

Practice Test 1

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Questions 1-5

Circle the appropriate letter.

Example

What has the woman lost?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A a briefcase | C a handbag |
| B a suitcase | D a wallet |

1 What does her briefcase look like?



A



B



C



D

2 Which picture shows the distinguishing features?



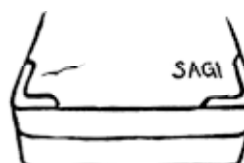
A



B



C

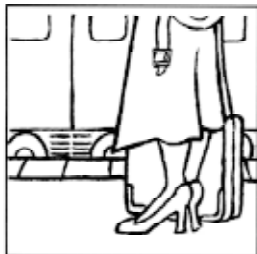


D

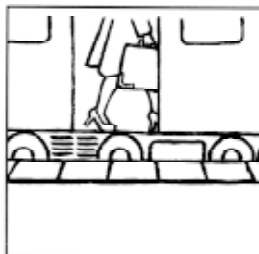
3 What did she have inside her briefcase?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A wallet, pens and novel | C pens and novel |
| B papers and wallet | D papers, pens and novel |

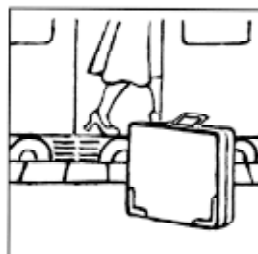
- 4 Where was she standing when she lost her briefcase?



A



B



C



D

- 5 What time was it when she lost her briefcase?



A



B



C



D

Questions 6-10

Complete the form Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

PERSONAL DETAILS FORM	
Name:	Mary (6)
Address:	Flat 2
	(7) (8) Road
	Canterbury
Telephone:	(9)
Estimated value of lost item:	(10) £

SECTION 2 Questions 11-21

Questions 11-13

Tick the **THREE** other items which are mentioned in the news headlines.

NEWS HEADLINES	
A Rivers flood in the north	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Example</i> B Money promised for drought victims	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C Nurses on strike in Melbourne	<input type="checkbox"/>
D Passengers rescued from ship	<input type="checkbox"/>
E Passengers rescued from plane	<input type="checkbox"/>
F Bus and train drivers national strike threat	<input type="checkbox"/>
G Teachers demand more pay	<input type="checkbox"/>
H New uniform for QANTAS staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
I National airports under new management	<input type="checkbox"/>

Questions 14-21

Complete the notes below by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in the spaces provided.

The Government plans to give (14) \$ to assist the farmers. This money was to be spent on improving Sydney's (15) but has now been re-allocated. Australia has experienced its worst drought in over fifty years. Farmers say that the money will not help them because it is (16)

An aeroplane which was carrying a group of (17) was forced to land just (18) minutes after take-off. The passengers were rescued by (19) The operation was helped because of the good weather. The passengers thanked the (20) for saving their lives but unfortunately they lost their (21)

SECTION 3 Questions 22-31

Questions 22-25

Circle the appropriate letter.

Example

The student is looking for the School of

- A Fine Arts.
- B Economic History.
- ☒ C Economics.
- D Accountancy.

- 22 The orientation meeting
- A took place recently.
 - B took place last term.
 - C will take place tomorrow.
 - D will take place next week.
- 23 Attendance at lectures is
- A optional after 4 pm.
 - B closely monitored.
 - C difficult to enforce.
 - D sometimes unnecessary.
- 24 Tutorials take place
- A every morning.
 - B twice a week.
 - C three mornings a week.
 - D three afternoons a week.
- 25 The lecturer's name is
- A Roberts.
 - B Rawson.
 - C Rogers.
 - D Robertson.

Questions 26-31

Complete the notes below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

Course requirements:

Tutorial paper:

- *A piece of work ON A given topic. Students must:*
- (26) *for 25 minutes*
- (27)
- *give to lecturer for marking*

Essay topic:

Usually (28)

Type of exam:

(29)

Library:

Important books are in (30)

Focus of course:

Focus on (31)

SECTION 4 *Questions 32-41*

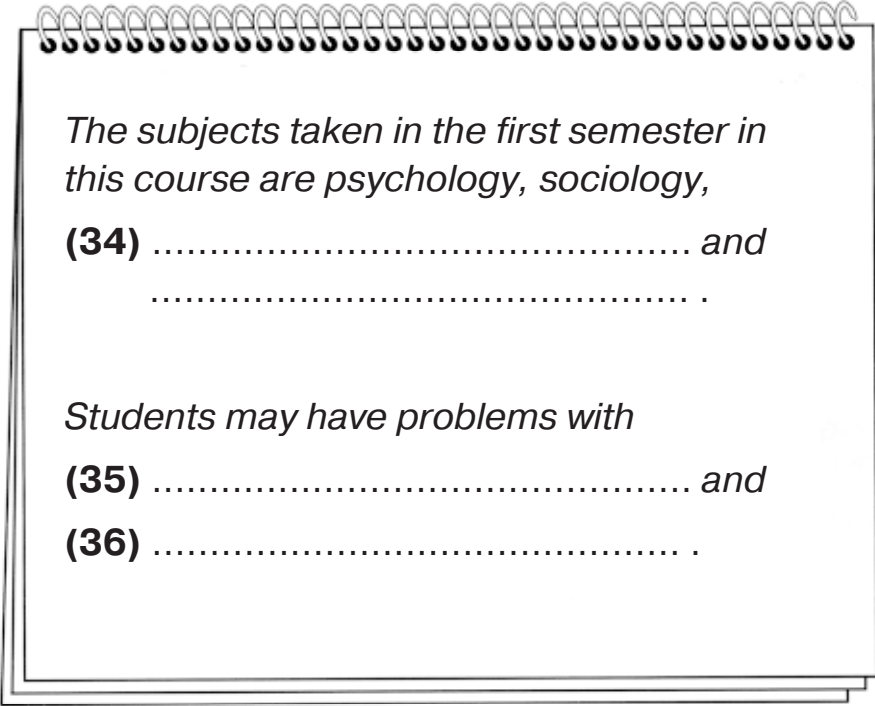
Questions 32-33

Circle the appropriate letter.

- 32** The speaker works within the Faculty of
- A** Science and Technology.
 - B** Arts and Social Sciences.
 - C** Architecture.
 - D** Law.
- 33** The Faculty consists firstly of
- A** subjects.
 - B** degrees.
 - C** divisions.
 - D** departments.

Questions 34-36

Complete the notes in NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.



The subjects taken in the first semester in this course are psychology, sociology,

(34) *and*
.....

Students may have problems with

(35) *and*

(36)

Questions 37-41

Circle the appropriate letter.

- 37** The speaker says students can visit her
- A** every morning.
 - B** some mornings.
 - C** mornings only.
 - D** Friday morning.
- 38** According to the speaker, a tutorial
- A** is a type of lecture.
 - B** is less important than a lecture.
 - C** provides a chance to share views.
 - D** provides an alternative to groupwork.
- 39** When writing essays, the speaker advises the students to
- A** research their work well.
 - B** name the books they have read.
 - C** share work with their friends.
 - D** avoid using other writers' ideas.
- 40** The speaker thinks that plagiarism is
- A** a common problem.
 - B** an acceptable risk.
 - C** a minor concern.
 - D** a serious offence.
- 41** The speaker's aims are to
- A** introduce students to university expectations.
 - B** introduce students to the members of staff.
 - C** warn students about the difficulties of studying.
 - D** guide students round the university.

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-15** which are based on Reading Passage 1 below

A spark, a flint: How fire leapt to life

The control of fire was the first and perhaps greatest of humanity's steps towards a life-enhancing technology

To early man, fire was a divine gift randomly delivered in the form of lightning, forest fire or burning lava. Unable to make flame for themselves, the earliest peoples probabh stored fire by keeping slow burning logs alight or by carrying charcoal in pots.

How and where man learnt how to produce flame at will is unknown. It was probably a secondary invention, accidentally made during tool-making operations with wood or stone. Studies of primitive societies suggest that the earliest method of making fire was through friction. European peasants would insert a wooden drill in a round hole and rotate it briskly between their palms. This process could be speeded up by wrapping a cord around the drill and pulling on each end.

The Ancient Greeks used lenses or concave mirrors to concentrate the sun's rays and burning



glasses were also used by Mexican Aztecs and the Chinese.

Percussion methods of fire-lighting date back to Paleolithic times, when some Stone Age tool-makers discovered that chipping flints produced sparks. The technique became more efficient after the discovery of iron, about 5000 years

ago. In Arctic North America, the Eskimos produced a slow-burning spark by striking quartz against iron pyrites, a compound that contains sulphur. The Chinese lit their fires by striking porcelain with bamboo. In Europe, the combination of steel, flint and tinder remained the main method of fire-lighting until the mid 19th century.

Fire-lighting was revolutionised by the discovery of phosphorus, isolated in 1669 by a German alchemist trying to transmute silver into gold. Impressed by the element's combustibility, several 17th century chemists used it to manufacture fire-lighting devices, but the results were dangerously inflammable. With phosphorus costing the

equivalent of several hundred pounds per ounce, the first matches were expensive.

The quest for a practical match really began after 1781 when a group of French chemists came up with the *Phosphoric Candle* or *Ethereal Match*, a sealed glass tube containing a twist of paper tipped with phosphorus. When the tube was broken, air rushed in, causing the phosphorus to self-combust. An even more hazardous device, popular in America, was the *Instantaneous Light Box* — a bottle filled with sulphuric acid into which splints treated with chemicals were dipped.

The first matches resembling those used today were made in 1827 by John Walker, an English pharmacist who borrowed the formula from a military rocket-maker called Congreve. Costing a shilling a box, *Congreves* were splints coated with sulphur and tipped with potassium chlorate. To light them, the user drew them quickly through folded glass paper.

Walker never patented his invention, and three years later it was copied by a Samuel Jones, who marketed his product as *Lucifers*. About the same time, a French chemistry student called Charles Sauria produced the first “strike-anywhere” match by substituting white phosphorus for the potassium chlorate in the Walker formula. However, since white phosphorus is a deadly poison, from 1845 match-makers exposed to its fumes succumbed to necrosis, a disease that eats away jaw-bones. It wasn’t until 1906 that the substance was eventually banned.

That was 62 years after a Swedish chemist called Pasch had discovered non-toxic red or amorphous phosphorus, a development exploited commercially by Pasch’s compatriot J E Lundstrom in 1885. Lundstrom’s safety matches were safe because the red phosphorus was non-toxic; it was painted on to the striking surface instead of the match tip, which contained potassium chlorate with a relatively high ignition temperature of 182 degrees centigrade.

America lagged behind Europe in match technology and safety standards. It wasn’t until 1900 that the Diamond Match Company bought a French patent for safety matches — but the formula did not work properly in the different climatic conditions prevailing in America and it was another 11 years before scientists finally adapted the French patent for the US.

The Americans, however, can claim several “firsts” in match technology and marketing. In 1892 the Diamond Match Company pioneered book matches. The innovation didn’t catch on until after 1896, when a brewery had the novel idea of advertising its product in match books. Today book matches are the most widely used type in the US, with 90 percent handed out free by hotels, restaurants and others.

Other American innovations include an anti-afterglow solution to prevent the match from smouldering after it has been blown out; and the waterproof match, which lights after eight hours in water.

Practice Test 1

Questions 1-8

Complete the summary below. Choose your answers from the box at the bottom of the page and write them in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

NB There are more words than spaces so you will not use them all. You may use any of the words more than once.

EARLY FIRE-LIGHTING METHODS

Primitive societies saw fire as a ... (Example) ... gift. Answer heavenly

They tried to ... (1) ... burning logs or charcoal ... (2) ... that they could create fire themselves. It is suspected that the first man-made flames were produced by ... (3) ...

The very first fire-lighting methods involved the creation of ... (4) ... by, for example, rapidly ... (5) ... a wooden stick in a round hole. The use of ... (6) ... or persistent chipping was also widespread in Europe and among other peoples such as the Chinese and ... (7) European practice of this method continued until the 1850s ... (8) ... the discovery of phosphorus some years earlier.

List of Words

Mexicans	random	rotating
despite	preserve	realising
sunlight	lacking	heavenly
percussion	chance	friction
unaware	without	make
heating	Eskimos	surprised
until	smoke	

Questions 9-15

Look at the following notes that have been made about the matches described in Reading Passage 1. Decide which type of match (**A-H**) corresponds with each description and write your answers in boxes 9-15 on your answer sheet.

NB There are more matches than descriptions so you will not use them all. You may use any match more than once.

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
could be lit after soaking in water	H

NOTES

- 9** made using a less poisonous type of phosphorus
- 10** identical to a previous type of match
- 11** caused a deadly illness
- 12** first to look like modern matches
- 13** first matches used for advertising
- 14** relied on an airtight glass container
- 15** made with the help of an army design

Types of Matches	
A	the Ethereal Match
B	the Instantaneous Lightbox
C	Congreves
D	Lucifers
E	the first strike-anywhere match
F	Lundstrom's safety match
G	book matches
H	waterproof matches

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 16-28** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Zoo conservation programmes

One of London Zoo's recent advertisements caused me some irritation, so patently did it distort reality. Headlined "Without zoos you might as well tell these animals to get stuffed", it was bordered with illustrations of several endangered species and went on to extol the myth that without zoos like London Zoo these animals "will almost certainly disappear forever". With the zoo world's rather mediocre record on conservation, one might be forgiven for being slightly sceptical about such an advertisement.

Zoos were originally created as places of entertainment, and their suggested involvement with conservation didn't seriously arise until about 30 years ago, when the Zoological Society of London held the first formal international meeting on the subject. Eight years later, a series of world conferences took place, entitled "The Breeding of Endangered Species", and from this point onwards conservation became the zoo community's buzzword. This commitment has now been clearly defined in The World Zoo Conservation Strategy (WZCS, September 1993), which although an important and welcome document does seem to be based on an unrealistic optimism about the nature of the zoo industry.

The WZCS estimates that there are about 10,000 zoos in the world, of which around 1,000 represent a core of quality collections capable of participating in co-ordinated conservation programmes. This is probably the document's first failing, as I believe that 10,000 is a serious underestimate of the total number of places masquerading as zoological establishments. Of course it is difficult to get accurate data but, to put the issue into perspective, I have found that, in a year of working in Eastern Europe, I discover fresh zoos on almost a weekly basis.

The second flaw in the reasoning of the WZCS document is the naive faith it places in its 1,000 core zoos. One would assume that the calibre of these institutions would have been carefully examined, but it appears that the criterion for inclusion on this select list might merely be that the zoo is a member of a zoo federation or association. This might be a *good starting point, working on* the premise that members must meet certain standards, but again the facts don't support the theory. The greatly respected American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) has had extremely dubious members, and in the UK the Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain and Ireland has

occasionally had members that have been roundly censured in the national press. These include Robin Hill Adventure Park on the Isle of Wight, which many considered the most notorious collection of animals in the country. This establishment, which for years was protected by the Isle's local council (which viewed it as a tourist amenity), was finally closed down following a damning report by a veterinary inspector appointed under the terms of the Zoo Licensing Act 1981. As it was always a collection of dubious repute, one is obliged to reflect upon the standards that the Zoo Federation sets when granting membership. The situation is even worse in developing countries where little money is available for redevelopment and it is hard to see a way of incorporating collections into the overall scheme of the WZCS.

Even assuming that the WZCS's 1,000 core zoos are all of a high standard complete with scientific staff and research facilities, trained and dedicated keepers, accommodation that permits normal or natural behaviour, and a policy of co-operating fully with one another what might be the potential for conservation? Colin Tudge, author of *Last Animals at the Zoo* (Oxford University Press, 1992), argues that "if the world's zoos worked together in co-operative breeding programmes, then even without further expansion they could save around 2,000 species of endangered land vertebrates'. This seems an extremely optimistic proposition from a man who must be aware of the failings and weaknesses of the zoo industry the man who, when a member of the council of London Zoo, had to persuade the zoo to devote more of its activities to conservation. Moreover, where are the facts to support such optimism?

Today approximately 16 species might be said to have been "saved" by captive breeding programmes, although a number of these can hardly be looked upon as resounding successes. Beyond that, about a further 20 species are being seriously considered for zoo conservation programmes. Given that the international conference at London Zoo was held 30 years ago, this is pretty slow progress, and a long way off Tudge's target of 2,000.

Practice Test 1

Questions 16-22

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 2?
In boxes 16-22 write

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

Example	Answer
London Zoo's advertisements are poorly presented.	NOT GIVEN

- 16 London Zoo's advertisements are dishonest.
17 Zoos made an insignificant contribution to conservation up until 30 years ago.
18 The WZCS document is not known in Eastern Europe.
19 Zoos in the **WZCS** select list were carefully inspected.
20 No-one knew how the animals were being treated at Robin Hill Adventure Park.
21 Colin Tudge was dissatisfied with the treatment of animals at London Zoo.
22 The number of successful zoo conservation programmes is unsatisfactory.

Questions 23-25

Choose the appropriate letters **A-D** and write them in boxes 23-25 on your answer sheet.

- 23 What were the objectives of the WZCS document?
A to improve the calibre of zoos world-wide
B to identify zoos suitable for conservation practice
C to provide funds for zoos in underdeveloped countries
D to list the endangered species of the world
- 24 Why does the writer refer to Robin Hill Adventure Park?
A to support the Isle of Wight local council
B to criticise the 1981 Zoo Licensing Act
C to illustrate a weakness in the WZCS document
D to exemplify the standards in AAZPA zoos

- 25 What word best describes the writer's response to Colin Tudges' prediction on captive breeding programmes?
- A disbelieving
 - B impartial
 - C prejudiced
 - D accepting

Questions 26-28

The writer mentions a number of factors which lead him to doubt the value of the WZCS document. Which **THREE** of the following factors are mentioned? Write your answers (**A-F**) in boxes 26-28 on your answer sheet.

List of Factors

- A the number of unregistered zoos in the world
- B the lack of money in developing countries
- C the actions of the Isle of Wight local council
- D the failure of the **WZCS** to examine the standards of the "core zoos"
- E the unrealistic aim of the **WZCS** in view of the number of species "saved" to date
- F the policies of **WZCS** zoo managers

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 29-40** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

ARCHITECTURE - Reaching for the Sky

Architecture is the art and science of designing buildings and structures. A building reflects the scientific and technological achievements of the age as well as the ideas and aspirations of the designer and client. The appearance of individual buildings, however, is often controversial.

The use of an architectural style cannot be said to start or finish on a specific date. Neither is it possible to say exactly what characterises a particular movement. But the origins of what is now generally known as modern architecture can be traced back to the social and technological changes of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Instead of using timber, stone and traditional building techniques, architects began to explore ways of creating buildings by using the latest technology and materials such as steel, glass and concrete strengthened steel bars, known as reinforced concrete. Technological advances also helped bring about the decline of rural industries and an increase in urban populations as people moved to the towns to work in the new factories. Such rapid and uncontrolled growth helped to turn parts of cities into slums.

By the 1920s architects throughout Europe were reacting against the

conditions created by industrialisation. A new style of architecture emerged to reflect more idealistic notions for the future. It was made possible by new materials and construction techniques and was known as Modernism.

By the 1930s many buildings emerging from this movement were designed in the International Style. This was largely characterised by the bold use of new materials and simple, geometric forms, often with white walls supported by stilt-like pillars. These were stripped of unnecessary decoration that would detract from their primary purpose — to be used or lived in.

Walter Gropius, Charles Jeanneret (better known as Le Corbusier) and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe were among the most influential of the many architects who contributed to the development of Modernism in the first half of the century. But the economic depression of the 1930s and the second world war (1939-45) prevented their ideas from being widely realised until the economic conditions improved and war-torn cities had to be rebuilt. By the 1950s, the International Style had developed into a universal approach to building, which standardised the appearance of new buildings in cities across the world.

Unfortunately, this Modernist interest in geometric simplicity and function became exploited for profit. The rediscovery of

quick-and-easy-to-handle reinforced concrete and an improved ability to prefabricate building sections meant that builders could meet the budgets of commissioning authorities and handle a renewed demand for development quickly and cheaply. But this led to many badly designed buildings, which discredited the original aims of Modernism.

Influenced by Le Corbusier's ideas on town planning, every large British city built multi-storey housing estates in the 1960s. Mass-produced, low-cost high-rises seemed to offer a solution to the problem of housing a growing inner-city population. But far from meeting human needs, the new estates often proved to be windswept deserts lacking essential social facilities and services. Many of these buildings were poorly designed and constructed and have since been demolished.

By the 1970s, a new respect for the place of buildings within the existing townscape arose. Preserving historic buildings or keeping only their facades (or fronts) grew common. Architects also began to make more use of building styles and materials that were traditional to the area. The architectural style usually referred to as High Tech was also emerging. It

celebrated scientific and engineering achievements by openly parading the sophisticated techniques used in construction. Such buildings are commonly made of metal and glass; examples are Stansted airport and the Lloyd's building in London.

Disillusionment at the failure of many of the poor imitations of Modernist architecture led to interest in various styles and ideas from the past and present. By the 1980s the coexistence of

different styles of architecture in the same building became known as Post Modern. Other architects looked back to the classical tradition. The trend in architecture now favours smaller scale building design that reflects a growing public awareness of environmental issues such as energy efficiency. Like the Modernists, people today recognise that a well designed environment improves the quality of life but is not necessarily achieved by adopting one well defined style of architecture.

Twentieth century architecture will mainly be remembered for its tall buildings. They have been made possible by the development of light steel frames and safe passenger lifts. They originated in the US over a century ago to help meet the demand for more economical use of land. As construction techniques improved, the skyscraper became a reality.

Ruth Coleman

Questions 29-35

Complete the table below using information from Reading Passage 3. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 29-35 on your answer sheet.

PERIOD	STYLE OF PERIOD	BUILDING MATERIALS	CHARACTERISTICS
Before 18th century	Example traditional	... (29) ...	
1920s	introduction of ... (30) ...	steel, glass and concrete	exploration of latest technology
1930s - 1950s	... (31) ...		geometric forms
1960s	decline of Modernism	pre-fabricated sections	... (32) ...
1970s	end of Modernist era	traditional materials	... (33) ... of historic buildings
1970s	beginning of ... (34) ... era	metal and glass	sophisticated techniques paraded
1980s	Post-Modernism		... (35) ...

Practice Test 1

Questions 36-40

Reading Passage 3 describes a number of cause and effect relationships. Match each Cause (36-40) in List A, with its Effect (A-H) in List B.

Write your answers (A-H) in boxes 36 40 on your answer sheet.

NB There are more effects in List B than you will need, so you will not use all of them. You may use any effect more than once if you wish.

List A	CAUSES	List B	EFFECTS
36	A rapid movement of people from rural areas to cities is triggered by technological advance.	A	The quality of life is improved.
37	Buildings become simple and functional.	B	Architecture reflects the age.
38	An economic depression and the second world war hit Europe.	C	A number of these have been knocked down.
39	Multi-storey housing estates are built according to contemporary ideas on town planning.	D	Light steel frames and lifts are developed.
40	Less land must be used for building.	E	Historical buildings are preserved.
		F	All decoration is removed.
		G	Parts of cities become slums.
		H	Modernist ideas cannot be put into practice until the second half of the 20th century.

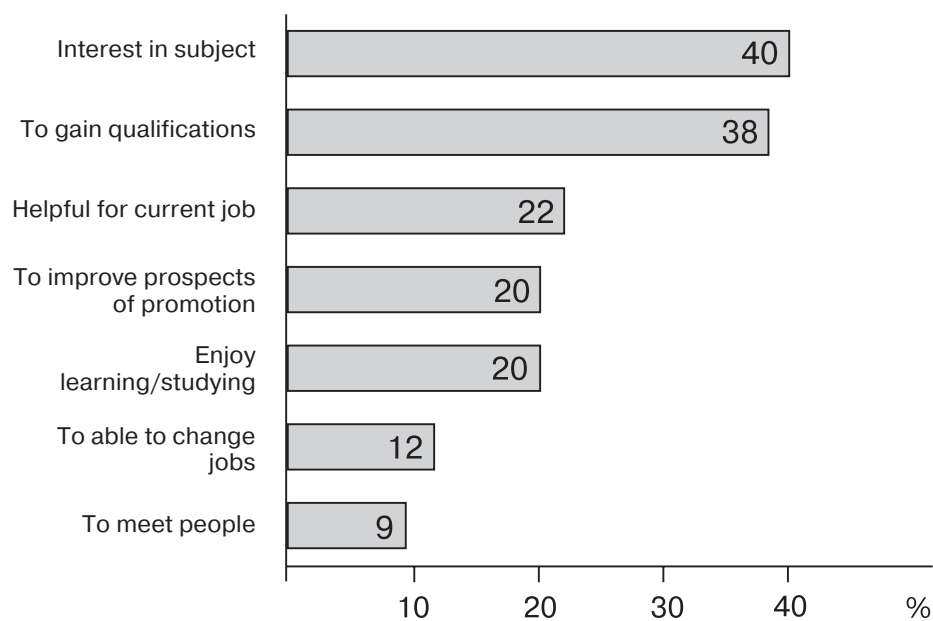
WRITING**WRITING TASK 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show the results of a survey of adult education. The first chart shows the reasons why adults decide to study. The pie chart shows how people think the costs of adult education should be shared.

Write a report for a university lecturer, describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

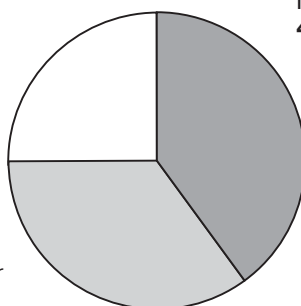


How the costs of each course should be shared

Taxpayer
25%

Individual
40%

Employer
35%



Practice Test 1

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:

There are many different types of music in the world today. Why do we need music? Is the traditional music of a country more important than the International music that is heard everywhere nowadays?

You should write at least 250 words.

Use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

SPEAKING

CANDIDATE'S CUE CARD

Task 1

UNIVERSITY CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

You have just arrived at a new university. It is orientation week and you want to know about the different clubs and associations you can join. Your examiner is a Student Union representative.

Ask the examiner about:

- types of clubs
- meeting times
- benefits
- costs

INTERVIEWER'S NOTES

UNIVERSITY CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Prompts for interviewer

Overseas Students Club

- Meets once a week in Student Centre, near Library *All welcome*
- Helps you to meet other students
- Financial contributions welcome

Chess Club

- Meets once a week in Library *Not suitable for beginners*
- Plays other universities *Serious players only*
- No subscription

Table Tennis Club

- Meets every day at lunch-time in student area near canteen *All welcome*
- Arranges tournaments
- \$5.00 subscription

Practice Test 2

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the notes. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

KATE	
Her first impressions of the town	<i>Example Quiet</i>
Type of accommodation	(1)
Her feelings about the accommodation	(2)
Her feelings about the other students	(3)
Name of course	<i>Environmental Studies</i>
Difficulties experienced on the course	(4)
Suggestions for improving the course	(5)

LUKI	
First type of accommodation	(6)
Problem with the first accommodation	(7)
Second type of accommodation	(8)
Name of course	(9)
Comments about the course	<i>Computer room busy</i>
Suggestions for improving the course	(10)

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Complete the notes below. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

There are many kinds of bicycles available:

- racing
 touring
 (11)
 ordinary



They vary in price and (12)

Prices range from \$50.00 to (13)

Single speed cycles are suitable for (14)

Three speed cycles are suitable for (15)

Five and ten speed cycles are suitable for longer distances, hills and (16)

Ten speed bikes are better because they are (17) in price but (18)

Buying a cycle is like (19)

The size of the bicycle is determined by the size of the (20)

Practice Test 2

SECTION 3 *Questions 21-32*

Questions 21-24

Circle the correct answer.

- 21** At first Fiona thinks that Martin's tutorial topic is
- A** inappropriate.
 - B** dull.
 - C** interesting.
 - D** fascinating.
- 22** According to Martin, the banana
- A** has only recently been cultivated.
 - B** is economical to grow.
 - C** is good for your health.
 - D** is his favourite food.
- 23** Fiona listens to Martin because she
- A** wants to know more about bananas.
 - B** has nothing else to do today.
 - C** is interested in the economy of Australia.
 - D** wants to help Martin.
- 24** According to Martin, bananas were introduced into Australia from
- A** India.
 - B** England.
 - C** China.
 - D** Africa.

Questions 25-30

Complete Martin's notes Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Commercially grown
banana plant



Each banana tree produces
(25)
of bananas.

On modern plantations in tropical
conditions a tree can bear fruit after
(26)

Banana trees prefer to grow (27) and they require
rich soil and (28) The fruit is often protected by
(29)

Ripe bananas emit a gas which helps other (30)

Questions 31 and 32

Circle the **TWO** correct boxes.

Consumption of Australian bananas



A	Europe
B	Asia
C	New Zealand
D	Australia
E	Other

Practice Test 2

SECTION 4 Questions 33-41

Questions 33-35

Circle the correct answer

According to the first speaker:

33 The focus of the lecture series is on

- A organising work and study.
- B maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

- C coping with homesickness.
- D settling in at university.

34 The lecture will be given by

- A the president of the Union.
- B the campus doctor.

- C a sports celebrity.
- D a health expert.

According to the second speaker:

35 This week's lecture is on

- A campus food.
- B dieting.

- C sensible eating.
- D saving money.

Questions 36-39

Complete the notes. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

A balanced diet

A balanced diet will give you enough vitamins for normal daily living.

Vitamins in food can be lost through **(36)**

Types of vitamins:

(a) Fat soluble vitamins are stored by the body.

(b) Water soluble vitamins - not stored, so you need

a **(37)**

Getting enough vitamins

Eat **(38)** of foods.

Buy plenty of vegetables and store them in

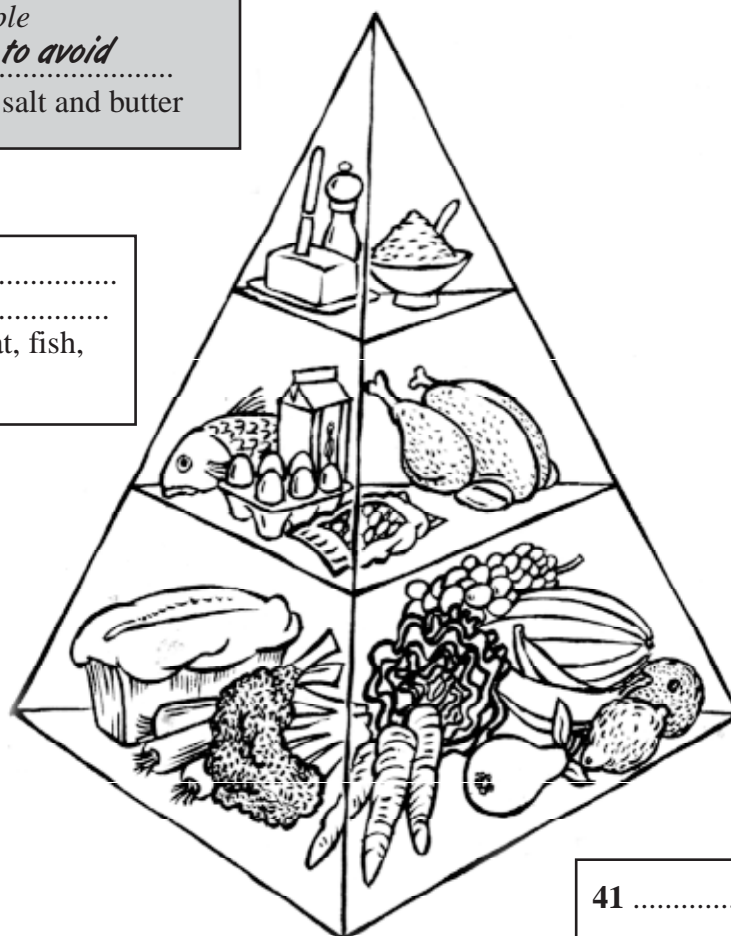
(39)

Questions 40-41

Complete the diagram by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in the boxes provided.

Example
Try to avoid
.....
sugar, salt and butter

40
.....
milk, lean meat, fish,
nuts, eggs



41
.....
bread, vegetables and
fruit

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-12** which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Right and left-handedness in humans

Why do humans, virtually alone among all animal species, display a distinct left or right-handedness? Not even our closest relatives among the apes possess such decided lateral asymmetry, as psychologists call it. Yet about 90 per cent of every human population that has ever lived appears to have been right-handed. Professor Bryan Turner at Deakin University has studied the research literature on left-handedness and found that handedness goes with sidedness. So nine out of ten people are right-handed and eight are right-footed. He noted that this distinctive asymmetry in the human population is itself systematic. "Humans think in categories: black and white, up and down, left and right. It's a system of signs that enables us to categorise phenomena that are essentially ambiguous."

Research has shown that there is a genetic or inherited element to handedness. But while left-handedness tends to run in families, neither left nor right handers will automatically produce off-spring with the same handedness; in fact about 6 per cent of children with two right-handed parents will be left-handed. However, among two left-handed parents, perhaps 40 per cent of the children will also be left-handed. With one right and one left-handed parent, 15 to 20 per cent of the offspring will be left-

handed. Even among identical twins who have exactly the same genes, one in six pairs will differ in their handedness.

What then makes people left-handed if it is not simply genetic? Other factors must be at work and researchers have turned to the brain for clues. In the 1860s the French surgeon and anthropologist, Dr Paul Broca, made the remarkable finding that patients who had lost their powers of speech as a result of a stroke (a blood clot in the brain) had paralysis of the right half of their body. He noted that since the left hemisphere of the brain controls the right half of the body, and vice versa, the brain damage must have been in the brain's left hemisphere. Psychologists now believe that among right-handed people, probably 95 per cent have their language centre in the left hemisphere, while 5 per cent have right-sided language. Left-handers, however, do not show the reverse pattern but instead a majority also have their language in the left hemisphere. Some 30 per cent have right hemisphere language.

Dr Brinkman, a brain researcher at the Australian National University in Canberra, has suggested that evolution of speech went with right-handed preference. According to Brinkman, as the brain evolved, one side

became specialised for fine control of movement (necessary for producing speech) and along with this evolution came right-hand preference. According to Brinkman, most left-handers have left hemisphere dominance but also some capacity in the right hemisphere. She has observed that if a left-handed person is brain-damaged in the left hemisphere, the recovery of speech is quite often better and this is explained by the fact that left-handers have a more bilateral speech function.

In her studies of macaque monkeys, Brinkman has noticed that primates (monkeys) seem to learn a hand preference from their mother in the first year of life but this could be one hand or the other. In humans, however, the specialisation in function of the two hemispheres results in anatomical differences: areas that are involved with the production of speech are usually larger on the left side than on the right. Since monkeys have not acquired the art of speech, one would not expect to see such a variation but Brinkman claims to have discovered a trend in monkeys towards the asymmetry that is evident in the human brain.

Two American researchers, Geschwind and Galaburda, studied the brains of human embryos and discovered that the left-right asymmetry exists before birth. But as the brain develops, a number of things can affect it. Every brain is initially female in its organisation and it only becomes a male brain when the male foetus begins to secrete hormones. Geschwind and Galaburda knew that different parts of the brain mature at different rates; the right hemisphere develops first, then the left. Moreover, a girl's brain develops somewhat faster than

that of a boy. So, if something happens to the brain's development during pregnancy, it is more likely to be affected in a male and the hemisphere more likely to be involved is the left. The brain may become less lateralised and this in turn could result in left-handedness and the development of certain superior skills that have their origins in the left hemisphere such as logic, rationality and abstraction. It should be no surprise then that among mathematicians and architects, left-handers tend to be more common and there are more left-handed males than females.

The results of this research may be some consolation to left-handers who have for centuries lived in a world designed to suit right-handed people. However, what is alarming, according to Mr. Charles Moore, a writer and journalist, is the way the word "right" reinforces its own virtue. Subliminally he says, language tells people to think that anything on the right can be trusted while anything on the left is dangerous or even sinister. We speak of left-handed compliments and according to Moore, "it is no coincidence that left-handed children, forced to use their right hand, often develop a stammer as they are robbed of their freedom of speech". However, as more research is undertaken on the causes of left-handedness, attitudes towards left-handed people are gradually changing for the better. Indeed when the champion tennis player Ivan Lendl was asked what the single thing was that he would choose in order to improve his game, he said he would like to become a left-hander.

Geoff Maslen

Practice Test 2

Questions 1-7

Use the information in the text to match the people (listed **A-E**) with the opinions (listed **1-7**) below. Write the appropriate letter (**A-E**) in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet. Some people match more than one opinion.

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| A | Dr Broca |
| B | Dr Brinkman |
| C | Geschwind and Galaburda |
| D | Charles Moore |
| E | Professor Turner |

Example

Monkeys do not show a species specific preference for left or right-handedness.

Answer

B

- | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Human beings started to show a preference for right-handedness when they first developed language. | |
| 2 | Society is prejudiced against left-handed people. | |
| 3 | Boys are more likely to be left-handed. | |
| 4 | After a stroke, left-handed people recover their speech more quickly | than right-handed people. |
| 5 | People who suffer strokes on the left side of the brain usually lose | their power of speech. |
| 6 | The two sides of the brain develop different functions before birth. | |
| 7 | Asymmetry is a common feature of the human body. | |

Questions 8-10

Using the information in the passage, complete the table below. Write your answers in boxes 8 10 on your answer sheet.

	Percentage of children left-handed
One parent left-handed One parent right-handed	... (8) ...
Both parents left-handed	... (9) ...
Both parents right-handed	... (10) ...

Questions 11-12

Choose the appropriate letters **A-D** and write them in boxes 11 and 12 on your answer sheet.

- 11** A study of monkeys has shown that
- A** monkeys are not usually right-handed.
 - B** monkeys display a capacity for speech.
 - C** monkey brains are smaller than human brains.
 - D** monkey brains are asymmetric.
- 12** According to the writer, left-handed people
- A** will often develop a stammer.
 - B** have undergone hardship for years.
 - C** are untrustworthy.
 - D** are good tennis players.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 13-27** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

MIGRATORY BEEKEEPING



Taking Wing

To eke out a full-time living from their honeybees, about half the nation's 2,000 commercial beekeepers pull up stakes each spring, migrating north to find more flowers for their bees. Besides turning floral nectar into honey, these hardworking insects also pollinate crops for farmers -for a fee. As autumn approaches, the beekeepers pack up their hives and go south, scrambling for pollination contracts in hot spots like California's fertile Central Valley.

Of the 2,000 commercial beekeepers in the United States about half migrate. This pays off in two ways. Moving north in the summer and south in the winter lets bees work a longer blooming season, making more honey — and

money — for their keepers. Second, beekeepers can carry their hives to farmers who need bees to pollinate their crops. Every spring a migratory beekeeper in California may move up to 160 million bees to

flowering fields in Minnesota and every winter his family may haul the hives back to California, where farmers will rent the bees to pollinate almond and cherry trees.

Migratory beekeeping is nothing new. The ancient Egyptians moved clay hives, probably on rafts, down the Nile to follow the bloom and nectar flow as it moved toward Cairo. In the 1880s North American beekeepers experimented with the same idea, moving bees on barges along the Mississippi and on waterways in Florida, but their lighter, wooden hives kept falling into the water. Other keepers tried the railroad and horse-drawn wagons, but that didn't prove practical. Not until the 1920s when cars and trucks became affordable and roads improved, did migratory beekeeping begin to catch on.

For the Californian beekeeper, the pollination season begins in February. At this time, the beehives are in particular demand by farmers who have almond groves; they need two hives an acre. For the three-week long bloom, beekeepers can hire out their hives for \$32 each. It's a bonanza for the bees too. Most people consider almond honey too bitter to eat so the bees get to keep it for themselves.

By early March it is time to move the bees. It can take up to seven nights to pack the 4,000 or so hives that a beekeeper may own. These are not moved in the middle of the day because too many of the bees would end up homeless. But at night, the hives are stacked onto wooden pallets, back-to-back in sets of four, and lifted onto a truck. It is not necessary to wear gloves or a beekeeper's veil because the hives are not being opened and the bees should remain relatively quiet. Just in case some are still lively, bees can be pacified with a few puffs of smoke blown into each hive's narrow entrance.

In their new location, the beekeeper will pay the farmer to allow his bees to feed in such places as orange groves. The honey produced here is fragrant and sweet and can be sold by the beekeepers. To encourage the bees to

produce as much honey as possible during this period, the beekeepers open the hives and stack extra boxes called supers on top. These temporary hive extensions contain frames of empty comb for the bees to fill with honey. In the brood chamber below, the bees will stash honey to eat later. To prevent the queen from crawling up to the top and laying eggs, a screen can be inserted between the brood chamber and the supers. Three weeks later the honey can be gathered.

Foul smelling chemicals are often used to irritate the bees and drive them down into the hive's bottom boxes, leaving the honey-filled supers more or less bee free. These can then be pulled off the hive. They are heavy with honey and may weigh up to 90 pounds each. The supers are taken to a warehouse. In the extracting room, the frames are tilted out and lowered into an "uncapper" where rotating blades shave away the wax that covers each cell. The uncapped frames are put in a carousel that sits on the bottom of a large stainless steel drum. The carousel is filled to capacity with 72 frames. A switch is flipped and the frames begin to whirl at 300 revolutions per minute; centrifugal force throws the honey out of the combs. Finally the honey is poured into barrels for shipment.

After this, approximately a quarter of the hives weakened by disease, mites, or an ageing or dead queen, will have to be replaced. To create new colonies, a healthy double hive, teeming with bees, can be separated into two boxes. One half will hold the queen and a young, already mated queen can be put in the other half, to make two hives from one. By the time the flowers bloom, the new queens will be laying eggs, filling each hive with young worker bees. The beekeeper's family will then migrate with them to their summer location.

*Adapted from "America's Beekeepers:
Hives for Hire" by Alan Mairson,
National Geographic.*

Practice Test 2

Questions 13-19

The flow chart below outlines the movements of the migratory beekeeper as described in Reading Passage 2

Complete the flow chart Choose your answers from the box at the bottom of the page and write your answers in boxes 13 19 on your answer sheet.

BEEKEEPER MOVEMENTS

Example

In February, Californian farmers hire bees to help *pollinate* almond trees.



In March, beekeepers ... (13) ... for migration at night when the hives are ... (14) ... and the bees are generally tranquil. A little ... (15) ... can ensure that this is the case.



They transport their hives to orange groves where farmers ... (16) ... beekeepers for placing them on their land. Here the bees make honey.



After three weeks, the supers can be taken to a warehouse where ... (17) ... are used to remove the wax and extract the honey from the ... (18)



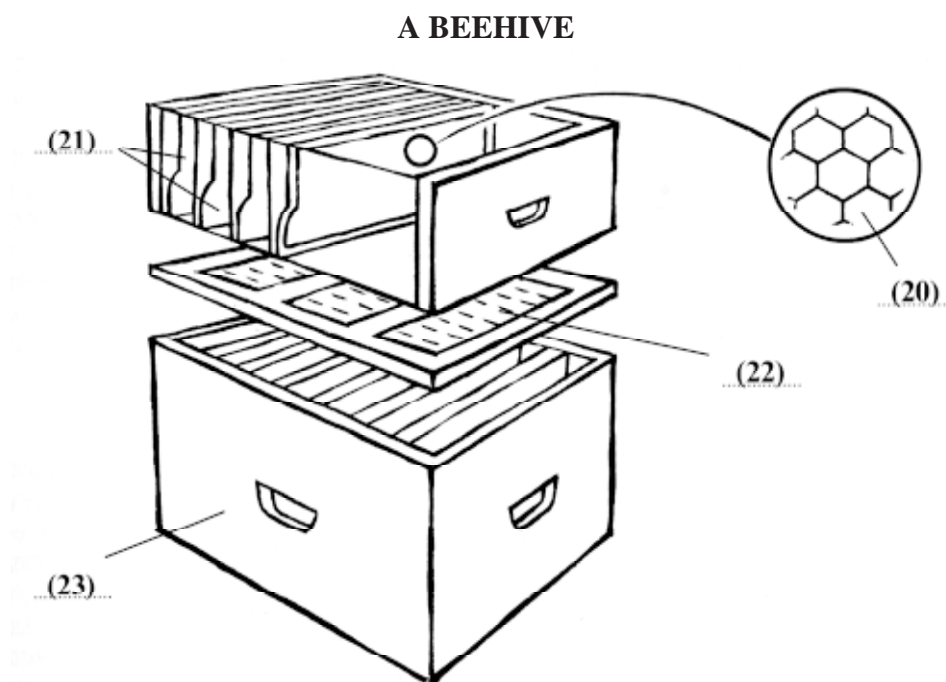
After the honey collection, the old hives are rejected. Good double hives are ... (19) ... and re-queened and the beekeeper transports them to their summer base.

List of Words/Phrases

smoke	chemicals	pay
barrels	protection	charge
set off	light	split
pollinate	machines	supers
combs	screen	prepare
full	empty	queens

Questions 20-23

Label the diagram below Choose **ONE OR TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer Write your answers in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.



Questions 24-27

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2? In boxes 24-27 write.

YES	if the statement agrees with the information given
NO	if the statement contradicts the information given
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information about this

- 24 The Egyptians keep bees on the banks of the Nile.
- 25 First attempts at migratory beekeeping in America were unsuccessful.
- 26 Bees keep honey for themselves in the bottom of the hive.
- 27 The honey is spun to make it liquid.

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 28-41** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

TOURISM

- A** Tourism, holidaymaking and travel are these days more significant social phenomena than most commentators have considered. On the face of it there could not be a more trivial subject for a book. And indeed since social scientists have had considerable difficulty explaining weightier topics such as work or politics it might be thought that they would have great difficulties in accounting for more trivial phenomena such as holidaymaking. However there are interesting parallels with the study of deviance. This involves the investigation of bizarre and idiosyncratic social practices which happen to be defined as deviant in some societies but not necessarily in others. The assumption is that the investigation of deviance can reveal interesting and significant aspects of normal societies. It could be said that a similar analysis can be applied to tourism.
- B** Tourism is a leisure activity which presupposes its opposite namely regulated and organised work. It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in modern societies. Indeed acting as a tourist is one of the defining characteristics of being modern and the popular concept of tourism is that it is organised within particular places and occurs for regularised periods of time. Tourist relationships arise from a movement of people to and their stay in various destinations. This necessarily involves some movement that is the journey and a period of stay in a new place or places. The journey and the stay are by definition outside the normal places of residence and work and are of a short term and temporary nature and there is a clear intention to return "home within a relatively short period of time".
- C** A substantial proportion of the population of modern societies engages in such tourist practices new socialised forms of provision have developed in order to cope with the mass character of the gazes of tourists as opposed to the individual character of travel. Places are chosen to be visited and be gazed upon because there is an anticipation especially through daydreaming and fantasy of intense pleasures, either on a different scale or involving different senses from those customarily encountered. Such anticipation is constructed and sustained through a variety of non-tourist practices such as films, TV, literature, magazines, records and videos which construct and reinforce this daydreaming.
- D** Tourists tend to visit features of landscape and townscape which separate them off from everyday experience. Such aspects are viewed because they are taken to be in some sense out of the ordinary. The viewing of these tourist sights often involves different forms of social patterning with a much greater sensitivity to visual elements of landscape or townscape than is normally found in everyday life. People linger over these sights in a way that they would not normally do in their home environment and the vision is objectified or captured through photographs, postcards, films and so on which enable the memory to be endlessly reproduced and recaptured.
- E** One of the earliest dissertations on the subject of tourism is Boorstin's analysis of the pseudo event (1964) where he argues that contemporary Americans cannot experience reality directly but thrive on "pseudo events". Isolated from the host environment and the local people, the mass tourist travels in guided groups and finds pleasure in inauthentic contrived attractions gullibly enjoying the pseudo events and disregarding the real world outside. Over time the images generated of different tourist sights come to constitute a closed self-perpetuating system of illusions which provide the tourist with the basis for selecting and

evaluating potential places to visit Such visits are made says Boorstin, within the “environmental bubble of the familiar American style hotel which insulates the tourist from the strangeness of the host environment

F To service the burgeoning tourist industry, an array of professionals has developed who attempt to reproduce ever-new objects for the tourist to look at These objects or places are located in a complex and changing hierarchy This depends upon the interplay between, on the one hand, competition between interests involved in

the provision of such objects and, on the other hand changing class, gender, and generational distinctions of taste within the potential population of visitors It has been said that to be a tourist is one of the characteristics of the “modern experience Not to go away is like not possessing a car or a nice house Travel is a marker of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary for good health The role of the professional, therefore, is to cater for the needs and tastes of the tourists in accordance with their class and overall expectations

Questions 28-32

Raiding Passage 3 has 6 paragraphs (A-F) Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below Write the appropriate numbers (i-ix) in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet Paragraph D has been done for you as an example.

NB There are more headings than paragraphs so you will not use all of them You may use any heading more than once.

List of Headings

- i The politics of tourism
- ii The cost of tourism
- iii Justifying the study of tourism
- iv Tourism contrasted with travel
- v The essence of modern tourism
- vi Tourism versus leisure
- vii The artificiality of modern tourism
- viii The role of modern tour guides
- ix Creating an alternative to the everyday experience

28 Paragraph A

29 Paragraph B

30 Paragraph C

Example

Paragraph D

Answer

ix

31 Paragraph E

32 Paragraph F

Practice Test 2

Questions 33-37

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 33-37 write

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

Example	Answer
People who can't afford to travel watch films and TV.	NOT GIVEN

- 33** Tourism is a trivial subject.
34 An analysis of deviance can act as a model for the analysis of tourism.
35 Tourists usually choose to travel overseas.
36 Tourists focus more on places they visit than those at home.
37 Tour operators try to cheat tourists.

Questions 38-41

Choose one phrase (**A-H**) from the list of phrases to complete each key point below. Write the appropriate letters (**A-H**) in boxes 38-41 on your answer sheet.

The information in the completed sentences should be an accurate summary of points made by the writer.

NB There are more phrases A-H than sentences so you will not use them all. You may use any phrase more than once.

- 38** Our concept of tourism arises from ...
39 The media can be used to enhance ...
40 People view tourist landscapes in a different way from ...
41 Group tours encourage participants to look at ...

List of Phrases			
A	local people and their environment.	E	the individual character of travel.
B	the expectations of tourists.	F	places seen in everyday life.
C	the phenomena of holidaymaking.	G	photographs which recapture our holidays.
D	the distinction we make between work and leisure.	H	sights designed specially for tourists.

WRITING

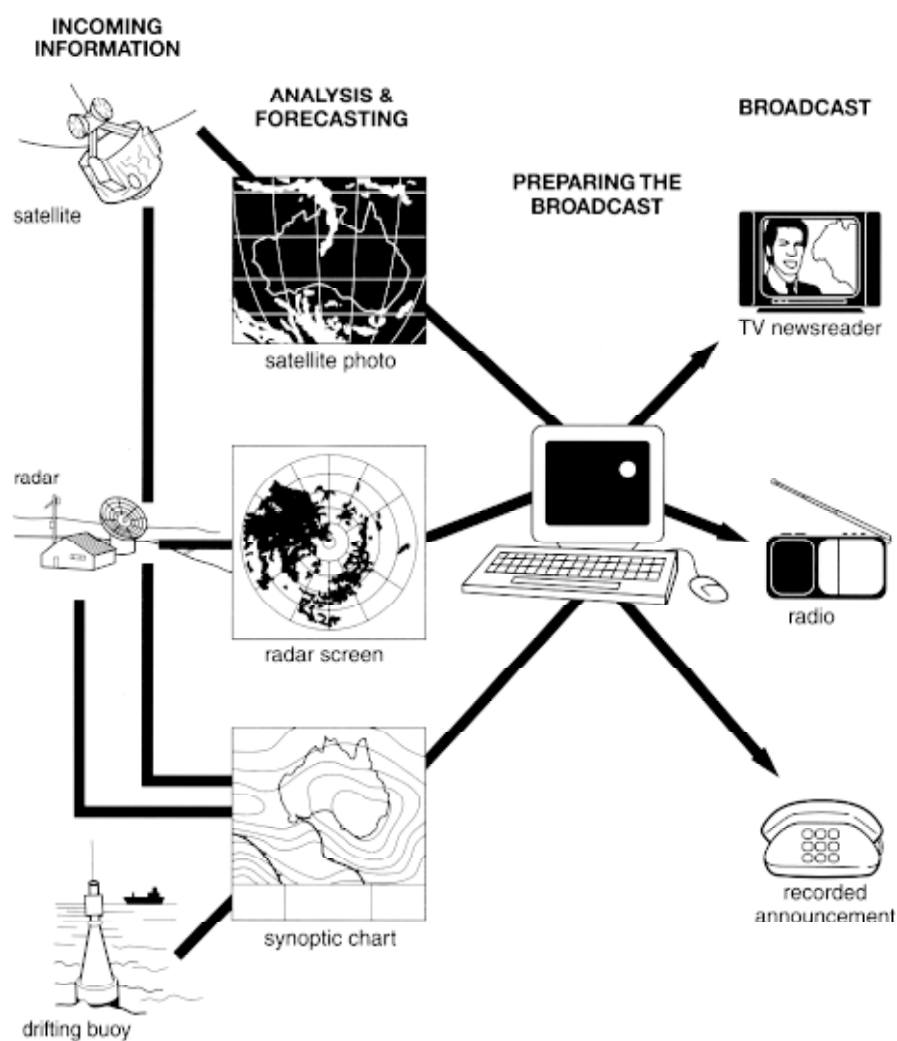
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows how the Australian Bureau of Meteorology collects up-to-the-minute information on the weather in order to produce reliable forecasts.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



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.

Should wealthy nations be required to share their wealth among poorer nations by providing such things as food and education? Or is it the responsibility of the governments of poorer nations to look after their citizens themselves?

You should write at least 250 words.

Use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and with relevant evidence.

SPEAKING

CANDIDATE'S CUE CARD

Task 2

ASKING FOR AN EXTENSION

You have to give in a piece of work to your lecturer next Wednesday. You need two more weeks to prepare the assignment because you have had difficulty obtaining the reference books. Your examiner is your lecturer. Find out if you can have an extension.

Ask the examiner about:

- regulations regarding late work
- possibility of having more time
- different sources for books/information
- assistance with writing for overseas students

INTERVIEWER'S NOTES

ASKING FOR AN EXTENSION

The student is seeking extra time for an assignment.

- The student may need to write a letter.
- The student has had plenty of time to prepare the work and should not really need two more weeks.
- Provide some idea about where he/she may get hold of the books.
- Offer advice about the "Learning Assistance Centre" on the campus which helps students with essay writing.

After some resistance, agree to an extension of one week.

Practice Test 3

LISTENING

SECTION 1 *Questions 1-12*

Questions 1-4

Circle the appropriate letter

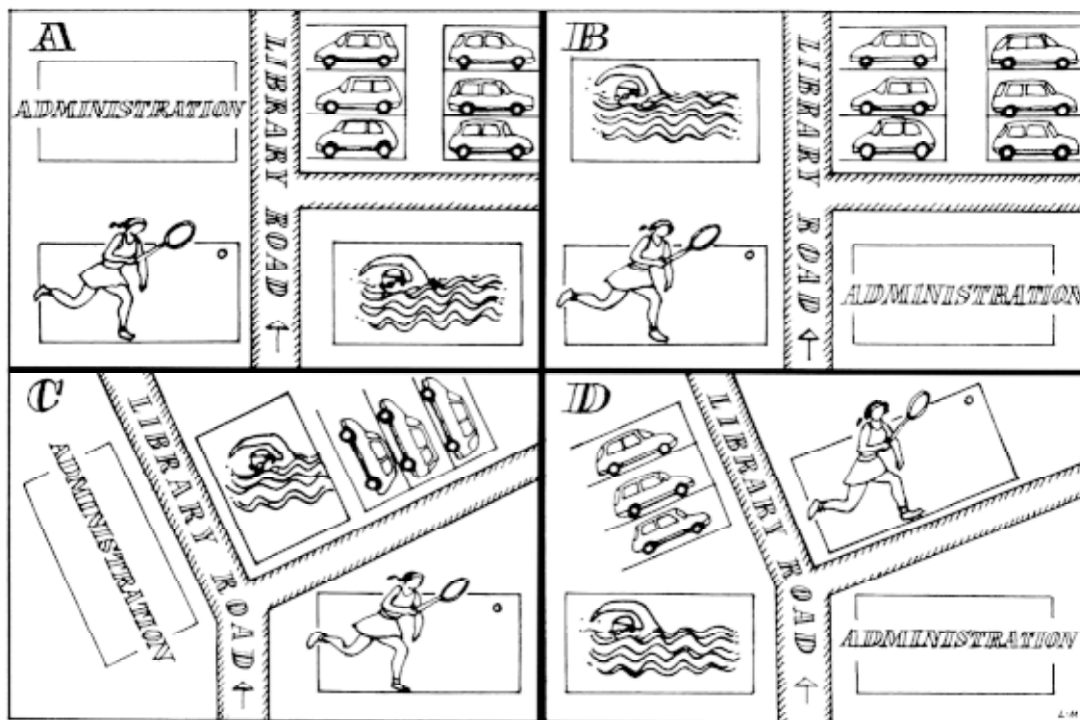
Example

How does the woman travel every day?

- A by car
- B by bus
- ☒ C on foot
- D by train

- 1 What are the parking regulations on campus?
 - A undergraduate parking allowed
 - B postgraduate parking allowed
 - C staff parking only allowed
 - D no student parking allowed
- 2 The administration office is in
 - A Block B.
 - B Block D.
 - C Block E.
 - D Block G.
- 3 If you do not have a parking sticker, the following action will be taken:
 - A wheel clamp your car.
 - B fine only.
 - C tow away your car and fine.
 - D tow away your car only.

4 Which picture shows the correct location of the Administration office?



Questions 5-10

Complete the application form using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**

Application for parking sticker

Name (5)

Address (6) **Flat 13**

Suburb (7)

Faculty (8)

Registration number (9)

Make of car (10)

Questions 11-12

11 Cashier's office opens at **A** 12.15 **B** 2.00 **C** 2.15 **D** 4.30

12 Where must the sticker be displayed?

Practice Test 3

SECTION 2 *Questions 13-23*

Complete the notes below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Date the museum was opened	(13)
The museum consists of a building and	(14)
Handicapped toilet door shows	Example: <i>a wheelchair</i>
The Education Centre is signposted by	(15)
If you lose your friends, meet at the	(16)
Warning about <i>The Vampire</i>	(17)
How often are the tours of <i>The Vampire</i> ?	(18)
Person featured in today's video	(19)
The Leisure Gallery shows how Australian culture is influenced by	(20)
The Picture Gallery contains pictures by	(21)
Cost of family membership of the museum	(22)
"Passengers and the Sea" includes a collection of	(23)

SECTION 3 Questions 24-32

Questions 24-27

Click the correct answer

- 24** Mark is going to talk briefly about
- A marketing new products.
 - B pricing strategies.
 - C managing large companies.
 - D setting sales targets.
- 25** According to Susan, air fares are lowest when they
- A include weekend travel.
 - B are booked well in advance.
 - C are non-refundable.
 - D are for business travel only.
- 26** Mark thinks revenue management is
- A interesting.
 - B complicated.
 - C time-consuming.
 - D reasonable.
- 27** The airline companies want to
- A increase profits.
 - B benefit the passenger.
 - C sell cheap seats.
 - D improve the service.

Questions 28-32

Complete the notes using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

Two reasons for the new approach to pricing are:

(28) and

(29)

In future people will be able to book airline tickets (30)

Also being marketed in this way are (31) and

(32)

SECTION 4 Questions 33-42

Questions 33-37

Complete the table Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

SPACE MANAGEMENT	
RESEARCH METHOD	INFORMATION PROVIDED
Questionnaires	what customers think about (33)
(34)	how customers move around supermarket aisles
Eye movement (35)	the most eye-catching areas of the shop
Computer programs e.g. (36)	the best (37) for an article in the shop

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-12** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

SPOKEN CORPUS COMES TO LIFE

- A The compiling of dictionaries has been historically the provenance of studious professorial types - usually bespectacled - who love to pore over weighty tomes and make pronouncements on the finer nuances of meaning. They were probably good at crosswords and definitely knew a lot of words, but the image was always rather dry and dusty. The latest technology, and simple technology at that, is revolutionising the content of dictionaries and the way they are put together.
- B For the first time, dictionary publishers are incorporating real, spoken English into their data. It gives lexicographers (people who write dictionaries) access to a more vibrant, up-to-date vernacular language which has never really been studied before. In one project, 150 volunteers each agreed to discreetly tie a Walkman recorder to their waist and leave it running for anything up to two weeks. Every conversation they had was recorded. When the data was collected, the length of tapes was 35 times the depth of the Atlantic Ocean. Teams of audio typists transcribed the tapes to produce a computerised database of ten million words.
- C This has been the basis - along with an existing written corpus - for the Language Activator dictionary, described by lexicographer Professor Randolph Quirk as "the book the world has been waiting for". It shows advanced foreign learners of English how the language is really used. In the dictionary, key words such as "eat" are followed by related phrases such as "wolf down" or "be a picky eater", allowing the student to choose the appropriate phrase.
- D "This kind of research would be impossible without computers," said Delia Summers, a director of dictionaries. "It has transformed the way lexicographers work. If you look at the word "like", you may intuitively think that the first and most frequent meaning is the verb, as in "I like swimming". It is not. It is the preposition, as in: "she walked like a duck". Just because a word or phrase is

used doesn't mean it ends up in a dictionary. The sifting out process is as vital as ever. But the database does allow lexicographers to search for a word and find out how frequently it is used - something that could only be guessed at intuitively before.

- E Researchers have found that written English works in a very different way to spoken English. The phrase "say what you like" literally means "feel free to say anything you want", but in reality it is used, evidence shows, by someone to prevent the other person voicing disagreement. The phrase "it's a question of crops up on the database over and over again. It has nothing to do with enquiry, but it's one of the most frequent English phrases which has never been in a language learner's dictionary before: it is now.
- F The Spoken Corpus computer shows how inventive and humorous people are when they are using language by twisting familiar phrases for effect. It also reveals the power of the pauses and noises we use to play for time, convey emotion, doubt and irony.
- G For the moment, those benefiting most from the Spoken Corpus are foreign learners. "Computers allow lexicographers to search quickly through more examples of real English," said Professor Geoffrey Leech of Lancaster University. "They allow dictionaries to be more accurate and give a feel for how language is being used." The Spoken Corpus is part of the larger British National Corpus, an initiative carried out by several groups involved in the production of language learning materials: publishers, universities and the British Library.

Questions 1-6

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs (A-G). Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-xi) in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet. Paragraph C has been done for you as an example.

NB There are more headings than paragraphs so you will not use all of them. You may use any heading more than once.

List of Headings

- i Grammar is corrected
- ii New method of research
- iii Technology learns from dictionaries
- iv Non-verbal content
- v The first study of spoken language
- vi Traditional lexicographical methods
- vii Written English tells the truth
- viii New phrases enter dictionary
- ix A cooperative research project
- x Accurate word frequency counts
- xi Alternative expressions provided

1 Paragraph A

2 Paragraph B

Example

Paragraph C

Answer

xi

3 Paragraph D

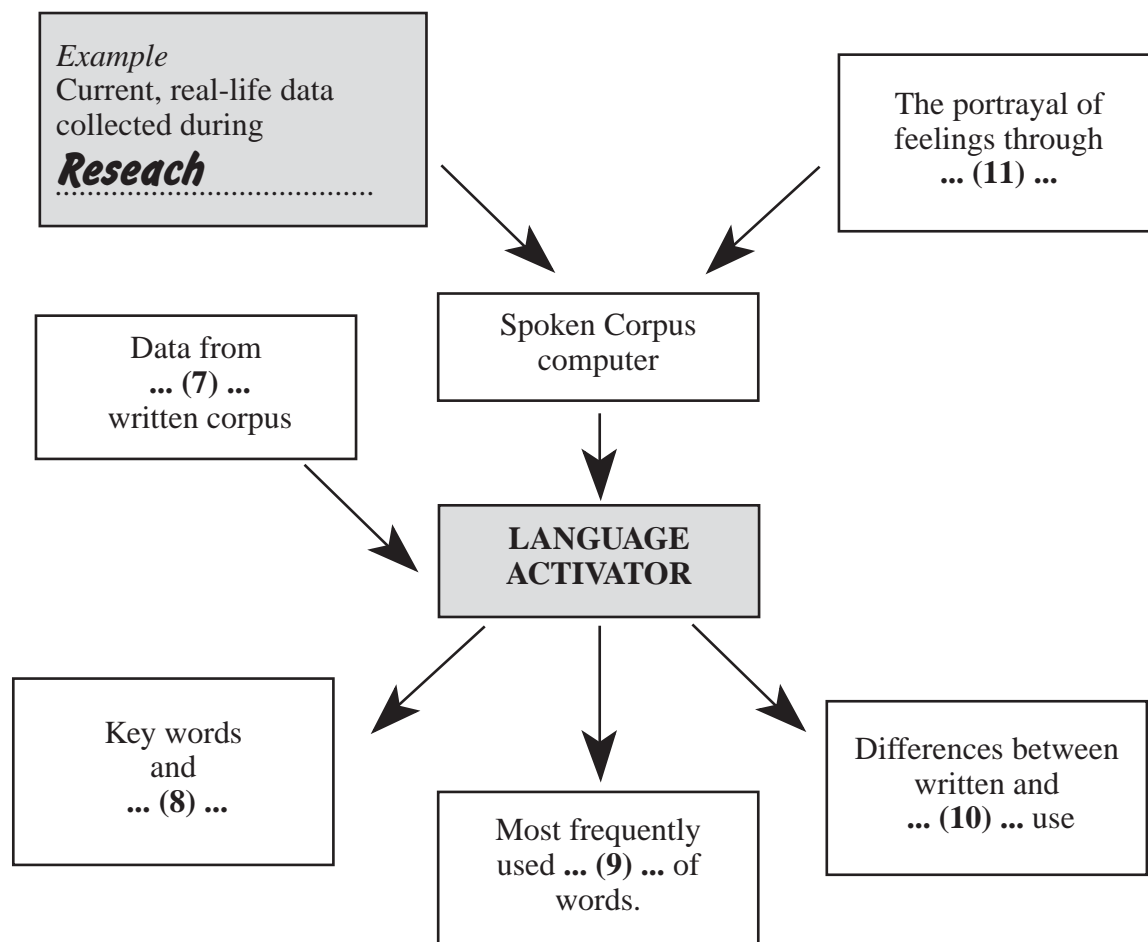
4 Paragraph E

5 Paragraph F

6 Paragraph G

Questions 7-11

The diagram below illustrates the information provided in paragraphs **B-F** of Reading Passage 1. Complete the labels on the diagram with an appropriate word or words. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each space. Write your answers in boxes 7-11 on your answer sheet.



Choose the appropriate letter **A-D** and write it in box 12 on your answer sheet.

12 Why was this article written?

- A To give an example of a current dictionary.
- B To announce a new approach to dictionary writing.
- C To show how dictionaries have progressed over the years.
- D To compare the content of different dictionaries.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 13-26** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Moles happy as homes go underground

- A** The first anybody knew about Dutchman Frank Siegmund and his family was when workmen tramping through a field found a narrow steel chimney protruding through the grass. Closer inspection revealed a chink of sky-light window among the thistles, and when amazed investigators moved down the side of the hill they came across a pine door complete with leaded diamond glass and a brass knocker set into an underground building. The Siegmunds had managed to live undetected for six years outside the border town of Breda, in Holland. They are the latest in a clutch of individualistic homemakers who have burrowed underground in search of tranquillity.
- B** Most, falling foul of strict building regulations, have been forced to dismantle their individualistic homes and return to more conventional lifestyles. But subterranean suburbia, Dutch-style, is about to become respectable and chic. Seven luxury homes cosseted away inside a high earth-covered noise embankment next to the main Tilburg city road recently went on the market for \$296,500 each. The foundations had yet to be dug, but customers queued up to buy the unusual part-submerged houses, whose back wall consists of a grassy mound and whose front is a long glass gallery.
- C** The Dutch are not the only would-be
- moles. Growing numbers of Europeans are burrowing below ground to create houses, offices, discos and shopping malls. It is already proving a way of life in extreme climates; in winter months in Montreal, Canada, for instance, citizens can escape the cold in an underground complex complete with shops and even health clinics. In Tokyo builders are planning a massive underground city to be begun in the next decade, and underground shopping malls are already common in Japan, where 90 percent of the population is squeezed into 20 percent of the landscape.
- D** Building big commercial buildings underground can be a way to avoid disfiguring or threatening a beautiful or "environmentally sensitive" landscape. Indeed many of the buildings which consume most land -such as cinemas, supermarkets, theatres, warehouses or libraries -have no need to be on the surface since they do not need windows.
- E** There are big advantages, too, when it comes to private homes. A development of 194 houses which would take up 14 hectares of land above ground would occupy 2.7 hectares below it, while the number of roads would be halved. Under several metres of earth, noise is minimal and insulation is excellent. "We get 40 to 50 enquiries a week," says Peter Carpenter, secretary of the British Earth Sheltering Association, which builds

similar homes in Britain. "People see this as a way of building for the future." An underground dweller himself, Carpenter has never paid a heating bill, thanks to solar panels and natural insulation.

F In Europe the obstacle has been conservative local authorities and developers who prefer to ensure quick sales with conventional mass produced housing. But the Dutch development was greeted with undisguised relief by South Limburg planners because of Holland's chronic shortage of land. It was the Tilburg architect Jo Hurkmans who hit on the idea of making use of noise embankments on main roads. His two-floored, four-bedroomed, two-bathroomed detached homes are now taking shape. "They are not so much below the earth as in it," he says. "All the light will come through the glass front, which runs from the second floor ceiling to the ground. Areas which do not need much natural lighting are at the back. The living accommodation is to the front so nobody notices that the back is dark."

G In the US, where energy-efficient homes became popular after the oil crisis of 1973, 10,000 underground houses have been built. A terrace of five homes, Britain's first subterranean development, is under way in Nottinghamshire. Italy's outstanding example of subterranean architecture is the Olivetti residential centre in Ivrea. Commissioned by

Roberto Olivetti in 1969, it comprises 82 one-bedroomed apartments and 12 maisonettes and forms a house/hotel for Olivetti employees. It is built into a hill and little can be seen from outside except a glass facade. Patnzia Vallecchi, a resident since 1992, says it is little different from living in a conventional apartment.

H Not everyone adapts so well, and in Japan scientists at the Shimizu Corporation have developed "space creation" systems which mix light, sounds, breezes and scents to stimulate people who spend long periods below ground. Underground offices in Japan are being equipped with "virtual" windows and mirrors, while underground departments in the University of Minnesota have periscopes to reflect views and light.

I But Frank Siegmund and his family love their hobbit lifestyle. Their home evolved when he dug a cool room for his bakery business in a hill he had created. During a heatwave they took to sleeping there. "We felt at peace and so close to nature," he says. "Gradually I began adding to the rooms. It sounds strange but we are so close to the earth we draw strength from its vibrations. Our children love it; not every child can boast of being watched through their playroom windows by rabbits.

Questions 13-20

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs (A-I). Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-xii) in boxes 13-20 on your answer sheet. Paragraph A has been done for you as an example.

NB There are more headings than paragraphs so you will not use all of them.

List of Headings

- i** A designer describes his houses
- ii** Most people prefer conventional housing
- iii** Simulating a natural environment
- iv** How an underground family home developed
- v** Demands on space and energy are reduced
- vi** The plans for future homes
- vii** Worldwide examples of underground living accommodation
- viii** Some buildings do not require natural light
- ix** Developing underground services around the world
- x** Underground living improves health
- xi** Homes sold before completion
- xii** An underground home is discovered

Example

Paragraph A

Answer

xii

- 13** Paragraph B
- 14** Paragraph C
- 15** Paragraph D
- 16** Paragraph E
- 17** Paragraph F
- 18** Paragraph G
- 19** Paragraph H
- 20** Paragraph I

Questions 21-26

*Complete the sentences below with words taken from the reading passage. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.*

- 21** Many developers prefer mass-produced houses because they ...
- 22** The Dutch development was welcomed by ...
- 23** Hurkmans' houses are built into ...
- 24** The Ivrea centre was developed for ...
- 25** Japanese scientists are helping people ... underground life.
- 26** Frank Siegmund's first underground room was used for ...

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-38** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

A Workaholic Economy

FOR THE first century or so of the industrial revolution, increased productivity led to decreases in working hours. Employees who had been putting in 12-hour days, six days a week, found their time on the job shrinking to 10 hours daily, then, finally, to eight hours, five days a week. Only a generation ago social planners worried about what people would do with all this new-found free time. In the US, at least, it seems they need not have bothered.

Although the output per hour of work has more than doubled since 1945, leisure seems reserved largely for the unemployed and underemployed. Those who work full-time spend as much time on the job as they did at the end of World War II. In fact, working hours have increased noticeably since 1970 — perhaps because real wages have stagnated since that year. Bookstores now abound with manuals describing how to manage time and cope with stress.

There are several reasons for lost leisure. Since 1979, companies have responded to improvements in the business climate by having employees work overtime rather than by hiring extra personnel, says economist Juliet B. Schor of Harvard University. Indeed, the current economic recovery has gained a certain amount of notoriety for its “jobless” nature:

increased production has been almost entirely decoupled from employment. Some firms are even downsizing as their profits climb. “All things being equal, we’d be better off spreading around the work,” observes labour economist Ronald G. Ehrenberg of Cornell University.

Yet a host of factors pushes employers to hire fewer workers for more hours and, at the same time, compels workers to spend more time on the job. Most of those incentives involve what Ehrenberg calls the structure of compensation: quirks in the way salaries and benefits are organised that make it more profitable to ask 40 employees to labour an extra hour each than to hire one more worker to do the same 40-hour job.

Professional and managerial employees supply the most obvious lesson along these lines. Once people are on salary, their cost to a firm is the same whether they spend 35 hours a week in the office or 70. Diminishing returns may eventually set in as overworked employees lose efficiency or leave for more arable pastures. But in the short run, the employer’s incentive is clear.

Even hourly employees receive benefits — such as pension contributions and medical insurance — that are not tied to the number of hours they work. Therefore, it is more

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profitable for employers to work their existing employees harder.

For all that employees complain about long hours, they, too, have reasons not to trade money for leisure. "People who work reduced hours pay a huge penalty in career terms," Schor maintains. "It's taken as a negative signal' about their commitment to the firm.' [Lotte] Bailyn [of Massachusetts Institute of Technology] adds that many corporate managers find it difficult to measure the contribution of their underlings to a firm's well-being, so they use the number of hours worked as a proxy for output. "Employees know this," she says, and they adjust their behavior accordingly.

"Although the image of the good worker is the one whose life belongs to the company," Bailyn says, "it doesn't fit the facts.' She cites both quantitative and qualitative studies that show increased productivity for part-time workers: they make better use of the time they have, and they are less likely to succumb to fatigue in stressful jobs. Companies that employ more workers for less time also gain from the resulting redundancy, she asserts. "The extra people can cover the contingencies that you know are going to happen, such as when

crises take people away from the workplace.' Positive experiences with reduced hours have begun to change the more-is-better culture at some companies, Schor reports.

Larger firms, in particular, appear to be more willing to experiment with flexible working arrangements...

It may take even more than changes in the financial and cultural structures of employment for workers successfully to trade increased productivity and money for leisure time, Schor contends. She says the U.S. market for goods has become skewed by the assumption of full-time, two-career households. Automobile makers no longer manufacture cheap models, and developers do not build the tiny bungalows that served the first postwar generation of home buyers. Not even the humblest household object is made without a microprocessor. As Schor notes, the situation is a curious inversion of the "appropriate technology" vision that designers have had for developing countries: U.S. goods are appropriate only for high incomes and long hours.

Paul Walluh

Practice Test 3

Questions 27-32

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 27-32 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

Example

During the industrial revolution people worked harder.

Answer

NOT GIVEN

- 27** Today, employees are facing a reduction in working hours.
28 Social planners have been consulted about US employment figures.
29 Salaries have not risen significantly since the 1970s.
30 The economic recovery created more jobs.
31 Bailyn's research shows that part-time employees work more efficiently.
32 Increased leisure time would benefit two-career households.

Questions 33-34

Choose the appropriate letters **A-D** and write them in boxes 33 and 34 on your answer sheet.

- 33** Bailyn argues that it is better for a company to employ more workers because
- A** it is easy to make excess staff redundant.
 - B** crises occur if you are under-staffed.
 - C** people are available to substitute for absent staff.
 - D** they can project a positive image at work.
- 34** Schor thinks it will be difficult for workers in the US to reduce their working hours because
- A** they would not be able to afford cars or homes.
 - B** employers are offering high incomes for long hours.
 - C** the future is dependent on technological advances.
 - D** they do not wish to return to the humble post-war era.

Questions 35-38

The writer mentions a number of factors that have resulted, in employees working longer hours. Which **FOUR** of the following factors are mentioned? Write your answers (**A-H**) in boxes 35-38 on your answer sheet.

List of Factors

- A** Books are available to help employees cope with stress.
- B** Extra work is offered to existing employees.
- C** Increased production has led to joblessness.
- D** Benefits and hours spent on the job are not linked.
- E** Overworked employees require longer to do their work.
- F** Longer hours indicate greater commitment to the firm.
- G** Managers estimate staff productivity in terms of hours worked.
- H** Employees value a career more than a family.

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

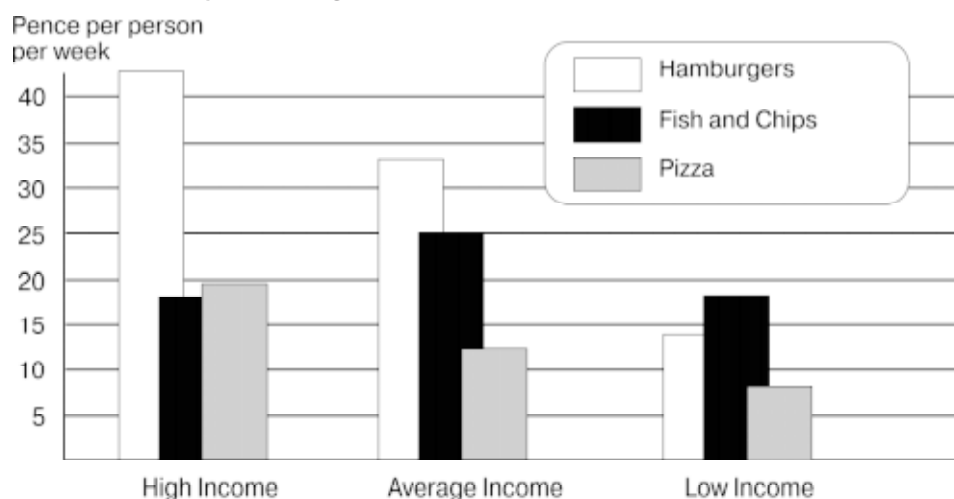
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast foods.

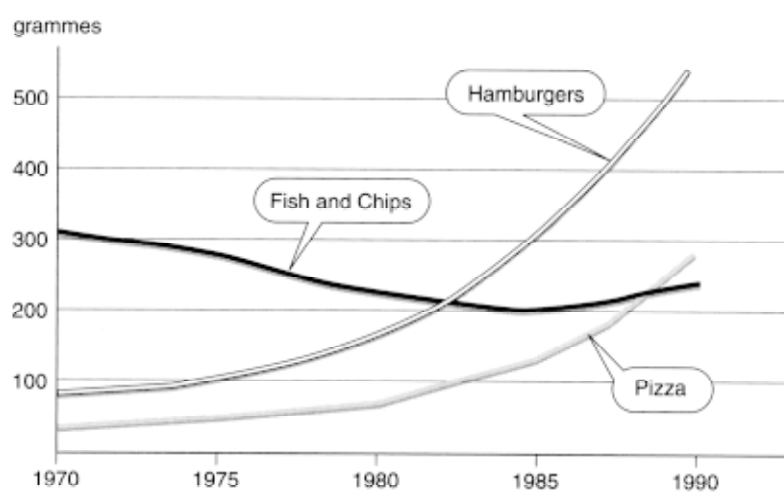
Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

Expenditure on fast foods by income groups



Consumption of fast foods 1970 - 1990



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:

News editors decide what to broadcast on television and what to print in newspapers. What factors do you think influence these decisions? Do we become used to bad news? Would it be better if more good news was reported?

You should write at least 250 words.

Use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

SPEAKING

CANDIDATE'S CUE CARD

Task 3

THE PUBLIC HOLIDAY

There will soon be a public holiday in the country your examiner comes from. You want to find out about the holiday.

Ask the examiner about:

- the name of the public holiday
- the significance of the holiday
- availability of services on the day
(banks/shops/cinemas)
- things for visitors to do
- how she/he plans to spend the day

INTERVIEWER'S NOTES

THE PUBLIC HOLIDAY

Choose a lesser known public holiday from your country. Be prepared to provide some accurate information on the history and significance of the day. If in-country, tell the candidate how you will spend the day.

If you are in a non-English speaking country, tell the candidate how people normally spend this day back home.

Provide information about the availability of shops, services and banks on the day.

Practice Test 4

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1-12

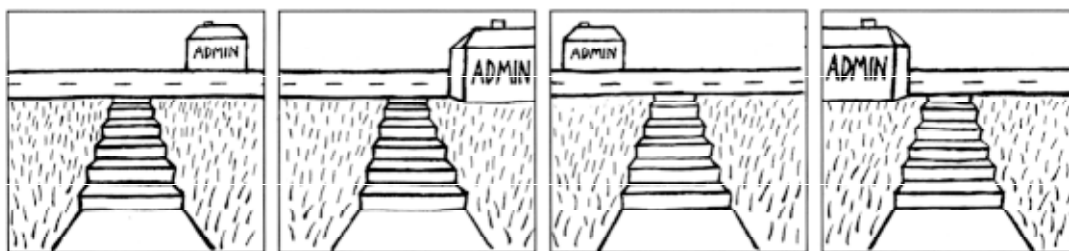
Questions 1-5

Circle the appropriate letter

Example What are the students looking for?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A Main Hall | C Old Hall |
| B Great Hall | D Old Building |

1 Where is the administration building?



A

B

C

D

2 How many people are waiting in the queue?

A 50

B 100

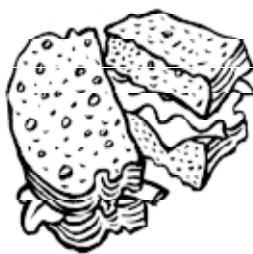
C 200

D 300

3 What does the woman order for lunch?



A



B



C



D

Practice Test 4

4 What does the woman order to drink?



A



B



C



D

5 How much money does the woman give the man?

A \$2.00

B \$3.00

C \$3.50

D \$5.00

Questions 6-10

Complete the registration form using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

Name of student:	(6)
Address:	(7) Flat 5/
Town:	(8)
Tel:	(9)
Course:	(10)

Questions 11-12

11 What did the man buy for her to eat?



A



B



C



D

12 What must the students do as part of registration at the university?

A Check the notice board in the Law Faculty.

B Find out about lectures.

C Organise tutorial groups.

D Pay the union fees.

SECTION 2 Questions 13-21

Complete the notes. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

STUDENT BANKING

<i>Recommended Banks</i>	<i>Location</i>
Barclays	Realty Square
National Westminster	Example: <i>Preston Park</i>
Lloyds	City Plaza
Midland	(13)

Note: May not be allowed all facilities given to resident students.

Funding

- Must provide (14) I can support myself.
- Services will depend on personal circumstances and discretion of Bank Manager.

Opening an account

- Take with me: (15) and letter of enrolment.
- Recommended account: (16)
- Bank supplies: (17) and chequecard which guarantees cheques.

Other services

- Cashcard: (you can (18) cash at any time.)
- Switch/Delta cards: (take the money (19) the account.)

Overdraft

- Must have (20)
- Sometimes must pay interest.

Opening times

- Most banks open until (21) during the week.
- Some open for a limited time on Saturdays.

SECTION 3 Questions 22-31

Questions 22-25

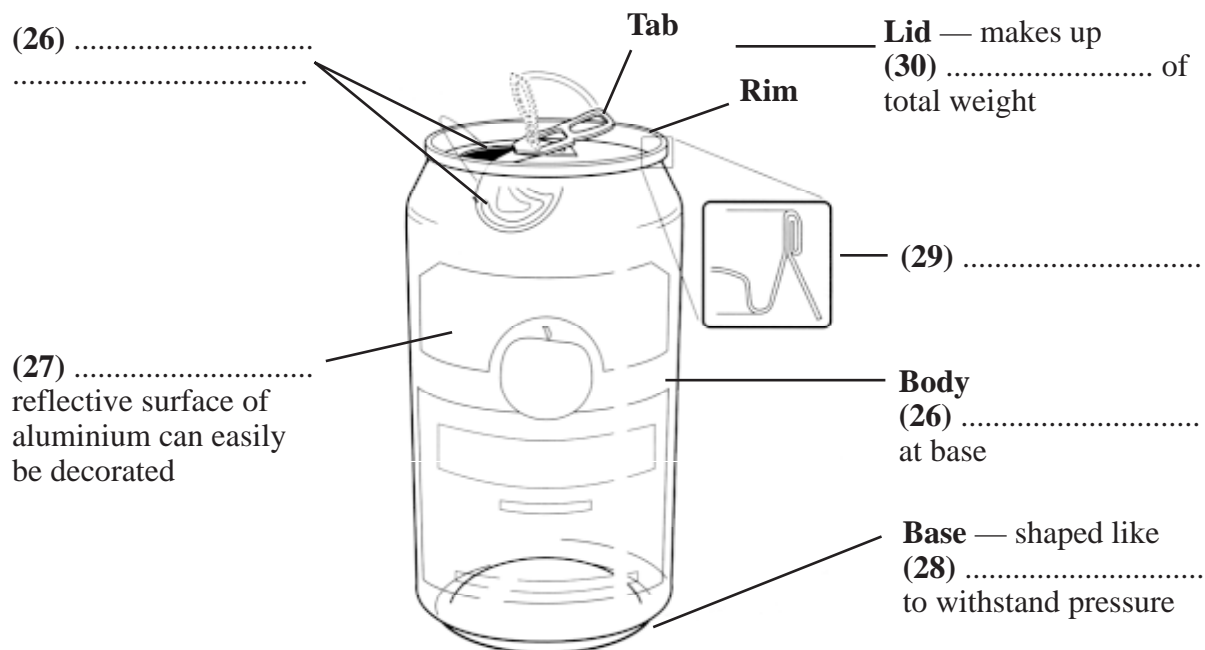
Complete the factsheet. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

FACTSHEET - Aluminium Cans

- (22) produced every day in the US — more cans produced than nails or (23)
- each can weighs 0.48 ounces — thinner than two (24)
- can take more than 90 pounds of pressure per square inch — over (25) the pressure of a car tyre

Questions 26-31

Label the aluminium can. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.



SECTION 4 Questions 32-42**Questions 32-42**

Complete the lecture notes. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Purpose of the mini lecture

To experience	To find out about
(32)	(33).....

The three strands of Sports Studies are:

- a** Sports psychology
- b** Sports (34)
- c** Sports physiology
- a** The psychologists work with

- a** The psychologists work with (35)
 They want to discover what (36)
- b** Sports marketing looks at (37)
 Sport now competes with (38)
 Spectators want (39)
- c** Sports physiology is also known as
 (40)
 Macro levels look at (41)
 Micro level looks at (42)

READING

READING PASSAGE 1

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

GLASS

CAPTURING THE DANCE OF LIGHT

A Glass, in one form or another, has long been in noble service to humans. As one of the most widely used of manufactured materials, and certainly the most versatile, it can be as imposing as a telescope mirror the width of a tennis court or as small and simple as a marble rolling across dirt. The uses of this adaptable material have been broadened dramatically by new technologies: glass fibre optics — more than eight million miles — carrying telephone and television signals across nations, glass ceramics serving as the nose cones of missiles and as crowns for teeth; tiny glass beads taking radiation doses inside the body to specific organs, even a new type of glass fashioned of nuclear waste in order to dispose of that unwanted material.

B On the horizon are optical computers. These could store programs and process information by means of light — pulses from tiny lasers — rather than electrons. And the pulses would travel over glass fibres, not copper wire. These machines could function hundreds of times faster than today's electronic computers and hold vastly more information. Today fibre optics are used to obtain a clearer image of smaller and smaller objects than ever before — even bacterial



viruses. A new generation of optical instruments is emerging that can provide detailed imaging of the inner workings of cells. It is the surge in fibre optic use and in liquid crystal displays that has set the U.S. glass industry (a 16 billion dollar business employing some 150,000 workers) to building new plants to meet demand.

C But it is not only in technology and commerce that glass has widened its horizons. The use of glass as art, a tradition spins back at least to Roman times, is also booming. Nearly everywhere, it seems, men and women are blowing glass and creating works of art. «I didn't sell a piece of glass until 1975,» Dale Chihuly said, smiling, for in the 18 years since the end of the dry spell, he has become one of the most financially successful artists of the 20th century. He now has a new commission - a glass sculpture for the headquarters building of a pizza company - for which his fee is half a million dollars.

D But not all the glass technology that touches our lives is ultra-modern. Consider the simple light bulb; at the turn of the century most light bulbs were hand blown, and the cost of one was equivalent to half a day's pay for the average worker. In effect, the invention of the ribbon machine by Corning in the 1920s lighted a nation. The price of a bulb plunged. Small wonder that the machine has been called one of the great mechanical achievements of all time. Yet it is very simple: a narrow ribbon of molten glass travels over a moving belt of steel in which there are holes. The glass sags through the holes and into waiting moulds. Puffs of compressed air then

shape the glass. In this way, the envelope of a light bulb is made by a single machine at the rate of 66,000 an hour, as compared with 1,200 a day produced by a team of four glassblowers.

E The secret of the versatility of glass lies in its interior structure. Although it is rigid, and thus like a solid, the atoms are arranged in a random disordered fashion, characteristic of a liquid. In the melting process, the atoms in the raw materials are disturbed from their normal position in the molecular structure; before they can find their way back to crystalline arrangements the glass cools. This looseness in molecular structure gives the material what engineers call tremendous "formability" which allows technicians to tailor glass to whatever they need.

F Today, scientists continue to experiment with new glass mixtures and building designers test their imaginations with applications of special types of glass. A London architect, Mike Davies, sees even more dramatic buildings using molecular chemistry. "Glass is the great building material of the future, the «dynamic skin»,» he said. "Think of glass that has been treated to react to electric currents going through it, glass that will change from clear to opaque at the push of a button, that gives you instant curtains. Think of how the tall buildings in New York could perform a symphony of colours as the glass in them is made to change colours instantly." Glass as instant curtains is available now, but the cost is exorbitant. As for the glass changing colours instantly, that may come true. Mike Davies's vision may indeed be on the way to fulfilment.

Adapted from "Glass: Capturing the Dance of Light" by William S. Ellis, National Geographic

Practice Test 4

Questions 1-5

Reading Passage 1 has six paragraphs (A-F). Choose the most suitable heading/or each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-x) in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet. Paragraph A has been done for you as an example.

NB There are more headings than paragraphs so you will not use all of them.
You may use any heading more at once.

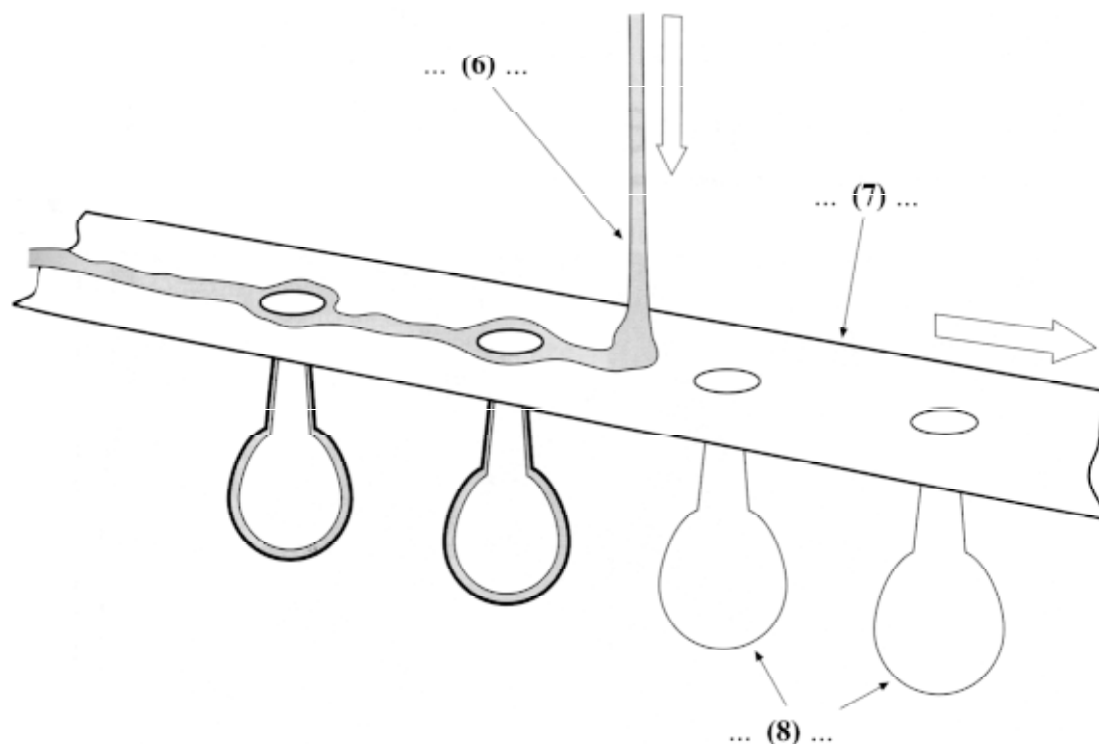
Example	Answer
Paragraph A	x

List of Headings	
i	Growth in the market for glass crafts
ii	Computers and their dependence on glass
iii	What makes glass so adaptable
iv	Historical development of glass
v	Scientists' dreams cost millions
vi	Architectural experiments with glass
vii	Glass art galleries flourish
viii	Exciting innovations in fibre optics
ix	A former glass technology
x	Everyday uses of glass

- 1 Paragraph B
- 2 Paragraph C
- 3 Paragraph D
- 4 Paragraph E
- 5 Paragraph F

Questions 6-8

The diagram below shows the principle of Coming's ribbon machine. Label the diagram by selecting **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the Reading Passage to fill each numbered space. Write your answers in boxes 6-8 on your answer sheet.



Questions 9-13

Look at the list below of the uses of glass. According to the passage, state whether these uses exist today, will exist in the future or are not mentioned by the writer. In boxes 9-13 write

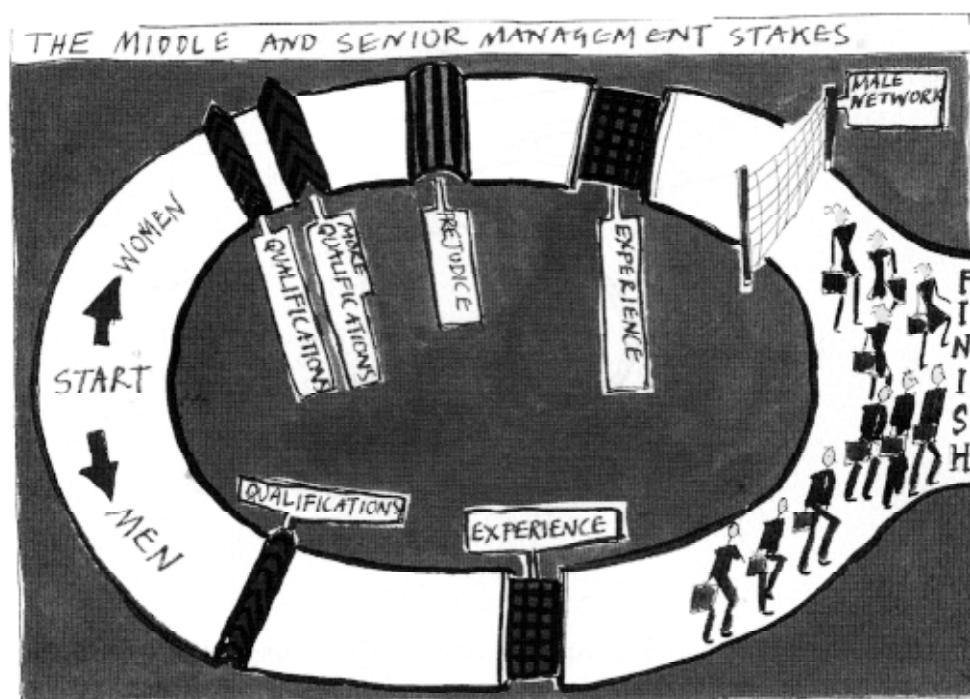
- A** if the uses exist today
B if the uses will exist in the future
C if the uses are not mentioned by the writer

- 9** dental fittings
10 optical computers
11 sculptures
12 fashions
13 curtains

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-27** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below

Why some women cross the finish line ahead of men



RECRUITMENT

The course is tougher but women are staying the distance, reports **Andrew Crisp**.

Selection, shows that while one in six men who appear on interview shortlists get jobs, the figure rises to one in four for women.

A Women who apply for jobs in middle or senior management have a higher success rate than men, according to an employment survey. But of course far fewer of them apply for these positions. The study, by recruitment consultants NB

B The study concentrated on applications for management positions in the \$45,000 to \$110,000 salary range and found that women are more successful than men in both the private and public sectors Dr Elisabeth Marx from London-based NB Selection described the findings as

encouraging for women, in that they send a positive message to them to apply for interesting management positions. But she added, "We should not lose sight of the fact that significantly fewer women apply for senior positions in comparison with men."

C Reasons for higher success rates among women are difficult to isolate. One explanation suggested is that if a woman candidate manages to get on a shortlist, then she has probably already proved herself to be an exceptional candidate. Dr Marx said that when women apply for positions they tend to be better qualified than their male counterparts but are more selective and conservative in their job search. Women tend to research thoroughly before applying for positions or attending interviews. Men, on the other hand, seem to rely on their ability to sell themselves and to convince employers that any shortcomings they have will not prevent them from doing a good job.

D Managerial and executive progress made by women is confirmed by the annual survey of boards of directors carried out by Korn/Ferry/Carre/Orban International. This year the survey shows a doubling of the number of women serving as non-executive directors compared with the previous year. However, progress remains painfully slow and there were still only 18 posts filled by women out of a total of 354 non-executive positions surveyed. Hilary Sears, a partner with Korn/Ferry, said, "Women have raised the level of grades we are employed in but we have still not broken through barriers to the top."

E In Europe a recent feature of corporate life in the recession has been the de-layering of management structures. Sears said that this has halted progress for women in as much as de-layering has taken place either where women are working or in layers they aspire to. Sears also noted a positive trend from the recession, which has been the growing number of women who have started up on their own.

F In business as a whole, there are a number of factors encouraging the prospect of greater equality in the workforce. Demographic trends suggest that the number of women going into employment is steadily increasing. In addition a far greater number of women are now passing through higher education, making them better qualified to move into management positions.

G Organisations such as the European Women's Management Development Network provide a range of opportunities for women to enhance their skills and contacts. Through a series of both pan-European and national workshops and conferences the barriers to women in employment are being broken down. However, Ariane Berthoin Antal, director of the International Institute for Organisational Change of Archamps in France, said that there is only anecdotal evidence of changes in recruitment patterns. And she said, "It's still so hard for women to even get on to shortlists -there are so many hurdles and barriers.' Antal agreed that there have been some positive signs but said "Until there is a belief among employers, until they value the difference, nothing will change."

Practice Test 4

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has 7 paragraphs (A-G). State which paragraph discusses each of the points below. Write the appropriate letter (A-G) in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

Example	Answer
The salary range studied in the NB Selection survey.	B

- 14 The drawbacks of current company restructuring patterns.
- 15 Associations that provide support for professional women.
- 16 The success rate of female job applicants for management positions.
- 17 Male and female approaches to job applications.
- 18 Reasons why more women are being employed in the business sector.
- 19 The improvement in female numbers on company management structures.

Questions 20-23

The author makes reference to three consultants in the Reading Passage. Which of the list of points below do these consultants make? In boxes 20-23 write

- M if the point is made by Dr Marx
- S if the point is made by Hilary Sears
- A if the point is made by Ariane Berthoin Antal

- 20 Selection procedures do not favour women.
- 21 The number of female-run businesses is increasing.
- 22 Male applicants exceed female applicants for top posts.
- 23 Women hold higher positions now than they used to.

Questions 24-27

Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** answer the following questions. Write your answers in boxes 24-27 on your answer sheet.

- 24 What change has there been in the number of women in top management positions detailed in the annual survey?
- 25 What aspect of company structuring has disadvantaged women?
- 26 What information tells us that more women are working nowadays?
- 27 Which group of people should change their attitude to recruitment?

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 28-39** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

Population viability analysis

Part A

To make political decisions about the extent and type of forestry in a region it is important to understand the consequences of those decisions. One tool for assessing the impact of forestry on the ecosystem is population viability analysis (PVA). This is a tool for predicting the probability that a species will become extinct in a particular region over a specific period. It has been successfully used in the United States to provide input into resource exploitation decisions and assist wildlife managers and there is now enormous potential for using population viability to assist wildlife management in Australia's forests.

A species becomes extinct when the last individual dies. This observation is a useful starting point for any discussion of extinction as it highlights the role of luck and chance in the extinction process. To make a prediction about extinction we need to understand the processes that can contribute to it and these fall into four broad categories which are discussed below.

Part B

- A Early attempts to predict population viability were based on demographic uncertainty. Whether an individual survives from one year to the next will largely be a matter of chance. Some pairs may produce several young in a single year while others may produce none in that same year. Small populations will fluctuate enormously because of the random nature of birth and death and these chance fluctuations can cause species extinctions even if, on average, the population size should increase. Taking only this uncertainty of ability to reproduce into account, extinction is unlikely if the number of individuals in a population is above about 50 and the population is growing.
- B Small populations cannot avoid a certain amount of inbreeding. This is particularly true if there is a very small number of one sex. For example, if there are only 20 individuals of a species and only one is a male, all future individuals in the species must be descended from that one male. For most animal species such individuals are less likely to survive and reproduce. Inbreeding increases the chance of extinction.

- C Variation within a species is the raw material upon which natural selection acts. Without genetic variability a species lacks the capacity to evolve and cannot adapt to changes in its environment or to new predators and new diseases. The loss of genetic diversity associated with reductions in population size will contribute to the likelihood of extinction.
- D Recent research has shown that other factors need to be considered. Australia's environment fluctuates enormously from year to year. These fluctuations add yet another degree of uncertainty to the survival of many species. Catastrophes such as fire, flood, drought or epidemic may reduce population sizes to a small fraction of their average level. When allowance is made for these two additional elements of uncertainty the population size necessary to be confident of persistence for a few hundred years may increase to several thousand.

Part C

Beside these processes we need to bear in mind the distribution of a population. A species that occurs in five isolated places each containing 20 individuals will not have the same probability of extinction as a species with a single population of 100 individuals in a single locality.

Where logging occurs (that is, the cutting down of forests for timber) forest-dependent creatures in that area will be forced to leave. Ground-dwelling herbivores may return within a decade. However, arboreal marsupials (that is animals which live in trees) may not recover to pre-logging densities for over a century. As more forests are logged, animal population sizes will be reduced further. Regardless of the theory or model that we choose, a reduction in population size decreases the genetic diversity of a population and increases the probability of extinction because of any or all of the processes listed above. It is therefore a scientific fact that increasing the area that is loaded in any region will increase the probability that forest-dependent animals will become extinct.

Questions 28-31

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Part A of Reading Passage 3? In boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet write

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

Example	Answer
A link exist between the consequences of decisions and the decision making process itself.	YES

- 28** Scientists are interested in the effect of forestry on native animals.
29 PVA has been used in Australia for many years.
30 A species is said to be extinct when only one individual exists.
31 Extinction is a naturally occurring phenomenon.

Questions 32-35

These questions are based on Part B of Reading Passage 3.

In paragraphs A to D the author describes four processes which may contribute to the extinction of a species. Match the list of processes (**i-vi**) to the paragraphs. Write the appropriate number (**i-vi**) in boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet.

NB There are more processes than paragraphs so you will not use all of them.

	Processes
32 Paragraph A	i Loss of ability to adapt
33 Paragraph B	ii Natural disasters
34 Paragraph C	iii An imbalance of the sexes
35 Paragraph D	iv Human disasters
	v Evolution
	vi The haphazard nature of reproduction

Questions 36-38

Based on your reading of Part C, complete the sentences below with words taken from the passage. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 36-38 on your answer sheet.

While the population of a species may be on the increase, there is always a chance that small isolated groups ... **(36)** ...

Survival of a species depends on a balance between the size of a population and its ... **(37)** ...

The likelihood that animals which live in forests will become extinct is increased when ... **(38)** ...

Question 39

Choose the appropriate letter A-D and write it in box 39 on your answer sheet.

39 An alternative heading for the passage could be:

- A** The protection of native flora and fauna
- B** Influential factors in assessing survival probability
- C** An economic rationale for the logging of forests
- D** Preventive measures for the extinction of a species

WRITING

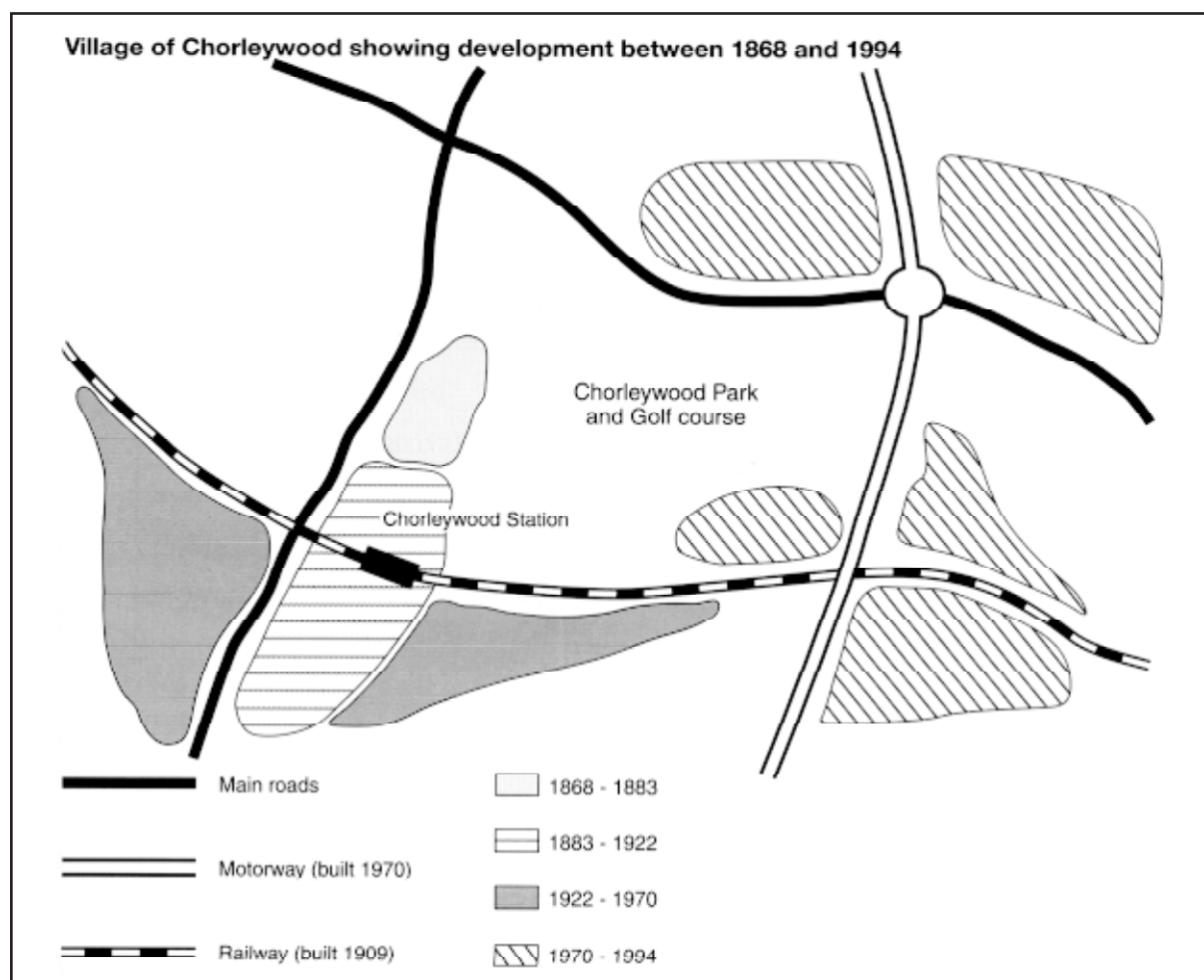
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

Chorleywood is a village near London whose population has increased steadily since the middle of the nineteenth century. The map below shows the development of the village.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the development of the village.

You should write at least 150 words.



Practice Test 4

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:

The idea of having a single career is becoming an old fashioned one. The new fashion will be to have several careers or ways of earning money and further education will be something that continues throughout life.

You should write at least 250 words.

Use your own ideas, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

SPEAKING

CANDIDATE'S CUE CARD

Task 4

THE EXCURSION

The Overseas Students' Club is organising an excursion to a local tourist spot. You are thinking of joining the excursion. Your examiner is one of the organisers.

Ask the examiner about:

- destination
- means of transport
- length of excursion
- cost
- meals
- clothing/equipment

INTERVIEWER'S NOTES

THE EXCURSION

Select an authentic tourist destination about two hours' drive from your city. Provide the following information according to local facts:

- Details about what can be seen/done there
- Special bus provided
- Departure and arrival times
- Suggest appropriate local cost
- Meals not provided — students can buy or bring food
- Walking shoes recommended

Answer keys

PRACTICE TEST 1

LISTENING

Section 1

- 1 A
- 2 C
- 3 D
- 4 D
- 5 C
- 6 Prescott (*must be correct spelling with capital "P"*)
- 7 41
- 8 Fountain (must have capital "F")
- 9 752239
- 10 £65

Section 2

- 11 E } *in*
- 12 F } *any*
- 13 H } *order*
- 14 \$250 million
- 15 roads//road system
- 16 too late
- 17 school children//boys
- 18 3
- 19 boats//pleasure crafty/boats and pleasure craft
- 20 pilot
- 21 (musical) instruments

Section 3

- 22 A
- 23 B
- 24 C
- 25 A
- 26 talk//give a talk
- 27 write up work
- 28 can choose
- 29 open book
- 30 closed reserve
- 31 vocational (subjects)//(preparing for) work/employment

Section 4

- 32 B
- 33 C
- 34 history and economics
- 35 (meeting) deadlines (for essays)
- 36 attendance
- 37 B
- 38 C
- 39 B
- 40 D
- 41 A

PRACTICE TEST 1

READING

READING PASSAGE 1 *A spark, a flint: How fire leapt to life*

Questions	Task	Skills tested
1-8	Gap fill summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for information • detailed understanding of a section of text • ability to paraphrase/re-word original text
9-15	Matching (items to descriptions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for specific information • understanding description/characteristics • understanding paraphrase

Questions 1-8

Question	Answer
1	preserve
2	unaware
3	chance
4	friction
5	rotating
6	percussion
7	Eskimos
8	despite

Questions 9-15

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. In this task you have to decide which match is being described in each question.
- Decide what information is best to skim for in the passage: the *type of match* or the *description*. In this question it is best to skim for the types of match as these are names, some of which are in italics, they are easier for you to pick out.
- Skim through the text until you find match A, the *Ethereal Match*.
- Read that section of the text and underline any important features of this match.
- Read through the descriptions and write A next to any that fit this type of match.

If you think there is more than one possible description for the match, note A next to both. (The rubric states that you may use any match more than once.)

- Towards the top of the second page of the text it states that the Ethereal Match consisted of a “sealed glass tube”, so A is the answer to question 14. Note that the description is expressed differently from the text. Sometimes you have to match the meaning rather than the words.
- If you think none of the descriptions fits this type of match, go on to the next the rubric also states that there are not enough descriptions to fit all the matches.

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
9	F	“... the red phosphorus was non toxic”
10	D	“... three years later it was copied ...”
11	E	“... since white phosphorus is a deadly poison ...”
12	C	“The first matches resembling those used today ...”
13	G	“... a brewery had the novel idea of advertising ...”
14	A	“... a sealed glass tube ...”
15	C	“... borrowed the formula from a military rocket-maker ...”

Practice Test 1

READING PASSAGE 2 Zoo conservation programmes

Questions	Task	Skills tested
16-22	Yes, No, Not Given	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for detailed information • identifying attitude and opinion • understanding gist and paraphrase
23-25	Multiple choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for factual information • identifying main and supporting points • understanding attitude
26-28	Selecting factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming/scanning for specific information • identifying main ideas • understanding paraphrase and inference

Questions 16-25

Question	Answer
16	YES
17	YES
18	NOT GIVEN
19	NO
20	NO
21	NOT GIVEN
22	YES
23	B
24	C
25	A

'This is probably the document's *first failing ...*'
You can infer from what the writer then states, that **A** is one of the correct factors.

- Re-read the list of factors from **B-F**.
 - Continue reading the text, looking for other signals.
 - Select the two other correct factors.
- Remember that if you put more than one factor beside each question number on your answer sheet, you will not get any marks. However the three correct answers can be written down in any order.

Questions 26-28

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. Only *three* of the factors in the list are correct. The correct factors explain why the author *doubts the value* of the WZCS document.
- Scan the text and mark the section that discusses the accuracy/value of the WZCS document. This is from the third paragraph onwards.
- Read through the list of factors to familiarise yourself with it.
- Begin reading the third paragraph more carefully, looking for phrases that signal that the writer is going to discuss something that is wrong with the document. The first signal is:

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
26	A	"... 10,000 is a serious underestimate of the total number of places masquerading as zoological establishments."
27	D	"One would assume that the calibre of these institutions would have been carefully examined but ..."
28	E	The last two paragraphs of the text but in particular: "Today approximately 16 species might be said to have been "saved" by captive breeding programmes, although a number of these can hardly be looked upon as resounding successes."

READING PASSAGE 3 Architecture

Questions	Task	Skills tested
29-35	Completing a table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • following a chronological account • skimming for specific information • noting main ideas
36-40	Matching (causes to effects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming/scanning for information • understanding cause and effect relationships • understanding paraphrase

Questions 29-35

Question	Answer
29	timber and stone
30	Modernism
31	International style
32	badly designed buildings//multi-storey housing//mass-produced, low-cost high-rises
33	preservation
34	High-Tech
35	co-existence of styles//different styles together//styles mixed

Questions 36-40

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. You have to decide which *effect* arose from each *cause*.
- Decide which list you should work from. In this case it is better to work from List A as you must find an effect in List B for every question. The causes also come first chronologically in the cause/effect relationship: List B contains *results* of List A.
- Read through List B to familiarise yourself with it.
- Read item 36.
- Skim through the passage until you locate the information in the text.
- Read this section of the text in detail noting any *effects* of 36.
- Read through List B again.
- Select the effect of question 36. If you think there is more than one effect, mark both and come back to this item later. But remember that

only one answer is correct.

- In the third paragraph it states that the increase in urban populations “helped to turn parts of cities into slums”. So the answer to question 36 is G.
- Repeat this procedure with items 37-40.

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
36	G	“Such rapid and uncontrolled growth helped to turn parts of cities into slums.”
37	F	“These were stripped of unnecessary decoration that would detract from their primary purpose — to be used or lived in.”
38	H	“But the economic depression prevented their ideas from being widely realised until the economic conditions improved ...”
39	C	“Many of these buildings ... have since been demolished.”
40	D	“They originated in the US ... to help meet the demand for more economical use of land.”

PRACTICE TEST 2

LISTENING KEYS

Section 1

- 1 student accommodation/hostel
- 2 awful food
- 3 not friendly//kept to themselves (*do not accept "lonely"*)
- 4 lecturers (too) busy
- 5 regular meetings//meetings with lecturers//fortnightly meetings
- 6 family//homestay
- 7 lot of noise//children made noise//difficult to study
- 8 student house
- 9 (Bachelor of) Computing
- 10 reserve computer time

Section 2

- 11 mountain
- 12 quality
- 13 \$2,000
- 14 short/casual rides
- 15 town riding//shopping
- 16 serious touring
- 17 similar//almost the same
- 18 better quality (components)
- 19 buying clothes
- 20 frame

Section 3

- 21 B
- 22 C
- 23 D
- 24 B
- 25 one bunch
- 26 15 months
- 27 uphill//on hillsides
- 28 lots of/plenty of water
- 29 plastic bags
- 30 bananas/ones (to) ripen
- 31 C } *either*
- 32 D } *way round*

Section 4

- 33 B
- 34 D
- 35 C
- 36 cooking
- 37 (regular) daily intake
- 38 (a) variety
- 39 the dark//the fridge//a cool place//a dark place
- 40 eat in moderation//not too much
- 41 eat lots//eat most

READING

READING PASSAGE 1 *Right and left-handedness in humans*

Questions	Task	Skills tested
1-7	Matching (people to opinions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming/scanning for information • understanding gist and paraphrase
8-10	Completing a table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for factual information
11-12	Multiple choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming/scanning for information • identifying main and supporting points • understanding paraphrase • making inferences

Questions 1-7

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. You have to match the *opinions* with the *people* who express them in the text.
- Read through the list of opinions to familiarise yourself with it.
- In this case it is probably best to skim through the text looking for names as these are easy to identify. So skim through the text until you come to the first name: Professor Turner.
- The text states in the first paragraph that Professor Turner has studied left-handedness. It goes on to say that he noted a “distinctive asymmetry” in the human population.
- Skim through the list of opinions again Number 7 states “Asymmetry is a common feature of the human body”. So the answer to question 7 is E.
- Continue this procedure with the rest of the text. Note that the opinions in the questions are expressed differently from the text. This is known as “paraphrasing”. It means that you will have to match the *meaning* rather than the exact words

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
1	B	“... evolution of speech went with right-handed preference.”
2	D	gist of final paragraph
3	C	“... there are more left-handed males than females.”
4	B	“... if a left handed person is brain damaged in the left hemisphere the recovery of speech is quite often better ...”
5	A	3rd and 4th sentences of paragraph 3
6	C	“... discovered that the left-right asymmetry exists before birth.”
7	E	“He noted that this distinctive asymmetry in the human population is itself systematic.”

Questions 8-12

Question	Answer
8	15-20%
9	40%
10	6%
11	D
12	B

Practice Test 2

READING PASSAGE 2 *Migratory beekeeping*

Questions	Task	Skills tested
13-19	Completing a flow chart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • following a sequence of events • scanning/skiming for information • understanding gist and paraphrase
20-23	Labelling a diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for factual information • understanding description and relationships
24-27	Yes, No, Not Given	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for factual information • understanding gist and paraphrase

Questions 13-19

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. You have to complete the flow chart of the movements of a migratory beekeeper.
- Read through the flow chart to familiarise yourself with it.
- Scan the text and note the section that discusses the beekeepers' movements. In this case, the information is scattered throughout the text, so it is important to have a good idea of what you are looking for.
- Go back to the first box in the flow chart. Note that this box focuses on the start of migration.
- Re-skim the text until you come to this information. It is cued in the fourth paragraph: "By early March ..."
- The flow chart will express the movements differently from the text. This is called "paraphrasing". The fourth paragraph is all about the beekeepers' preparations. So the answer to item 13 is "prepare".
- Go on to item 14. Remember that you will not use all the words in the box, and although some of the words in the box may seem to fit in the gaps, they have an incorrect meaning. Your summary must be an accurate reflection of what is stated in the passage.

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
13	prepare	gist of paragraph 4
14	full	"These are not moved in the middle of the day because too many of the bees would end up homeless."
15	smoke	"... bees can be pacified with a few puffs of smoke ..."
16	charge	"... the beekeeper will pay the farmer to allow his bees to feed
17	machines	paraphrase of "uncapper" and "carousel"
18	combs	"... centrifugal force throws the honey out of the combs ."
19	split	"... a healthy double hive can be separated into two boxes."

Questions 20-27

Question	Answer
20	(hexagonal) cells//comb
21	frames (of comb)
22	screen
23	brood chamber
24	NOT GIVEN
25	YES
26	YES
27	NO

READING PASSAGE 3 Tourism

Questions	Task	Skills tested
28-32	Paragraph headings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed reading • identifying main ideas/themes/topics • understanding gist
33-37	Yes, No, Not Given	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for detailed information • understanding paraphrase and gist • identifying attitude and opinion
38-41	Matching phrases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming/scanning for detail • understanding paraphrase and gist • making inferences

Questions 28-37

Question	Answer
28	iii
29	v
30	iv
31	vii
32	viii
33	NO
34	YES
35	NOT GIVEN
36	YES
37	NOT GIVEN

Questions 38-41

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. By choosing the correct phrase A-H, you will make summary points of the information given in the passage.
- It is obviously best to work from the questions as these are the start of each sentence.
- Read through item 38.
- Read through the list of phrases to familiarise yourself with them.
- Skim through the passage looking for key words that indicate that the information in question 38 is going to be discussed. For item 38, this occurs in paragraph B. In the middle of the paragraph you read: "... the popular concept of tourism is that ...". But to

understand the entire point you will have to read the whole paragraph and take the gist. This is best summarised in the second sentence of the paragraph: "It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in "modern" societies." So the answer to question 38 is D.

- Go on to item 39 and repeat this procedure.

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
38	D	"It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres ..."
39	B	"Such anticipation is constructed and sustained through a variety of non tourist practices, such as film TV ..."
40	F	"The viewing of these tourist sites often involves ... a much greater sensitivity to visual elements of landscape or townscape than is normally found in daily life."
41	H	"... the mass tourist travels in guided groups and finds pleasure in inauthentic, contrived attractions ..."

PRACTICE TEST 3

LISTENING

Section 1

- 1 B
- 2 D
- 3 C
- 4 A
- 5 Richard Lee (*must have correct spelling of "Lee" and capitals*)
- 6 30 Enmore Road (*must have correct spelling and capitals*)
- 7 Newport (*must have correct spelling and capital "N"*)
- 8 Architecture
- 9 LJX 058K
- 10 Ford
- 11 C
- 12 (on the) (front) window/windscreen

Section 2

- 13 November 1991
- 14 (historic) ships
- 15 green arrows
- 16 information desk
- 17 stairs to climb//lots of stairs
- 18 every hour
- 19 Captain Cook
- 20 the sea
- 21 Australian artists/painters
- 22 \$70
- 23 souvenirs

Section 3

- 24 B
- 25 C
- 26 D
- 27 A
- 28 law has changed//law changes//changes in law
- 29 (powerful) computer programs
- 30 from home (computer)
- 31 hotels/hotel beds/rooms
- 32 hire cars

Section 4

- 33 displays//products//displays and products
- 34 (hidden) TV cameras
- 35 recorder//recording
- 36 "Spaceman"
- 37 position//shelf//spot//place
- 38 walk (straight/right) past // ignore//pass
- 39 at eye level//near customers' eyes
- 40 hotspots
- 41 special offers
- 42 chocolates

READING

READING PASSAGE 1 *Spoken corpus comes to life*

Questions	Task	Skills tested
1-6	Paragraph headings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> detailed reading identifying main ideas/themes/topics understanding gist
7-11	Labelling a diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locating specific information understanding a process understanding paraphrase distinguishing examples from main ideas
12	Global multiple choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying the overall intention of the writer

Questions 1-6

Question	Answer
1	vi
2	ii
3	x
4	viii
5	iv
6	ix

- Repeat this procedure with the rest of the questions.

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
7	existing	"This has been the basis — along with the company's existing written corpus ..."
8	(related) phrases	"... key words ... are followed by related phrases ..."
9	meanings //forms	gist of paragraph D
10	spoken// real//oral	"... written English works in a very different way to spoken English."
11	noise// pauses// noises and pauses	"It also reveals the power of the pauses and noises we use to play for time, convey emotion doubt and irony."
12	B	

Questions 7-11

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully.
- Note that you must use a maximum of three words but that these do not have to be taken from the passage. Note also that you need to focus on particular paragraphs.
- Scan the diagram carefully and make sure you understand it. You have already read the passage once so you should realise that the diagram summarises most of the information in the passage.
- Look at item 7. This box describes an input into the Language Activator that is not part of the Spoken Corpus. Skim through the passage to find out what other kind of information is going into the Language Activator.
- The answer occurs at the beginning of paragraph C although it is helpful to read paragraph B too. An existing written corpus has been used.

Practice Test 3

READING PASSAGE 2 *Moles happy as homes go underground*

Questions	Task	Skills tested
13-20	Paragraph headings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed reading • identifying main ideas/themes/topics • understanding gist
21-26	Sentence completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for factual information • understanding description • understanding paraphrase

Question 13-20

Question	Answer
13	xi
14	ix
15	viii
16	v
17	i
18	vii
19	iii
20	iv

- Read question 21 again remembering that you have to complete the sentence using a grammatically correct form of the answer. In this case, “sell quickly” is the best answer.
- Repeat this procedure with items 22-26.

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
21	sell (more) quickly	“In Europe the obstacle has been ... developers who prefer to ensure quick sales with conventional mass-produced housing.”
22	(South Limberg) planners	“... the Dutch development was greeted with undisguised relief by South Limburg planners ...”
23	(road/noise) embankments	“It was ... Hurkmans who hit on the idea of making use of noise embankments ...”
24	Olivetti employees	“... the Olivetti centre in Ivrea ... forms a house/hotel for Olivetti employees.”
25	adapt to	gist of paragraph H cued by “Not everyone adapts so well ...”
26	his bakery business/a cool room	“Their home evolved when he dug a cool room for his bakery business in a hill he had created.”

Questions 21-26

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. Note that you must use a maximum of three words for each answer, but that these do not have to be taken from the passage.
- You can take a straightforward approach to this set of questions as the items are not dependent upon each other.
- Read question 21 and note that you need to complete the sentence with the *reason why* developers prefer mass-produced housing.
- Skim through the text for a reference to *developers* and/or *mass produced housing*.
- This information is located in paragraph F. Here you will read the sentence: “In Europe the obstacle has been conservative local authorities and *developers* who prefer to ensure quick sales with conventional *mass produced housing*.”
- From this sentence you can understand that the reason why they prefer such housing is because it sells quickly.

READING PASSAGE 3 A workaholic economy

Questions	Task	Skills tested
27-32	Yes, No, Not Given	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for detailed information • understanding gist and paraphrase • identifying attitude and opinion
33-34	Multiple choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for information • identifying opinion • understanding paraphrase • distinguishing between main and supporting points
35-38	Selecting factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for specific information • making inferences • understanding paraphrase

Questions 27-32

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. Note that you have to make a judgement about the writer's views.
- Note, also, the difference between NO (which *contradicts* the writer's views) and NOT GIVEN (which means that the writer doesn't mention this at all).
- Read question 27. You have to decide whether the writer states that employees have fewer working hours today (compared with the past).
- Skim through the passage to see if you can come across this information or any contradictory information.
- The first paragraph states that working hours were reduced after the industrial revolution. However in the second paragraph, the writer states that "... working hours have increased noticeably since 1970 ..." and if you read on this fact is reiterated. So the statement (Q27) actually says the opposite of what the writer says. The answer to question 27 is therefore NO.
- Go on to item 28 and repeat this procedure.

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
27	NO	"... working hours have increased noticeably since 1970 ..."
28	NOT GIVEN	
29	YES	"... real wages have stagnated since that year (1970)."
30	NO	"... the current economic recovery has gained a certain amount of notoriety for its «jobless» nature."
31	YES	"She cites ... studies that show increased productivity for part time workers ..."
32	NOT GIVEN	

Questions 33-38

Question	Answer
33	C
34	A
35	B
36	D in
37	F any
38	G order

PRACTICE TEST 4

LISTENING

Section 1

- 1 C
- 2 A
- 3 B
- 4 D
- 5 D
- 6 Julia Perkins (*must be correct spelling with capital letters*)
- 7 15 Waratah Road (*must be correct spelling of Waratah with capital letter*)
- 8 Brisbane (*must have capital letter*)
- 9 to be advised//not connected//no phone//none (*blank not acceptable*)
- 10 first year Law (*must have all three words*)
- 11 C
- 12 D

Section 2

- 13 Hope Street (*must have capitals*)
- 14 evidence
- 15 passport
- 16 current/student (account)
- 17 chequebook
- 18 withdraw//draw (out)//take out
- 19 directly from//right out of
- 20 permission of/from bank
- 21 4.30 pm or/to 5 pm

Section 3

- 22 300 million
- 23 paper clips
- 24 magazine pages//pieces of paper//pages
- 25 three times
- 26 thicker
- 27 label
- 28 (a) dome
- 29 flange (*correct spelling*)
- 30 25%
- 31 scored opening

Section 4

- 32 a university lecture
- 33 Sports Studies (programme)
- 34 management
- 35 top athletes
- 36 makes winners//makes them/people win
- 37 market forces
- 38 (other) leisure activities
- 39 entertainment//to be entertained
- 40 exercise science
- 41 fitness testing//body measurements
- 42 cellular research//cellular change//body cells

READING

READING PASSAGE 1 Glass

Questions	Task	Skills tested
1-5	Paragraph headings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reading for detail identifying main ideas/themes/topics understanding gist
6-8	Labelling a diagram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> following a description of a process
9-13	Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> skimming/scanning for specific information understanding gist and paraphrase

Questions 1-5

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. You have to decide which heading best fits each paragraph in the passage.
- Read paragraph A and look at the example.
- Skim through the list of paragraph headings to familiarise yourself with them.
- Read paragraph B and underline parts that are relevant to the main focus of the paragraph.
- Paragraph B begins “On the horizon” suggesting that it is going to discuss a future use of glass. It goes on to discuss fibre optics and how they could be used in the future to improve optical instruments. Phrases such as “could function hundreds of times faster” and “the surge in fibre optic use” all indicate that this paragraph is about “Exciting innovations in fibre optics”. So **viii** is the heading for paragraph B.
- Go on to paragraph C.
- If you think there is more than one possible heading for a paragraph, re-read the paragraph and try to decide which heading is most appropriate.
- If you cannot decide go on to the next paragraph — you can come back to any questions that you can’t do, later.

Question	Answer	Focus of paragraphs
1	viii	The future of fibre optics and the excitement felt about this.
2	i	The increase in trade for glass artists.
3	ix	The impact of a machine for glass objects made in 1920.
4	iii	Reasons why glass is so easy to shape.
5	vi	The future with glass for designers of buildings and homes.

Questions 6-13

Question	Answer
6	molten glass//ribbon of glass//molten glass ribbon
7	belt of steel//steel belt//moving belt
8	(lightbulb) moulds
9	A
10	B
11	A
12	C
13	A

Practice Test 4

READING PASSAGE 2 *Why some women cross the finish line ahead of men*

Questions	Task	Skills tested
14-19	Identifying paragraphs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> skimming for detailed information understanding paraphrase and summary
20-23	Matching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> skimming/scanning for speakers and information understanding gist and paraphrase
24-27	Short-answer questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> skimming for specific information identifying question focus

Questions 14-23

Question	Answer
14	E
15	G
16	A
17	C
18	F
19	D
20	A
21	S
22	M
23	S

Questions 24-27

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. Note that you must use a maximum of three words for each answer.
- You can take a straightforward approach to this set of questions.
- Read question 24. Note that it makes reference to the annual survey.
- Skim through the text until it discusses an annual survey. This is in paragraph D.
- Look for a comment on changing numbers of female managers or directors. In the text the survey is quoted as showing a “doubling of the numbers”. Thus the *change* referred to in the question is the fact that the numbers have doubled.
- Read the question again to make sure you give a grammatically appropriate answer. In this

case, the best answer would be “it has doubled” although “double” alone would be acceptable because it is an understandable response to the question.

- Repeat this procedure with questions 25 to 27.

Question	Answer	Location of answer in text
24	(it has) double(d)// doubling	“This year the survey shows a doubling of the number of women serving as non-executive directors ...”
25	de-layering	“Sears said that this (de-layering) has halted progress for women ...”
26	demographic trends	“Demographic trends suggest that the number of women going into employment is steadily increasing.”
27	employers	“Until there is a belief among employers until they value the difference nothing will change.”

READING PASSAGE 3

Population viability analysis

Questions	Task	Skills tested
28-31	Yes, No, Not Given	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •skimming for detailed information • understanding gist and paraphrase • identifying opinion
32-35	Matching (processes to paragraphs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed reading • identifying main and supporting points • understanding gist and paraphrase
36-38	Sentence completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skimming for information • understanding paraphrase
39	Global multiple choice	• understanding the overall theme of the passage

Questions 28-31

Question	Answer
28	YES
29	NO
30	NO
31	NOT GIVEN

Questions 32-35

Suggested approach

- Read the task rubric carefully. Note that these questions are based on Part B of the reading passage. You will have to decide which paragraphs in this part cover which processes.
- Note that there are two extra processes which are not described. The extra processes will be close to the correct answers but not correct. Read the text carefully so that you do not fall into any traps.
- Read through the list of processes to familiarise yourself with them.
- Read paragraph A carefully, noting any sections that relate to the processes described in **i - vi**.
- Paragraph A states that survival of a species is largely a “matter of chance” and that not all animals produce young at the same rate. The meaning of this paragraph can therefore be glossed as “the haphazard nature of reproduction” and **vi** is the correct answer to question 32.
- Repeat this procedure with questions 33-35.

Question	Answer	Focus of paragraph
32	vi	The fluctuation in reproduction rates.
33	iii	The problems of having a small or unequal number of one sex.
34	i	The effect on survival of an animal's ability to adapt to changes and therefore avoid extinction.
35	ii	The fluctuating environment in Australia, e.g. fire, flood and drought.

Questions 36-39

Question	Answer
36	will/may not survive//will/may/could become extinct
37	locality//distribution
38	logging takes place/occurs
39	B

WRITING: MODEL ANSWERS

ACADEMIC WRITING MODULE

Practice Test 3, Writing Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the amount of money per week spent on fast foods in Britain. The graph shows the trends in consumption of fast-foods.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

Model answer 165 words

The chart shows that high income earners consumed considerably more fast foods than the other income groups, spending more than twice as much on hamburgers (43 pence per person per week) than on fish and chips or pizza (both under 20 pence). Average income earners also favoured hamburgers, spending 33 pence per person per week, followed by fish and chips at 24 pence, then pizza at 11 pence. Low income earners appear to spend less than other income groups on fast foods, though fish and chips remains their most popular fast food, followed by hamburgers and then pizza.

From the graph we can see that in 1970, fish and chips were twice as popular as burgers, pizza being at that time the least popular fast food. The consumption of hamburgers and pizza has risen steadily over the 20 year period to 1990 while the consumption of fish and chips has been in decline over that same period with a slight increase in popularity since 1985.

Answer keys

Practice Test 3, 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:

News editors decide what to broadcast on television and what to print in newspapers. What factors do you think influence these decisions? Do we become used to bad news? Would it be better if more good news was reported?

You should write at least 250 words.

Use your own ideas knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

Model answer: 300 words

It has often been said that “Good news is bad news” because it does not sell newspapers. A radio station that once decided to present only good news soon found that it had gone out of business for lack of listeners. Bad news on the other hand is so common that in order to cope with it, we often simply ignore it. We have become immune to bad news and the newspapers and radio stations are aware of this.

While newspapers and TV stations may aim to report world events accurately, be they natural or human disasters, political events or the horrors of war, it is also true that their main objective is to sell newspapers and attract listeners and viewers to their stations. For this reason TV and radio stations attempt to reflect the flavour of their station by providing news broadcasts tailor-made to suit their listeners’ preferences. Programmes specialising in pop music or TV soap operas focus more on local news, home issues and up-to-date traffic reports. The more serious stations and newspapers like to provide “so called” objective news reports with editorial comment aimed at analysing the situation.

If it is true, then, that newspapers and TV stations are tailoring their news to their readers’ and viewers’ requirements, how can they possibly be reporting real world events in an honest and objective light? Many radio and TV stations do, in fact, report items of good news but they no longer call this news. They refer to these as human interest stories and package them in programmes specialising, for instance, in consumer affairs or local issues. Good news now comes to us in the form of documentaries the fight against children’s cancer or AIDS, or the latest developments in the fight to save the planet from environmental pollution.