncoupling than the first approach, but road transport would keep the lion's share of the market and continue to concentrate on saturated arteries, despite being the most polluting of the modes. It is therefore not enough to guarantee the necessary shift of the balance.
- I** The third approach, which is not new, comprises a series of measures ranging from pricing to revitalising alternative modes of transport and targeting investment in the trans-European network. This integrated approach would allow the market shares of the other modes to return to their 1998 levels and thus make a shift of balance. It is far more ambitious than it looks, bearing in mind the historical imbalance in favour of roads for the last fifty years, but would achieve a marked break in the link between road transport growth and economic growth, without placing restrictions on the mobility of people and goods.

Questions 22–26

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

In boxes 22–26 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

- 22 The need for transport is growing, despite technological developments.
- 23 To reduce production costs, some industries have been moved closer to their relevant consumers.
- 24 Cars are prohibitively expensive in some EU candidate countries.
- 25 The Gothenburg European Council was set up 30 years ago.
- 26 By the end of this decade, CO₂ emissions from transport are predicted to reach 739 billion tonnes.

READING PASSAGE 3

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

The psychology of innovation

Why are so few companies truly innovative?

Innovation is key to business survival, and companies put substantial resources into inspiring employees to develop new ideas. There are, nevertheless, people working in luxurious, state-of-the-art centres designed to stimulate innovation who find that their environment doesn't make them feel at all creative. And there are those who don't have a budget, or much space, but who innovate successfully.

For Robert B. Cialdini, Professor of Psychology at Arizona State University, one reason that companies don't succeed as often as they should is that innovation starts with recruitment. Research shows that the fit between an employee's values and a company's values makes a difference to what contribution they make and whether, two years after they join, they're still at the company. Studies at Harvard Business School show that, although some individuals may be more creative than others, almost every individual can be creative in the right circumstances.

One of the most famous photographs in the story of rock'n'roll emphasises Cialdini's views. The 1956 picture of singers Elvis Presley, Carl Perkins, Johnny Cash and Jerry Lee Lewis jamming at a piano in Sun Studios in Memphis tells a hidden story. Sun's 'million-dollar quartet' could have been a quintet. Missing from the picture is Roy Orbison, a greater natural singer than Lewis, Perkins or Cash. Sam Phillips,

who owned Sun, wanted to revolutionise popular music with songs that fused black and white music, and country and blues. Presley, Cash, Perkins and Lewis instinctively understood Phillips's ambition and believed in it. Orbison wasn't inspired by the goal, and only ever achieved one hit with the Sun label.

The value fit matters, says Cialdini, because innovation is, in part, a process of change, and under that pressure we, as a species, behave differently, 'When things change, we are hard-wired to play it safe.' Managers should therefore adopt an approach that appears counter-intuitive – they should explain what stands to be lost if the company fails to seize a particular opportunity. Studies show that we invariably take more gambles when threatened with a loss than when offered a reward.

Managing innovation is a delicate art. It's easy for a company to be pulled in conflicting directions as the marketing, product development, and finance departments each get different feedback from different sets of people. And without a system which ensures collaborative exchanges within the company, it's also easy for small 'pockets of innovation' to disappear. Innovation is a contact sport. You can't brief people just by saying, 'We're going in this direction and I'm going to take you with me.'

Cialdini believes that this 'follow-the-leader syndrome' is dangerous, not least because it encourages bosses to go it alone. 'It's been scientifically proven that three people will be better than one at solving problems, even if that one person is the smartest person in the field.' To prove his point, Cialdini cites an interview with molecular biologist James Watson. Watson, together with Francis Crick, discovered the structure of DNA, the genetic information carrier of all living organisms. 'When asked how they had cracked the code ahead of an array of highly accomplished rival investigators, he said something that stunned me. He said he and Crick had succeeded because they were aware that they weren't the most intelligent of the scientists pursuing the answer. The smartest scientist was called Rosalind Franklin who, Watson said, "was so intelligent she rarely sought advice".'

Teamwork taps into one of the basic drivers of human behaviour. 'The principle of social proof is so pervasive that we don't even recognise it,' says Cialdini. 'If your project is being resisted, for example, by a group of veteran employees, ask another old-timer to speak up for it.' Cialdini is not alone in advocating this strategy. Research shows that peer power, used horizontally not vertically, is much more powerful than any boss's speech.

Writing, visualising and prototyping can stimulate the flow of new ideas. Cialdini cites scores of research papers and historical events that prove that even something as simple as writing deepens every individual's engagement in the project. It is, he says, the reason why all those competitions on breakfast cereal

packets encouraged us to write in saying, in no more than 10 words: 'I like Kellogg's Corn Flakes because...'. The very act of writing makes us more likely to believe it.

Authority doesn't have to inhibit innovation but it often does. The wrong kind of leadership will lead to what Cialdini calls 'captainitis, the regrettable tendency of team members to opt out of team responsibilities that are properly theirs'. He calls it captainitis because, he says, 'crew members of multipilot aircraft exhibit a sometimes deadly passivity when the flight captain makes a clearly wrong-headed decision'. This behaviour is not, he says, unique to air travel, but can happen in any workplace where the leader is overbearing.

At the other end of the scale is the 1980s Memphis design collective, a group of young designers for whom 'the only rule was that there were no rules'. This environment encouraged a free interchange of ideas, which led to more creativity with form, function, colour and materials that revolutionised attitudes to furniture design.

Many theorists believe the ideal boss should lead from behind, taking pride in collective accomplishment and giving credit where it is due. Cialdini says: 'Leaders should encourage everyone to contribute and simultaneously assure all concerned that every recommendation is important to making the right decision and will be given full attention.' The frustrating thing about innovation is that there are many approaches, but no magic formula. However, a manager who wants to create a truly innovative culture can make their job a lot easier by recognising these psychological realities.

Questions 27–30

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 27–30 on your answer sheet.

- 27 The example of the 'million-dollar quartet' underlines the writer's point about
- A** recognising talent.
 - B** working as a team.
 - C** having a shared objective.
 - D** being an effective leader.
- 28 James Watson suggests that he and Francis Crick won the race to discover the DNA code because they
- A** were conscious of their own limitations.
 - B** brought complementary skills to their partnership.
 - C** were determined to outperform their brighter rivals.
 - D** encouraged each other to realise their joint ambition.
- 29 The writer mentions competitions on breakfast cereal packets as an example of how to
- A** inspire creative thinking.
 - B** generate concise writing.
 - C** promote loyalty to a group.
 - D** strengthen commitment to an idea.
- 30 In the last paragraph, the writer suggests that it is important for employees to
- A** be aware of their company's goals.
 - B** feel that their contributions are valued.
 - C** have respect for their co-workers' achievements.
 - D** understand why certain management decisions are made.

Questions 31–35

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

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 31–35 on your answer sheet.

- 31 Employees whose values match those of their employers are more likely to
- 32 At times of change, people tend to
- 33 If people are aware of what they might lose, they will often
- 34 People working under a dominant boss are liable to
- 35 Employees working in organisations with few rules are more likely to

- A** take chances.
- B** share their ideas.
- C** become competitive.
- D** get promotion.
- E** avoid risk.
- F** ignore their duties.
- G** remain in their jobs.

Questions 36–40

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

In boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 36** The physical surroundings in which a person works play a key role in determining their creativity.
- 37** Most people have the potential to be creative.
- 38** Teams work best when their members are of equally matched intelligence.
- 39** It is easier for smaller companies to be innovative.
- 40** A manager's approval of an idea is more persuasive than that of a colleague.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

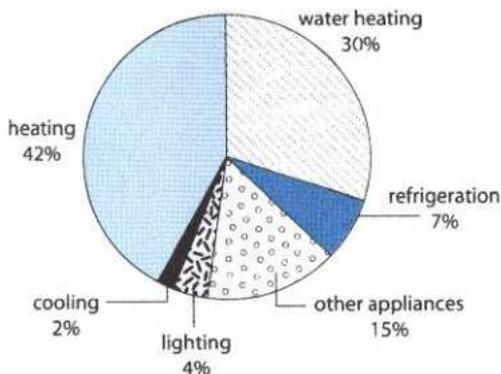
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household. The second chart shows the greenhouse gas emissions which result from this energy use.

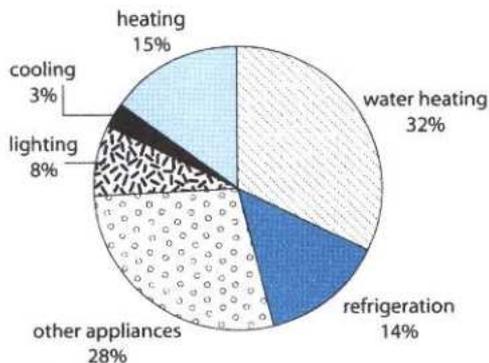
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Australian household energy use



Australian household greenhouse gas emissions



WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Present a written argument or case to an educated reader with no specialist knowledge of the following topic.

It is important for children to learn the difference between right and wrong at an early age. Punishment is necessary to help them learn this distinction.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

What sort of punishment should parents and teachers be allowed to use to teach good behaviour to children?

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

Weekends

- How do you usually spend your weekends? [Why?]
- Which is your favourite part of the weekend? [Why?]
- Do you think your weekends are long enough? [Why/Why not?]
- How important do you think it is to have free time at the weekends? [Why?]

PART 2

Describe someone you know who does something well.

You should say:

who this person is

how you know this person

what they do well

and explain why you think this person is so good at doing this.

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:

Skills and abilities

Example questions:

What skills and abilities do people most want to have today? Why?

Which skills should children learn at school? Are there any skills which they should learn at home? What are they?

Which skills do you think will be important in the future? Why?

Salaries for skilled people

Example questions:

Which kinds of jobs have the highest salaries in your country? Why is this?

Are there any other jobs that you think should have high salaries? Why do you think that?

Some people say it would be better for society if everyone got the same salary. What do you think about that? Why?

Test 2

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

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

Transport Survey

Example

Travelled to town today: by bus

Name: Luisa 1

Address: 2 White Stone Rd

Area: Bradfield

Postcode: 3

Occupation: 4

Reason for visit to town: to go to the 5

Suggestions for improvement:

- better 6
- have more footpaths
- more frequent 7

Things that would encourage cycling to work:

- having **8** parking places for bicycles
- being able to use a **9** at work
- the opportunity to have cycling **10** on busy roads

SECTION 2 Questions 11–20**Questions 11–14**

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

New city developments

- 11** The idea for the two new developments in the city came from
- A** local people.
 - B** the City Council.
 - C** the SWRDC.
- 12** What is unusual about Brackenside pool?
- A** its architectural style
 - B** its heating system
 - C** its method of water treatment
- 13** Local newspapers have raised worries about
- A** the late opening date.
 - B** the cost of the project.
 - C** the size of the facilities.
- 14** What decision has not yet been made about the pool?
- A** whose statue will be at the door
 - B** the exact opening times
 - C** who will open it

Questions 15–20

Which feature is related to each of the following areas of the world represented in the playground?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–I**, next to questions 15–20.

Features	
A	ancient forts
B	waterways
C	ice and snow
D	jewels
E	local animals
F	mountains
G	music and film
H	space travel
I	volcanoes

Areas of the world

- 15 Asia
- 16 Antarctica
- 17 South America
- 18 North America
- 19 Europe
- 20 Africa

SECTION 3 **Questions 21–30**

Questions 21 and 22

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** hobbies was Thor Heyerdahl very interested in as a youth?

- A** camping
- B** climbing
- C** collecting
- D** hunting
- E** reading

Questions 23 and 24

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which do the speakers say are the **TWO** reasons why Heyerdahl went to live on an island?

- A** to examine ancient carvings
- B** to experience an isolated place
- C** to formulate a new theory
- D** to learn survival skills
- E** to study the impact of an extreme environment

Questions 25–30

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

The later life of Thor Heyerdahl

- 25 According to Victor and Olivia, academics thought that Polynesian migration from the east was impossible due to
- A the fact that Eastern countries were far away.
 - B the lack of materials for boat building.
 - C the direction of the winds and currents.
- 26 Which do the speakers agree was the main reason for Heyerdahl's raft journey?
- A to overcome a research setback
 - B to demonstrate a personal quality
 - C to test a new theory
- 27 What was most important to Heyerdahl about his raft journey?
- A the fact that he was the first person to do it
 - B the speed of crossing the Pacific
 - C the use of authentic construction methods
- 28 Why did Heyerdahl go to Easter Island?
- A to build a stone statue
 - B to sail a reed boat
 - C to learn the local language
- 29 In Olivia's opinion, Heyerdahl's greatest influence was on
- A theories about Polynesian origins.
 - B the development of archaeological methodology.
 - C establishing archaeology as an academic subject.
- 30 Which criticism do the speakers make of William Oliver's textbook?
- A Its style is out of date.
 - B Its content is over-simplified.
 - C Its methodology is flawed.

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

THE FUTURE OF MANAGEMENT

Business markets

- greater **31** among companies
- increase in power of large **32** companies
- rising **33** in certain countries

External influences on businesses

- more discussion with **34** before making business decisions
- environmental concerns which may lead to more **35**

Business structures

- more teams will be formed to work on a particular **36**
- businesses may need to offer hours that are **37** , or the chance to work remotely

Management styles

- increasing need for managers to provide good **38**
- changes influenced by **39** taking senior roles

Changes in the economy

- service sector continues to be important
- increasing value of intellectual property
- more and more **40** workers

READING**READING PASSAGE 1**

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

Questions 1–7

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

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

Write the correct number, **i–ix**, in boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** The search for the reasons for an increase in population
- ii** Industrialisation and the fear of unemployment
- iii** The development of cities in Japan
- iv** The time and place of the Industrial Revolution
- v** The cases of Holland, France and China
- vi** Changes in drinking habits in Britain
- vii** Two keys to Britain's industrial revolution
- viii** Conditions required for industrialisation
- ix** Comparisons with Japan lead to the answer

- 1 Paragraph **A**
- 2 Paragraph **B**
- 3 Paragraph **C**
- 4 Paragraph **D**
- 5 Paragraph **E**
- 6 Paragraph **F**
- 7 Paragraph **G**

Tea and the Industrial Revolution

A Cambridge professor says that a change in drinking habits was the reason for the Industrial Revolution in Britain. Anjana Ahuja reports

- A** Alan Macfarlane, professor of anthropological science at King's College, Cambridge, has, like other historians, spent decades wrestling with the enigma of the Industrial Revolution. Why did this particular Big Bang – the world-changing birth of industry – happen in Britain? And why did it strike at the end of the 18th century?
- B** Macfarlane compares the puzzle to a combination lock. 'There are about 20 different factors and all of them need to be present before the revolution can happen,' he says. For industry to take off, there needs to be the technology and power to drive factories, large urban populations to provide cheap labour, easy transport to move goods around, an affluent middle-class willing to buy mass-produced objects, a market-driven economy and a political system that allows this to happen. While this was the case for England, other nations, such as Japan, the Netherlands and France also met some of these criteria but were not industrialising. 'All these factors must have been necessary but not sufficient to cause the revolution,' says Macfarlane. 'After all, Holland had everything except coal, while China also had many of these factors. Most historians are convinced there are one or two missing factors that you need to open the lock.'
- C** The missing factors, he proposes, are to be found in almost every kitchen cupboard. Tea and beer, two of the nation's favourite drinks, fuelled the revolution. The antiseptic properties of tannin, the active ingredient in tea, and of hops in beer – plus the fact that both are made with boiled water – allowed urban communities to flourish at close quarters without succumbing to water-borne diseases such as dysentery. The theory sounds eccentric but once he starts to explain the detective work that went into his deduction, the scepticism gives way to wary admiration. Macfarlane's case has been strengthened by support from notable quarters – Roy Porter, the distinguished medical historian, recently wrote a favourable appraisal of his research.
- D** Macfarlane had wondered for a long time how the Industrial Revolution came about. Historians had alighted on one interesting factor around the mid-18th century that required explanation. Between about 1650 and 1740, the population in Britain was static. But then there was a burst in population growth. Macfarlane says: 'The infant mortality rate halved in the space of 20 years, and this happened in both rural areas and cities, and across all classes. People suggested four possible causes. Was there a sudden change in the viruses and bacteria around? Unlikely. Was there a revolution in medical science? But this was a century before Lister's revolution*. Was there a change in environmental conditions? There were improvements in agriculture that wiped out malaria, but these were small gains. Sanitation did not become widespread until the 19th century. The only option left is food. But the height and weight statistics show a decline. So the food must have got worse. Efforts to explain this sudden reduction in child deaths appeared to draw a blank.'

* Joseph Lister was the first doctor to use antiseptic techniques during surgical operations to prevent infections.

- E** This population burst seemed to happen at just the right time to provide labour for the Industrial Revolution. 'When you start moving towards an industrial revolution, it is economically efficient to have people living close together,' says Macfarlane. 'But then you get disease, particularly from human waste.' Some digging around in historical records revealed that there was a change in the incidence of water-borne disease at that time, especially dysentery. Macfarlane deduced that whatever the British were drinking must have been important in regulating disease. He says, 'We drank beer. For a long time, the English were protected by the strong antibacterial agent in hops, which were added to help preserve the beer. But in the late 17th century a tax was introduced on malt, the basic ingredient of beer. The poor turned to water and gin and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again. Then it suddenly dropped again. What caused this?'
- F** Macfarlane looked to Japan, which was also developing large cities about the same time, and also had no sanitation. Water-borne diseases had a much looser grip on the Japanese population than those in Britain. Could it be the prevalence of tea in their culture? Macfarlane then noted that the history of tea in Britain provided an extraordinary coincidence of dates. Tea was relatively expensive until Britain started a direct clipper trade with China in the early 18th century. By the 1740s, about the time that infant mortality was dipping, the drink was common. Macfarlane guessed that the fact that water had to be boiled, together with the stomach-purifying properties of tea meant that the breast milk provided by mothers was healthier than it had ever been. No other European nation sipped tea like the British, which, by Macfarlane's logic, pushed these other countries out of contention for the revolution.
- G** But, if tea is a factor in the combination lock, why didn't Japan forge ahead in a tea-soaked industrial revolution of its own? Macfarlane notes that even though 17th-century Japan had large cities, high literacy rates, even a futures market, it had turned its back on the essence of any work-based revolution by giving up labour-saving devices such as animals, afraid that they would put people out of work. So, the nation that we now think of as one of the most technologically advanced entered the 19th century having 'abandoned the wheel'.

Questions 8–13

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

In boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet, write

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 8 China's transport system was not suitable for industry in the 18th century.
- 9 Tea and beer both helped to prevent dysentery in Britain.
- 10 Roy Porter disagrees with Professor Macfarlane's findings.
- 11 After 1740, there was a reduction in population in Britain.
- 12 People in Britain used to make beer at home.
- 13 The tax on malt indirectly caused a rise in the death rate.

READING PASSAGE 2

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

Gifted children and learning

- A** Internationally, 'giftedness' is most frequently determined by a score on a general intelligence test, known as an IQ test, which is above a chosen cut-off point, usually at around the top 2–5%. Children's educational environment contributes to the IQ score and the way intelligence is used. For example, a very close positive relationship was found when children's IQ scores were compared with their home educational provision (Freeman, 2010). The higher the children's IQ scores, especially over IQ 130, the better the quality of their educational backup, measured in terms of reported verbal interactions with parents, number of books and activities in their home etc. Because IQ tests are decidedly influenced by what the child has learned, they are to some extent measures of current achievement based on age-norms; that is, how well the children have learned to manipulate their knowledge and know-how within the terms of the test. The vocabulary aspect, for example, is dependent on having heard those words. But IQ tests can neither identify the processes of learning and thinking nor predict creativity.
- B** Excellence does not emerge without appropriate help. To reach an exceptionally high standard in any area very able children need the means to learn, which includes material to work with and focused challenging tuition – and the encouragement to follow their dream. There appears to be a qualitative difference in the way the intellectually highly able think, compared with more average-ability or older pupils, for whom external regulation by the teacher often compensates for lack of internal regulation. To be at their most effective in their self-regulation, all children can be helped to identify their own ways of learning – metacognition – which will include strategies of planning, monitoring, evaluation, and choice of what to learn. Emotional awareness is also part of metacognition, so children should be helped to be aware of their feelings around the area to be learned, feelings of curiosity or confidence, for example.
- C** High achievers have been found to use self-regulatory learning strategies more often and more effectively than lower achievers, and are better able to transfer these strategies to deal with unfamiliar tasks. This happens to such a high degree in some children that they appear to be demonstrating talent in particular areas. Overviews research on the thinking process of highly able

children, (Shore and Kanevsky, 1993) put the instructor's problem succinctly: 'If they [the gifted] merely think more quickly, then we need only teach more quickly. If they merely make fewer errors, then we can shorten the practice'. But of course, this is not entirely the case; adjustments have to be made in methods of learning and teaching, to take account of the many ways individuals think.

- D** Yet in order to learn by themselves, the gifted do need some support from their teachers. Conversely, teachers who have a tendency to 'overdirect' can diminish their gifted pupils' learning autonomy. Although 'spoon-feeding' can produce extremely high examination results, these are not always followed by equally impressive life successes. Too much dependence on the teacher risks loss of autonomy and motivation to discover. However, when teachers help pupils to reflect on their own learning and thinking activities, they increase their pupils' self-regulation. For a young child, it may be just the simple question 'What have you learned today?' which helps them to recognise what they are doing. Given that a fundamental goal of education is to transfer the control of learning from teachers to pupils, improving pupils' learning to learn techniques should be a major outcome of the school experience, especially for the highly competent. There are quite a number of new methods which can help, such as child-initiated learning, ability-peer tutoring, etc. Such practices have been found to be particularly useful for bright children from deprived areas.
- E** But scientific progress is not all theoretical, knowledge is also vital to outstanding performance: individuals who know a great deal about a specific domain will achieve at a higher level than those who do not (Elshout, 1995). Research with creative scientists by Simonton (1988) brought him to the conclusion that above a certain high level, characteristics such as independence seemed to contribute *more* to reaching the highest levels of expertise than intellectual skills, due to the great demands of effort and time needed for learning and practice. Creativity in all forms can be seen as expertise mixed with a high level of motivation (Weisberg, 1993).
- F** To sum up, learning is affected by emotions of both the individual and significant others. Positive emotions facilitate the creative aspects of learning and negative emotions inhibit it. Fear, for example, can limit the development of curiosity, which is a strong force in scientific advance, because it motivates problem-solving behaviour. In Boekaerts' (1991) review of emotion in the learning of very high IQ and highly achieving children, she found emotional forces in harness. They were not only curious, but often had a strong desire to control their environment, improve their learning efficiency, and increase their own learning resources.

Questions 14–17

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

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 14 a reference to the influence of the domestic background on the gifted child
- 15 reference to what can be lost if learners are given too much guidance
- 16 a reference to the damaging effects of anxiety
- 17 examples of classroom techniques which favour socially-disadvantaged children

Questions 18–22

Look at the following statements (Questions 18–22) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person or people, **A–E**.

Write the correct letter, **A–E**, in boxes 18–22 on your answer sheet.

- 18 Less time can be spent on exercises with gifted pupils who produce accurate work.
- 19 Self-reliance is a valuable tool that helps gifted students reach their goals.
- 20 Gifted children know how to channel their feelings to assist their learning.
- 21 The very gifted child benefits from appropriate support from close relatives.
- 22 Really successful students have learnt a considerable amount about their subject.

List of People

- A** Freeman
- B** Shore and Kanevsky
- C** Elshout
- D** Simonton
- E** Boekaerts

Questions 23–26

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 23–26 on your answer sheet.

- 23 One study found a strong connection between children's IQ and the availability of and at home.
- 24 Children of average ability seem to need more direction from teachers because they do not have
- 25 Metacognition involves children understanding their own learning strategies, as well as developing
- 26 Teachers who rely on what is known as often produce sets of impressive grades in class tests.

READING PASSAGE 3

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

Museums of fine art and their public

The fact that people go to the Louvre museum in Paris to see the original painting *Mona Lisa* when they can see a reproduction anywhere leads us to question some assumptions about the role of museums of fine art in today's world

One of the most famous works of art in the world is Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*. Nearly everyone who goes to see the original will already be familiar with it from reproductions, but they accept that fine art is more rewardingly viewed in its original form.

However, if *Mona Lisa* was a famous novel, few people would bother to go to a museum to read the writer's actual manuscript rather than a printed reproduction. This might be explained by the fact that the novel has evolved precisely because of technological developments that made it possible to print out huge numbers of texts, whereas oil paintings have always been produced as unique objects. In addition, it could be argued that the practice of interpreting or 'reading' each medium follows different conventions. With novels, the reader attends mainly to the meaning of words rather than the way they are printed on the page, whereas the 'reader' of a painting must attend just as closely to the material form of marks and shapes in the picture as to any ideas they may signify.

Yet it has always been possible to make very accurate facsimiles of pretty well any fine art work. The seven surviving versions of *Mona Lisa* bear witness to the fact that in the 16th century, artists seemed perfectly

content to assign the reproduction of their creations to their workshop apprentices as regular 'bread and butter' work. And today the task of reproducing pictures is incomparably more simple and reliable, with reprographic techniques that allow the production of high-quality prints made exactly to the original scale, with faithful colour values, and even with duplication of the surface relief of the painting.

But despite an implicit recognition that the spread of good reproductions can be culturally valuable, museums continue to promote the special status of original work.

Unfortunately, this seems to place severe limitations on the kind of experience offered to visitors.

One limitation is related to the way the museum presents its exhibits. As repositories of unique historical objects, art museums are often called 'treasure houses'. We are reminded of this even before we view a collection by the presence of security guards, attendants, ropes and display cases to keep us away from the exhibits. In many cases, the architectural style of the building further reinforces that notion. In addition, a major collection like that of London's



National Gallery is housed in numerous rooms, each with dozens of works, any one of which is likely to be worth more than all the average visitor possesses. In a society that judges the personal status of the individual so much by their material worth, it is therefore difficult not to be impressed by one's own relative 'worthlessness' in such an environment.

Furthermore, consideration of the 'value' of the original work in its treasure house setting impresses upon the viewer that, since these works were originally produced, they have been assigned a huge monetary value by some person or institution more powerful than themselves. Evidently, nothing the viewer thinks about the work is going to alter that value, and so today's viewer is deterred from trying to extend that spontaneous, immediate, self-reliant kind of reading which would originally have met the work.

The visitor may then be struck by the strangeness of seeing such diverse paintings, drawings and sculptures brought together in an environment for which they were not originally created. This 'displacement effect' is further heightened by the sheer volume of exhibits. In the case of a major collection, there are probably more works on display than we could realistically view in weeks or even months.

This is particularly distressing because time seems to be a vital factor in the appreciation of all art forms. A fundamental difference between paintings and other art forms is that there is no prescribed time over which a painting is viewed. By contrast,

the audience encounters an opera or a play over a specific time, which is the duration of the performance. Similarly, novels and poems are read in a prescribed temporal sequence, whereas a picture has no clear place at which to start viewing, or at which to finish. Thus art works themselves encourage us to view them superficially, without appreciating the richness of detail and labour that is involved.

Consequently, the dominant critical approach becomes that of the art historian, a specialised academic approach devoted to 'discovering the meaning' of art within the cultural context of its time. This is in perfect harmony with the museum's function, since the approach is dedicated to seeking out and conserving 'authentic', 'original' readings of the exhibits. Again, this seems to put paid to that spontaneous, participatory criticism which can be found in abundance in criticism of classic works of literature, but is absent from most art history.

The displays of art museums serve as a warning of what critical practices can emerge when spontaneous criticism is suppressed. The museum public, like any other audience, experience art more rewardingly when given the confidence to express their views. If appropriate works of fine art could be rendered permanently accessible to the public by means of high-fidelity reproductions, as literature and music already are, the public may feel somewhat less in awe of them. Unfortunately, that may be too much to ask from those who seek to maintain and control the art establishment.

Questions 27–31

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

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

The value attached to original works of art

People go to art museums because they accept the value of seeing an original work of art. But they do not go to museums to read original manuscripts of novels, perhaps because the availability of novels has depended on **27** for so long, and also because with novels, the **28** are the most important thing.

However, in historical times artists such as Leonardo were happy to instruct **29** to produce copies of their work and these days new methods of reproduction allow excellent replication of surface relief features as well as colour and **30**

It is regrettable that museums still promote the superiority of original works of art, since this may not be in the interests of the **31**

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A institution | B mass production | C mechanical processes |
| D public | E paints | F artist |
| G size | H underlying ideas | I basic technology |
| J readers | K picture frames | L assistants |

Questions 32–35

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 32–35 on your answer sheet.

- 32** The writer mentions London's National Gallery to illustrate
- A** the undesirable cost to a nation of maintaining a huge collection of art.
 - B** the conflict that may arise in society between financial and artistic values.
 - C** the negative effect a museum can have on visitors' opinions of themselves.
 - D** the need to put individual well-being above large-scale artistic schemes.
- 33** The writer says that today, viewers may be unwilling to criticise a work because
- A** they lack the knowledge needed to support an opinion.
 - B** they fear it may have financial implications.
 - C** they have no real concept of the work's value.
 - D** they feel their personal reaction is of no significance.
- 34** According to the writer, the 'displacement effect' on the visitor is caused by
- A** the variety of works on display and the way they are arranged.
 - B** the impossibility of viewing particular works of art over a long period.
 - C** the similar nature of the paintings and the lack of great works.
 - D** the inappropriate nature of the individual works selected for exhibition.
- 35** The writer says that unlike other forms of art, a painting does not
- A** involve direct contact with an audience.
 - B** require a specific location for a performance.
 - C** need the involvement of other professionals.
 - D** have a specific beginning or end.

Questions 36–40

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

In boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 36 Art history should focus on discovering the meaning of art using a range of media.
37 The approach of art historians conflicts with that of art museums.
38 People should be encouraged to give their opinions openly on works of art.
39 Reproductions of fine art should only be sold to the public if they are of high quality.
40 In the future, those with power are likely to encourage more people to enjoy art.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The tables below give information about sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004 in five European countries.*

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

Write at least 150 words.

Sales of Fairtrade-labelled coffee and bananas (1999 & 2004)

Coffee	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)
UK	1.5	20
Switzerland	3	6
Denmark	1.8	2
Belgium	1	1.7
Sweden	0.8	1

Bananas	1999 (millions of euros)	2004 (millions of euros)
Switzerland	15	47
UK	1	5.5
Belgium	0.6	4
Sweden	1.8	1
Denmark	2	0.9

* Fairtrade: a category of products for which farmers from developing countries have been paid an officially agreed fair price.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people think that all university students should study whatever they like. Others believe that they should only be allowed to study subjects that will be useful in the future, such as those related to science and technology.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

SPEAKING

PART 1

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

EXAMPLE

Music

- What types of music do you like to listen to? [Why?]
- At what times of day do you like to listen to music? [Why?]
- Did you learn to play a musical instrument when you were a child? [Why/Why not?]
- Do you think all children should learn to play a musical instrument? [Why/Why not?]

PART 2

Describe a shop near where you live that you sometimes use.

You should say:

what sorts of product or

service it sells

what the shop looks like

where it is located

and explain why you use this shop.

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:

Local business

Example questions:

What types of local business are there in your neighbourhood? Are there any restaurants, shops or dentists for example?

Do you think local businesses are important for a neighbourhood? In what way?

How do large shopping malls and commercial centres affect small local businesses?

Why do you think that is?

People and business

Example questions:

Why do some people want to start their own business?

Are there any disadvantages to running a business? Which is the most serious?

What are the most important qualities that a good business person needs? Why is that?

Test 3

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the form below.

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

Early Learning Childcare Centre Enrolment Form

Example

Parent or guardian: Carol Smith

Personal Details

Child's name: Kate

Age: 1

Address: 2 Road, Woodside, 4032

Phone: 3345 9865

Childcare Information

Days enrolled for: Monday and 3

Start time: 4 am

Childcare group: the 5 group

Which meal/s are required each day? 6

Medical conditions: needs 7

Emergency contact: Jenny 8 Phone: 3346 7523

Relationship to child: 9

Fees

Will pay each 10

SECTION 2 **Questions 11–20**

Questions 11 and 12

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** things does Alice say about the Dolphin Conservation Trust?

- A** Children make up most of the membership.
- B** It's the country's largest conservation organisation.
- C** It helps finance campaigns for changes in fishing practices.
- D** It employs several dolphin experts full-time.
- E** Volunteers help in various ways.

Questions 13–15

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

13 Why is Alice so pleased the Trust has won the Charity Commission award?

- A** It has brought in extra money.
- B** It made the work of the trust better known.
- C** It has attracted more members.

14 Alice says oil exploration causes problems to dolphins because of

- A** noise.
- B** oil leaks.
- C** movement of ships.

15 Alice became interested in dolphins when

- A** she saw one swimming near her home.
- B** she heard a speaker at her school.
- C** she read a book about them.

Questions 16–20

Which dolphin does Alice make each of the following comments about?

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, next to questions 16–20.

Dolphins	
A	Moondancer
B	Echo
C	Kiwi
D	Samson

Comments

- 16** It has not been seen this year.
- 17** It is photographed more than the others.
- 18** It is always very energetic.
- 19** It is the newest one in the scheme.
- 20** It has an unusual shape.

SECTION 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–25

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

Theatre Studies Course

- 21 What helped Rob to prepare to play the character of a doctor?
- A the stories his grandfather told him
 - B the times when he watched his grandfather working
 - C the way he imagined his grandfather at work
- 22 In the play's first scene, the boredom of village life was suggested by
- A repetition of words and phrases.
 - B scenery painted in dull colours.
 - C long pauses within conversations.
- 23 What has Rob learned about himself through working in a group?
- A He likes to have clear guidelines.
 - B He copes well with stress.
 - C He thinks he is a good leader.
- 24 To support the production, research material was used which described
- A political developments.
 - B changing social attitudes.
 - C economic transformations.
- 25 What problem did the students overcome in the final rehearsal?
- A one person forgetting their words
 - B an equipment failure
 - C the injury of one character

Questions 26–30

What action is needed for the following stages in doing the 'year abroad' option?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to questions 26–30.

Action	
A	be on time
B	get a letter of recommendation
C	plan for the final year
D	make sure the institution's focus is relevant
E	show ability in Theatre Studies
F	make travel arrangements and bookings
G	ask for help

Stages in doing the 'year abroad' option

- 26** in the second year of the course
- 27** when first choosing where to go
- 28** when sending in your choices
- 29** when writing your personal statement
- 30** when doing the year abroad

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

'Self-regulatory focus theory' and leadership

Self-regulatory focus theory

People's focus is to approach pleasure or avoid pain

Promotion goals focus on **31**

Prevention goals emphasise avoiding punishment

Factors that affect people's focus

The Chronic Factor

- comes from one's **32**

The **33** Factor

- we are more likely to focus on promotion goals when with a **34**
- we are more likely to focus on prevention goals with our boss

How people's focus affects them

Promotion Focus: People think about an ideal version of themselves, their **35** and their gains.

Prevention Focus: People think about their 'ought' self and their obligations

Leaders

Leadership behaviour and **36** affects people's focus

Transformational Leaders:

- pay special attention to the **37** of their followers
- passionately communicate a clear **38**
- inspire promotion focus in followers

Transactional Leaders:

- create **39** to make expectations clear
- emphasise the results of a mistake
- inspire prevention focus in followers

Conclusion

Promotion Focus is good for jobs requiring **40**

Prevention Focus is good for work such as a surgeon

Leaders' actions affect which focus people use

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

Questions 1–4

Reading Passage 1 has five paragraphs, **A–E**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B–E** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i–viii**, in boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** Economic and social significance of tourism
- ii** The development of mass tourism
- iii** Travel for the wealthy
- iv** Earning foreign exchange through tourism
- v** Difficulty in recognising the economic effects of tourism
- vi** The contribution of air travel to tourism
- vii** The world impact of tourism
- viii** The history of travel

Example Paragraph A	Answer viii
1 Paragraph B	
2 Paragraph C	
3 Paragraph D	
4 Paragraph E	

The Context, Meaning and Scope of Tourism

- A** Travel has existed since the beginning of time, when primitive man set out, often traversing great distances in search of game, which provided the food and clothing necessary for his survival. Throughout the course of history, people have travelled for purposes of trade, religious conviction, economic gain, war, migration and other equally compelling motivations. In the Roman era, wealthy aristocrats and high government officials also travelled for pleasure. Seaside resorts located at Pompeii and Herculaneum afforded citizens the opportunity to escape to their vacation villas in order to avoid the summer heat of Rome. Travel, except during the Dark Ages, has continued to grow and, throughout recorded history, has played a vital role in the development of civilisations and their economies.
- B** Tourism in the mass form as we know it today is a distinctly twentieth-century phenomenon. Historians suggest that the advent of mass tourism began in England during the industrial revolution with the rise of the middle class and the availability of relatively inexpensive transportation. The creation of the commercial airline industry following the Second World War and the subsequent development of the jet aircraft in the 1950s signalled the rapid growth and expansion of international travel. This growth led to the development of a major new industry: tourism. In turn, international tourism became the concern of a number of world governments since it not only provided new employment opportunities but also produced a means of earning foreign exchange.
- C** Tourism today has grown significantly in both economic and social importance. In most industrialised countries over the past few years the fastest growth has been seen in the area of services. One of the largest segments of the service industry, although largely unrecognised as an entity in some of these countries, is travel and tourism. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (1992), 'Travel and tourism is the largest industry in the world on virtually any economic measure including value-added capital investment, employment and tax contributions'. In 1992, the industry's gross output was estimated to be \$3.5 trillion, over 12 per cent of all consumer spending. The travel and tourism industry is the world's largest employer with almost 130 million jobs, or almost 7 per cent of all employees. This industry is the world's leading industrial contributor, producing over 6 per cent of the world's gross national product and accounting for capital investment in excess of \$422 billion in direct, indirect and personal taxes each year. Thus, tourism has a profound impact both on the world economy and, because of the educative effect of travel and the effects on employment, on society itself.

- D** However, the major problems of the travel and tourism industry that have hidden, or obscured, its economic impact are the diversity and fragmentation of the industry itself. The travel industry includes: hotels, motels and other types of accommodation; restaurants and other food services; transportation services and facilities; amusements, attractions and other leisure facilities; gift shops and a large number of other enterprises. Since many of these businesses also serve local residents, the impact of spending by visitors can easily be overlooked or underestimated. In addition, Meis (1992) points out that the tourism industry involves concepts that have remained amorphous to both analysts and decision makers. Moreover, in all nations this problem has made it difficult for the industry to develop any type of reliable or credible tourism information base in order to estimate the contribution it makes to regional, national and global economies. However, the nature of this very diversity makes travel and tourism ideal vehicles for economic development in a wide variety of countries, regions or communities.
- E** Once the exclusive province of the wealthy, travel and tourism have become an institutionalised way of life for most of the population. In fact, McIntosh and Goeldner (1990) suggest that tourism has become the largest commodity in international trade for many nations and, for a significant number of other countries, it ranks second or third. For example, tourism is the major source of income in Bermuda, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and most Caribbean countries. In addition, Hawkins and Ritchie, quoting from data published by the American Express Company, suggest that the travel and tourism industry is the number one ranked employer in the Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, France, (the former) West Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States. However, because of problems of definition, which directly affect statistical measurement, it is not possible with any degree of certainty to provide precise, valid or reliable data about the extent of world-wide tourism participation or its economic impact. In many cases, similar difficulties arise when attempts are made to measure domestic tourism.

Questions 5–10

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

In boxes 5–10 on your answer sheet, write

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 5 The largest employment figures in the world are found in the travel and tourism industry.
- 6 Tourism contributes over six per cent of the Australian gross national product.
- 7 Tourism has a social impact because it promotes recreation.
- 8 Two main features of the travel and tourism industry make its economic significance difficult to ascertain.
- 9 Visitor spending is always greater than the spending of residents in tourist areas.
- 10 It is easy to show statistically how tourism affects individual economies.

Questions 11–13

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 11–13 on your answer sheet.

- 11 In Greece, tourism is the most important
- 12 The travel and tourism industry in Jamaica is the major
- 13 The problems associated with measuring international tourism are often reflected in the measurement of

READING PASSAGE 2

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

Autumn leaves

Canadian writer Jay Ingram investigates the mystery of why leaves turn red in the fall

- A** One of the most captivating natural events of the year in many areas throughout North America is the turning of the leaves in the fall. The colours are magnificent, but the question of exactly why some trees turn yellow or orange, and others red or purple, is something which has long puzzled scientists.
- B** Summer leaves are green because they are full of chlorophyll, the molecule that captures sunlight and converts that energy into new building materials for the tree. As fall approaches in the northern hemisphere, the amount of solar energy available declines considerably. For many trees – evergreen conifers being an exception – the best strategy is to abandon photosynthesis* until the spring. So rather than maintaining the now redundant leaves throughout the winter, the tree saves its precious resources and discards them. But before letting its leaves go, the tree dismantles their chlorophyll molecules and ships their valuable nitrogen back into the twigs. As chlorophyll is depleted, other colours that have been dominated by it throughout the summer begin to be revealed. This unmasking explains the autumn colours of yellow and orange, but not the brilliant reds and purples of trees such as the maple or sumac.
- C** The source of the red is widely known: it is created by anthocyanins, water-soluble plant pigments reflecting the red to blue range of the visible spectrum. They belong to a class of sugar-based chemical compounds also known as flavonoids. What's puzzling is that anthocyanins are actually newly minted, made in the leaves at the same time as the tree is preparing to drop them. But it is hard to make sense of the manufacture of anthocyanins – why should a tree bother making new chemicals in its leaves when it's already scrambling to withdraw and preserve the ones already there?
- D** Some theories about anthocyanins have argued that they might act as a chemical defence against attacks by insects or fungi, or that they might attract fruit-eating birds or increase a leaf's tolerance to freezing. However there are problems with each of these theories, including the fact that leaves are red for such a relatively short period that the expense of energy needed to manufacture the anthocyanins would outweigh any anti-fungal or anti-herbivore activity achieved.

* photosynthesis: the production of new material from sunlight, water and carbon dioxide

- E** It has also been proposed that trees may produce vivid red colours to convince herbivorous insects that they are healthy and robust and would be easily able to mount chemical defences against infestation. If insects paid attention to such advertisements, they might be prompted to lay their eggs on a duller, and presumably less resistant host. The flaw in this theory lies in the lack of proof to support it. No one has as yet ascertained whether more robust trees sport the brightest leaves, or whether insects make choices according to colour intensity.
- F** Perhaps the most plausible suggestion as to why leaves would go to the trouble of making anthocyanins when they're busy packing up for the winter is the theory known as the 'light screen' hypothesis. It sounds paradoxical, because the idea behind this hypothesis is that the red pigment is made in autumn leaves to protect chlorophyll, the light-absorbing chemical, from *too much light*. Why does chlorophyll need protection when it is the natural world's supreme light absorber? Why protect chlorophyll at a time when the tree is breaking it down to salvage as much of it as possible?
- G** Chlorophyll, although exquisitely evolved to capture the energy of sunlight, can sometimes be overwhelmed by it, especially in situations of drought, low temperatures, or nutrient deficiency. Moreover, the problem of oversensitivity to light is even more acute in the fall, when the leaf is busy preparing for winter by dismantling its internal machinery. The energy absorbed by the chlorophyll molecules of the unstable autumn leaf is not immediately channelled into useful products and processes, as it would be in an intact summer leaf. The weakened fall leaf then becomes vulnerable to the highly destructive effects of the oxygen created by the excited chlorophyll molecules.
- H** Even if you had never suspected that this is what was going on when leaves turn red, there are clues out there. One is straightforward: on many trees, the leaves that are the reddest are those on the side of the tree which gets most sun. Not only that, but the red is brighter on the upper side of the leaf. It has also been recognised for decades that the best conditions for intense red colours are dry, sunny days and cool nights, conditions that nicely match those that make leaves susceptible to excess light. And finally, trees such as maples usually get much redder the more north you travel in the northern hemisphere. It's colder there, they're more stressed, their chlorophyll is more sensitive and it needs more sunblock.
- I** What is still not fully understood, however, is why some trees resort to producing red pigments while others don't bother, and simply reveal their orange or yellow hues. Do these trees have other means at their disposal to prevent overexposure to light in autumn? Their story, though not as spectacular to the eye, will surely turn out to be as subtle and as complex.

Questions 14–18

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs, **A–I**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 14 a description of the substance responsible for the red colouration of leaves
- 15 the reason why trees drop their leaves in autumn
- 16 some evidence to confirm a theory about the purpose of the red leaves
- 17 an explanation of the function of chlorophyll
- 18 a suggestion that the red colouration in leaves could serve as a warning signal

Questions 19–22

Complete the notes below.

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

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

Why believe the 'light screen' hypothesis?

- The most vividly coloured red leaves are found on the side of the tree facing the **19**
- The **20** surfaces of leaves contain the most red pigment.
- Red leaves are most abundant when daytime weather conditions are **21** and sunny.
- The intensity of the red colour of leaves increases as you go further **22**

Questions 23–25

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

In boxes 23–25 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

- 23** It is likely that the red pigments help to protect the leaf from freezing temperatures.
- 24** The 'light screen' hypothesis would initially seem to contradict what is known about chlorophyll.
- 25** Leaves which turn colours other than red are more likely to be damaged by sunlight.

Question 26

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

Write the correct letter in box 26 on your answer sheet.

For which of the following questions does the writer offer an explanation?

- A** why conifers remain green in winter
B how leaves turn orange and yellow in autumn
C how herbivorous insects choose which trees to lay their eggs in
D why anthocyanins are restricted to certain trees

READING PASSAGE 3

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

Beyond the blue horizon

Ancient voyagers who settled the far-flung islands of the Pacific Ocean

An important archaeological discovery on the island of Éfaté in the Pacific archipelago of Vanuatu has revealed traces of an ancient seafaring people, the distant ancestors of today's Polynesians. The site came to light only by chance. An agricultural worker, digging in the grounds of a derelict plantation, scraped open a grave – the first of dozens in a burial ground some 3,000 years old. It is the oldest cemetery ever found in the Pacific islands, and it harbors the remains of an ancient people archaeologists call the Lapita.

They were daring blue-water adventurers who used basic canoes to rove across the ocean. But they were not just explorers. They were also pioneers who carried with them everything they would need to build new lives – their livestock, taro seedlings and stone tools. Within the span of several centuries, the Lapita stretched the boundaries of their world from the jungle-clad volcanoes of Papua New Guinea to the loneliest coral outliers of Tonga.

The Lapita left precious few clues about themselves, but Éfaté expands the volume of data available to researchers dramatically. The remains of 62 individuals have been uncovered so far, and archaeologists were also thrilled to find six complete Lapita pots. Other items included a Lapita burial urn with modeled birds arranged on the rim as though peering down at the human remains sealed inside. 'It's an important discovery,' says Matthew Spriggs, professor of archaeology at the Australian National University and head of



the international team digging up the site, 'for it conclusively identifies the remains as Lapita.'

DNA teased from these human remains may help answer one of the most puzzling questions in Pacific anthropology: did all Pacific islanders spring from one source or many? Was there only one outward migration from a single point in Asia, or several from different points? 'This represents the best opportunity we've had yet,' says Spriggs, 'to find out who the Lapita actually were, where they came from, and who their closest descendants are today.'

There is one stubborn question for which archaeology has yet to provide any answers: how did the Lapita accomplish the ancient equivalent of a moon landing, many times over? No-one has found one of their canoes or any rigging, which could reveal how the canoes were sailed. Nor do the oral histories and traditions of later Polynesians offer any insights, for they turn into myths long before they reach as far back in time as the Lapita.

'All we can say for certain is that the Lapita had canoes that were capable of ocean voyages, and they had the ability to sail them,' says Geoff Irwin, a professor of archaeology at the University of Auckland. Those sailing skills, he says, were developed and passed down over thousands of years by earlier mariners who worked their way through the archipelagoes of the western Pacific, making short crossings to nearby islands. The real adventure didn't begin, however, until their Lapita descendants sailed out of sight of land, with empty horizons on every side. This must have been as difficult for them as landing on the moon is for us today. Certainly it distinguished them from their ancestors, but what gave them the courage to launch out on such risky voyages?

The Lapita's thrust into the Pacific was eastward, against the prevailing trade winds, Irwin notes. Those nagging headwinds, he argues, may have been the key to their success. 'They could sail out for days into the unknown and assess the area, secure in the knowledge that if they didn't find anything, they could turn about and catch a swift ride back on the trade winds. This is what would have made the whole thing work.' Once out there, skilled seafarers would have detected abundant leads to follow to land: seabirds, coconuts and twigs carried out to sea by the tides, and the afternoon pile-up of clouds on the horizon which often indicates an island in the distance.

For returning explorers, successful or not, the geography of their own archipelagoes would have provided a safety net. Without this to go by, overshooting their home ports, getting lost and sailing off into eternity would have been all too

easy. Vanuatu, for example, stretches more than 500 miles in a northwest-southeast trend, its scores of intervisible islands forming a backstop for mariners riding the trade winds home.

All this presupposes one essential detail, says Atholl Anderson, professor of prehistory at the Australian National University: the Lapita had mastered the advanced art of sailing against the wind. 'And there's no proof they could do any such thing,' Anderson says. 'There has been this assumption they did, and people have built canoes to re-create those early voyages based on that assumption. But nobody has any idea what their canoes looked like or how they were rigged.'

Rather than give all the credit to human skill, Anderson invokes the winds of chance. El Niño, the same climate disruption that affects the Pacific today, may have helped scatter the Lapita, Anderson suggests. He points out that climate data obtained from slow-growing corals around the Pacific indicate a series of unusually frequent El Niños around the time of the Lapita expansion. By reversing the regular east-to-west flow of the trade winds for weeks at a time, these 'super El Niños' might have taken the Lapita on long unplanned voyages.

However they did it, the Lapita spread themselves a third of the way across the Pacific, then called it quits for reasons known only to them. Ahead lay the vast emptiness of the central Pacific and perhaps they were too thinly stretched to venture farther. They probably never numbered more than a few thousand in total, and in their rapid migration eastward they encountered hundreds of islands – more than 300 in Fiji alone.

Questions 27–31

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

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

The Éfaté burial site

A 3,000-year-old burial ground of a seafaring people called the Lapita has been found on an abandoned **27** on the Pacific island of Éfaté. The cemetery, which is a significant **28**, was uncovered accidentally by an agricultural worker.

The Lapita explored and colonised many Pacific islands over several centuries. They took many things with them on their voyages including **29** and tools.

The burial ground increases the amount of information about the Lapita available to scientists. A team of researchers, led by Matthew Spriggs from the Australian National University, are helping with the excavation of the site. Spriggs believes the **30** which was found at the site is very important since it confirms that the **31** found inside are Lapita.

- A** proof
- B** plantation
- C** harbour
- D** bones
- E** data
- F** archaeological discovery
- G** burial urn
- H** source
- I** animals
- J** maps

Questions 32–35

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 32–35 on your answer sheet.

- 32** According to the writer, there are difficulties explaining how the Lapita accomplished their journeys because
- A** the canoes that have been discovered offer relatively few clues.
 - B** archaeologists have shown limited interest in this area of research.
 - C** little information relating to this period can be relied upon for accuracy.
 - D** technological advances have altered the way such achievements are viewed.
- 33** According to the sixth paragraph, what was extraordinary about the Lapita?
- A** They sailed beyond the point where land was visible.
 - B** Their cultural heritage discouraged the expression of fear.
 - C** They were able to build canoes that withstood ocean voyages.
 - D** Their navigational skills were passed on from one generation to the next.
- 34** What does 'This' refer to in the seventh paragraph?
- A** the Lapita's seafaring talent
 - B** the Lapita's ability to detect signs of land
 - C** the Lapita's extensive knowledge of the region
 - D** the Lapita's belief they would be able to return home
- 35** According to the eighth paragraph, how was the geography of the region significant?
- A** It played an important role in Lapita culture.
 - B** It meant there were relatively few storms at sea.
 - C** It provided a navigational aid for the Lapita.
 - D** It made a large number of islands habitable.

Questions 36–40

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

In boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 36 It is now clear that the Lapita could sail into a prevailing wind.
- 37 Extreme climate conditions may have played a role in Lapita migration.
- 38 The Lapita learnt to predict the duration of El Niños.
- 39 It remains unclear why the Lapita halted their expansion across the Pacific.
- 40 It is likely that the majority of Lapita settled on Fiji.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

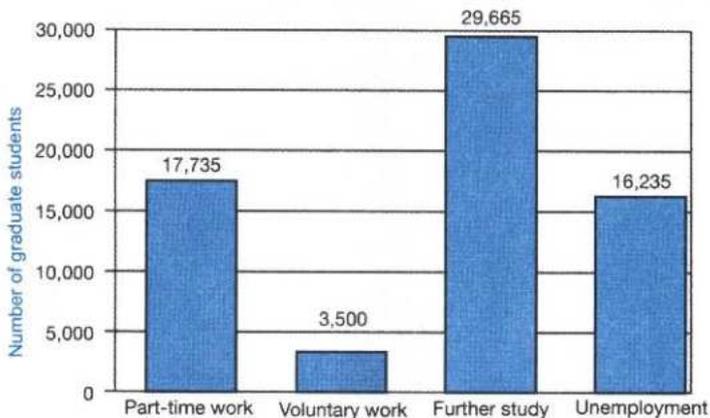
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show what UK graduate and postgraduate students who did not go into full-time work did after leaving college in 2008.

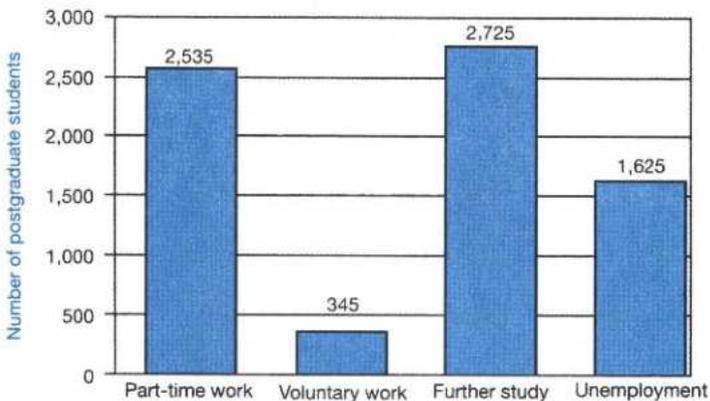
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Destination of UK graduates (excluding full-time work) 2008



Destination of UK postgraduates (excluding full-time work) 2008



WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Countries are becoming more and more similar because people are able to buy the same products anywhere in the world.

Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

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

Travel

- Do you enjoy travelling? [Why/Why not?]
- Have you done much travelling? [Why/Why not?]
- Do you think it's better to travel alone or with other people? [Why?]
- Where would you like to travel in the future? [Why?]

PART 2

Describe a child that you know.

You should say:

who this child is and how often you see him or her

how old this child is

what he or she is like

and explain what you feel about this child.

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:***Relationships between parents and children**

Example questions:

How much time do children spend with their parents in your country? Do you think that is enough?

How important do you think spending time together is for the relationships between parents and children? Why?

Have relationships between parents and children changed in recent years? Why do you think that is?

Children's free-time activities

Example questions:

What are the most popular free-time activities with children today?

Do you think the free-time activities children do today are good for their health? Why is that?

How do you think children's activities will change in the future? Will this be a positive change?

Test 4

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–10

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

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

THORNDYKE'S BUILDERS

Example

Customer heard about Thorndyke's from a friend

Name: Edith 1

Address: Flat 4,
2 Park Flats
(Behind the 3)

Phone number: 875934

Best time to contact customer: during the 4

Where to park: opposite entrance next to the 5

Needs full quote showing all the jobs and the 6

Questions 7–10

Complete the table below.

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

Area	Work to be done	Notes
Kitchen	Replace the 7 in the door	Fix tomorrow
	Paint wall above the 8	Strip paint and plaster approximately one 9 in advance
Garden	One 10 needs replacing (end of garden)	

SECTION 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11–15

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

MANHAM PORT

- 11** Why did a port originally develop at Manham?
- A** It was safe from enemy attack.
 - B** It was convenient for river transport.
 - C** It had a good position on the sea coast.
- 12** What caused Manham's sudden expansion during the Industrial Revolution?
- A** the improvement in mining techniques
 - B** the increase in demand for metals
 - C** the discovery of tin in the area
- 13** Why did rocks have to be sent away from Manham to be processed?
- A** shortage of fuel
 - B** poor transport systems
 - C** lack of skills among local people
- 14** What happened when the port declined in the twentieth century?
- A** The workers went away.
 - B** Traditional skills were lost.
 - C** Buildings were used for new purposes.
- 15** What did the Manham Trust hope to do?
- A** discover the location of the original port
 - B** provide jobs for the unemployed
 - C** rebuild the port complex

Questions 16–20

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Tourist attractions in Manham		
Place	Features and activities	Advice
copper mine	specially adapted miners' 16 take visitors into the mountain	the mine is 17 and enclosed – unsuitable for children and animals
village school	classrooms and a special exhibition of 18	a 19 is recommended
'The George' (old sailing ship)	the ship's wheel (was lost but has now been restored)	children shouldn't use the 20

SECTION 3 **Questions 21–30**

Questions 21 and 22

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** skills did Laura improve as a result of her work placement?

- A** communication
- B** design
- C** IT
- D** marketing
- E** organisation

Questions 23 and 24

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** immediate benefits did the company get from Laura's work placement?

- A** updates for its software
- B** cost savings
- C** an improved image
- D** new clients
- E** a growth in sales

Questions 25–30

What source of information should Tim use at each of the following stages of the work placement?

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

Sources of information

- A** company manager
- B** company's personnel department
- C** personal tutor
- D** psychology department
- E** mentor
- F** university careers officer
- G** internet

Stages of the work placement procedure

- 25** obtaining booklet
- 26** discussing options
- 27** getting updates
- 28** responding to invitation for interview
- 29** informing about outcome of interview
- 30** requesting a reference

SECTION 4 **Questions 31–40**

Questions 31–33

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

Nanotechnology: technology on a small scale

- 31** The speaker says that one problem with nanotechnology is that
- A** it could threaten our way of life.
 - B** it could be used to spy on people.
 - C** it is misunderstood by the public.
- 32** According to the speaker, some scientists believe that nano-particles
- A** should be restricted to secure environments.
 - B** should be used with more caution.
 - C** should only be developed for essential products.
- 33** In the speaker's opinion, research into nanotechnology
- A** has yet to win popular support.
 - B** could be seen as unethical.
 - C** ought to be continued.

Questions 34–40

Complete the notes below.

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

Uses of Nanotechnology

Transport

- Nanotechnology could allow the development of stronger **34**
- Planes would be much lighter in weight.
- **35** travel will be made available to the masses.

Technology

- Computers will be even smaller, faster, and will have a greater **36**
- **37** energy will become more affordable.

The Environment

- Nano-robots could rebuild the ozone layer.
- Pollutants such as **38** could be removed from water more easily.
- There will be no **39** from manufacturing.

Health and Medicine

- New methods of food production could eradicate famine.
- Analysis of medical **40** will be speeded up.
- Life expectancy could be increased.

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

The megafires of California

Drought, housing expansion, and oversupply of tinder make for bigger, hotter fires in the western United States

Wildfires are becoming an increasing menace in the western United States, with Southern California being the hardest hit area. There's a reason fire squads battling more frequent blazes in Southern California are having such difficulty containing the flames, despite better preparedness than ever and decades of experience fighting fires fanned by the 'Santa Ana Winds'. The wildfires themselves, experts say, are generally hotter, faster, and spread more erratically than in the past.

Megafires, also called 'siege fires', are the increasingly frequent blazes that burn 500,000 acres or more – 10 times the size of the average forest fire of 20 years ago. Some recent wildfires are among the biggest ever in California in terms of acreage burned, according to state figures and news reports.

One explanation for the trend to more superhot fires is that the region, which usually has dry summers, has had significantly below normal precipitation in many recent years. Another reason, experts say, is related to the century-long policy of the US Forest Service to stop wildfires as quickly as possible. The unintentional consequence has

been to halt the natural eradication of underbrush, now the primary fuel for megafires.

Three other factors contribute to the trend, they add. First is climate change, marked by a 1-degree Fahrenheit rise in average yearly temperature across the western states. Second is fire seasons that on average are 78 days longer than they were 20 years ago. Third is increased construction of homes in wooded areas.

'We are increasingly building our homes in fire-prone ecosystems,' says Dominik Kulakowski, adjunct professor of biology at Clark University Graduate School of Geography in Worcester, Massachusetts. 'Doing that in many of the forests of the western US is like building homes on the side of an active volcano.'

In California, where population growth has averaged more than 600,000 a year for at least a decade, more residential housing is being built. 'What once was open space is now residential homes providing fuel to make fires burn with greater intensity,' says Terry McHale of the California Department of Forestry firefighters' union. 'With so

much dryness, so many communities to catch fire, so many fronts to fight, it becomes an almost incredible job.'

That said, many experts give California high marks for making progress on preparedness in recent years, after some of the largest fires in state history scorched thousands of acres, burned thousands of homes, and killed numerous people. Stung in the past by criticism of bungling that allowed fires to spread when they might have been contained, personnel are meeting the peculiar challenges of neighborhood - and canyon- hopping fires better than previously, observers say.

State promises to provide more up-to-date engines, planes, and helicopters to fight fires have been fulfilled. Firefighters' unions that in the past complained of dilapidated equipment, old fire engines, and insufficient blueprints for fire safety are now praising the state's commitment, noting that funding for firefighting has increased, despite huge cuts in many other programs. 'We are pleased that the current state administration has been very proactive in its support of us, and [has] come through with budgetary support of the infrastructure needs we have long sought,' says Mr. McHale of the firefighters' union.

Besides providing money to upgrade the fire engines that must traverse the mammoth state and wind along serpentine canyon roads, the state has

invested in better command-and-control facilities as well as in the strategies to run them. 'In the fire sieges of earlier years, we found that other jurisdictions and states were willing to offer mutual-aid help, but we were not able to communicate adequately with them,' says Kim Zagaris, chief of the state's Office of Emergency Services Fire and Rescue Branch. After a commission examined and revamped communications procedures, the statewide response 'has become far more professional and responsive,' he says. There is a sense among both government officials and residents that the speed, dedication, and coordination of firefighters from several states and jurisdictions are resulting in greater efficiency than in past 'siege fire' situations.

In recent years, the Southern California region has improved building codes, evacuation procedures, and procurement of new technology. 'I am extraordinarily impressed by the improvements we have witnessed,' says Randy Jacobs, a Southern California-based lawyer who has had to evacuate both his home and business to escape wildfires. 'Notwithstanding all the damage that will continue to be caused by wildfires, we will no longer suffer the loss of life endured in the past because of the fire prevention and firefighting measures that have been put in place,' he says.

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet.

Wildfires

- Characteristics of wildfires and wildfire conditions today compared to the past:
 - occurrence: more frequent
 - temperature: hotter
 - speed: faster
 - movement: **1** more unpredictably
 - size of fires: **2** greater on average than two decades ago
- Reasons wildfires cause more damage today compared to the past:
 - rainfall: **3** average
 - more brush to act as **4**
 - increase in yearly temperature
 - extended fire **5**
 - more building of **6** in vulnerable places

Questions 7–13

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

In boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet, write

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- 7 The amount of open space in California has diminished over the last ten years.
- 8 Many experts believe California has made little progress in readying itself to fight fires.
- 9 Personnel in the past have been criticised for mishandling fire containment.
- 10 California has replaced a range of firefighting tools.
- 11 More firefighters have been hired to improve fire-fighting capacity.
- 12 Citizens and government groups disapprove of the efforts of different states and agencies working together.
- 13 Randy Jacobs believes that loss of life from fires will continue at the same levels, despite changes made.

READING PASSAGE 2

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

Second nature

Your personality isn't necessarily set in stone. With a little experimentation, people can reshape their temperaments and inject passion, optimism, joy and courage into their lives

A Psychologists have long held that a person's character cannot undergo a transformation in any meaningful way and that the key traits of personality are determined at a very young age. However, researchers have begun looking more closely at ways we *can* change. Positive psychologists have identified 24 qualities we admire, such as loyalty and kindness, and are studying them to find out why they come so naturally to some people. What they're discovering is that many of these qualities amount to habitual behaviour that determines the way we respond to the world. The good news is that all this can be learned.

Some qualities are less challenging to develop than others, optimism being one of them. However, developing qualities requires mastering a range of skills which are diverse and sometimes surprising. For example, to bring more joy and passion into your life, you must be open to experiencing negative emotions. Cultivating such qualities will help you realise your full potential.

B 'The evidence is good that most personality traits can be altered,' says Christopher Peterson, professor of psychology at the University of Michigan, who cites himself as an example. Inherently introverted, he realised early on that as an academic, his reticence would prove disastrous in the lecture hall. So he learned to be more outgoing and to entertain his classes. 'Now my extroverted behaviour is spontaneous,' he says.

C David Fajgenbaum had to make a similar transition. He was preparing for university, when he had an accident that put an end to his sports career. On campus, he quickly found that beyond ordinary counselling, the university had no services for students who were undergoing physical rehabilitation and suffering from depression like him. He therefore launched a support group to help others in similar situations. He took action despite his own pain – a typical response of an optimist.

D Suzanne Segerstrom, professor of psychology at the University of Kentucky, believes that the key to increasing optimism is through cultivating optimistic behaviour, rather than positive thinking. She recommends you train yourself to pay attention to good fortune by writing down three positive things that come about each day. This will help you convince yourself that favourable outcomes actually happen all the time, making it easier to begin taking action.

- E** You can recognise a person who is passionate about a pursuit by the way they are so strongly involved in it. Tanya Streeter's passion is freediving – the sport of plunging deep into the water without tanks or other breathing equipment. Beginning in 1998, she set nine world records and can hold her breath for six minutes. The physical stamina required for this sport is intense but the psychological demands are even more overwhelming. Streeter learned to untangle her fears from her judgment of what her body and mind could do. 'In my career as a competitive freediver, there was a limit to what I could do – but it wasn't anywhere near what I thought it was,' she says.
- F** Finding a pursuit that excites you can improve anyone's life. The secret about consuming passions, though, according to psychologist Paul Silvia of the University of North Carolina, is that 'they require discipline, hard work and ability, which is why they are so rewarding.' Psychologist Todd Kashdan has this advice for those people taking up a new passion: 'As a newcomer, you also have to tolerate and laugh at your own ignorance. You must be willing to accept the negative feelings that come your way,' he says.
- G** In 2004, physician-scientist Mauro Zappaterra began his PhD research at Harvard Medical School. Unfortunately, he was miserable as his research wasn't compatible with his curiosity about healing. He finally took a break and during eight months in Santa Fe, Zappaterra learned about alternative healing techniques not taught at Harvard. When he got back, he switched labs to study how cerebrospinal fluid nourishes the developing nervous system. He also vowed to look for the joy in everything, including failure, as this could help him learn about his research and himself.

One thing that can hold joy back is a person's concentration on avoiding failure rather than their looking forward to doing something well. 'Focusing on being safe might get in the way of your reaching your goals,' explains Kashdan. For example, are you hoping to get through a business lunch without embarrassing yourself, or are you thinking about how fascinating the conversation might be?

- H** Usually, we think of courage in physical terms but ordinary life demands something else. For marketing executive Kenneth Pedeleose, it meant speaking out against something he thought was ethically wrong. The new manager was intimidating staff so Pedeleose carefully recorded each instance of bullying and eventually took the evidence to a senior director, knowing his own job security would be threatened. Eventually the manager was the one to go. According to Cynthia Pury, a psychologist at Clemson University, Pedeleose's story proves the point that courage is not motivated by fearlessness, but by moral obligation. Pury also believes that people can acquire courage. Many of her students said that faced with a risky situation, they first tried to calm themselves down, then looked for a way to mitigate the danger, just as Pedeleose did by documenting his allegations.

Over the long term, picking up a new character trait may help you move toward being the person you want to be. And in the short term, the effort itself could be surprisingly rewarding, a kind of internal adventure.

Questions 14–18

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 14–18 on your answer sheet.

Psychologists have traditionally believed that a personality **14** was impossible and that by a **15** , a person's character tends to be fixed. This is not true according to positive psychologists, who say that our personal qualities can be seen as habitual behaviour. One of the easiest qualities to acquire is **16** However, regardless of the quality, it is necessary to learn a wide variety of different **17** in order for a new quality to develop; for example, a person must understand and feel some **18** in order to increase their happiness.

Questions 19–22

Look at the following statements (Questions 19–22) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, **A–G**.

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 19–22 on your answer sheet.

- 19 People must accept that they do not know much when first trying something new.
- 20 It is important for people to actively notice when good things happen.
- 21 Courage can be learned once its origins in a sense of responsibility are understood.
- 22 It is possible to overcome shyness when faced with the need to speak in public.

List of People

- A** Christopher Peterson
- B** David Fajgenbaum
- C** Suzanne Segerstrom
- D** Tanya Streeeter
- E** Todd Kashdan
- F** Kenneth Pedeleose
- G** Cynthia Pury

Questions 23–26

Reading Passage 2 has eight sections, **A–H**.

Which section contains the following information?

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

- 23** a mention of how rational thinking enabled someone to achieve physical goals
- 24** an account of how someone overcame a sad experience
- 25** a description of how someone decided to rethink their academic career path
- 26** an example of how someone risked his career out of a sense of duty

READING PASSAGE 3

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

When evolution runs backwards

Evolution isn't supposed to run backwards – yet an increasing number of examples show that it does and that it can sometimes represent the future of a species

The description of any animal as an 'evolutionary throwback' is controversial. For the better part of a century, most biologists have been reluctant to use those words, mindful of a principle of evolution that says 'evolution cannot run backwards'. But as more and more examples come to light and modern genetics enters the scene, that principle is having to be rewritten. Not only are evolutionary throwbacks possible, they sometimes play an important role in the forward march of evolution.

The technical term for an evolutionary throwback is an 'atavism', from the Latin *atavus*, meaning forefather. The word has ugly connotations thanks largely to Cesare Lombroso, a 19th-century Italian medic who argued that criminals were born not made and could be identified by certain physical features that were throwbacks to a primitive, sub-human state.

While Lombroso was measuring criminals, a Belgian palaeontologist called Louis Dollo was studying fossil records and coming to the opposite conclusion. In 1890 he proposed that evolution was irreversible: that 'an organism is unable to return, even partially, to a previous stage already realised in the ranks of its ancestors'. Early 20th-century biologists came to a similar conclusion, though they qualified it

in terms of probability, stating that there is no reason why evolution cannot run backwards – it is just very unlikely. And so the idea of irreversibility in evolution stuck and came to be known as 'Dollo's law'.

If Dollo's law is right, atavisms should occur only very rarely, if at all. Yet almost since the idea took root, exceptions have been cropping up. In 1919, for example, a humpback whale with a pair of leg-like appendages over a metre long, complete with a full set of limb bones, was caught off Vancouver Island in Canada. Explorer Roy Chapman Andrews argued at the time that the whale must be a throwback to a land-living ancestor. 'I can see no other explanation,' he wrote in 1921.

Since then, so many other examples have been discovered that it no longer makes sense to say that evolution is as good as irreversible. And this poses a puzzle: how can characteristics that disappeared millions of years ago suddenly reappear? In 1994, Rudolf Raff and colleagues at Indiana University in the USA decided to use genetics to put a number on the probability of evolution going into reverse. They reasoned that while some evolutionary changes involve the loss of genes and are therefore irreversible, others may be the result of genes being switched off. If these

silent genes are somehow switched back on, they argued, long-lost traits could reappear.

Raff's team went on to calculate the likelihood of it happening. Silent genes accumulate random mutations, they reasoned, eventually rendering them useless. So how long can a gene survive in a species if it is no longer used? The team calculated that there is a good chance of silent genes surviving for up to 6 million years in at least a few individuals in a population, and that some might survive as long as 10 million years. In other words, throwbacks are possible, but only to the relatively recent evolutionary past.

As a possible example, the team pointed to the mole salamanders of Mexico and California. Like most amphibians these begin life in a juvenile 'tadpole' state, then metamorphose into the adult form – except for one species, the axolotl, which famously lives its entire life as a juvenile. The simplest explanation for this is that the axolotl lineage alone lost the ability to metamorphose, while others retained it. From a detailed analysis of the salamanders' family tree, however, it is clear that the other lineages evolved from an ancestor that itself had lost the ability to metamorphose. In other words, metamorphosis in mole salamanders is an atavism. The salamander example fits with Raff's 10-million-year time frame.

More recently, however, examples have been reported that break the time limit, suggesting that silent genes may not be the whole story. In a paper published last year, biologist Gunter Wagner of Yale University reported some work on the evolutionary

history of a group of South American lizards called *Bachia*. Many of these have minuscule limbs; some look more like snakes than lizards and a few have completely lost the toes on their hind limbs. Other species, however, sport up to four toes on their hind legs. The simplest explanation is that the toed lineages never lost their toes, but Wagner begs to differ. According to his analysis of the *Bachia* family tree, the toed species re-evolved toes from toeless ancestors and, what is more, digit loss and gain has occurred on more than one occasion over tens of millions of years.

So what's going on? One possibility is that these traits are lost and then simply reappear, in much the same way that similar structures can independently arise in unrelated species, such as the dorsal fins of sharks and killer whales. Another more intriguing possibility is that the genetic information needed to make toes somehow survived for tens or perhaps hundreds of millions of years in the lizards and was reactivated. These atavistic traits provided an advantage and spread through the population, effectively reversing evolution.

But if silent genes degrade within 6 to 10 million years, how can long-lost traits be reactivated over longer timescales? The answer may lie in the womb. Early embryos of many species develop ancestral features. Snake embryos, for example, sprout hind limb buds. Later in development these features disappear thanks to developmental programs that say 'lose the leg'. If for any reason this does not happen, the ancestral feature may not disappear, leading to an atavism.

Questions 27–31

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

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

- 27 When discussing the theory developed by Louis Dollo, the writer says that
- A it was immediately referred to as Dollo's law.
 - B it supported the possibility of evolutionary throwbacks.
 - C it was modified by biologists in the early twentieth century.
 - D it was based on many years of research.
- 28 The humpback whale caught off Vancouver Island is mentioned because of
- A the exceptional size of its body.
 - B the way it exemplifies Dollo's law.
 - C the amount of local controversy it caused.
 - D the reason given for its unusual features.
- 29 What is said about 'silent genes'?
- A Their numbers vary according to species.
 - B Raff disagreed with the use of the term.
 - C They could lead to the re-emergence of certain characteristics.
 - D They can have an unlimited life span.
- 30 The writer mentions the mole salamander because
- A it exemplifies what happens in the development of most amphibians.
 - B it suggests that Raff's theory is correct.
 - C it has lost and regained more than one ability.
 - D its ancestors have become the subject of extensive research.
- 31 Which of the following does Wagner claim?
- A Members of the *Bachia* lizard family have lost and regained certain features several times.
 - B Evidence shows that the evolution of the *Bachia* lizard is due to the environment.
 - C His research into South American lizards supports Raff's assertions.
 - D His findings will apply to other species of South American lizards.

Questions 32–36

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

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

- 32 For a long time biologists rejected
- 33 Opposing views on evolutionary throwbacks are represented by
- 34 Examples of evolutionary throwbacks have led to
- 35 The shark and killer whale are mentioned to exemplify
- 36 One explanation for the findings of Wagner's research is

- A** the question of how certain long-lost traits could reappear.
- B** the occurrence of a particular feature in different species.
- C** parallels drawn between behaviour and appearance.
- D** the continued existence of certain genetic information.
- E** the doubts felt about evolutionary throwbacks.
- F** the possibility of evolution being reversible.
- G** Dollo's findings and the convictions held by Lombroso.

Questions 37–40

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

In boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 37 Wagner was the first person to do research on South American lizards.
- 38 Wagner believes that *Bachia* lizards with toes had toeless ancestors.
- 39 The temporary occurrence of long-lost traits in embryos is rare.
- 40 Evolutionary throwbacks might be caused by developmental problems in the womb.

WRITING

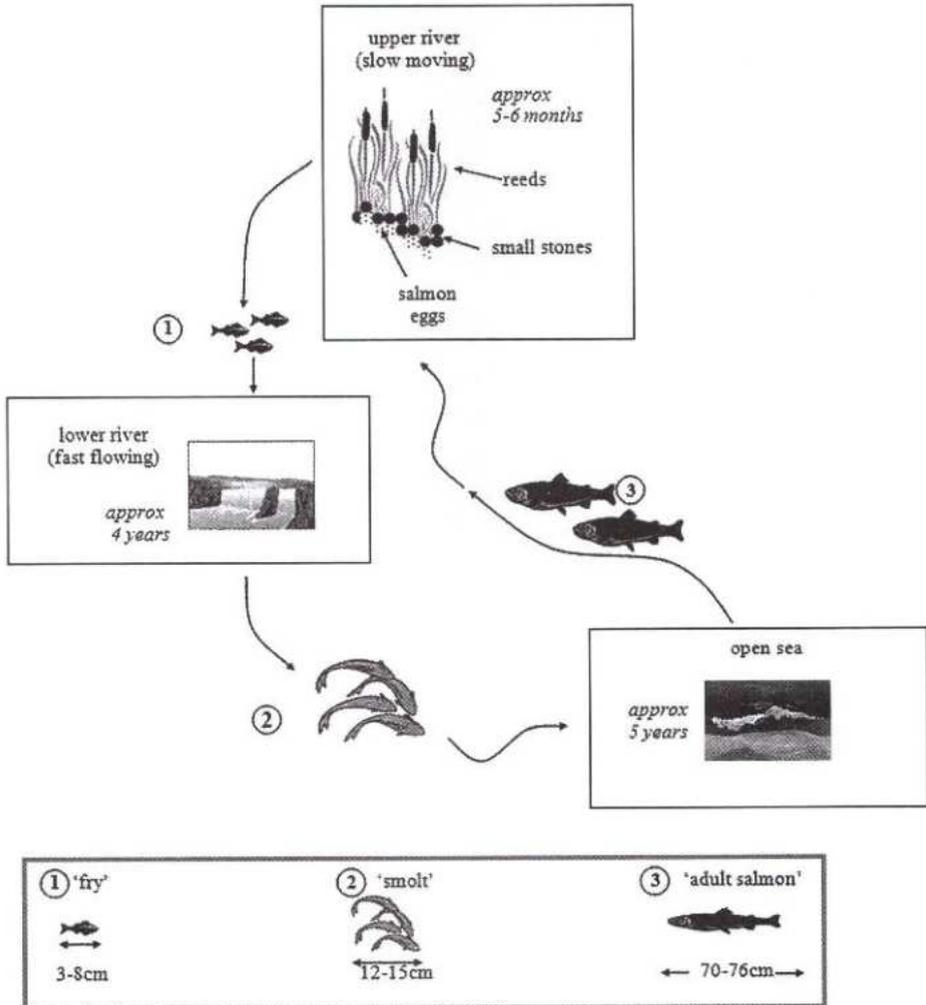
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams below show the life cycle of a species of large fish called the salmon.

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

Write at least 150 words.



WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Many museums charge for admission while others are free.

Do you think the advantages of charging people for admission to museums outweigh the 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

School

- Did you go to secondary/high school near to where you lived? [Why/Why not?]
- What did you like about your secondary/high school? [Why?]
- Tell me about anything you didn't like at your school.
- How do you think your school could be improved? [Why/Why not?]

PART 2

Describe something you don't have now but would really like to own in the future.

You should say:

what this thing is

how long you have wanted to own it

where you first saw it

and explain why you would like to own it.

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:

Owning things

Example questions:

What types of things do young people in your country most want to own today?

Why is this?

Why do some people feel they need to own things?

Do you think that owning lots of things makes people happy? Why?

Salaries for skilled people

Example questions:

Do you think television and films can make people want to get new possessions?

Why do they have this effect?

Are there any benefits to society of people wanting to get new possessions?

Why do you think this is?

Do you think people will consider that having lots of possessions is a sign of success in the future? Why?

General Training Reading and Writing Test A

READING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1–7.

Smoke alarms in the home

Smoke alarms are now a standard feature in Australian homes and are required by the National Building Code in any recently built properties. They are installed to detect the presence of smoke and emit a clear sound to alert you in the event of fire to give you time to escape.

There are two principal types of smoke alarms. Ionization alarms are the cheapest and most readily available smoke alarms. They are also very sensitive to 'flaming fires' – fires that burn fiercely – and will detect them before the smoke gets too thick. However, photoelectric alarms are more effective at detecting slow-burning fires. They are less likely to go off accidentally and so are best for homes with one floor. For the best protection, you should install one of each.



Most battery-powered smoke alarms can be installed by the home owner and do not require professional installation. For the installation of hard-wired smoke alarms, powered from the mains electricity supply, however, you will need the services of a licensed professional. Smoke alarms are usually most effective when located on the ceiling, near or in the middle of the room or hall.

Photoelectric smoke alarms in any quantity may be disposed of in domestic waste. If you have fewer than ten ionization alarms to get rid of, you may put them in your domestic waste. If you have more than ten to dispose of, you should contact your local council.

Your battery-powered smoke alarm will produce a short beep every 60 second to alert you when the battery is running out and needs replacing. Nevertheless, it should be tested every month to ensure that the battery and the alarm sounder are working. Note that the sensitivity in all smoke alarms will reduce over time.

Questions 1–7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on page 104?

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 All new houses in Australia must have smoke alarms.
- 2 Photoelectric smoke alarms cost less than ionization smoke alarms.
- 3 It takes a short time to fit most smoke alarms.
- 4 Any hard-wired smoke alarm must be fitted by a specialist technician.
- 5 You should get in touch with your local council before placing any ionisation smoke alarms in household rubbish.
- 6 Smoke alarms give a warning sound to indicate that battery power is low.
- 7 Old smoke alarms need to be checked more than once a month.

Read the text below and answer Questions 8–14.

Sydney Opera House Tours

We offer three different tours of this iconic building.

A The Essential Tour brings to life the story behind the design and construction of one of the world's most famous landmarks.

Using interactive audio-visual technology, your guide will take you on a memorable journey inside the youngest building ever to be World Heritage listed.

B Afterwards, why not stay around and eat at the Studio Café, with its modern Australian menu? Not only can you enjoy the best views in Sydney, you can claim a 20% reduction on the total cost of your meal. (Don't forget to show your ticket in order to claim your discount.)

C Languages: English, French, German
Takes place: Daily between 9am and 5pm
Prices: Adults \$35 / Online \$29.75
Concessions: Australian seniors and pensioners; students and children of 16 and under \$24.50.

Prior bookings are not essential.

D The Backstage Tour gives you backstage access to the Sydney Opera House. It is a unique opportunity to experience the real-life dramas behind the stage! You might even get to stand on the concert hall stage, take up a conductor's baton in the orchestra pit and imagine you are leading the performance. You will also get to see inside the stars' dressing rooms. The tour concludes with a complimentary breakfast in the Green Room, the private dining area of performers past and present.

E Takes place: Daily at 7am

Prices: \$155. No concessions.

To purchase: Bookings are essential.
Limited to 8 people per tour.

Online sales expire at 4.30pm two days prior.

Notes:

The tour includes up to 300 steps.

Flat, rubber-soled shoes must be worn.

For safety reasons, children of 12 years old and under are not permitted.

F Opera High Tea consists of a tour where you will walk in the footsteps of world-class singers, dancers and musicians, followed by fine food and music in the spectacular surroundings of the Bennelong Dining Room. What could be better than a treat of delicious light snacks and soft drinks followed by a live recital by a leading Australian singer?
An unforgettable treat for young and old!

G Takes place: Every second Wednesday, 2pm

Duration: 1.5 hours

Prices: \$145 per person

Book online or visit the Guided Tours Desk.

Questions 8–14

The text on page 106 has seven sections **A–G**. Which section mentions the following?

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

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 8 discounts available to younger visitors
- 9 the need for suitable footwear
- 10 the opportunity to pretend you are taking part in a concert
- 11 a restriction on the number of participants
- 12 a reduction that applies to purchases using the internet
- 13 the need to book your ticket in advance
- 14 the length of one of the tours

SECTION 2 Questions 15–27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15–21.

USING DIRECT MAIL TO SELL YOUR PRODUCT

When you have set up your own business, you must, of course, start selling your goods or services. One way is by using direct mail – in other words, sending a sales letter (or email) directly to companies that might want to do business with you.

One important factor is your mailing list – that is, who you contact. You can build this up from your own market research, existing clients and advertising responses, or you can contact list brokers and rent or buy a compiled list. If you are contacting a business, it is important to address the letter to the decision maker, ideally by name or at least by job title.

While the desirability and price of the product on offer will obviously influence sales, you also need to gain the maximum impact from your sales letter. To achieve that, bear the following points in mind:

- You have no more than two seconds from when the reader starts the letter to convince them to continue. If you fail, they will throw it away. The opening is crucial to attract their attention. And so that they don't lose interest, avoid having too much text.
- Try to send each mailing in a white envelope. It might be cheaper to use a brown envelope but it doesn't make for such good presentation.
- Include a brochure. Depending on the volume and on whether you can afford the cost, try to use at least two-colour printing for this. If practicable, it may be worth enclosing a free sample – this is a much greater incentive than photographs.
- However interested your potential clients are in buying, they will only do so if it can be done easily. So, include an order form (and of course details of how to return it) with your letter.
- When you receive your replies, assess your response rate and monitor the sales. If necessary, the sales letter can then be amended to attract other clients on subsequent mail shots; make sure each different letter is coded so that monitoring is easy and effective.
- Ensure that each reply is dealt with quickly and professionally. If further details are requested, these must be sent out promptly. There is no point in encouraging potential customers to contact you if your service is slow or non-existent.

Questions 15–21

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 15–21 on your answer sheet.

- 15 Sales letters should be sent to the in a company.
- 16 Your letter should make as much as possible.
- 17 The reader's attention needs to be caught by the of your letter.
- 18 Letters should be sent in a
- 19 It is best to print the in two or more colours.
- 20 Consider sending a as this is more effective than a picture.
- 21 You should calculate the to your letter.

Read the text below and answer Questions 22–27.

IFCES, the International Federation of Chemical Engineering Societies

Job Specification: Communications Manager

Contract: Permanent (with 3-month probationary period)

Reports to: Chief Executive

Hours: 9:15am – 5:30pm with 1 hour for lunch

Holidays: 23 days per annum + statutory public holidays

Job Summary

To raise the international profile of IFCES. To communicate our objectives, programmes and services to members, the chemical engineering community, the media and the wider public.

Key Responsibilities

- Develop and implement a programme of communications to member associations, the chemical engineering industry, sponsors and the media
- Plan and implement marketing strategies for all IFCES programmes including the World Chemical Engineering Congress
- Write and edit copy for publications intended for internal and external use including *Chemical Engineer Monthly*
- Work with design agencies, web developers and other external contractors to produce high quality corporate and marketing materials
- Research, write and distribute news releases as required, often at short notice and under pressure
- Deal with media enquiries and interview requests. Ensure that good relationships with both mainstream and chemical engineering media are developed and maintained
- Assist in the production of presentations and speeches for board members
- Ensure website content is up to date and consistent
- Develop a consistent corporate identity and ensure its application by all member associations and partner organisations
- Carry out specific duties and projects as directed from time to time

Employee Specification

Essential

- Degree (any discipline)
- Minimum 4 years' experience in a communications role
- Excellent copy writing skills with strong attention to detail, a keen sense of audience and an ability to tailor writing to its particular purpose
- Demonstrable track record of producing high quality corporate publications and marketing materials
- Excellent interpersonal and organisational skills
- Sound IT skills, including working knowledge of Microsoft Office applications
- Willingness to travel internationally

Desirable

- Recognised post-graduate qualification in public relations / journalism / marketing communications
- Knowledge of the global chemical engineering industry and the production of new materials in particular
- Understanding of the concerns surrounding sustainability in chemical engineering
- Ability to speak a foreign language

Questions 22–27

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 22–27 on your answer sheet.

Position: Communications Manager

Summary of role: to improve IFCES's **22** around the world

Responsibilities include:

- writing for a number of **23**, produced for both IFCES and a wider readership
- producing news releases quickly when necessary
- making sure the **24** contains current information.

Employee specification (essential) includes:

- high level skill in writing appropriately
 - for the **25** to read
 - to achieve a specific **26**
- good IT skills.

Employee specification (desirable) includes:

- relevant qualification at a **27** level
- awareness of issues of sustainability in relation to the industry
- knowledge of a foreign language.

SECTION 3 Questions 28–40

Read the text on pages 112 and 113 and answer Questions 28–40.

KAURI GUM – a piece of New Zealand's history

A

The kauri tree is a massive forest tree native to New Zealand. Kauri once formed vast forests over much of the north of the country. Whereas now it is the wood of the kauri which is an important natural resource, in the past it was the tree's sap (the thick liquid which flows inside a tree) which, when hardened into gum, played an important role in New Zealand's early history.

After running from rips or tears in the bark of trees, the sap hardens to form the lumps of gum which eventually fall to the ground and are buried under layers of forest litter. The bark often splits where branches fork from the trunk, and gum accumulates there also.

The early European settlers in New Zealand collected and sold the gum. Gum fresh from the tree was soft and of low value but most of the gum which was harvested had been buried for thousands of years. This gum came in a bewildering variety of colours, degree of transparency and hardness, depending on the length and location of burial, as well as the health of the original tree and the area of the bleeding. Highest quality gum was hard and bright and was usually found at shallow depth on the hills. Lowest quality gum was soft, black or chalky and sugary and was usually found buried in swamps, where it had been in contact with water for a long time. Long periods in the sun or bush fires could transform dull, cloudy lumps into higher quality transparent gum.

B

Virtually all kauri gum was found in the regions of New Zealand where kauri forests grow today – from the middle of the North Island northwards. In Maori and early European times up until 1850, most gum collected was simply picked up from the ground, but, after that, the majority was recovered by digging.

C

The original inhabitants of New Zealand, the Maori, had experimented with kauri gum well before Europeans arrived at the beginning of the nineteenth century. They called it *kapia*, and found it of considerable use.

Fresh gum from trees was prized for its chewing quality, as was buried gum when softened in water and mixed with the juice of a local plant. A piece of gum was often passed around from mouth to mouth when people gathered together until it was all gone, or when they tired of chewing, it was laid aside for future use.

Kauri gum burns readily and was used by Maori people to light fires. Sometimes it was bound in grass, ignited and used as a torch by night fishermen to attract fish.



D

The first kauri gum to be exported from New Zealand was part of a cargo taken back to Australia and England by two early expeditions in 1814 and 1815. By the 1860s, kauri gum's reputation was well established in the overseas markets and European immigrants were joining the Maoris in collecting gum on the hills of northern New Zealand. As the surface gum became more scarce, spades were used to dig up the buried 'treasure.' The increasing number of diggers resulted in rapid growth of the kauri gum exports from 1,000 tons in 1860 to a maximum of over 10,000 tons in 1900.

For fifty years from about 1870 to 1920, the kauri gum industry was a major source of income for settlers in northern New Zealand. As these would-be farmers struggled to break in the land, many turned to gum-digging to earn enough money to support their families and pay for improvements to their farms until better times arrived. By the 1890s, there were 20,000 people engaged in gum-digging. Although many of these, such as farmers, women and children, were only part-time diggers, nearly 7,000 were full-timers. During times of economic difficulty, gum-digging was the only job available where the unemployed from many walks of life could earn a living, if they were prepared to work.

E

The first major commercial use of kauri gum was in the manufacture of high-grade furniture varnish, a kind of clear paint used to treat wood. The best and purest gum that was exported prior to 1910 was used in this way. Kauri gum was used in 70% of the oil varnishes being manufactured in England in the 1890s. It was favoured ahead of other gums because it was easier to process at lower temperatures. The cooler the process could be kept the better, as it meant a paler varnish could be produced.

About 1910, kauri gum was found to be a very suitable ingredient in the production of some kinds of floor coverings such as linoleum. In this way, a use was found for the vast quantities of poorer quality and less pure gum, that had up till then been discarded as waste. Kauri gum's importance in the manufacture of varnish and linoleum was displaced by synthetic alternatives in the 1930s.

F

Fossil kauri gum is rather soft and can be carved easily with a knife or polished with fine sandpaper. In the time of Queen Victoria of England (1837-1901), some pieces were made into fashionable amber beads that women wore around their necks. The occasional lump that contained preserved insects was prized for use in necklaces and bracelets. Many of the gum-diggers enjoyed the occasional spell of carving and produced a wide variety of small sculptured pieces. Many of these carvings can be seen today in local museums.

Over the years, kauri gum has also been used in a number of minor products, such as an ingredient in marine glue and candles. In the last decades it has had a very limited use in the manufacture of extremely high-grade varnish for violins, but the gum of the magnificent kauri tree remains an important part of New Zealand's history.

Questions 28–33

The text has six sections, **A–F**.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A–F**, in boxes 28–33 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 28** an example of a domestic product made of high-quality gum
- 29** factors affecting gum quality
- 30** how kauri gum is formed
- 31** how gum was gathered
- 32** the main industrial uses of the gum
- 33** recent uses of kauri gum

Questions 34–39

Look at the following events in the history of kauri gum in New Zealand (Questions 34–39) and the list of time periods below.

Match each event with the correct time period, **A–I**.

Write the correct letter, **A–I**, in boxes 34–39 on your answer sheet.

- 34 Kauri gum was first used in New Zealand.
 35 The amount of kauri gum sent overseas peaked.
 36 The collection of kauri gum supplemented farmers' incomes.
 37 Kauri gum was made into jewellery.
 38 Kauri gum was used in the production of string instruments.
 39 Most of the kauri gum was found underground.

List of Time Periods

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A before the 1800s | B in 1900 |
| C in 1910 | D between the late 1800s and the early 1900s |
| E between the 1830s and 1900 | F in 1814 and 1815 |
| G after 1850 | H in the 1930s |
| I in recent times | |

Question 40

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

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

- 40 What was most likely to reduce the quality of kauri gum?

- A** how long it was buried
B exposure to water
C how deep it was buried
D exposure to heat

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You are going to another country to study. You would like to do a part-time job while you are studying, so you want to ask a friend who lives there for some help.

Write a letter to this friend. In your letter

- ***give details of your study plans***
- ***explain why you want to get a part-time job***
- ***suggest how your friend could help you find a 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, the amount of crime is increasing.

What do you think are the main causes of crime?

How can we deal with those causes?

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

Write at least 250 words.

General Training Reading and Writing Test B

READING

SECTION 1 Questions 1–14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1–7.

PASSPORT APPLICATION

You will need to fill in an application for a passport in the following circumstances: if you are applying for a passport for the first time, if you wish to replace your current passport, if your passport has expired, or if it has been lost or stolen. Your application form must be completed in your own handwriting.

As proof of your citizenship and identity, you must enclose either your passport or your birth certificate. All documents must be originals; these will be returned with your passport.

The standard time to process an application is up to 10 working days. The processing begins from when we have received the completed application form. Applicants should expect delays if the Passport Office receives a form with missing information. Extra time should be allowed for delivery to and from the Passport Office.

Please provide two identical passport photos of yourself. Both photos must be the same in all respects and must be less than 12 months old.

Ask someone who can identify you to fill in the 'Proof of Identity' information and identify one of your photos. This person will be called your witness and needs to meet the following requirements: a witness must be aged 16 years or over, be contactable by phone during normal office hours and be the holder of a valid passport. A witness should fill in the 'Proof of Identity' page in their own handwriting. A witness must also write the full name of the person applying for the passport on the back of one of the photos, sign their own name and date the back of the same photo. Photos with this identifying information written in the applicant's own handwriting will not be accepted.

Questions 1–7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on page 117?

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 A husband can fill in an application form for his wife.
- 2 Photocopies of documents are acceptable in some circumstances.
- 3 An incomplete application will affect processing time.
- 4 The passport photos included with your application must be in colour.
- 5 A witness can be a relative of the applicant.
- 6 Anyone acting as a witness must have a passport.
- 7 The passport applicant must sign their name on the back of both photos.

Questions 8–14

The text on page 120 has seven sections, **A–G**.

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

Write the correct number, **i–x**, in boxes 8–14 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** Departure procedures
- ii** Observation area
- iii** Baggage services
- iv** Meeting facilities
- v** Healthcare services
- vi** Flight information
- vii** Currency exchange
- viii** Health and safety advice
- ix** Departure fees
- x** Tourist travel centre

- 8 Section **A**
- 9 Section **B**
- 10 Section **C**
- 11 Section **D**
- 12 Section **E**
- 13 Section **F**
- 14 Section **G**

Auckland International Airport Services

- A** The second floor of the international terminal offers a view of the airfield and all incoming and outgoing flights. There is a café situated here as well as a restaurant, which is available for all airport visitors to use.
- B** We are open for all international flights and provide a comprehensive service for visitors to the city. Brochures on a range of attractions are available, and we also offer a booking service for accommodation and transport. Shuttle buses into the city centre are provided at a competitive price.
- C** Passengers who require urgent medical attention should dial 9877 on any public telephone in the terminal. The airport pharmacy is located on the ground floor near the departure lounge, and stocks a comprehensive range of products.
- D** Departing passengers can completely seal their luggage or packages in recyclable polythene to protect them from damage. Luggage storage, charged at \$10 per hour, is available on the first floor. Transit passengers have free access to storage facilities.
- E** Every international passenger, with the exception of children under 12 years of age and transit passengers in Auckland for less than 24 hours, is required to make a payment of \$25 when leaving the country. This can be arranged at the National Bank on the ground floor.
- F** As Auckland International Airport has adopted the 'quiet airport' concept, there are usually no announcements made over the public address system. Details of all arrivals and departures are displayed on the monitors located in the terminal halls and lounge areas.
- G** The airport caters for the needs of business travellers and has several rooms available for seminars or business gatherings. These are located adjacent to the airport medical centre on the first floor. For information and bookings please contact the Airport Business Manager on extension 5294.

SECTION 2 Questions 15–27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15–20.

Shooting Star is an organisation which offers special training for school leavers.



Planning a Gap Year



The best reason to take a gap year between school and work or higher education is to improve your CV with experience overseas. This is why some school leavers in Britain now consider a year out to be essential. Many want to travel, with Sydney the favourite destination. Shooting Star is an organisation that helps school leavers by offering training followed by appropriate employment.

We at Shooting Star offer much more than a trip abroad. At Shooting Star you acquire skills that lead to interesting jobs both for your gap year and future holidays. Magazines are full of 'Wanted' adverts for washing up in a restaurant. Well, we don't do that – it's not our idea of excitement. We offer school leavers the chance for outdoor adventure, to teach things like sailing and snowboarding. No choice, really! In your year out you train, travel and work; you can combine work with pleasure and reap the rewards. You could become an experienced yacht skipper or instructor and many people go on to spend their future holidays being paid to enjoy their favourite sport.

Australians and New Zealanders travel to Europe and North America in large numbers to gain overseas experience. Those who qualify with Shooting Star are very soon using their skills in jobs they could only dream about before, working outdoors and seeing more of the world. Wherever you come from, a gap year with Shooting Star means professional training and international adventure.

Top tips for a successful gap year:

- ★ Design your gap year in outline before applying for a permanent job or a college place. Human Resources officers or Admissions tutors will be impressed by a thought-out plan.
- ★ What's more important to you – travel or work experience? You can be flexible with travel plans but you must research job opportunities in advance. Go to our website and click on Recruitment for ideas.
- ★ Who do you know who has taken a gap year before? Shooting Star can put you in touch with someone who has just completed one.
- ★ Sort out the admin in plenty of time – air tickets, visas, insurance and medical matters such as vaccinations for some destinations. These are your responsibility.
- ★ Who is in charge of your affairs while you are away? There will be forms to fill and letters to answer.
- ★ Allow plenty of time to settle back home on your return – and don't be surprised if it takes some time to readjust to everyday life!

Questions 15–20

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on page 121?

In boxes 15–20 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

- 15 For some young British people, the purpose of a gap year is to improve their academic qualifications.
- 16 Shooting Star finds employment for young people in the catering industry.
- 17 Training with Shooting Star can be expensive.
- 18 New trainees find it easy to get the sort of work they want.
- 19 New trainees who want work experience should check out vacancies before they depart.
- 20 Shooting Star helps with travel arrangements.

Questions 21–27

Read the text below and answer Questions 21–27.

Succeeding at Interviews

- A** Getting invited to an interview means you have passed the first hurdle – your application must have made a good impression. Now you need to prepare yourself for the interview to make sure you make the most of this opportunity. There are a number of things you can do.
- B** Firstly you can do some research. Find out about the employer and the job, ask for an information pack or speak to people you know who work for the company. Try to plan for the interview by asking who will be interviewing you and whether there will be a test to take.
- C** Prepare for questions you might be asked. Some common ones are the reason why you want the job, whether you have done this kind of work before, what your strengths and weaknesses are, and which leisure pursuits you enjoy.
- D** Another important point is never to run the risk of arriving late. For example, consider making a ‘dummy run’ in advance to see how long the journey will take. Check out public transport or, if you are going by car, the nearest parking. Aim to arrive about 10 minutes before the interview is due to start.
- E** It is also crucial to give plenty of thought to what you are going to wear. This will depend on the job you are going for. There is no need to buy a new outfit, but aim to look neat and tidy. Remember, if you look good it will help you feel good.
- F** You need to make a good impression. Interviews can vary from a relatively informal ‘one-to-one’ chat to a very formal panel situation. Whatever the circumstances, you will give yourself an advantage by being friendly and polite, by making eye contact with the interviewer and by selling yourself by focusing on your strengths.
- G** There are also things you should avoid doing at your interview. First of all, don’t exaggerate. For example, if you don’t have the exact experience the employer is looking for, say so and explain you are willing to learn. Don’t simply give ‘yes’ and ‘no’ answers, but answer questions as fully as you can. And lastly don’t forget to ask questions as well as answering them.
- H** One final thing to remember: it is important to show good team spirit, that you possess good people skills and that you are friendly and approachable. Finally, remember to be enthusiastic and show that you can be flexible.

Questions 21–27

The text on page 123 has eight sections, **A–H**.

Which section mentions the following?

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

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 21 the importance of good manners
- 22 using your contacts
- 23 giving adequate responses
- 24 getting on well with colleagues
- 25 the information you may need to provide
- 26 being honest with the interviewer
- 27 being punctual

SECTION 3 *Questions 28–40*

Read the text on pages 125 and 126 and answer Questions 28–40.

Serendipity – accidental discoveries in science

What do photography, dynamite, insulin and artificial sweetener have in common? Serendipity! These diverse discoveries, which have made our everyday living more convenient, were discovered partly by chance. However, Louis Pasteur noted the additional requirement involved in serendipity when he said, '... chance favours only the prepared mind'.

The discovery of modern photography provides an example of serendipity. In 1838, L. J. M. Daguerre was attempting to 'fix' images onto a copper photographic plate. After adding a silver coating to the plate and exposing it to iodine vapour, he found that the photographic image was improved but still very weak. Desperate after an investigation lasting several months, Daguerre placed a lightly exposed photographic plate in the cupboard in which laboratory chemicals such as alcohol and collodion were stored. To his amazement, when he removed the plate several days later, Daguerre found a strong image on its surface.

This image had been created by chance. It was at this point that Louis Pasteur's 'additional requirement' came into play: Daguerre's training told him that one or more of the chemicals in the cupboard was responsible for intensifying the image. After a break of two weeks, Daguerre systematically placed new photographic plates in the cupboard, removing one chemical each day. Unpredictably, good photographic images were created even after all chemicals had been removed. Daguerre then noticed that some mercury had spilled onto the cupboard shelf, and he concluded that the mercury vapour must have improved the photographic result. From this discovery came the universal adoption of the silver-mercury process to develop photographs.

Daguerre's serendipitous research effort was rewarded, a year later, with a medal conferred by the French government. Many great scientists have benefited from serendipity, including Nobel Prize winners. In fact the scientist who established the Nobel Prize was himself blessed with serendipity. In 1861, the Nobel family built a factory in Stockholm to produce nitroglycerine, a colourless and highly explosive oil that had first been prepared by an Italian chemist fifteen years earlier. Nitroglycerine was known to be volatile and unpredictable, often exploding as a result of very small knocks. But the Nobel family believed that this new explosive could solve a major problem facing the Swedish State Railways – the need to dig channels and tunnels through mountains so that the developing railway system could expand.

However, as turnover increased, so did the number of accidental explosions resulting from the use of nitroglycerine. Some people blamed the people who used the explosive more than the substance itself, because nitroglycerine had become popular for inappropriate purposes such as polishing the leather of shoes.

At the age of thirty, Alfred Nobel made the first of his major inventions: an innovative blasting cap, a device designed to control the nitroglycerine explosion. Nobel was also determined to discover a way to make this explosive safer to manufacture, transport and use. Firstly, he experimented with adding chemicals to nitroglycerine, but because the chemicals required huge amounts of resources and energy to wash out, this process was considered to be impractical. He then tried to use fibrous material such as sawdust, charcoal or paper to stabilise the explosive, but these combustible materials tended to catch fire when placed near nitroglycerine. As an alternative, he added powdered brick dust to tame the explosive, as he knew that brick dust would not catch fire. However, the brick dust reduced the explosive power of the product, and so was also found to be unsatisfactory.

According to one version of how the eventual solution was found, a metal container of nitroglycerine sprang a leak, and some of the liquid soaked into packaging material that lay around the container. Nobel immediately set to work to examine the connection between the two materials and found that when the packaging material was mixed with nitroglycerine it could be pressed into a compact solid. This solid retained the explosive power of the liquid, but was entirely safe and reliable because it would not ignite until set off by a blasting cap.

As a scientist who had worked systematically towards a solution for a number of years, Nobel immediately understood the importance of this discovery. But the discovery had only come about because of his perseverance. Through Nobel's clear vision, systematic research and his quick grasp of the significance of his discovery, he set himself apart from the many scientists who were not 'fortunate' enough to create new products that would make them famous.

Alfred Nobel, a lifelong pacifist, hoped that his explosive would be a powerful deterrent to warfare. Nobel sought to achieve permanent worldwide peace. In setting up the Nobel Foundation and the Nobel Peace Prizes, he hoped to accomplish what he had not been able to do during his lifetime: to encourage research and activities that would bestow the 'greatest benefit to mankind', especially peace and fraternity between nations. His vision was of a peaceful world.

Questions 28–31

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

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 28–31 on your answer sheet.

- 28** Nobel found that adding chemicals **30** Nobel found that adding brick dust
- 29** Nobel found that adding sawdust and paper **31** Nobel found that mixing nitroglycerine with packaging

- | | |
|---|---|
| A decreased the energy of the explosion. | E made the process safer. |
| B lengthened the time required. | F increased the flammability of the mixture. |
| C made the process unworkable. | G resulted in lower reliability. |
| D reduced the manufacturing costs. | |

Questions 32–37

Look at the following statements (Questions 32–37) and the list of options below.

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

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, in boxes 32–37 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 32** He recognised the significance of an unexpected result.
- 33** He depended on the help of colleagues to solve a problem.
- 34** He used different methods to find a solution to the problem.
- 35** He was encouraged to do this research by his government.
- 36** He received an award in recognition of his scientific work.
- 37** He worked for a long time to find a way of keeping a process under control.

List of Options

- A** true of both Daguerre and Nobel
- B** true of neither Daguerre nor Nobel
- C** true of only one of them

Questions 38–40

Complete the summary below.

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

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

Daguerre's Experiments

Daguerre's work illustrated the comment made by Louis Pasteur that in order to take full advantage of a lucky discovery, scientists need to have a **38** He found that exposure to **39** had the desired effect on a silver-coated photographic plate, but only to a very limited extent. To his great surprise the image then became much clearer when it was stored in a cupboard. By a process of elimination, he discovered that collodion and alcohol were not responsible for this improvement. In fact, the removal of all the **40** did not affect the quality of the image. It was some spilt mercury that had produced the effect.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You and some friends ate a meal at a restaurant to celebrate a special occasion, and you were very pleased with the food and service.

Write a letter to the restaurant manager. In your letter

- *give details of your visit to the restaurant*
- *explain the reason for the celebration*
- *say what was good about the food and the service*

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:

Some parents buy their children a large number of toys to play with.

What are the advantages and disadvantages for the child of having a large number of toys?

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

Write at least 250 words.

Listening and Reading Answer Keys

TEST 1

LISTENING

Section 1, Questions 1–10

- 1 Ardleigh
- 2 newspaper
- 3 theme
- 4 tent
- 5 castle
- 6 beach/beaches
- 7 2020
- 8 flight
- 9 429
- 10 dinner

Section 2, Questions 11–20

11&12 IN EITHER ORDER

- A
- C
- 13 health problems
- 14 safety rules
- 15 plan
- 16 joining
- 17 free entry
- 18 peak
- 19 guests
- 20 photo card / photo cards

Section 3, Questions 21–30

- 21 C
- 22 A
- 23 B
- 24 A
- 25 C
- 26 presentation
- 27 model
- 28 material/materials
- 29 grant
- 30 technical

Section 4, Questions 31–40

- 31 gene
- 32 power/powers
- 33 strangers
- 34 erosion
- 35 islands
- 36 roads
- 37 fishing
- 38 reproduction
- 39 method/methods
- 40 expansion

If you score...

0–11	12–26	27–40
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.

ACADEMIC READING

Reading Passage 1, Questions 1–13

- 1 FALSE
 2 TRUE
 3 NOT GIVEN
 4 NOT GIVEN
 5 TRUE
 6 pavilions
 7 drought
 8 tourists
 9 earthquake
 10 4/four sides
 11 tank
 12 verandas/verandahs
 13 underwater

Reading Passage 2, Questions 14–26

- 14 viii
 15 iii
 16 xi
 17 i
 18 v
 19 x

- 20 ii
 21 iv
 22 TRUE
 23 FALSE
 24 NOT GIVEN
 25 NOT GIVEN
 26 FALSE

Reading Passage 3, Questions 27–40

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

If you score...

0–11	12–27	28–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

TEST 2

LISTENING

Section 1, Questions 1–10

- 1 Hardie
 2 19
 3 GT8 2LC
 4 hairdresser
 5 dentist/dentist's
 6 lighting
 7 trains
 8 safe
 9 shower
 10 training

Section 2, Questions 11–20

- 11 A
 12 C
 13 C
 14 A
 15 E
 16 F
 17 D
 18 H
 19 A
 20 B

Section 3, Questions 21–30

21&22 IN EITHER ORDER

- B
 C

23&24 IN EITHER ORDER

- B
 E
 25 A
 26 C
 27 C
 28 A
 29 B
 30 A

Section 4, Questions 31–40

- 31 competition
 32 global
 33 demand
 34 customers
 35 regulation
 36 project
 37 flexible
 38 leadership
 39 women
 40 self-employed

If you score...

0–11	12–28	29–40
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.

ACADEMIC READING

Reading Passage 1, Questions 1–13

- 1 iv
 2 viii
 3 vii
 4 i
 5 vi
 6 ix
 7 ii
 8 NOT GIVEN
 9 TRUE
 10 FALSE
 11 FALSE
 12 NOT GIVEN
 13 TRUE

Reading Passage 2, Questions 14–26

- 14 A
 15 D
 16 F
 17 D
 18 B
 19 D
 20 E
 21 A

- 22 C
 23 **IN EITHER ORDER; BOTH REQUIRED FOR ONE MARK**
 books (and)
 activities
 24 internal regulation / self-regulation
 25 emotional awareness
 26 spoon-feeding

Reading Passage 3, Questions 27–40

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

If you score...

0–12	13–28	29–40
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

Section 1, Questions 1–10

- 1 4
 2 46 Wombat
 3 Thursday
 4 8.30
 5 red
 6 lunch
 7 glasses
 8 BALL
 9 aunt
 10 month

Section 2, Questions 11–20

11&12 IN EITHER ORDER

- C
 E
 13 B
 14 A
 15 C
 16 B
 17 C
 18 D
 19 D
 20 A

Section 3, Questions 21–30

- 21 C
 22 A
 23 A
 24 B
 25 B
 26 E
 27 D
 28 A
 29 G
 30 C

Section 4, Questions 31–40

- 31 achievement / achievements
 32 personality / character
 33 Situational
 34 friend
 35 aspirations / ambitions
 36 style
 37 development
 38 vision
 39 structures
 40 innovation / innovations

If you score...

0–11	12–27	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.

ACADEMIC READING

Reading Passage 1, Questions 1–13

- 1 ii
 2 i
 3 v
 4 vii
 5 TRUE
 6 NOT GIVEN
 7 NOT GIVEN
 8 TRUE
 9 NOT GIVEN
 10 FALSE
 11 source of income / industry
 12 employer
 13 domestic tourism

Reading Passage 2, Questions 14–26

- 14 C
 15 B
 16 H
 17 B
 18 E
 19 sun(light)

- 20 upper
 21 dry
 22 north
 23 FALSE
 24 TRUE
 25 NOT GIVEN
 26 B

Reading Passage 3, Questions 27–40

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

If you score...

0–11	12–27	28–40
you are unlikely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions and we recommend that you spend a lot of time improving your English before you take IELTS.	you may get an acceptable score under examination conditions but we recommend that you think about having more practice or lessons before you take IELTS.	you are likely to get an acceptable score under examination conditions but remember that different institutions will find different scores acceptable.

TEST 4

LISTENING

Section 1, Questions 1–10

- 1 Pargetter
- 2 East
- 3 library
- 4 morning/mornings
- 5 postbox
- 6 prices
- 7 glass
- 8 cooker
- 9 week
- 10 fence

Section 2, Questions 11–20

- 11 B
- 12 B
- 13 A
- 14 A
- 15 C
- 16 trains
- 17 dark
- 18 games
- 19 guided tour
- 20 ladder/ladders

Section 3, Questions 21–30

21&22 IN EITHER ORDER

- A
E

23&24 IN EITHER ORDER

- B
C

25 D

26 F

27 G

28 B

29 E

30 C

Section 4, Questions 31–40

31 C

32 B

33 C

34 metal/metals

35 space

36 memory

37 solar

38 oil

39 waste

40 tests

If you score...

0–11	12–27	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.

ACADEMIC READING

Reading Passage 1, Questions 1–13

- 1 spread
- 2 10/ten times
- 3 below
- 4 fuel
- 5 seasons
- 6 homes/housing
- 7 TRUE
- 8 FALSE
- 9 TRUE
- 10 TRUE
- 11 NOT GIVEN
- 12 FALSE
- 13 FALSE

Reading Passage 2, Questions 14–26

- 14 transformation/change
- 15 young age
- 16 optimism
- 17 skills/techniques
- 18 negative emotions / feelings
- 19 E

- 20 C
- 21 G
- 22 A
- 23 E
- 24 C
- 25 G
- 26 H

Reading Passage 3, Questions 27–40

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

If you score...

0–11	12–28	29–40
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.

GENERAL TRAINING TEST A

Section 1, Questions 1–14

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

Section 2, Questions 15–27

- 15 decision maker
 16 impact
 17 opening
 18 white envelope
 19 brochure

- 20 (free) sample
 21 response rate
 22 (international) profile
 23 publications
 24 website content
 25 audience
 26 purpose
 27 post-graduate

Section 3, Questions 28–40

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

If you score...

0–16	17–28	29–40
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.

GENERAL TRAINING TEST B

Section 1, Questions 1–14

- 1 FALSE
 2 FALSE
 3 TRUE
 4 NOT GIVEN
 5 NOT GIVEN
 6 TRUE
 7 FALSE
 8 ii
 9 x
 10 v
 11 iii
 12 ix
 13 vi
 14 iv

Section 2, Questions 15–27

- 15 FALSE
 16 FALSE
 17 NOT GIVEN
 18 TRUE
 19 TRUE

- 20 FALSE
 21 F
 22 B
 23 G
 24 H
 25 C
 26 G
 27 D

Section 3, Questions 28–40

- 28 C
 29 F
 30 A
 31 E
 32 A
 33 B
 34 C
 35 B
 36 C
 37 C
 38 prepared mind
 39 iodine vapour/vapor
 40 chemical/chemicals

If you score...

0–18	19–30	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.

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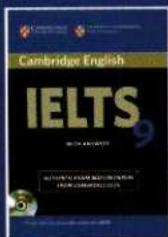
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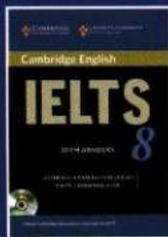
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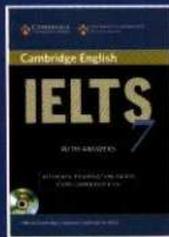
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