

AKY'S OFFICIAL IELTS PRACTISE

TESTS

Book 1

*“ Practice makes
perfect ”*

Initially, I must introduce myself for you. My name is Numonov Akromjon, and I have been pouring over English for 3 years. For more than a year, I have been gaining a proper knowledge for the IELTS exam but some say that the IELTS exam does not require a degree of wisdom, and allow you to show up your English as an ability but it does, in fact, play a vital role in many cases when you are sitting this sort of exam. As regards my point of view, I reflect that both an ability of showing your a natural English in front of IELTS examiner, and using your learned vocabulary during speaking and writing portions, are actually vitally important in the whole sections of the exam.

In this book, you are bound to see and practice IELTS reading Tests which might be similar tests with IELTS Official Exam. I hope you stick with this book. Before going to tests, here, some motivational sentences:

- 1. Yesterday, you said tomorrow. There is no need to put practice tests off, just do practice on regular basis.*
- 2. A person who is able to get a higher score is not your instructor or mate, it is purely you.*
- 3. As some successful IELTS candidates point out that Practice and practice makes you prefect and it will be useless unless you make an effort for analysis in order to grasp your mistakes or weak areas..*
- 4. there is no denying that gear yourself up for the IELTS, the way you prefer is the key possibility to get a high score. Others approaches are not recommended which are nonsense for you.*
- 5. there are many methods that are commonly advised by IELTS teachers but you must also find the ways which is really workable for you.*

ALL THE BEST “IELTS Challenger”

Let's do practice then !!!

Test 1 Passage 1

Floods can occur in rivers when the flow rate exceeds the capacity of the river channel, particularly at bends or meanders in the waterway. Floods often cause damage to homes and businesses if they are in the natural flood plains of rivers. While riverine flood damage can be eliminated by moving away from rivers and other bodies of water, people have traditionally lived and worked by rivers because the land is usually flat and fertile and because rivers provide easy travel and access to commerce and industry.

A Fire and flood are two of humanity's worst nightmares. People have, therefore, always sought to control them. Forest fires are snuffed out quickly. The flow of rivers is regulated by weirs and dams. At least, that is how it used to be. But foresters have learned that forests need fires to clear out the brush and even to get seeds to germinate. And a similar revelation is now – dawning on hydrologists. Rivers – and the ecosystems they support – need floods. That is why a man-made torrent has been surging down the Grand Canyon. By Thursday March 6th it was running at full throttle, which was expected to be sustained for 60 hours.

B Floods once raged through the canyon every year. Spring Snow from as far away as Wyoming would melt and swell the Colorado river to a flow that averaged around 1,500 cubic metres (50,000 cubic feet) a second. Every eight years or so, that figure rose to almost 3,000 cubic metres. These floods infused the river with sediment, carved its beaches and built its sandbars.

C However, in the four decades since the building of the Glen Canyon dam, just upstream of the Grand Canyon, the only sediment that it has collected has come from tiny, undammed tributaries. Even that has not been much use as those tributaries are not powerful enough to distribute the sediment in an ecologically valuable way.

D This lack of flooding has harmed local wildlife. The humpback chub, for example, thrived in the rust-red waters of the Colorado. Recently, though, its population has crashed. At first sight, it looked as if the reason was that the chub were being eaten by trout introduced for sport fishing in the mid-20th century. But trout and chub co-existed until the Glen Canyon dam was built, so something else is going on. Steve Gloss, of the United States' Geological Survey (USGS), reckons that the chub's decline is the result of their losing their most valuable natural defense, the Colorado's rusty sediment. The chub were well adapted to the poor visibility created by the thick, red water which gave the river its name, and depend on it to hide from predators. Without the cloudy water the chub became vulnerable.

E And the chub are not alone. In the years since the Glen Canyon dam was built, several species have vanished altogether. These include the Colorado pike-minnow, the razorback sucker and the round-tail chub. Meanwhile, aliens including fathead minnows, channel catfish and common carp, which would have been hard, put to survive in the savage waters of the undammed canyon, have move din.

F So flooding is the obvious answer. Unfortunately, it is easier said than done. Floods were sent down the Grand Canyon in 1996 and 2004 and the results were mixed. In 1996 the flood was allowed to go on too long. To start with,all seemed well. The floodwaters built up sandbanks and infused the river with sediment. Eventually, however, the continued flow washed most of the sediment out of the canyon. This problem was avoided in 2004, but unfortunately, on that occasion, the volume of sand available behind the dam was too low to rebuild the sandbanks. This time, the USGS is convinced that things will be better. The amount of sediment available is three times greater than it was in 2004. So if a flood is going to do some good, this is the time to unleash one.

G Even so, it may turn out to be an empty gesture. At less than 1,200 cubic metres a second, this flood is smaller than even an average spring flood, let alone one of the mightier deluges of the past. Those glorious inundations moved massive quantities of sediment through the Grand Canyon,wiping the slate dirty, and making a muddy mess of silt and muck that would make modern river rafters cringe.

Boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write

TURE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 1 Damage caused by fire is worse than that caused by flood.
- 2 The flood peaks at almost 1500 cubic meters every eight years.
- 3 Contribution of sediments delivered by tributaries has little impact.
- 4 Decreasing number of chubs is always caused by introducing of trout since mid 20th century.
- 5 It seemed that the artificial flood in 1996 had achieved success partly at the very beginning.
- 6 In fact, the yield of artificial flood water is smaller than an average natural flood at present.

7 Mighty floods drove fast moving flows with clean and high quality water.

Questions 8-13

Complete the summary below.

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

*Write your answers in boxes **8-13** on your answer sheet.*

The eco-impact of the Canyon Dam

Floods are people's nightmare. In the past, canyon was raged by flood every year. The snow from far Wyoming would melt in the season of **8**..... and caused a flood flow peak in Colorado river. In the four decades after people built the Glen Canyon dam, it only could gather **9**..... together from tiny, undammed tributaries.

Humpback chub population on reduced, why?

Then, several species disappeared including Colorado pike-minnow, **10**..... and the round-tail chub. Meanwhile, some moved in such as fathead minnows, channel catfish and **11**..... . The non-stopped flow led to the washing away of the sediment out of the canyon, which poses great threat to the chubs because it has poor **12**..... away from predators. In addition, the volume of **13**..... available behind the dam was too low to rebuild the bars and flooding became more serious.

Passage 2

Going Bananas

A The world's favourite fruit could disappear forever in 10 years' time. The banana is among the world's oldest crops. Agricultural scientists believe that the first edible banana was discovered around ten thousand years ago. It has been at an evolutionary standstill ever since it was first propagated in the jungles of South-East Asia at the end of the last ice age. Normally the wild banana, a giant jungle herb called *Musa acuminata*, contains a mass of hard seeds that make the fruit virtually inedible. But now and then, hunter-gatherers must have discovered rare mutant plants that produced seedless, edible fruits. Geneticists now know that the vast majority of these soft-fruited plants resulted from genetic accidents that gave their cells three copies of each chromosome instead of the usual two. This imbalance prevents seeds and pollen from developing normally, rendering the mutant plants sterile. And that is why some scientists believe the world's most popular fruit could be doomed. It lacks the genetic diversity to fight off pests and diseases that are invading the banana plantations of Central America and the small-holdings of Africa and Asia alike.

B In some ways, the banana today resembles the potato before blight brought famine to Ireland a century and a half ago. But "it holds a lesson for other crops, too", says Emile Frison, top banana at the International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain in Montpellier, France. "The state of the banana", Frison warns, "can teach a broader lesson: the increasing standardisation of food crops round the world is threatening their ability to adapt and survive."

C The first Stone Age plant breeders cultivated these sterile freaks by replanting cuttings from their stems. And the descendants of those original cuttings are the bananas we still eat today. Each is a virtual clone, almost devoid of genetic diversity. And that uniformity makes it ripe for disease like no other crop on Earth. Traditional varieties of sexually reproducing crops have always had a much broader genetic base, and the genes will recombine in new arrangements in each generation. This gives them much greater flexibility in evolving responses to disease – and far more genetic resources to draw on in the face of an attack. But that advantage is fading fast, as growers increasingly plant the same few, high-yielding varieties. Plant breeders work feverishly to maintain resistance in these standardized crops. Should these efforts falter, yields of even the most productive crop could swiftly crash. "When some pest or disease comes along, severe epidemics can occur," says Geoff Hawtin, director of the Rome-based International Plant Genetic Resources Institute.

D The banana is an excellent case in point. Until the 1950s, one variety, the Gros Michel, dominated the world's commercial banana business. Found by French botanists in Asia in the 1820s, the Gros Michel was by all accounts a fine banana, richer and sweeter than today's standard banana and without the bitter aftertaste when green. But it was vulnerable to a soil fungus that produced a wilt known as Panama disease. "Once the fungus gets into the soil it remains there for many years. There is nothing farmers can do. Even chemical spraying won't get rid of it," says Rodomiro Ortiz, director of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria. So plantation owners played a running game, abandoning infested fields and moving to "clean" land – until they ran out of clean land in the 1950s and had to abandon the Gros Michel. Its successor, and still the reigning commercial king, is the Cavendish banana, a 19th-century British discovery from southern China. The Cavendish is resistant to Panama disease and, as a result, it literally saved the international banana industry. During the 1960s, it replaced the Gros Michel on supermarket shelves. If you buy a banana today, it is almost certainly a Cavendish. But even so, it is a minority in the world's banana crop.

E Half a billion people in Asia and Africa depend on bananas. Bananas provide the largest source of calories and are eaten daily. Its name is synonymous with food. But the day of reckoning may be coming for the Cavendish and its indigenous kin. Another fungal disease, black Sigatoka, has become a global epidemic since its first appearance in Fiji in 1963. Left to itself, black Sigatoka which causes brown wounds on leaves and premature fruit ripening – cuts fruit yields by 50 to 70 per cent and reduces the productive lifetime of banana plants from 30 years to as little as 2 or 3. Commercial growers keep Sigatoka at bay by a massive chemical assault. Forty sprayings of fungicide a year is typical. But despite the fungicides, diseases such as black Sigatoka are getting more and more difficult to control. "As soon as you bring in a new fungicide, they develop resistance," says Frison. "One thing we can be sure of is that the Sigatoka won't lose in this battle." Poor farmers, who cannot afford chemicals, have it even worse. They can do little more than watch their plants die. "Most of the banana fields in Amazonia have already been destroyed by the disease," says Luadir Gasparotto, Brazil's leading banana pathologist with the government research agency EMBRAPA. Production is likely to fall by 70 percent as the disease spreads, he predicts. The only option will be to find a new variety.

F But how? Almost all edible varieties are susceptible to the diseases, so growers cannot simply change to a different banana. With most crops, such a threat would unleash an army of breeders, scouring the world for resistant relatives whose traits they can breed into commercial varieties. Not so with the banana. Because all edible varieties are sterile, bringing in new genetic traits to help cope with pests and diseases is nearly impossible. Nearly, but not totally. Very rarely, a sterile banana will experience a genetic accident that allows an almost normal seed to develop, giving breeders a tiny

window for improvement. Breeders at the Honduran Foundation of Agricultural Research have tried to exploit this to create disease-resistant varieties. Further backcrossing with wild bananas yielded a new seedless banana resistant to both black Sigatoka and Panama disease.

G Neither Western supermarket consumers nor peasant growers like the new hybrid. Some accuse it of tasting more like an apple than a banana. Not surprisingly, the majority of plant breeders have till now turned their backs on the banana and got to work on easier plants. And commercial banana companies are now washing their hands of the whole breeding effort, preferring to fund a search for new fungicides instead. “We supported a breeding programme for 40 years, but it wasn’t able to develop an alternative to Cavendish. It was very expensive and we got nothing back,” says Ronald Romero, head of research at Chiquita, one of the Big Three companies that dominate the international banana trade.

H Last year, a global consortium of scientists led by Frison announced plans to sequence the banana genome within five years. It would be the first edible fruit to be sequenced. Well, almost edible. The group will actually be sequencing inedible wild bananas from East Asia because many of these are resistant to black Sigatoka. If they can pinpoint the genes that help these wild varieties to resist black Sigatoka, the protective genes could be introduced into laboratory tissue cultures of cells from edible varieties. These could then be propagated into new, resistant plants and passed on to farmers.

I It sounds promising, but the big banana companies have, until now, refused to get involved in GM research for fear of alienating their customers. “Biotechnology is extremely expensive and there are serious questions about consumer acceptance,” says David McLaughlin, Chiquita’s senior director for environmental affairs. With scant funding from the companies, the banana genome researchers are focusing on the other end of the spectrum. Even if they can identify the crucial genes, they will be a long way from developing new varieties that smallholders will find suitable and affordable. But whatever biotechnology’s academic interest, it is the only hope for the banana. Without banana production worldwide will head into a tailspin. We may even see the extinction of the banana as both a lifesaver for hungry and impoverished Africans and as the most popular product on the world’s supermarket shelves.

Question 14-16

Complete the sentences below with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage.

Write your answers in boxes **1-3** on your answer sheet.

Banana was first eaten as a fruit by humans almost **14**..... years ago.

Banana was first planted in **15**.....

Wild banana's taste is adversely affected by its **16**.....

Question 17-23

Look at the following statements (Questions 17-23) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, **A-F**.

Write the correct letter, **A-F**, in boxes 17-23 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

17 A Pest invasion may seriously damage banana industry.

18 The effect of fungal infection in soil is often long-lasting.

19 A commercial manufacturer gave up on breeding bananas for disease resistant species.

20 Banana disease may develop resistance to chemical sprays.

21 A banana disease has destroyed a large number of banana plantations.

22 Consumers would not accept genetically altered crop.

23 Lessons can be learned from bananas for other crops.

List of people

Rodomi

David Mclaughlin

Emile Frison

D Ronald Romero

Luadir Gasparotto

F Geoff Hawtin

Question 24-26

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

In boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet, write

TURE
FALSE
NOT GIVEN

the statement agrees with the information
the statement contradicts the information
if there is no information on this

24 Banana is the oldest known fruit.

25 Gros Michel is still being used as a commercial product.

26 Banana is a main food in some countries.

Passage 3

Questions 27-32

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **A–G** from the list below.

Write the correct number, **i–ix**, in boxes **27-32** on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

Unusual way of hatching the chicks

Feeding habit of the red-footed booby

Folding wings for purpose

Rearing the young

Classification of boobies

Diving for seafood

Surviving mechanism during the food shortage period

Mating and breeding

Origin of the booby's name

27 Paragraph **A**

28 Paragraph **B**

29 Paragraph **D**

30 Paragraph **E**

31 Paragraph **F**

32 Paragraph **G**

Example: Paragraph C ix

Passage 3 “Blue-footed Boobies 2”

A Boobies are a small group of seabirds native to tropical and subtropical oceans throughout the world. Their diet consists mainly of fish. They are specialized fish eaters feeding on small school fish like sardines, anchovies, mackerel, and flying fish. When their prey is in sight, they fold their long wings back around their streamlined bodies and plunge into the water from as high as 80 feet, so streamlined they barely make a splash. They travel in parties of about 12 to areas of water with large schools of small fish. When the lead bird sees a fish shoal in the water, it will signal the rest of the group and they will all dive together. Surprisingly, individuals do not eat with the hunting group, preferring to eat on their own, usually in the early morning or late afternoon.

B There are three varieties on the Galapagos: the blue-footed, red-footed, and masked boobies. They are all members of the same family, and are not only different in appearance but also in behaviours. The blue-footed and red-footed boobies mate throughout the year, while the masked boobies have an annual mating cycle that differs from island to island. All catch fish in a similar manner, but in different areas: the blue-footed booby does its fishing close to shore, while the masked booby goes slightly farther out, and the red-footed booby fishes at the farthest distances from shore.

C Although it is unknown where the name “Booby” emanates from, some conjecture it may come from the Spanish word for clown, “bobo”, meaning “stupid”. Its name was probably inspired by the bird’s clumsiness on land and apparently unwarranted bravery. The blue footed booby is extremely vulnerable to human visitors because it does not appear to fear them. Therefore these birds received such name for their clumsiness on land in which they were easily, captured, killed, and eaten by humans.

D The blue-footed booby’s characteristic feet play a significant part in their famous courtship ceremony, the ‘booby dance’. The male walks around the female, raising his bright blue feet straight up in the air, while bringing his ‘shoulders’ towards the ground and crossing the bottom tips of his wings high above the ground. Plus he’ll raise his bill up towards the sky to try to win his mate over. The female may also partake in these activities – lifting her feet, sky pointing, and of course squawking at her mate. After mating, another ritual occurs – the nest-building which ironically is never used because they nest on the bare ground. When the female is ready to lay her eggs, they scrape the existing nest away so she can nest on exposed ground. Sun-baked islands form the booby’s breeding grounds. When ready the female Blue Footed Booby lays one to three eggs.

E After mating, two or three eggs are laid in a shallow depression on flat or gently sloping ground. Both male and female take turns incubating the eggs. Unlike most birds, booby doesn't develop brood patches (areas of bare skin on the breast) to warm the eggs during incubation. Instead, it uses its broad webbed feet, which have large numbers of prominent blood vessels, to transmit heat essential for incubation. The eggs are thick-shelled so they can withstand the full weight of an incubating bird.

F After hatching, the male plays a major role in bringing fish home. He can bring back a constant supply of small fish for the chicks, which must be fed continuously. The reason is that the male has a longer tail than the female in relation to his body size, which makes him able to execute shallower dives and to feed closer to shore. Then the female takes a greater part as time proceeds. Sooner or later, the need to feed the young becomes greater than the need to protect them and both adults must fish to provide enough.

G When times are good, the parents may successfully fledge all three chicks, but, in harder times, they may still lay as many eggs yet only obtain enough food to raise one. The problem is usually solved by the somewhat callous-sounding system of "opportunistic sibling murder." The first-born chick is larger and stronger than its nest mate(s) as a result of hatching a few days earlier and also because the parents feed the larger chick. If food is scarce, the first born will get more food than its nest mate(s) and will outcompete them, causing them to starve. The above system optimizes the reproductive capacity of the blue-foot in an unpredictable environment. The system ensures that, if possible, at least one chick will survive a period of shortage rather than all three dying of starvation under a more 'humane' system.

Questions 33-35

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

*In boxes 33 – 35 on your answer sheet, **True, False, NoT given***

33 Boobies are afraid of human approaching.

34 Female boobies eat more than the male ones.

35 When there is not sufficient food, the larger chicks will be fed at the expense of the survival of its smaller mates.

Questions 36 – 39

Complete the summary below, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 36 – 39 on your answer sheet.

The courtship of the Blue-footed Booby consists of the male flaunting his blue feet and dancing to impress the female. During the dance, the male will spread his wings and stamp his feet on the ground with his bills **37** After mating, the booby's unusual demeanor continues with ritual **36** that really serves no purpose. When the female Booby lays eggs, the parental boobies incubate the eggs beneath their **38** which contain **39** to transmit the heat, because of the lack of brood patches.

ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

- 1 NOT GIVEN
- 2 FALSE
- 3 NOT GIVEN
- 4 FALSE
- 5 TRUE
- 6 TRUE
- 7 NOT GIVEN
- 8 spring
- 9 sediment
- 10 razorback sucker
- 11 common carp
- 12 visibility
- 13 sand
- 14 ten thousand
- 15 South-East Asia

16 hard seeds/seeds

17 F

18 A

19 D

20 C

21 E

22 B

23 C

24 NOT GIVEN

25 FAISE

26 TRUE

27 vi

28 v

29 viii

30 i

31 iv

32 vii

- 33 FAISE
- 34 NOT GIVEN
- 35 TRUE
- 36 skypointing
- 37 nest-building
- 38 webbed feet
- 39 blood vessels

Mammoth kill 2

A mammoth is any species of the extinct genus *Mammuthus*, proboscideans commonly equipped with long, curved tusks and, in northern species, a covering of long hair. They lived from the Pliocene epoch (from around 5 million years ago) into the Holocene at about 4,500 years ago, and were members of the family Elephantidae, which contains, along with mammoths, the two genera of modern elephants and their ancestors.

A Like their modern relatives, mammoths were quite large. The largest known species reached heights in the region of 4 m at the shoulder and weights of up to 8 tonnes, while exceptionally large males may have exceeded 12 tonnes. However, most species of mammoth were only about as large as a modern Asian elephant. Both sexes bore tusks. A first, small set appeared at about the age of six months, and these were replaced at about 18 months by the permanent set. Growth of the permanent set was at a rate of about 2.5 to 15.2 cm per year. Based on studies of their close relatives, the modern elephants, mammoths probably had a gestation period of 22 months, resulting in a single calf being born. Their social structure was probably the same as that of African and Asian elephants, with females living in herds headed by a matriarch, whilst bulls lived solitary lives or formed loose groups after sexual maturity.

B MEXICO CITY – Although it's hard to imagine in this age of urban sprawl and automobiles, North America once belonged to mammoths, camels, ground sloths as large as cows, bear-size beavers and other formidable beasts. Some 11,000 years ago, however, these large-bodied mammals and others – about 70 species in all – disappeared. Their demise coincided roughly with the arrival of humans in the New World and dramatic climatic change – factors that have inspired several theories about the die-off. Yet despite decades of scientific investigation, the exact cause remains a mystery. Now new findings offer support to one of these controversial hypotheses: that human hunting drove this megafaunal menagerie to extinction. The overkill model emerged in the 1960s, when it was put forth by Paul S. Martin of the University of Arizona. Since then, critics have charged that no evidence exists to support the idea that the first Americans hunted to the extent necessary to cause these extinctions. But at the annual meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology in Mexico City last October, paleoecologist John Alroy of the University of California at Santa Barbara argued that, in fact, hunting-driven extinction is not only plausible, it was unavoidable. He has determined, using a computer simulation, that even a very modest amount of hunting would have wiped these animals out.

C Assuming an initial human population of 100 people that grew no more than 2 percent annually, Alroy determined that if each band of, say, 50 people killed 15 to 20 large mammals a year, humans could have eliminated the animal populations within 1,000 years. Large mammals in particular would have been vulnerable to the pressure because they have longer gestation periods than smaller mammals and their young require extended care.

D Not everyone agrees with Alroy's assessment. For one, the results depend in part on population-size estimates for the extinct animals – figures that are not necessarily reliable. But a more specific criticism comes from mammalogist Ross D. E. MacPhee of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, who points out that the relevant archaeological record contains barely a dozen examples of stone points embedded in mammoth bones (and none, it should be noted, are known from other megafaunal remains) – hardly what one might expect if hunting drove these animals to extinction. Furthermore, some of these species had huge ranges – the giant Jefferson's ground sloth, for example, lived as far north as the Yukon and as far south as Mexico – which would have made slaughtering them in numbers sufficient to cause their extinction rather implausible, he says.

E MacPhee agrees that humans most likely brought about these extinctions (as well as others around the world that coincided with human arrival), but not directly. Rather he suggests that people may have introduced hyperlethal disease, perhaps through their dogs or hitchhiking vermin, which then spread wildly among the immunologically naive species of the New World. As in the overkill model, populations of large mammals would have a harder time recovering. Repeated outbreaks of a hyperdisease could thus quickly drive them to the point of no return. So far MacPhee does not have empirical evidence for the hyperdisease hypothesis, and it won't be easy to come by: hyperlethal disease would kill far too quickly to leave its signature on the bones themselves. But he hopes that analyses of tissue and DNA from the last mammoths to perish will eventually reveal murderous microbes.

F The third explanation for what brought on this North American extinction does not involve human beings. Instead its proponents blame the loss on the weather. The Pleistocene epoch witnessed considerable climatic instability, explains paleontologist Russell W. Graham of the Denver Museum of Nature and Science. As a result, certain habitats disappeared, and species that had once formed communities split apart. For some animals, this change brought opportunity. For much of the megafauna, however, the increasingly homogeneous environment left them with shrinking geographical ranges – a death sentence for large animals, which need large ranges. Although these creatures managed to maintain viable populations through most of the Pleistocene, the final major fluctuation – the so-called Younger Dryas event – pushed them over the edge, Graham says. For his part, Alroy is convinced that

human hunters demolished the titans of the Ice Age. The overkill model explains everything the disease and climate scenarios explain, he asserts, and makes accurate predictions about which species would eventually go extinct. "Personally, I'm a vegetarian," he remarks, "and I find all of this kind of gross – but believable."

Questions 1-7

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **1-7** on your answer sheet.

The reason why had big size mammals become extinct 11,000 years ago is under hot debate. First explanation is that **1**..... of human made it happen. This so called **2**..... began from 1960s suggested by an expert, who however received criticism of lack of further information. Another assumption promoted by MacPhee is that deadly **3**..... from human causes their demises. However his hypothesis required more **4**..... to testify its validity. Graham proposed a third hypothesis that **5**..... in Pleistocene epoch drove some species disappear, reduced **6**..... posed a dangerous signal to these giants, and **7**..... finally wiped them out.

Questions 8-13

Write the appropriate letters **A-C** in boxes **8-13** on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once.

John Alroy

D.E.

Russell W.

C

- 8 Human hunting well explained which species would finally disappear.
- 9 Further grounded proof needed to explain human's indirect impact on mammals
- 10 Over hunting situation has caused die-out of large mammals.
- 11 Illness rather than hunting caused extensive extinction.

- 12 Doubt raised through the study of several fossil records.
- 13 Climate shift is the main reason of extinction.

Passage 2 “Stress of Workplace”

A How busy is too busy? For some it means having to miss the occasional long lunch; for others it means missing lunch altogether. For a few, it is not being able to take a “sickie” once a month. Then there is a group of people for whom working every evening and weekend is normal, and frantic is the tempo of their lives. For most senior executives, workloads swing between extremely busy and frenzied. The vice-president of the management consultancy AT Kearney and its head of telecommunications for the Asia-Pacific region, Neil Plumridge, says his work weeks vary from a “manageable” 45 hours to 80 hours, but average 60 hours.

B Three warning signs alert Plumridge about his workload: sleep, scheduling and family. He knows he has too much on when he gets less than six hours of sleep for three consecutive nights; when he is constantly having to reschedule appointments; “and the third one is on the family side”, says Plumridge, the father of a three-year-old daughter, and expecting a second child in October. “If I happen to miss a birthday or anniversary, I know things are out of control.” Being “too busy” is highly subjective. But for any individual, the perception of being too busy over a prolonged period can start showing up as stress: disturbed sleep, and declining mental and physical health. National workers’ compensation figures show stress causes the most lost time of any workplace injury. Employees suffering stress are off work an average of 16.6 weeks. The effects of stress are also expensive. Comcare, the Federal Government insurer, reports that in 2003-04, claims for psychological injury accounted for 7% of claims but almost 27% of claim costs. Experts say the key to dealing with stress is not to focus on relief – a game of golf or a massage – but to reassess workloads. Neil Plumridge says he makes it a priority to work out what has to change; that might mean allocating extra resources to a job, allowing more time or changing expectations. The decision may take several days. He also relies on the advice of colleagues, saying his peers coach each other with business problems. “Just a fresh pair of eyes over an issue can help,” he says.

C Executive stress is not confined to big organisations. Vanessa Stoykov has been running her own advertising and public relations business for seven years, specialising in work for financial and professional services firms. Evolution Media has grown so fast that it debuted on the BRW Fast 100 list of fastest-growing small enterprises last year – just after Stoykov had her first child. Stoykov thrives on the mental stimulation of running her own business. “Like everyone, I have the occasional day when I

think my head's going to blow off," she says. Because of the growth phase the business is in, Stoykov has to concentrate on short-term stress relief – weekends in the mountains, the occasional “mental health” day – rather than delegating more work. She says: “We’re hiring more people, but you need to train them, teach them about the culture and the clients, so it’s actually more work rather than less.”

D Identify the causes: Jan Elsner, Melbourne psychologist who specialises in executive coaching, says thriving on a demanding workload is typical of senior executives and other high-potential business people. She says there is no one-size-fits-all approach to stress: some people work best with high-adrenalin periods followed by quieter patches, while others thrive under sustained pressure. “We could take urine and blood hormonal measures and pass a judgment of whether someone’s physiologically stressed or not,” she says. “But that’s not going to give us an indicator of what their experience of stress is, and what the emotional and cognitive impacts of stress are going to be.”

E Eisner’s practice is informed by a movement known as positive psychology, a school of thought that argues “positive” experiences – feeling engaged, challenged, and that one is making a contribution to something meaningful – do not balance out negative ones such as stress; instead, they help people increase their resilience over time. Good stress, or positive experiences of being challenged and rewarded, is thus cumulative in the same way as bad stress. Elsner says many of the senior business people she coaches are relying more on regulating bad stress through methods such as meditation and yoga. She points to research showing that meditation can alter the biochemistry of the brain and actually help people “retrain” the way their brains and bodies react to stress. “Meditation and yoga enable you to shift the way that your brain reacts, so if you get proficient at it you’re in control.”

F The Australian vice-president of AT Kearney, Neil Plumridge, says: “Often stress is caused by our setting unrealistic expectations of ourselves. I’ll promise a client I’ll do something tomorrow, and then promise another client the same thing, when I really know it’s not going to happen. I’ve put stress on myself when I could have said to the clients: ‘Why don’t I give that to you in 48 hours?’ The client doesn’t care.” Over-committing is something people experience as an individual problem. We explain it as the result of procrastination or Parkinson’s law: that work expands to fill the time available. New research indicates that people may be hard-wired to do it.

G A study in the February issue of the Journal of Experimental Psychology shows that people always believe they will be less busy in the future than now. This is a misapprehension, according to the authors of the report, Professor Gal Zauberman, of the University of North Carolina, and Professor John Lynch, of Duke University. “On average, an individual will be just as busy two weeks or a month from now as he

or she is today. But that is not how it appears to be in everyday life,” they wrote. “People often make commitments long in advance that they would never make if the same commitments required immediate action. That is, they discount future time investments relatively steeply.” Why do we perceive a greater “surplus” of time in the future than in the present? The researchers suggest that people underestimate completion times for tasks stretching into the future, and that they are bad at imagining future competition for their time.

Question 14-18

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed **A-D**) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters **A-D** in boxes **14-18** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

A	Jan Elsnera
B	Vanessa Stoykov
C	Gal Zauberman
D	Neil Plumridge

- 14 Work stress usually happens in the high level of a business.
- 15 More people’s ideas involved would be beneficial for stress relief.
- 16 Temporary holiday sometimes doesn’t mean less work.
- 17 Stress leads to a wrong direction when trying to satisfy customers.
- 18 It is not correct that stress in the future will be eased more than now.

Question 19-21 Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.

Write your answers in boxes **19-21** on your answer sheet.

- 19 Which of the following workplace stress is **NOT** mentioned according to Plumridge in the following options
- A) Not enough time spend on family
 - B) Unable to concentrate on work
 - C) Inadequate time of sleep
 - D) Alteration of appointment
- 20 Which of the following solution is NOT mentioned in helping reduce the work pressure according to Plumridge
- A) Allocate more personnel
 - B) Increase more time

- C) Lower expectation
- D) Do sports and massage

21 What is point of view of Jan Elsnera towards work stress

- A) Medical test can only reveal part of the data needed to cope with stress
- B) Index somebody samples will be abnormal in a stressful experience
- C) Emotional and cognitive affection is superior to physical one
- D) One well designed solution can release all stress

Question 22 – 27

*Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.*

*Write your answers in boxes **22-27** on your answer sheet.*

Statistics from National worker's compensation indicate stress plays the most important role in **22**..... which cause the time losses. Staffs take about **23**..... for absence from work caused by stress. Not just time is our main concern but great expenses generated consequently. An official insurer wrote sometime that about **24**..... of all claims were mental issues whereas nearly 27% costs in all claims, Sports Such as **25**..... as well as **26**..... could be a treatment to release stress; However, specialists recommended another practical way out, analyse **27**..... once again.

Passage 3 “Unexpected Benefits to Human Brain”

James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, played his first video game years ago when his six-year-old son Sam was playing Pajama Sam: No Need to Hide When It's Dark Outside. He wanted to play the game so he could support Sam's problem solving. Though Pajama Sam is not an “educational game”, it is replete with the types of problems psychologists study when they study thinking and learning. When he saw how well the game held Sam's attention, he wondered what sort of beast a more mature video game might be.

Video and computer games, like many other popular, entertaining and addicting kid's activities, are looked down upon by many parents as time-wasters, and worse, parents think that these games rot the brain. Violent video games are readily blamed by the media and some experts as the reason why some youth become violent or commit extreme anti-social behavior. Recent content analyses of video games show that as many as 89% of games contain some violent content, but there is no form of aggressive content for 70% of popular games. Many scientists and psychologists, like James Paul Gee, find that video games actually have many benefits – the main one being making kids smart. Video games may actually teach kids high-level thinking skills that they will need in the future.

“Video games change your brain,” according to University of Wisconsin psychologist Shawn Green. Video games change the brain's physical structure the same way as do learning to read, playing the piano, or navigating using a map. Much like exercise can build muscle, the powerful combination of concentration and rewarding surges of neurotransmitters like dopamine, which strengthens neural circuits, can build the player's brain.

Video games give your child's brain a real workout. In many video games, the skills required to win involve abstract and high level thinking. These skills are not even taught at school. Some of the mental skills trained by video games include: following instructions, problem solving, logic, hand-eye coordination, fine motor and spatial skills. Research also suggests that people can learn iconic, spatial, and visual attention skills from video games. There have been even studies with adults showing that experience with video games is related to better surgical skills. Jacob Benjamin, doctor from Beth Israel Medical Center NY, found a direct link between skill at video gaming and skill at keyhole or laparoscopic surgery. Also, a reason given by experts as to why fighter pilots of today are more skillful is that this generation's pilots are being weaned on video games.

The players learn to manage resources that are limited, and decide the best use of resources, the same way as in real life. In strategy games, for instance, while developing a city, an unexpected surprise like an enemy might emerge. This forces the player to be flexible and quickly change tactics. Sometimes the

player does this almost every second of the game giving the brain a real workout. According to researchers at the University of Rochester, led by Daphne Bavelier, a cognitive scientist, games simulating stressful events such as those found in battle or action games could be a training tool for real-world situations. The study suggests that playing action video games primes the brain to make quick decisions. Video games can be used to train soldiers and surgeons, according to the study. Steven Johnson, author of *Everything Bad is Good For You: How Today's Popular Culture*, says gamers must deal with immediate problems while keeping their long-term goals on their horizon. Young gamers force themselves to read to get instructions, follow storylines of games, and get information from the game texts.

James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, says that playing a video game is similar to working through a science problem. Like students in a laboratory, gamers must come up with a hypothesis. For example, players in some games constantly try out combinations of weapons and powers to use to defeat an enemy. If one does not work, they change hypothesis and try the next one. Video games are goal-driven experiences, says Gee, which are fundamental to learning. Also, using math skills is important to win in many games that involve quantitative analysis like managing resources. In higher levels of a game, players usually fail the first time around, but they keep on trying until they succeed and move on to the next level.

Many games are played online and involve cooperation with other online players in order to win. Video and computer games also help children gain self-confidence and many games are based on history, city building, and governance and so on. Such games indirectly teach children about aspects of life on earth.

In an upcoming study in the journal *Current Biology*, authors Daphne Bavelier, Alexandre Pouget, and C. Shawn Green report that video games could provide a potent training regimen for speeding up reactions in many types of real-life situations. The researchers tested dozens of 18- to 25-year-olds who were not ordinarily video game players. They split the subjects into two groups. One group played 50 hours of the fast-paced action video games "Call of Duty 2" and "Unreal Tournament," and the other group played 50 hours of the slow-moving strategy game "The Sims 2." After this training period, all of the subjects were asked to make quick decisions in several tasks designed by the researchers. The action game players were up to 25 percent faster at coming to a conclusion and answered just as many questions correctly as their strategy game playing peers.

Questions 28-31

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

Write your answers in boxes **28-31** on your answer sheet.

28. What is the main purpose of paragraph one

- A Introduction of professor James Paul Gee.
- B Introduction of the video game: Pajamas Sam.
- C Introduction of types of video games.
- D Introduction of the background of this passage.

29. What does the author want to express in the second paragraph

- A Video games are widely considered harmful for children's brain.
- B Most violent video games are the direct reason of juvenile delinquency.
- C Even there is a certain proportion of violence in most video games; scientists and psychologists see its benefits of children's intellectual abilities.
- D Many parents regard video games as time-wasters, which rot children's brain.

30. What is correctly mentioned in paragraph four

- A Some schools use video games to teach students abstract and high level thinking.
- B Video games improves the brain ability in various aspects.
- C Some surgeons have better skills because they play more video games.
- D Skillful fighter pilots in this generation love to play video games.

31. What is the expectation of the experiment the three researchers did

- A Gamers have to make the best use of the limited resource.
- B Gamers with better math skills will win in the end.
- C Strategy game players have better ability to make quick decisions.
- D Video games help increase the speed of players' reaction effectively.

Questions 32-35

Do the following statement with the information given in Reading Passage?

In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, write (True, false, Not given)

- 32 Most video games are popular because of their violent content.
- 33 The action game players minimized the percentage of making mistakes in the experiment.
- 34 It would be a good idea for schools to apply video games in their classrooms.
- 35 Those People who are addicted to video games have lots of dopamine in their brains.

Questions 36-40

- A** The writer's opinion
- B** James Paul Gee
- C** Shawn Green
- D** Daphne Bavelier
- E** Steven Johnson
- F** Jacob Benjamin

- 36 Video games as other daily life skills alter the brain's physical structure.
- 37 Brain is ready to make decisions without hesitation when players are immersed in playing stressful games.
- 38 The purpose-motivated experience that video games offer plays an essential role in studying.

39 Players are good at tackling prompt issues with future intensions.

40 It helps children broaden their horizon in many aspects and gain self-confidence.

TEST 1

ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

- 1 hunting
- 2 overkill model
- 3 disease/hyper disease
- 4 empirical evidence
- 5 climatic instability
- 6 geographical ranges
- 7 Younger Dryas event
- 8 A
- 9 B
- 10 A
- 11 B
- 12 B
- 13 C
- 14 A
- 15 D

16	B
17	D
18	C
19	B
20	D
21	A
22	workplace injury
23	16.6 weeks
24	7%
25	golf
26	massage
27	workloads
28	D
29	C
30	B
31	D
32	NOT GIVEN

33 FALSE

34 NOT GIVEN

35 TRUE

36 C

37 D

38 B

39 E

40 A

TEST 2: Passage 1 “The psychology in Happiness”

A In the late 1990s, psychologist Martin Seligman of the University of Pennsylvania urged colleagues to observe optimal moods with the same intensity with which they had for so long studied pathologies: we would never learn about the full range of human functions unless we knew as much about mental wellness as we do about mental illness. A new generation of psychologists built up a respectable body of research on positive character traits and happiness-boosting practices. At the same time, developments in neuroscience provided new clues to what makes us happy and what that looks like in the brain. Self-appointed experts took advantage of the trend with guarantees to eliminate worry, stress, dejection and even boredom. This happiness movement has provoked a great deal of opposition among psychologists who observe that the preoccupation with happiness has come at the cost of sadness, an important feeling that people have tried to banish from their emotional repertoire. Allan Horwitz of Rutgers laments that young people who are naturally weepy after breakups are often urged to medicate themselves instead of working through their sadness. Wake Forest University’s Eric Wilson fumes that the obsession with happiness amounts to a “craven disregard” for the melancholic perspective that has given rise to the greatest works of art. “The happy man” he writes, “is a hollow man.”

B After all people are remarkably adaptable. Following a variable period of adjustment, we bounce back to our previous level of happiness, no matter what happens to us. (There are some scientifically proven exceptions, notably suffering the unexpected loss of a job or the loss of a spouse. Both events tend to permanently knock people back a step.) Our adaptability works in two directions. Because we are so adaptable, points out Professor Sonja Lyubomirsky of the University of California, we quickly get used to many of the accomplishments we strive for in life, such as landing the big job or getting married. Soon after we reach a milestone, we start to feel that something is missing. We begin coveting another worldly possession or eyeing a social advancement. But such an approach keeps us tethered to a treadmill where happiness is always just out of reach, one toy or one step away. It’s possible to get off the treadmill entirely by focusing on activities that are dynamic surprising, and attention- absorbing, and thus less likely to bore us than, say, acquiring shiny new toys.

C Moreover, happiness is not a reward for escaping pain. Russ Harris, the author of *The Happiness Trap*, calls popular conceptions of happiness dangerous because they set people up for a “struggle against reality”. They don’t acknowledge that real life is full of disappointments, loss, and inconveniences. “If you’re going to live a rich and meaningful life,” Harris says, “you’re going to feel a full range of emotions.” Action toward goals other than happiness makes people happy. It is not crossing the finish line that is most rewarding, it is anticipating achieving the goal. University of Wisconsin

neuroscientist Richard Davidson has found that working hard toward a goal, and making progress to the point of expecting a goal to be realized, not only activates positive feelings but also suppresses negative emotions such as fear and depression.

D We are constantly making decisions, ranging from what clothes to put on, to whom we should marry, not to mention all those flavors of ice cream. We base many of our decisions on whether we think a particular preference will increase our well-being. Intuitively, we seem convinced that the more choices we have, the better off we will ultimately be. But our world of unlimited opportunity imprisons us more than it makes us happy. In what Swarthmore psychologist Barry Schwartz calls “the paradox of choice,” facing many possibilities leaves us stressed out – and less satisfied with whatever we do decide. Having too many choices keeps us wondering about all the opportunities missed.

E Besides, not everyone can put on a happy face. Barbara Held, a professor of psychology at Bowdoin College, rails against “the tyranny of the positive attitude”. “Looking on the bright side isn’t possible for some people and is even counterproductive” she insists. “When you put pressure on people to cope in a way that doesn’t fit them, it not only doesn’t work, it makes them feel like a failure on top of already feeling bad.” The one-size-fits-all approach to managing emotional life is misguided, agrees Professor Julie Norem, author of *The Positive Power of Negative Thinking*. In her research, she has shown that the defensive pessimism that anxious people feel can be harnessed to help them get things done, which in turn makes them happier. A naturally pessimistic architect, for example, can set low expectations for an upcoming presentation and review all of the bad outcomes that she’s imagining, so that she can prepare carefully and increase her chances of success.

F By contrast, an individual who is not living according to their values, will not be happy, no matter how much they achieve. Some people, however, are not sure what their values are. In that case Harris has a great question: “Imagine I could wave a magic wand to ensure that you would have the approval and admiration of everyone on the planet, forever. What, in that case, would you choose to do with your life?” Once this has been answered honestly, you can start taking steps toward your ideal vision of yourself. The actual answer is unimportant, as long as you’re living consciously. The state of happiness is not really a state at all. It’s an ongoing personal experiment.

Questions 1-6

Reading Passage has six paragraphs, **A–F**. Which paragraph mentions the following? *Write the correct letter, A–F, in boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet. NB You may use any letter more than once.*

- 1 the need for individuals to understand what really matters to them
- 2 tension resulting from a wide variety of alternatives
- 3 the hope of success as a means of overcoming unhappy feelings
- 4 people who call themselves specialists
- 5 human beings' capacity for coping with change
- 6 doing things which are interesting in themselves

Questions 7-8 Choose letters A,B,C,E

Write the correct letters in boxes 7 and 8 on your answer sheet

Which **two** of the following people argue against aiming for constant happiness

- A Martin Seligman
- B Eric Wilson
- C Sonja Lyubomirsky
- D Russ Harris
- E Barry Schwartz

Questions 9-10 Choose TWO letters, A-E. Write the correct letters in boxes 9 and 10.

Which **TWO** of the following beliefs are identified as mistaken in the text

- A *Inherited wealth brings less happiness than earned wealth.*
- B *Social status affects our perception of how happy we are.*
- C *An optimistic outlook ensures success.*
- D *Unhappiness can and should be avoided.*
- E *Extremes of emotion are normal in the young.*

Questions 11-13 Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.
answers in boxes **11-13** on your answer sheet.

Write your

11 In order to have a complete understanding of how people's minds work, Martin Seligman suggested that research should examine our most positive as closely as it does our psychological problems.

12 Soon after arriving at a in their lives, people become accustomed to what they have achieved and have a sense that they are lacking something.

13 People who are by nature are more likely to succeed if they make thorough preparation for a presentation.

PASSAGE 2 "Bio-mimetic Design"

What has fins like a whale, skin like a lizard, and eyes like a moth? The future of engineering. Andrew Parker, an evolutionary biologist, knelt in the baking red sand of the Australian outback just south of Alice Springs and eased the right hind leg of a thorny devil into a dish of water.

A "Its back is completely drenched!" Sure enough, after 30 seconds, water from the dish had picked up the lizard's leg and was glistening all over its prickly hide. In a few seconds more the water reached its mouth, and the lizard began to smack its jaws with evident satisfaction. It was, in essence, drinking through its foot. Given more time, the thorny devil can perform this same conjuring trick on a patch of damp sand – a vital competitive advantage in the desert. Parker had come here to discover precisely how it does this, not from purely biological interest, but with a concrete purpose in mind: to make a thorny-devil-inspired device that will help people collect lifesaving water in the desert. "The water's spreading out incredibly fast!" he said, as drops from his eyedropper fell onto the lizard's back and vanished, like magic. "Its skin is far more hydrophobic than I thought. There may well be hidden capillaries, channeling the water into the mouth."

B Parker's work is only a small part of an increasingly vigorous, global biomimetics movement. Engineers in Bath, England, and West Chester, Pennsylvania, are pondering the bumps on the leading edges of humpback whale flukes to learn how to make airplane wings for more agile flight. In Berlin, Germany, the fingerlike primary feathers of raptors are inspiring engineers to develop wings that change

shape aloft to reduce drag and increase fuel efficiency. Architects in Zimbabwe are studying how termites regulate temperature, humidity, and airflow in their mounds in order to build more comfortable buildings, while Japanese medical researchers are reducing the pain of an injection by using hypodermic needles edged with tiny serrations, like those on a mosquito's proboscis, minimizing nerve stimulation.

C Ronald Fearing, a professor of electrical engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, has taken on one of the biggest challenges of all: to create a miniature robotic fly that is swift, small, and maneuverable enough for use in surveillance or search-and-rescue operations. Fearing made his own, one of which he held up with tweezers for me to see, a gossamer wand some 11 millimeters long and not much thicker than a cat's whisker. Fearing has been forced to manufacture many of the other minute components of his fly in the same way, using a micromachining laser and a rapid prototyping system that allows him to design his minuscule parts in a computer, automatically cut and cure them overnight, and assemble them by hand the next day under a microscope.

D With the micro laser he cuts the fly's wings out of a two-micron polyester sheet so delicate that it crumples if you breathe on it and must be reinforced with carbon-fiber spars. The wings on his current model flap at 275 times per second – faster than the insect's own wings – and make the blowfly's signature buzz. "Carbon fiber outperforms fly chitin," he said, with a trace of self-satisfaction. He pointed out a protective plastic box on the lab bench, which contained the fly-bot itself, a delicate, origami-like framework of black carbon-fiber struts and hairlike wires that, not surprisingly, looks nothing like a real fly. A month later it achieved liftoff in a controlled flight on a boom. Fearing expects the fly-bot to hover in two or three years, and eventually to bank and dive with flylike virtuosity.

E Stanford University roboticist Mark Cutkosky designed a gecko-insured climber that he christened Stickybot. In reality, gecko feet aren't sticky – they're dry and smooth to the touch – and owe their remarkable adhesion to some two billion spatula-tipped filaments per square centimeter on their toe pads, each filament only a hundred nanometers thick. These filaments are so small, in fact, that they interact at the molecular level with the surface on which the gecko walks, tapping into the low-level van der Waals forces generated by molecules' fleeting positive and negative charges, which pull any two adjacent objects together. To make the toe pads for Stickybot, Cutkosky and doctoral student Sangbae Kim, the robot's lead designer, produced a urethane fabric with tiny bristles that end in 30-micrometer points. Though not as flexible or adherent as the gecko itself, they hold the 500-gram robot on a vertical surface.

F Cutkosky endowed his robot with seven-segmented toes that drag and release just like the lizard's, and a gecko-like stride that snugs it to the wall. He also crafted Stickybot's legs and feet with a process he calls shape deposition manufacturing (SDM), which combines a range of metals, polymers, and fabrics to create the same smooth gradation from stiff to flexible that is present in the lizard's limbs and absent in most man-made materials. SDM also allows him to embed actuators, sensors, and other specialized structures that make Stickybot climb better. Then he noticed in a paper on gecko anatomy that the lizard had branching tendons to distribute its weight evenly across the entire surface of its toes. Eureka."When I saw that, I thought, wow, that's great!" He subsequently embedded a branching polyester cloth "tendon" in his robot's limbs to distribute its load in the same way.

G Stickybot now walks up vertical surfaces of glass, plastic, and glazed ceramic tile, though it will be some time before it can keep up with a gecko. For the moment it can walk only on smooth surfaces, at a mere four centimeters per second, a fraction of the speed of its biological role model. The dry adhesive on Stickybot's toes isn't self-cleaning like the lizard's either, so it rapidly clogs with dirt. "There are a lot of things about the gecko that we simply had to ignore," Cutkosky says. Still, a number of real-world applications are in the offing. The Department of Defense's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which funds the project, has it in mind for surveillance: an automaton that could slink up a building and perch there for hours or days, monitoring the terrain below. Cutkosky hypothesizes a range of civilian uses. "I'm trying to get robots to go places where they've never gone before," he told me. "I would like to see Stickybot have a real-world function, whether it's a toy or another application. Sure, it would be great if it eventually has a lifesaving or humanitarian role..."

H For all the power of the biomimetics paradigm, and the brilliant people who practice it, bio-inspiration has led to surprisingly few mass-produced products and arguably only one household word – Velcro, which was invented in 1948 by Swiss chemist George de Mestral, by copying the way cockleburs clung to his dog's coat. In addition to Cutkosky's lab, five other high-powered research teams are currently trying to mimic gecko adhesion, and so far none has come close to matching the lizard's strong, directional, self-cleaning grip. Likewise, scientists have yet to meaningfully re-create the abalone nanostructure that accounts for the strength of its shell, and several well-funded biotech companies have gone bankrupt trying to make artificial spider silk.

Questions 14-20

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

In boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet, write TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN

- 14 Andrew Parker failed to make effective water device which can be used in desert.
- 15 Skin of lizard is easy to get wet when it contacts water.
- 16 Scientists apply inspiration from nature into many artificial engineering.
- 17 Tiny and thin hair under gecko's feet allows it to stick to the surface of object.
- 18 When gecko climbs downward, its feet release a certain kind of chemical to make them adhesive.
- 19 Famous cases stimulate a large number of successful products of biomimetics in real life.
- 20 Velcro is well-known for its bionics design.

Questions 21-23 Filling the blanks below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each *question of robot below*.

Ronald Fearing was required to fabricate tiny components for his robotic fly **21**.....by specialized techniques.

The robotic fly's main structure outside is made of **22** and long and thin wires which make it unlike fly at all.

Cutkosky applied an artificial material in Stickybot's **23** as a tendon to split pressure like lizard's does.

Questions 24-25

Fill the blanks below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer *about facts of stickybot*.

24 Stickybot's feet doesn't have function which makes it only be able to walk on smooth surface.

25 DARPA are planning to use stickybot for

26 Cutkosky assume that stickybot finally has potential in or other human-related activities.

PASSAGE 3 “Bright children”

A BY the time Laszlo Polgar’s first baby was born in 1969 he already had firm views on child-rearing. An eccentric citizen of communist Hungary, he had written a book called “Bring up Genius!” and one of his favourite sayings was “Geniuses are made, not born”. An expert on the theory of chess, he proceeded to teach little Zsuzsa at home, spending up to ten hours a day on the game. Two more daughters were similarly hot-housed. All three obliged their father by becoming world-class players. The youngest, Judit, is currently ranked 13th in the world, and is by far the best female chess player of all time. Would the experiment have succeeded with a different trio of children? If any child can be turned into a star, then a lot of time and money are being wasted worldwide on trying to pick winners.

B America has long held “talent searches”, using test results and teacher recommendations to select children for advanced school courses, summer schools and other extra tuition. This provision is set to grow. In his state-of-the-union address in 2006, President George Bush announced the “American Competitiveness Initiative”, which, among much else, would train 70,000 high-school teachers to lead advanced courses for selected pupils in mathematics and science. Just as the superpowers’ space race made Congress put money into science education, the thought of China and India turning out hundreds of thousands of engineers and scientists is scaring America into prodding its brightest to do their best.

C The philosophy behind this talent search is that ability is innate; that it can be diagnosed with considerable accuracy; and that it is worth cultivating. In America, bright children are ranked as “moderately”, “highly”, “exceptionally” and “profoundly” gifted. The only chance to influence innate ability is thought to be in the womb or the first couple of years of life. Hence the fad for “teaching aids” such as videos and flashcards for newborns, and “whale sounds” on tape which a pregnant mother can strap to her belly.

D In Britain, there is a broadly similar belief in the existence of innate talent, but also an egalitarian sentiment which makes people queasy about the idea of investing resources in grooming intelligence. Teachers are often opposed to separate provision for the best-performing children, saying any extra help should go to stragglers. In 2002, in a bid to help the able while leaving intact the ban on most selection by ability in state schools, the government set up the National Academy for Gifted and Talented Youth. This outfit runs summer schools and master classes for children nominated by their schools. To date, though, only seven in ten secondary schools have nominated even a single child. Last year all schools were told they must supply the names of their top 10%.

E Picking winners is also the order of the day in ex-communist states, a hangover from the times when talented individuals were plucked from their homes and ruthlessly trained for the glory of the nation. But in many other countries, opposition to the idea of singling out talent and grooming it runs deep. In Scandinavia, a belief in virtues like modesty and social solidarity makes people flinch from the idea of treating brainy children differently.

F And in Japan there is a widespread belief that all children are born with the same innate abilities – and should therefore be treated alike. All are taught together, covering the same syllabus at the same rate until they finish compulsory schooling. Those who learn quickest are expected then to teach their classmates. In China, extra teaching is provided, but to a self-selected bunch. “Children’s palaces” in big cities offer a huge range of after-school classes. Anyone can sign up; all that is asked is excellent attendance.

G Statistics give little clue as to which system is best. The performance of the most able is heavily affected by factors other than state provision. Most state education in Britain is nominally non-selective, but middle-class parents try to live near the best schools. Ambitious Japanese parents have made private, out-of-school tuition a thriving business. And Scandinavia’s egalitarianism might work less well in places with more diverse populations and less competent teachers. For what it’s worth, the data suggest that some countries – like Japan and Finland, see table – can eschew selection and still thrive. But that does not mean that any country can ditch selection and do as well.

H Mr Polgar thought any child could be a prodigy given the right teaching, an early start and enough practice. At one point he planned to prove it by adopting three baby boys from a poor country and trying his methods on them. (His wife vetoed the scheme.) Some say the key to success is simply hard graft. Judit, the youngest of the Polgar sisters, was the most driven, and the most successful; Zsafia, the middle one, was regarded as the most talented, but she was the only one who did not achieve the status of grand master. “Everything came easiest to her,” said her older sister. “But she was lazy.”

Questions 27-32

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

In boxes 22-32 on your answer sheet, write

YES
NO

if the statement agrees with the view of the writer
if the statement contradicts the view of the writer

NOT GIVEN

I

t is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 27 America has a long history of selecting talented students into different categories.
- 28 Teachers and schools in Britain held welcome attitude towards government's selection of gifted students.
- 29 Some parents agree to move near reputable schools in Britain.
- 30 Middle-class parents participate in their children's education.
- 31 Japan and Finland comply with selected student's policy.
- 32 Avoiding-selection-policy only works in a specific environment.

Questions 33-34 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write your answers in boxes 33-34 on your answer sheet.

33 What's Laszlo Polgar's point of view towards geniuses of children

- A Chess is the best way to train geniuses.
- B Genius tend to happen on first child.
- C Geniuses can be educated later on.
- D Geniuses are born naturally.

34 What is the purpose of citing Zsofia's example in the last paragraph

- A Practice makes genius.
- B Girls are not good at chess.
- C She was an adopted child.
- D Middle child is always the most talented.

Questions 35-39 Use the information in the passage to match the countries (listed A-E) with correct connection below. Write the appropriate letters, A-E, in boxes 35-39 on your answer sheet.

- 35 Less gifted children get help from other classmates
- 36 Attending extra teaching is open to anyone
- 37 People are reluctant to favor gifted children due to social characteristics
- 38 Both view of innate and egalitarian co-existed
- 39 Craze of audio and video teaching for pregnant women.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------|
| A | Scandinavia | | |
| B | Japan | D | China |
| | | E | |
| C | Britain | | |

TEST 2 ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

1 F

2 D

3 C

4 A

5 B

6 B

7 B/D

8 D/B

9 C/D

10 D/C

11 moods

12 milestone

13 pessimistic

14 NOT GIVEN

15 FALSE

16 TRUE

- 17 FALSE
- 18 NOT GIVEN
- 19 FALSE
- 20 TRUE
- 21 the same way
- 22 carbon-fiber
- 23 limbs/legs and feet
- 24 self-cleaning
- 25 surveillance
- 26 lifesaving
- 27 YES
- 28 NO
- 29 YES
- 30 NOT GIVEN
- 31 NO
- 32 YES
- 33 C

34 A

35 B

36 D

37 A

38 C

39 E

TEST 3 PASSAGE 1 “Animal Minds: Parrot Alex”

A In 1977 Irene Pepperberg, a recent graduate of Harvard University, did something very bold. At a time when animals still were considered automatons, she set out to find what was on another creature’s mind by talking to it. She brought a one-year-old African gray parrot she named Alex into her lab to teach him to reproduce the sounds of the English language. “I thought if he learned to communicate, I could ask him questions about how he sees the world.”

B When Pepperberg began her dialogue with Alex, who died last September at the age of 31, many scientists believed animals were incapable of any thought. They were simply machines, robots programmed to react to stimuli but lacking the ability to think or feel. Any pet owner would disagree. We see the love in our dogs’ eyes and know that, of course, they has thoughts and emotions. But such claims remain highly controversial. Gut instinct is not science, and it is all too easy to project human thoughts and feelings onto another creature. How, then, does a scientist prove that an animal is capable of thinking – that it is able to acquire information about the world and act on it? “That’s why I started my studies with Alex,” Pepperberg said. They were seated – she at her desk, he on top of his cage – in her lab, a windowless room about the size of a boxcar, at Brandeis University. Newspapers lined the floor; baskets of bright toys were stacked on the shelves. They were clearly a team – and because of their work, the notion that animals can think is no longer so fanciful.

C Certain skills are considered key signs of higher mental abilities: good memory, a grasp of grammar and symbols, self-awareness, understanding others’ motives, imitating others, and being creative. Bit by bit, in ingenious experiments, researchers have documented these talents in other species, gradually chipping away at what we thought made human beings distinctive while offering a glimpse of where our own abilities came from. Scrub jays know that other jays are thieves and that stashed food can spoil; sheep can recognize faces; chimpanzees use a variety of tools to probe termite mounds and even use weapons to hunt small mammals; dolphins can imitate human postures; the archerfish, which stuns insects with a sudden blast of water, can learn how to aim its squirt simply by watching an experienced fish perform the task. And Alex the parrot turned out to be a surprisingly good talker.

D Thirty years after the Alex studies began; Pepperberg and a changing collection of assistants were still giving him English lessons. The humans, along with two younger parrots, also served as Alex’s flock, providing the social input all parrots crave. Like any flock, this one – as small as it was – had its share of drama. Alex dominated his fellow parrots, acted huffy at times around Pepperberg, tolerated the other female humans, and fell to pieces over a male assistant who dropped by for a visit. Pepperberg bought

Alex in a Chicago pet store where she let the store's assistant pick him out because she didn't want other scientists saying later that she'd particularly chosen an especially smart bird for her work. Given that Alex's brain was the size of a shelled walnut, most researchers thought Pepperberg's interspecies communication study would be futile.

E "Some people actually called me crazy for trying this," she said. "Scientists thought that chimpanzees were better subjects, although, of course, chimps can't speak." Chimpanzees, bonobos, and gorillas have been taught to use sign language and symbols to communicate with us, often with impressive results. The bonobo Kanzi, for instance, carries his symbol-communication board with him so he can "talk" to his human researchers, and he has invented combinations of symbols to express his thoughts. Nevertheless, this is not the same thing as having an animal look up at you, open his mouth, and speak. Under Pepperberg's patient tutelage, Alex learned how to use his vocal tract to imitate almost one hundred English words, including the sounds for various foods, although he calls an apple a "beanery." "Apples taste a little bit like bananas to him, and they look a little bit like cherries, Alex made up that word for them," Pepperberg said.

F It sounded a bit mad, the idea of a bird having lessons to practice, and willingly doing it. But after listening to and observing Alex, it was difficult to argue with Pepperberg's explanation for his behaviors. She wasn't handing him treats for the repetitious work or rapping him on the claws to make him say the sounds. "He has to hear the words over and over before he can correctly imitate them," Pepperberg said, after pronouncing "seven" for Alex a good dozen times in a row. "I'm not trying to see if Alex can learn a human language," she added. "That's never been the point. My plan always was to use his imitative skills to get a better understanding of avian cognition."

G In other words, because Alex was able to produce a close approximation of the sounds of some English words, Pepperberg could ask him questions about a bird's basic understanding of the world. She couldn't ask him what he was thinking about, but she could ask him about his knowledge of numbers, shapes, and colors. To demonstrate, Pepperberg carried Alex on her arm to a tall wooden perch in the middle of the room. She then retrieved a green key and a small green cup from a basket on a shelf. She held up the two items to Alex's eye. "What's same?" she asked. Without hesitation, Alex's beak opened: "Co-lor." "What's different?" Pepperberg asked. "Shape," Alex said. His voice had the digitized sound of a cartoon character. Since parrots lack lips (another reason it was difficult for Alex to pronounce some sounds, such as ba), the words seemed to come from the air around him, as if a ventriloquist were speaking. But the words – and what can only be called the thoughts – were entirely his.

H For the next 20 minutes, Alex ran through his tests, distinguishing colors, shapes, sizes, and materials (wool versus wood versus metal). He did some simple arithmetic, such as counting the yellow toy blocks among a pile of mixed hues. And, then, as if to offer final proof of the mind inside his bird's brain, Alex spoke up. "Talk clearly!" he commanded, when one of the younger birds Pepperberg was also teaching talked with wrong pronunciation. "Talk clearly!" "Don't be a smart aleck," Pepperberg said, shaking her head at him. "He knows all this, and he gets bored, so he interrupts the others, or he gives the wrong answer just to be obstinate. At this stage, he's like a teenager; he's moody, and I'm never sure what he'll do."

Questions 1-6 TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN

- 1 Firstly, Alex has grasped quite a lot of vocabulary.
- 2 At the beginning of study, *Alex* felt frightened in the presence of humans.
- 3 Previously, many scientists realized that animals possess the ability of thinking.
- 4 It has taken a long time before people get to know cognition existing in animals.
- 5 As Alex could approximately imitate the sounds of English words, he was capable of roughly answering Irene's questions regarding the world.
- 6 By breaking in other parrots as well as producing the incorrect answers, he tried to be focused.

Questions 7-10 Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet.

After the training of Irene, Parrot Alex can use his vocal tract to pronounce more than **7**....., while other scientists believe that animals have no this advanced ability of thinking, they would rather teach **8**..... . Pepperberg clarified that she wanted to conduct a study concerning **9**..... but not to teach him to talk. The store's assistant picked out a bird at random for her for the sake of avoiding other scientists saying that the bird is **10**..... afterwards.

Questions 11-13 Answer the questions 11-13 below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

- 11 What did Alex reply regarding the similarity of the subjects showed to him?
- 12 What is the problem of the young parrots except Alex?
- 13 To some extent, through the way he behaved what we can call him

PASSAGE 2 “Developing Courtiers”

A The Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as “a responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local people”. It is recognised as being particularly conducive to enriching and enhancing the standing of tourism, on the basis that this form of tourism respects the natural heritage and local populations and are in keeping with the carrying capacity of the sites.

B Cuba is undoubtedly an obvious site for ecotourism, with its picturesque beaches, underwater beauty, countryside landscapes, and ecological reserves. An educated population and improved infrastructure of roads and communications adds to the mix. In the Caribbean region, Cuba is now the second most popular tourist destination. Ecotourism is also seen as an environmental education opportunity to heighten both visitors’ and residents’ awareness of environmental and conservation issues, and even to inspire conservation action. Ecotourism has also been credited with promoting peace, by providing opportunities for educational and cultural exchange. Tourists’ safety and health are guaranteed. Raul Castro, brother of the Cuban president, started this initiative to rescue the Cuban tradition of herbal medicine and provide natural medicines for its healthcare system. The school at Las Terrazas Eco-Tourism Community teaches herbal healthcare and children learn not only how to use medicinal herbs, but also to grow them in the school garden for teas, tinctures, ointments and creams. In Cuba, ecotourism has the potential to alleviate poverty by bringing money into the economy and creating jobs. In addition to the environmental impacts of these efforts, the area works on developing community employment opportunities for locals, in conjunction with ecotourism.

C In terms of South America, it might be the place which shows the shortcoming of ecotourism. *Histoplasma capsulatum*, a dimorphic fungus, is the most common endemic mycosis in the United States, and is associated with exposure to bat or bird droppings. Most recently, outbreaks have been reported in healthy travelers who returned from Central and South America after engaging in recreational activities associated with spelunking, adventure tourism, and ecotourism. It is quite often to see tourists neglected sanitation while travelling. After engaging in high-risk activities, boots should be hosed off and clothing placed in airtight plastic bags for laundering. HIV-infected travelers should avoid risky behaviors or environments, such as exploring caves, particularly those that contain bat droppings.

D Nowhere is the keen eye and intimate knowledge of ecotourism is more amidst this fantastic biodiversity, as we explore remote realms rich in wildlife rather than a nature adventure. A sustainable tour is significant for ecotourism, one in which we can grow hand in hand with nature and our community,

respecting everything that makes us privileged. Travelers get great joy from every step that take forward on this endless but exciting journey towards sustainability. The primary threats to South America's tropical forests are deforestation caused by agricultural expansion, cattle ranching, fagging, oil extraction and spills, mining, illegal coca farming, and colonization initiatives. Deforestation has shrunk territories belonging to indigenous peoples and wiped out more than 90% of the population. Many are taking leading roles in sustainable tourism even as they introduce protected regions to more travelers.

E In East Africa, significantly reducing such illegal hunting and allowing wildlife populations to recover would allow the generation of significant economic benefits through trophy hunting and potentially ecotourism. "Illegal hunting is an extremely inefficient use of wildlife resources because it fails to capture the value of wildlife achievable through alternative forms of use such as trophy hunting and ecotourism," said Peter Lindsey, author of the new study. Most residents believed that ecotourism could solve this circumstance. They have passion for local community empowerment, loves photography and writes to laud current local conservation efforts, create environmental awareness and promote ecotourism.

E In Indonesia, ecotourism started to become an important concept from 1995, in order to strengthen the domestic travelling movement, the local government targeting the right markets is a prerequisite for successful ecotourism. The market segment for Indonesian ecotourism consists of: (i) "The silent generation", 55-64 year-old people who are wealthy enough, generally well-educated and have no dependent children, and can travel for four weeks; (ii) "The baby boom generation", junior successful executives aged 35-54 years, who are likely to be travelling with their family and children (spending 2-3 weeks on travel) – travelling for them is a stress reliever; and (iii) the "X generation", aged 18-29 years, who love to do ecotours as backpackers – they are generally students who can travel for 3-12 months with monthly expenditure of US\$300-500. It is suggested that promotion of Indonesian ecotourism products should aim to reach these various cohorts of tourists. The country welcomes diverse levels of travelers.

F On the other hand, ecotourism provide as many services as traditional tourism. Nestled between Mexico, Guatemala and the Caribbean Sea is the country of Belize. It is the wonderful place for Hamanasi honeymoon, bottle of champagne upon arrival, three meals daily, a private service on one night of your stay and a choice of adventures depending on the length of your stay. It also offers six-night and seven-night honeymoon packages. A variety of specially tailored tours, including the Brimstone Hill Fortress, and a trip to a neighboring island. Guided tours include rainforest, volcano and off-road plantation tours. Gregory Pereira, an extremely knowledgeable and outgoing hiking and tour guide, says the following about his tours: "All of our tours on St. Kitts include transportation by specially modified

Land Rovers, a picnic of island pastries and local fruit, fresh tropical juices, CSR, a qualified island guide and a full liability insurance coverage for participants.

G Kodai is an ultimate splendor spot for those who love being close to mother nature. They say every bird must sing its own throat while we say every traveller should find his own way out of variegated and unblemished paths of deep valleys and steep mountains. The cheese factory here exports great quantity of cheese to various countries across the globe. It is located in the center of forest. Many travelers are attracted by the delicious cheese. The ecotourism is very famous of this different eating experience.

Questions 14-18 Use the information in the passage to match the place (listed **A-D**) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters, **A-D**, in boxes **14-18** on your answer sheet. **NB** You may use any letter more than once.

- 14 a place to improve local education as to help tourists
- 15 a place suitable for both rich and poor travelers
- 16 a place where could be easily get fungus
- 17 a place taking a method to stop unlawful poaching
- 18 a place where the healthcare system is developed

- A Cuba
- B East Africa
- C South America
- D Indonesia

Questions 19-22 Use the information in the passage to match the companies (listed **A-C**) with or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters **A, B, C** or **D** in boxes 19-22 answer sheet.

- A eating the local fruits at the same time
- B find job opportunities in community
- C which is situated on the heart of jungle
- D with private and comfortable service

- 19 Visiting the cheese factory
- 20 Enjoying the honeymoon
- 21 Having the picnic while
- 22 The residents in Cuba could

Questions 23-26

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

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

Ecotourism is not a nature **23**..... but a **24**..... tour. The reason why South America promotes ecotourism is due to the destruction of **25**..... . In addition, East Africa also encourages this kind of tourism for cutting the **26**..... in order to save wild animals.

PASSAGE 3 Ancient Societies Classification

A Although humans have established many types of societies throughout history sociologists and anthropologists tend to classify different societies according to the degree to which different groups within a society have unequal access to advantages such as resources, prestige or power, and usually refer to four basic types of societies. From least to most socially complex, they are: clans, tribes, chiefdoms and states.

Clan

B These are small-scale societies of hunters and gatherers, generally of fewer than 100 people, who move seasonally to exploit wild (undomesticated) food resources. Most surviving hunter – gatherer groups are of this kind, such as the Hadza of Tanzania or the San of southern Africa. Clan members are generally kinsfolk, related by descent or marriage. Clans lack formal leaders, so there are no marked economic differences or disparities in status among their members.

C Because clans are composed of mobile groups of hunter-gatherers, their sites consist mainly of seasonally occupied camps, and other smaller and more specialised sites. Among the latter are kill or butchery sites – locations where large mammals are killed and sometimes butchered – and work sites, where tools are made or other specific activities carried out. The base camp of such a group may give evidence of rather insubstantial dwellings or temporary shelters, along with the debris of residential occupation.

Tribe

D These are generally larger than mobile hunter – gatherer groups, but rarely number more than a few thousand, and their diet or subsistence is based largely on cultivated plants and domesticated animals. Typically, they are settled farmers, but they may be nomadic with a very different, mobile economy based on the intensive exploitation of livestock. These are generally multi-community societies, with the individual communities integrated into the large society through kinship ties. Although some tribes have officials and even a “capital” or seat of government, such officials lack the economic base necessary for effective use of power.

E The typical settlement pattern for tribes is one of settled agricultural homesteads or villages. Characteristically, no one settlement dominates any of the others in the region. Instead, the archaeologist finds evidence for isolated, permanently occupied houses or for permanent villages. Such villages may be made up of a collection of free-standing houses, like those of the first farms of the Danube valley in Europe. Or they may be clusters of buildings grouped together, for example, the pueblos of the American Southwest, and the early farming village or small town of Catalhoyuk in modern Turkey.

Chieftdom

F These operate on the principle of ranking-differences in social status between people. Different lineages (a lineage is a group claiming descent from a common ancestor) are graded on a scale of prestige, and the senior lineage, and hence the society as a whole, is governed by a chief. Prestige and rank are determined by how closely related one is to the chief, and there is no true stratification into classes. The role of the chief is crucial.

G Often, there is local specialisation in craft products, and surpluses of these and of foodstuffs are periodically paid as obligation to the chief. He uses these to maintain his retainers, and may use them for redistribution to his subjects. The chieftdom generally has a center of power, often with temples, residences of the chief and his retainers, and craft specialists. Chieftdoms vary greatly in size, but the range is generally between about 5000 and 20,000 persons.

Early State

H These preserve many of the features of chieftdoms, but the ruler (perhaps a king or sometimes a queen) has explicit authority to establish laws and also to enforce them by the use of a standing army. Society no longer depends totally upon kin relationships: it is now stratified into different classes.

Agricultural workers and the poorer urban dwellers form the lowest classes, with the craft specialists above, and the priests and kinsfolk of the ruler higher still. The functions of the ruler are often separated from those of the priest: palace is distinguished from temple. The society is viewed as a territory owned by the ruling lineage and populated by tenants who have an obligation to pay taxes. The central capital houses a bureaucratic administration of officials; one of their principal purposes is to collect revenue (often in the form of taxes and tolls) and distribute it to government, army and craft specialists. Many early states developed complex redistribution systems to support these essential services.

I This rather simple social typology, set out by Elman Service and elaborated by William Sanders and Joseph Marino, can be criticised, and it should not be used unthinkingly. Nevertheless, if we are seeking to talk about early societies, we must use words and hence concepts to do so. Service's categories provide a good framework to help organise our thoughts.

Questions 27-33 Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? *In boxes 27-33 on your answer sheet, write*

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 27 There's little economic difference between members of a clan.
- 28 The farmers of a tribe grow a wide range of plants.
- 29 One settlement is more important than any other settlements in a tribe.
- 30 A member's status in a chiefdom is determined by how much land he owns.
- 31 There are people who craft goods in chiefdoms.
- 32 The king keeps the order of a state by keeping a military.
- 33 Bureaucratic officers receive higher salaries than other members.

Questions 34-39 Answer the questions below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 34-39 on your answer sheet.

- 34 What are made at the clan work sites?
- 35 What is the other way of life for tribes besides settled farming?
- 36 How are Catalhoyuk's housing units arranged?
- 37 What does a chief give to his subjects as rewards besides crafted goods?
- 38 What is the largest possible population of a chiefdom?
- 39 Which group of people is at the bottom of an early state but higher than the farmers?

TEST 3 ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

1 NOT GIVEN

2 NOT GIVEN

3 FALSE

4 TRUE

5 TRUE

6 FALSE

7 100 English words

8 chimpanzees

9 avian cognition

10 particularly

11 color

12 wrong pronunciation chosen

13 teenager

14 A

15 D

16 C

- 17 B
- 18 A
- 19 C
- 20 D
- 21 A
- 22 B
- 23 adventure
- 24 sustainable
- 25 tropical forest
- 26 illegal killing
- 27 TRUE
- 28 NOT GIVEN
- 29 FALSE
- 30 FALSE
- 31 TRUE
- 32 TRUE
- 33 NOT GIVEN

- 34 Tools
- 35 Nomadic
- 36 grouped(together)
- 37 foodstuffs
- 38 20,000
- 39 craft specialists

TEST 4 PASSAGE 1 THE EVOLUTION OF LANGUAGE

A. Language everywhere changes over time; it has to. A central reason that necessitates modification is to allow for developments in our world to be expressed. For example, the technological revolution alone has been responsible for the addition of a plethora of words to our vocabulary: hard drive, software, modem to name just a few. The Japanese writing script katakana, which was originally introduced in the 9th century as a means by which Buddhist monks could correctly interpret Chinese pronunciations, is now most commonly used to embrace foreign words for which there is no original Japanese character; pizza or hamburger for example. Likewise the western world's exposure to and familiarity with foreign cultures now means that words such as sushi, nam bread and kebab, for example, are used by diners on a regular basis.

B. However, expansion of our vocabulary is just one element involved in how and why language evolves. Given the variation of dialects or regional accents present in most language systems, it is clear that an individual's interpretation of what is actually correct and commonly used will vary quite dramatically, since this perception is based upon a combination of factors including the age, educational level and region of the country a person is from. As we go about our daily lives and interact with others from different backgrounds and experiences, the language we hear is often taken on board and incorporated into the way in which we communicate ourselves. Many phrases with American origins are now commonplace in British English for example, due to the frequency with which they are heard on television and in the movies.

C. Changes in language are often driven by the young and many such changes are commonly considered by older people to be a disintegration of standards rather than an evolution and an improvement. Let's consider an Americanism commonly used by youngsters in all pans of the English speaking world. Used as an alternative to "Tom said..." it is now commonplace to hear "Tom goes, the pay rise was unacceptable." or, "Tom was all, the pay rise was unacceptable."; much to the horror of many traditionalists. However, this modification could also be considered to be adding to and not detracting from our ability to communicate effectively. To illustrate, let's consider the original phrase "Tom said"; it is used solely to show' the listener that we are reporting the words of Tom, while the modern variation, "Tom goes" has literally the same meaning. However, if the speaker chooses instead to use the latter phrase, "Tom was all", they are also able to convey the message that Tom had an emotional reaction to the situation they are reporting, therefore a much more effective method of communicating information has been created, some may say. However, should the now' commonly used

texting abbreviations such as 'gr8t' (great) and 'l8r' (later) become permanent replacements of the original words, it is likely that even the most liberal amongst us would be horrified.

D. Variations on language are usually more readily accepted into informal language prior to them being absorbed for use in formal writing. Examples of words that we now commonly use, but were once considered incorrect, are 'pea' and 'hopefully'. Let's take pea; it derived from the word 'pease', which being an uncountable noun has the same form regardless of whether one or more pease were being spoken about. However, this was commonly overlooked and misunderstood, and through error the singular form of the vegetable became 'pea'. More recently 'hopefully' was considered by many to be an inappropriate alternative to 'I hope'; at best only accepted in informal use. The word hopefully is now fully acceptable in both informal speech and formal writing.

E. Some people believe that traditional usages of language are always more superior and refined than modern variations even when the reasons behind the rule were dubious in the first place. For example, it was once seriously frowned upon to split an infinitive in a sentence and even today it is considered grammatically incorrect to do so. To demonstrate, let's consider the following sentence: 'The examiner asked me to quietly leave the room'; this was considered incorrect as the word 'quietly' splits the infinitive of the verb 'to leave'. The origins of this rule hail back to the 17th century when scholars believed that the English language should be adapted to follow the rules of Latin; then considered the perfect language. Since splitting infinitives in Latin is impossible, it was decided that splitting infinitives in English, even though possible, was not acceptable. Given that initial motivations behind the rule were questionable and the clarity of meaning of the sentence is not compromised in the 'incorrect' form, it could be argued that this grammar rule is a prime example of an unnecessary sanction which is likely to be abandoned in the future.

F. As language evolves, changes in grammar structures which would result in confusion of the actual meaning of the sentences are unlikely; however, the meanings of words are often modified or altered beyond recognition by different generations and can be easily misinterpreted by other social groups. Take, for example, the modern version of the word 'bad' meaning 'great' when used in contemporary slang. Many slang words remain dated in the era in which they are developed, for example words like 'to beef, meaning to complain (introduced in the 1920's) are not only dated but may not even be understood in a modern context, while others such as 'guy' become absorbed into mainstream language. Who knows what future generations will add to the ever changing environment of communication?

Reading Passage 1 has six paragraphs **A-F**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B, C, E and F** from the list of headings below.

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

List of Headings

- i. Historical acceptance of change
- ii. The Generation Gap
- iii. Influences on speech
- iv. Ancient writing in Asia
- v. Cultural evolution and its impact on language
- vi. Slang expected in the future
- vii. Questioning logic
- viii. Lifespan of vocabulary

Example: Paragraph A; Answer: v

1.Paragraph B

2.Paragraph C

Example: Paragraph D; Answer: I

3.Paragraph E

4.Paragraph F

Questions 5 – 10 Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

Write: YES, NO ,NOT GIVEN in boxes 5-10 on your answer sheet.

- 5. If language were static, it would negatively affect our ability to incorporate other cultures into our own way of life.
- 6. The language we grow up knowing and that we adopt through new experiences have equal effects on the way we speak.
- 7. English used in Britain has changed more than American English over recent years.
- 8. Some older variations of language are more expressive than more modern forms.
- 9. All modern adaptations of language are suitable for mainstream use.

10. All word usage has changed over time due to misunderstandings of meaning.

Questions 11 – 13 Complete the summary of paragraphs **E and F** with the list of words **A-H** below.

Write the correct letter **A-H** in boxes **11-13** on your answer sheet.

Some grammar rules such as avoiding 11 _____ are deeply entrenched in history and were created by academics who wished to perfect the English language. It is likely, however, since they do not impact on the 12 _____ of the sentence that such rules are likely to be 13 _____ in the future. In the same way, many contemporary words in common usage today are likely to become defunct.

A. Slang

B. Split infinitives

C. Grammatically incorrect

D.

Meaning

D. Recognition

F. Disregarded

G.

Misinterpreted

H. Confusion

READING PASSAGE 2 “WATER HYACINTH: BEAUTIFUL YET DESTRUCTIVE”

A. Despite possessing vibrant purple flowers and being attractive to the eye, the water hyacinth has often been referred to as the most problematic aquatic plant in the world’s waters. Due to its aesthetic appeal, water hyacinth, which is native to South America, has been distributed to many different regions and now thrives in the southern states of the USA and many subtropical and tropical locations. It has also been observed to be relatively tolerant of cooler climates and is routinely sold as an ornamental plant for domestic use in a number of horticulture centres.

B. Though the hyacinth species is distinctive in appearance, another aquatic floating plant – water lettuce – is sometimes mistakenly identified as water hyacinth. Water lettuce, however, does not have the same attractive flowers, has larger leaves and is less tolerant of cooler climates. Water hyacinth has rounded waxy, green leaves which grow up to around 6 inches in width and floating leaf stems which grow up to 12 inches in length. Flowers are typically between 2 to 3 inches in width and as many as 15 flowers, each purple on the outside and containing a yellow centre, may grow from each plant.

C. Many of the problems associated with the water hyacinth are due to its incredible growth and reproduction capabilities, which have made it difficult to control and allow it to quickly dominate the environment in which it grows and spreads. Its growth patterns are characterised by a rapid formation of

an impenetrable vegetation mass; botanists say that one plant can produce around 5000 seeds and in one study two plants were observed to produce 1200 plants in as little as 4 months. Following nature's usual pattern, water hyacinth seeds are distributed outside of the immediate area by birds, fauna, wind and water currents, facilitating growth in surrounding areas previously free of the plant.

D. Domination of environments by water hyacinth populations has a number of negative implications. For humans, difficulties may be faced in getting boats through areas of rivers and lakes where the plant is present and fishing and swimming opportunities may be limited. However, the implications for the ecosystem of the immediate environment may be of even greater concern. The density of the mass of water hyacinth populations can prevent adequate amounts of sunlight and oxygen reaching the water: as a result, significant numbers of fish may die, other species of plant growing below water level are compromised and the ecosystem of the immediate area can therefore become unbalanced. Furthermore, the conditions created by the presence of water hyacinth, while detrimental to most forms of life, are perfect for encouraging growth of deadly bacteria often found in poorly oxygenated areas of water.

E. In the southern states of the USA, in Florida in particular, water hyacinth is now under maintenance control. The plant population can be limited in a number of ways: including use of herbicides, clearance equipment and bio-control insects. However, efforts to minimise the population of water hyacinth need to be continual and consistent; experts warning that unless control methods are upheld, the problem can easily reoccur. Some say inattention for as little as a twelve month period would allow numbers to quickly return to infestation level; hardly surprising given that the species is known to be able to double in as little as 12 days.

F. Water hyacinth is thought to have been introduced into Africa in the 1800s; its presence at Lake Kyoga was first identified in 1988 and at Lake Victoria in 1989. In the mid 1990s, water hyacinth was estimated to dominate 10% of the latter lake's waters. However, by 1998, the plant was almost completely eliminated from East African waters; this being achieved predominantly by the use of bio-control insects, in this case snout beetles, a type of weevil which feeds only on the water hyacinth species of plant. Tens of thousands of the weevils were distributed throughout the lake areas of East Africa, their habit of feeding on the leaves and laying their eggs in the plants' stalks eventually causing the plants to die and sink to the bottom of the lake. In addition, the plant population was removed using mechanical clearing equipment and by hand with the help of a machete.

G. Despite earlier success, however, negative repercussions of human activity have caused the return of water hyacinth to East African waters. Uganda's Lake Kyoga, has recently once again experienced

problems with infestation. Sewage and agricultural waste making their way into the waterways and thereby creating an excess of nutrients in the water have been the main contributing factors to the re-emergence of water hyacinth. In addition, high levels of nitrogen in rainfall, which enters the water cycle from the smoke created by wood burning cooking fires used in the region, also serves as nutrition to the increasing plant population. Restriction of human activity on lakes such as this, caused by the infestation of water hyacinth has enormous implications; villages such as Kayago, which is in close proximity to the lake, are often almost completely dependent on fishing activity for their economy and food source.

H. While the infestation of water hyacinth in Lake Victoria at the time of writing stands at 0.5%, far below the 10% level experienced in the middle of the 1990s, experts fear that growth could once again become out of control. The main concern is that, as a result of changing weather conditions, the activity of the snout beetle weevils may be less effective than in the past. The region around Lake Victoria has experienced an extended period of drought and while the water hyacinth is capable of living and reproducing both in lakes and surrounding dry land, its predator, the snout beetle can only survive on water. Plant populations growing in lakeside locations are therefore under limited threat from the insect brought in to control them and are consequently able to reproduce in relative freedom.

Questions 14 – 18 *Reading Passage 2 has eight sections A-H. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct answer **A-H** in boxes **14-18** on your answer sheet.*

14. Why the use of bio-control insects may be less successful than the first time.
15. The implications of reducing commitment to control of plant populations.
16. The problems water hyacinth causes other species of plants and animals.
17. How human activity has contributed to the problem
18. Reasons water hyacinth is found in many parts of the world

Questions 19 – 23 *Classify the following features as characteristics of*

- A. Water hyacinth
- B. Water lettuce
- C. Both water hyacinth and water lettuce
- D. Neither water hyacinth or water lettuce

*Write the correct letter **A, B, C or D** in boxes **19-23** on your answer sheet.*

19. has aesthetically pleasing purple flowers.

20. does not thrive well in colder temperatures.
21. has leaves which are on average 2-3 inches in diameter.
22. is commonly found in water.
23. produces flowers made up of more than one colour.

Questions 24 – 26 *Do the following statements agree with the information given in reading passage 2?*

In boxes 24 – 26 on your answer sheet write: TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN

24. Presence of dense water hyacinth populations can encourage the development of certain harmful forms of life.
25. The current problem of dominance of water hyacinth on Lake Kyoga is less serious than in the 1980s and early 1990s.
26. Sewage and waste created by farming have had more of an impact on the return of the water hyacinth population in Uganda than nitrogen- rich air.

READING PASSAGE 3 “PSYCHOMETRICS”

A. Psychometrics involves psychological and educational assessment of the subject by way of measuring attitudes, personality, abilities and knowledge. The field has two primary focuses; the creation of measurement instruments and procedures and development and enhancement of existing methodology employed.

B. The concept of psychometric testing, introduced long before the establishment of IQ testing and other current methodologies, was first explored by Francis Galton who developed the first testing procedures supposedly related to intelligence; however, his measurement tools were in fact based upon physical and physiological benchmarks rather than testing of the mind itself. Measurements included the physical power, height and weight of subjects which were recorded and results used to estimate the intelligence of subjects. While the approach was not successful, the studies conducted by Galton were to influence the work of future researchers. Approaches to measurement of intelligence, which is defined as the mind’s relative ability to reason, think, conceptually plan, solve problems, understand and learn, were later developed by pioneers such as Charles Spearman. Significant contributions to its early development were also made by Wilhelm Wundt, L.L. Thurstone, Ernst Heinrich Weber and Gustav Fechner.

C. The most well-known traditional approach to development of psychometric instruments to measure intelligence is the Stanford-Binet IQ test, originally developed by French psychologist Alfred Binet.

Researchers define intelligence as separate to other attributes such as personality, character, creativity and even knowledge and wisdom for the purpose of their assessment. Intelligence testing methods are not intended to determine a level of genetic intelligence separate from and unaffected by the environment to which the individual has been exposed to in life; rather to measure the intelligence of an individual apparent as a result of both nature and nurture. Psychometrics is today a useful and widely used tool used for measurement of abilities in academic areas such as reading, writing and mathematics.

D. IQ tests are commonly used to test intelligence, though some believe that this testing is unfair and not truly representative of the subject's intellect as individuals may excel in different areas of reasoning. Psychologist Howard Gardner, working on this assumption, introduced the concept of an individual cognitive profile in 1983 in his book *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*. He holds that one child may perform excellently in one aspect, yet fail in another and that their overall performance in a number of intellectual areas should be considered. Gardner first identified seven different types of intelligence, these being; linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, bodily- kinesthetic, musical, interpersonal and intrapersonal. In 1999 after further research he added an 8th element to the equation; naturalistic intelligence, and at the time of writing is investigating the possibility of a 9th; this being existential intelligence.

E. The first intelligence as defined by Gardner in the *Theory of Multiple Intelligences*, linguistic intelligence, relates to an individual's ability to process and communicate written and spoken words. Such people are said to excel at reading, writing, story-telling, learning a foreign language and the memorising of words and dates. The logical-mathematical category is related to a person's ability to reason logically, think scientifically, make deductions and perform well in mathematic calculations. Spatial intelligence is related to vision and spatial judgement; such individuals have been observed to have a strong visual memory and the potential to excel in artistic subjects. Those exhibiting a leaning towards the third classification, bodily-kinesthetic intelligence, often learn best by physically practising an action rather than by reading or seeing.

F. Musical intelligence, as the name suggests, relates to ability in defining differences in rhythm and tones; individuals possessing musical intelligence are often able to sing, play musical instruments and compose music to a high standard. Since a high level of audio-related ability exists, many in this category are said to learn well in a lecture situation where they are required to listen attentively to information. Interpersonal intelligence relates to an individual's ability to communicate and empathise with others; typically extrovert, they learn well through discussion, debate and interaction with others, The last of the 7 original categories identified by Gardner, intrapersonal intelligence, fits the opposite

description of interpersonal intelligence; such individuals working best independently. According to Gardner they are capable of high levels of self reflection and are often perfectionists.

G. A number of psychometric experts, however, oppose Gardner's view's and have reservations about the validity of his theories. Firstly, some detractors disagree with the overall definition of intelligence used in Gardner's theory. They hold that, in fact, some categories such as interpersonal or intrapersonal intelligence relate more to personality than cognitive performance. The more recently identified naturalistic intelligence, which relates to an affinity to the natural world and an ability to nurture and cultivate, has been dismissed completely by many as no more than a hobby. Doubts have been raised that others, such as musical intelligence, are in reality talents. A final criticism attached to the theory is that some believe that the intelligences cannot be treated as separate entities as some individuals may perform equally well in what could be considered diverse areas; linguistic and logical-mathematical for example. Gardner however maintains that his theories are sound, since an identifiable and separate part of the brain is responsible for controlling aspects related to each of the different types of intelligence,

H. Despite the criticism received from some of his contemporaries, Gardner's theories are well respected and often applied in the world of education as a tool for identifying children's differing abilities and potential career paths. For Instance, those showing linguistic capabilities are said to be ideal in roles including writing, politics and teaching; logical mathematical thinkers suited to careers in science, mathematics, law, medicine and philosophy. Those exhibiting spatial intelligence are said to be suited to a career such as art, engineering or architecture; while individuals with a leaning towards bodily-kinesthetic intelligence may excel in areas such as athletics, dancing or craft-making. Strengths in the area of musical intelligence are said to often lead to success as a singer, conductor or musician. Those displaying strong interpersonal skills have been recognised as often making effective politicians, managers, diplomats and social workers; while those showing a dominant intrapersonal intelligence are said to be better suited to professions involving more self reflection and lower levels of interaction with the outside world such as writing, philosophy or theology.

Questions 27 – 31 Reading Passage 3 has eight paragraphs A-H. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A-H in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet. **NB.** You may use any letter more than once.

27. Physiological evidence from Gardner that his intelligence theories are sound.

28. Aims of intelligence testing

29. Initial failure in successful measurement

30. How high level social skills are linked and classified as interpersonal intelligence.
31. Differences in opinions on what constitutes talent or intelligence

Questions 32 – 37 *Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 32-37 on your answer sheet write **TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN***

32. Early studies into intelligence were misguided and have had no impact on today's methods.
33. Research into IQ is designed to determine the level of intelligence an individual is born with.
34. Howard Gardner has confirmed 9 different types of intelligence.
35. Spatial intelligence has been linked to creativity.
36. An individual may demonstrate high levels of intelligence in contradictory areas.
37. Those demonstrating intrapersonal intelligence always make bad managers.

Questions 38 – 40 *Choose the correct letter A, B, C, or D. Write your answers in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.*

38. Some believe that IQ tests do not correctly estimate an individual's intelligence because
- A. the tests are based on physical and physiological benchmarks.
 - B. some people may perform badly on the day of the test.
 - C. while people may have weaknesses in one area they may have strengths in others.
 - D. the tests do not accurately assess the person's ability to reason, think and solve problems.
39. The intelligence, as classified by Gardner, relating to an ability to memorise items seen is
- A. linguistic intelligence.
 - B. logico-mathematical intelligence.
 - C. spatial intelligence.
 - D. bodily-kinesthetic intelligence.
40. The harshest criticism of Gardner's theory has been focussed towards
- A. interpersonal intelligence.
 - B. intrapersonal intelligence.
 - C. musical intelligence.
 - D. naturalistic intelligence.

TEST 4

ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

1. iii

Paragraph B refers to region, age, education and other factors influence the way we speak. Therefore, the best answer is 'influences on speech'.

2. ii

Paragraph C refers to differences in speech and attitudes of different age groups. Therefore, the best answer is the 'Generation Gap'.

3. vii

Paragraph E questions how important or logical rules certain rules of grammar are (such as not splitting infinitives). Therefore, the best answer is 'Questioning logic'.

4. viii

Paragraph F refers to language such as 'to beef' (now outdated) and 'guy' (now part of mainstream speech). The paragraph also says that words are often modified...by different generations'. Therefore, the best answer is 'Lifespan of vocabulary'.

5. YES

Foreign food used as an example.

6. NOT GIVEN

Both have an effect but does not specify which has more influence or whether they are equal.

7. NOT GIVEN

No confirmation given, just that UK English has been influenced by American media.

8. NOT GIVEN

Paragraph C only gives examples of where modern language can be more expressive.

9. NO

The writer says texting language not suitable for mainstream use.

10. NO

The whole text talks about different reasons for language changing, stating that this has happened for many reasons, not just misunderstandings.

11. B

split infinitives Paragraph E 'Scholars wanted to make English more like Latin'.

12. D

Meaning Paragraph E where meaning is not affected language often changes.

13. F

disregarded Paragraph E another way of saying abandoned.

14. H

An extended period of drought and while the water hyacinth is capable of living and reproducing both in lakes and surrounding dry land, its predator, the snout beetle can only survive on water.'

15. E

'reproduces very quickly'

16. D

Water hyacinth populations can prevent adequate amounts of sunlight and oxygen reaching the water: as a result, significant numbers of fish may die, other species of plant growing below water level are compromised and the ecosystem of the immediate area can therefore become unbalanced.

17. C

Sewage, agricultural waste, smoke from fires etc...

18. A

Native to South America but in North America and many regions due to beauty.

19. A

Water lettuce does not have same flowers.

20. B

Water lettuce less tolerant of cooler climates.

21. D

Water hyacinth has leaves up to 6 inches. Water lettuce has larger leaves. Therefore neither of them have leaves 2-3 inches.

22. C

Another aquatic floating plant.

23. A

Paragraph B W hyacinth has purple and yellow flowers. Water lettuce does not have the same flowers.

24. TRUE

'encourages growth of deadly bacteria'.

25. NOT GIVEN

The text only gives details for Lake Victoria.

26. TRUE

'main contributing factors.'

27. G

Separate parts of the brain control different intelligence.

28. C

Combination of nature and nurture.

29. B

Physical and physiological testing.

30. F

Interpersonal Intelligence relates to an individual's ability to communicate and empathise with others.

31. C

Doubts raised about musical intelligence (being, in fact, a hobby).

32. FALSE

'...were to influence work of future researchers.'

33. FALSE

'... not intended to measure genetic intelligence separate from environmental influence.'

34. FALSE

'Existential intelligence still under investigation.'

35. TRUE

'...such individuals excel in artistic subjects.'

36. TRUE

'Individuals may perform equally well in diverse areas.'

37. NOT GIVEN

They may be better suited to other areas but does not say they always make bad managers.

38. C

Paragraph D '...may excel in different areas.'

39. C

'...strong visual memory.'

40. D

'...dismissed completely.'

TEST 5 PASSAGE 1 “Cleaner, Abundant Fuels Attracting Record Investment”

A Renewable energy captured from the wind, sun, Earth’s heat, tides, and from small dams is drawing record levels of investment as poor villagers and entire nations alike seek clean, abundant ways to fuel economic growth. Global investment in renewable energy set a new record of \$30 billion in 2004, according to a new report from the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21). Technologies such as wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, and small hydro now provide 160 gigawatts of electricity generating capacity – about four per cent of the world total – the report said. They are growing at rates of around 20-30 per cent per year, however, compared to two or three per cent for oil and gas.

B “Renewable energy has become big business,” said Eric Martinot, lead author of the study, “Renewables 2005: Global Status Report”. Martinot, a senior fellow at the Washington, DC-based think tank Worldwatch Institute and a lecturer at Tsinghua University in Beijing, said renewable energy has attracted some of the world’s largest companies, including General Electric, Siemens, Sharp, and Royal Dutch Shell. The report estimated that nearly 40 million households worldwide heat their water with solar collectors, most of them installed in the last five years. Altogether, renewable energy industries provide 1.7 million jobs, most of them skilled and well paid.

C Martinot and 100-plus researchers in more than 20 countries assessed several renewable technologies: small hydro (meaning small dams), modern biomass (agricultural waste, for example), wind, solar, geothermal, and biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel. These technologies now compete with conventional fuels in four distinct markets: power generation, hot water and space heating, transportation fuels, and rural (off-grid) energy supplies.

D Renewable energy is gaining in popularity because it is considered to be in infinite supply – unlike oil, coal, and gas – and because it involves little or no pollution compared to those fossil fuels. Scientists blame the burning of fossil fuels for the release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that stoke global climate changes, which in turn are intensifying droughts in some parts of the world, floods and storms in others, and the spread of tropical diseases to temperate zones.

E Additionally, renewable energy could empower millions of poor and vulnerable people who lack access to reliable, affordable, and clean modern energy services, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan said in a message to the Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference, which opened Monday. Annan said that rising oil prices have hit oil-importing developing countries especially hard and underscore the need for alternative energy supplies. According to the REN21 report, government support for renewable energy is growing rapidly. At least 48 countries now have some type of renewable energy promotion

policy, including 14 developing countries. Typically, they include targets to ensure that renewable sources generate 5-30 per cent of energy use in a given country by around 2010-2012.

F The renewable sector's prospects appeared to receive a further boost Monday, when China announced it was raising its target for reliance on renewable energy even as it acknowledged that coal would remain its primary source for electricity for decades to come. Renewable energy should account for 15 per cent of national consumption by 2020. China had previously aimed to get 10 per cent of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.

G Mandates for blending biofuels into vehicle fuels have been enacted in 20-plus states and provinces worldwide as well as in three key countries – Brazil, China, and India – the report said. Government leadership has ensured market success, according to REN21, which is composed of representatives of governments and non-governmental organisations. Market leaders in renewable energy in 2004 included Brazil in biofuels, China in solar hot water, Germany in solar electricity, and Spain in wind power, the report said.

H The fastest growing energy technology in the world is grid-connected solar photovoltaic (PV), existing capacity of which blossomed by sixty per cent per year from 2000-2004, to cover more than 400,000 rooftops in Japan, Germany, and the United States, it found. Wind power came second, with generating capacity growing by 28 per cent last year with almost seventeen gigawatts installed as of 2004. Production of ethanol, biodiesel, and other biofuels exceeded 33 billion litres in 2004, when ethanol displaced about three per cent of the 1,200 billion litres of gasoline produced globally.

I An estimated \$500 million goes to developing countries each year as development assistance for renewable energy projects, training, and market support, with the German Development Finance Group (GDFG), the World Bank Group, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) providing the majority of these funds, and dozens of other donors and programmes providing the rest, the report said. More than 4.5 million "green" power consumers in Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, and Japan purchased renewable electricity in 2004, it added. Asia is seen as a vast market for renewable energy as it seeks to meet growing demand for power to feed rapid economic expansion amid runaway oil prices.

Questions 1 – 4 *The text has 9 paragraphs (A – I). Which paragraph contains each of the following pieces of information?*

1. Cases where the use of renewable fuels is in competition with non-renewable ones
2. The membership of REN21
3. The rates at which the use of renewable fuels is growing faster than the use of nonrenewable ones in the world
4. The sources of funding for renewable fuels in developing countries

Questions 5 – 8 *Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each gap.*

5. Biomass technology can use _____.
6. Governments with renewable energy policies usually set _____ for renewable energy use.
7. The most important source of energy for China in 2020 is expected to be _____.
8. Economic expansion and high oil prices mean that Asian countries are _____ for renewable sources of energy.

Questions 9 – 13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 9 -13 on your answer sheet, write TRUE, FALSE , NOT GIVEN

9. Eric Martinot advises large companies on investing in renewable energy.
10. Eric Martinot has over 100 people working in his team.
11. Increases in oil prices hurt developing economies more than developed ones.
12. The use of solar power grew by 60% between the year 2000 and the year 2004.
13. “Green” power consumers only get part of their electricity from alternative energy sources.

READING PASSAGE 2 “A GUIDE TO WOMENOMICS”

A In rich countries, girls now do better at school than boys, more women are getting university degrees than men are, and females are filling most new jobs. Arguably, women are now the most powerful engine of global growth. In 1950, only one third of American women of working age had a paid job. Today two thirds do, and women make up almost half of America’s workforce. Since 1950, men’s employment rate has slid by 12 percentage points, to 77%. In fact, almost everywhere more women are employed and the percentage of men with jobs has fallen – although in some countries, the feminisation of the workplace still has far to go: in Italy and Japan, women’s share of jobs is still 40% or less.

B The increase in female employment in developed countries has been aided by a big shift in the type of jobs on offer. Manufacturing work, traditionally a male preserve, has declined, while jobs in services have expanded. This has reduced the demand for manual labour and put the sexes on a more equal footing. In the developing world, too, more women now have paid jobs. In the emerging East Asian economies, (formerly) 100 men in the labour force there are now 83 women, higher even than the average in OECD countries. Women have been particularly important to the success of Asia’s export industries, typically accounting for 60- 80% of jobs in many export sectors, such as textiles and clothing.

C Of course, it is misleading to talk of women’s “entry” into the workforce. Besides formal employment, women have always worked in the home, looking after children, cleaning or cooking, but because this is unpaid, it is not counted in the official statistics. To some extent, the increase in female paid employment has meant fewer hours of unpaid housework. However, the value of housework has fallen by much less than the time spent on it, because of the increased productivity afforded by dishwashers, washing machines and so forth. Paid nannies and cleaners employed by working women now also do some work that used to belong in the non-market economy.

D The increase in female employment has also accounted for a big chunk of global growth in recent decades. GDP growth can come from three sources: employing more people; using more capital per worker, or an increase in the productivity of labour and capital due to new technology’. Since 1970, women have filled two new jobs for every’ one taken by a man. Back-of-the-envelope calculations suggest that the employment of extra women has not only added more to GDP than new jobs for men but has also chipped in more than either capital investment or increased productivity. Carve up the world’s economic growth a different way and another surprising conclusion emerges: over the past decade or so, the increased employment of women in developed economies has contributed much more to global growth. Women are becoming more important in the global marketplace not just as workers, but also as consumers, entrepreneurs, managers and investors. Women have traditionally done most of the

household shopping, but now they have more money of their own to spend. Surveys suggest that women make perhaps 80% of consumers' buying decisions – from health care and homes to furniture and food.

E

Women's share of the workforce has a limit. In America it has already stalled. However, there will still be a lot of scope for women to become more productive as they make better use of their qualifications. At school, girls consistently get better grades and in most developed countries, well over half of all university degrees are now being awarded to women. In America 140 women enrol in higher education each year for every 100 men; in Sweden the number is as high as 150. (There are, however, only 90 female Japanese students for every 100 males.) In years to come, better educated women will take more of the top jobs. At present, for example, in Britain more women than men train as doctors and lawyers, but relatively few are leading surgeons or partners in law firms. The main reason why women still get paid less on average than men is not that they are paid less for the same occupations, such as nursing and teaching. This pattern is likely to change.

F Making better use of women's skills is not just a matter of fairness. Plenty of studies suggest that it is good for business, too. Women account for only 7% of directors on the world's corporate boards – 15% in America, but less than 1% in Japan. Yet a study by Catalyst, a consultancy, found that American companies with more women in senior management jobs earned a higher return on equity than those with fewer women at the top. This might be because mixed teams of men and women are better than single-sex groups at solving problems and spotting external threats. Studies have also suggested that women are often better than men at building teams and communicating.

G In poor countries too, the underutilisation of women stunts economic growth. A study last year by the World Economic Forum found a clear correlation between sex equality (measured by economic participation, education, health and political empowerment) and GDP per head. Correlation does not prove the direction of causation. However, other studies also suggest that inequality between the sexes harms long-term growth. In particular, there is strong evidence that educating girls boosts prosperity. It is probably the single best investment that can be made in the developing world. Not only are better educated women more productive, but they raise healthier, better educated children. There is huge potential to raise income per head in developing countries, where fewer girls go to school than boys. More than two thirds of the world's illiterate adults are women.

H It is sometimes argued that it is short-sighted to get more women into paid employment. The more women go out to work, it is said, the fewer children there will be and the lower growth will be in the long

run. Yet the facts suggest otherwise. Data shows that countries with high female labour participation rates, such as Sweden, tend to have the decline in fertility has been greatest in several countries where female employment is low.

Questions 14 – 17

The text has 8 paragraphs (A – H). Which paragraph does each of the following headings best fit?

14. New producers, new consumers
15. More work, fewer children?
16. A better educated workforce
17. Women in new, expanding industries

Questions 18 – 22

According to the text, **FIVE** of the following statements are true. Write the corresponding letters in answer boxes 18 to 22 in any order.

- A. A higher percentage of Italian women have jobs than Japanese women.
- B. More women than men work in Asia's textile industries.
- C. The value of housework is not included in official statistics.
- D. Research shows that men make more purchasing decisions than women.
- E. Most surgeons in Britain are women.
- F. Firms with more women in senior management offer higher investment returns.
- G. Most illiterate people in the world are women.
- H. Some people think that lower birth rates lead to lower economic growth.

Questions 23 – 26 According to the information given in the text, choose the correct answer or answers from the choices given.

23. Since 1950, the percentage of
 - A. American women with jobs has increased.
 - B. American men with jobs has decreased.
 - C. Japanese and Italian women with jobs has remained stable.

24. Economics can get bigger by
- A. increasing the size of the workforce.
 - B. giving shares to workers.
 - C. using more advanced technology.
25. Mixed teams of male and female managers are thought to be better at
- A. building teams.
 - B. solving problems.
 - C. communicating.
26. Research by the World Economic Forum shows that
- A. sex equality leads to higher GDP.
 - B. there is a connection between sex equality and GDP.
 - C. higher education leads to higher GDP.

READING PASSAGE 3 “A LIBRARY AT YOUR FINGERTIPS”

A few years ago, at the height of the dotcom boom, it was widely assumed that a publishing revolution, in which the printed word would be supplanted by the computer screen, was just around the corner. It wasn't: for many, there is still little to match the joy of cracking the spine of a good book and settling down for an hour or two of reading. A recent flurry of activity by big technology companies – including Google, Amazon, Microsoft and Yahoo! – suggests that the dream of bringing books online is still very much alive.

The digitising of thousands of volumes of print is not without controversy. On Thursday, November 3, Google, the world's most popular search engine, posted a first instalment of books on Google Print, an initiative first mooted a year ago. This collaborative effort between Google and several of the world's leading research libraries aims to make many thousands of books available to be searched and read online free of charge. Although the books included so far are not covered by copyright, the plan has attracted the ire of publishers.

Five large book firms are suing Google for violating copyright on material that it has scanned and, although out of print, is still protected by law. Google has said that it will only publish short extracts from material under copyright unless given express permission to publish more, but publishers are unconvinced. Ironically, many publishers are collaborating with Google on a separate venture, Google Print Publisher, which aims to give readers an online taste of books that are commercially available. The

searchable collection of extracts and book information is intended to tempt readers to buy the complete books online or in print form.

Not to be outdone, Amazon, the world's largest online retailer, has unveiled plans for its own foray into the mass e-book market. The firm, which began ten years ago as an online book retailer, now sells a vast array of goods. No doubt piqued that Google, a relative newcomer, should impinge upon its central territory, Amazon revealed on Thursday that it would introduce two new services. Amazon Pages will allow customers to search for key terms in selected books and then buy and read online whatever part they wish, from individual pages to chapters or complete works. Amazon Upgrade will give customers online access to books they have already purchased as hard copies. Customers are likely to have to pay around five cents a page, with the bulk going to the publisher.

Microsoft, too, has joined the online-book bandwagon. At the end of October, the software giant said it would spend around \$200 million to digitise texts, starting with 150,000 that are in the public domain, to avoid legal problems. It will do so in collaboration with the Open Content Alliance, a consortium of libraries and universities. (Yahoo! has pledged to make 18,000 books available online in conjunction with the same organisation.) On Thursday, coincidentally the same day as Google and Amazon announced their initiatives, Microsoft released details of a deal with the British Library, the country's main reference library, to digitise some 25 million pages; these will be made available through MSN Book Search, which will be launched next year.

These companies are hoping for a return to the levels of interest in e-books seen when Stephen King, a best-selling horror writer, published "Riding the Bullet" exclusively on the Internet in 2000. Half a million copies were downloaded in the first 48 hours after publication. This proved to be a high-water mark rather than a taste of things to come. While buyers were reluctant to sit in front of a computer screen to read the latest novels, dedicated e-book reading gadgets failed to catch on. Barnes and Noble, a leading American bookshop chain, began selling e-books with fanfare in 2000 but quietly pulled the plug in 2003 as interest faded.

The market for e-books is growing again, though from a tiny base. According to the International Digital Publishing Forum, which collates figures from many of the world's top publishers, in the third quarter of 2004, worldwide sales were 25% higher than the year before. Unfortunately, this only amounted to a paltry \$3.2 million split between 23 publishers in an industry that made sales worth over \$100 billion that year.

Both retailers and publishers reckon they will eventually be able to persuade consumers to do a lot more of their reading on the web. Some even hope they can become to online books what Apple's iTunes is to online music. There are crucial differences between downloading fiction and downloading funk. Online music was driven from the bottom up: illegal filesharing services became wildly popular, and legal firms later took over when the pirates were forced (by a wave of lawsuits) to retreat; the legal providers are confident that more and more consumers will pay small sums for music rather than remain beyond the law. The iPod music player and its like have proved a fashionable and popular new way to listen to songs. The book world has no equivalent.

So the commercial prospects for sellers of online books do not yet look very bright. They may get a lift from some novel innovations. The ability to download mere parts of books could help, for instance: sections of manuals, textbooks or cookery books may tempt some customers; students may wish to download the relevant sections of course books; or readers may want a taste of a book that they subsequently buy in hard copy. The ability to download reading matter onto increasingly ubiquitous hand-held electronic devices and 3G phones may further encourage uptake. In Japan, the value of e-books (mainly manga comic books) delivered to mobile phones has jumped, though it will be worth only around ¥6 billion (\$51 million) in 2005, according to estimates.

Questions 27 – 30 For each question, only ONE of the choices is correct. Write the corresponding letter in the appropriate box on your answer sheet.

27. A few years ago, it was widely thought that

- A. people would read fewer 'paper' books.
- B. companies like Amazon would go bankrupt.
- C. the dotcom boom would soon end.

28. Publishers are unhappy with Google because

- A. Google is only publishing extracts, not complete books.
- B. they think Google is in breach of copyright.
- C. Google is co-operating with leading research libraries.

29. Amazon will

- A. sell books that previously only Google sold online.
- B. buy the copyright for many books it sells online.
- C. allow people to buy only parts that they want to read from books.

30. It is clear that most readers, if given the choice, prefer
- A. 'paper' books.
 - B. reading from computer screens.
 - C. using dedicated e-book readers.

Questions 31 – 35 Complete the following sentences using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the text for each gap.

31. If companies publish books online that are not covered by copyright, they avoid _____.
32. The _____ is very small but getting larger.
33. The _____ expect that they will be able to convince more people to read online.
34. The _____ has nothing similar to an iPod.
35. In Japan, most of the publications sent to mobile phones are _____.

Questions 36 – 40 Do the statements on the next page agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 36 – 40 on your answer sheet, write TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN

36. Books that are out of print are not covered by copyright law.
37. Amazon began by selling books online.
38. Microsoft signed a deal with the British Library on the same day as Google and Amazon made their announcements.
39. Barnes and Noble published *Riding the Bullet* online.
40. The ability to sample a book online before buying it might help sales.

TEST 5 ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

Reading Passage 1. Questions 1 – 13

1. C
2. G
3. B
4. I
5. agricultural waste
6. targets
7. coal
8. a vast market
9. Not Given
10. Not Given
11. True
12. False
13. Not Given

Reading Passage 2. Questions 14 – 16

14. D
15. H
16. E
17. B
- 18 – 22. B C F G H (In Any Order)

23. A B
24. A C
25. B
26. B

Reading Passage 3. Questions 27 – 40

27. A

28. B

29. C

30. A

31. legal problems

32. market for e-books

33. retails and publishers

34. book world

35. manga comic books

36. False

37. True

38. False

39. Not Given

40. True

TEST 6 PASSAGE 1 “DEPRESSION”

A. It is often more difficult for outsiders and non-sufferers to understand mental rather than physical illness in others. While it may be easy for us to sympathise with individuals living with the burden of a physical illness or disability, there is often a stigma attached to being mentally ill, or a belief that such conditions only exist in individuals who lack the strength of character to cope with the real world. The pressures of modern life seem to have resulted in an increase in cases of emotional disharmony and government initiatives in many countries have, of late, focussed on increasing the general public’s awareness and sympathy towards sufferers of mental illness and related conditions.

B. Clinical depression, or ‘major depressive disorder’, a state of extreme sadness or despair, is said to affect up to almost 20% of the population at some point in their lives prior to the age of 40. Studies have shown that this disorder is the leading cause of disability in North America; in the UK almost 3 million people are said to be diagnosed with some form of depression at any one time, and experts believe that as many as a further 9 million other cases may go undiagnosed. World Health Organisation projections indicate that clinical depression may become the second most significant cause of disability’ on a global scale by 2020. However, such figures are not unanimously supported, as some experts believe that the diagnostic criteria used to identify’ the condition are not precise enough, leading to other types of depression being wrongly classified as ‘clinical’.

C. Many of us may experience periods of low morale or mood and feelings of dejection, as a natural human response to negative events in our lives such as bereavement, redundancy or breakdown of a relationship. Some of us may even experience periods of depression and low levels of motivation which have no tangible reason or trigger. Clinical depression is classified as an on-going state of negativity, with no tangible cause, where sufferers enter a spiral of persistent negative thinking, often experiencing irritability, perpetual tiredness and listlessness. Sufferers of clinical depression are said to be at higher risk of resorting to drug abuse or even suicide attempts than the rest of the population.

D. Clinical depression is generally diagnosed when an individual is observed to exhibit an excessively depressed mood and/or ‘anhedonia’ – an inability to experience pleasure from positive experiences such as enjoying a meal or pleasurable social interaction – for a period of two weeks or more, in conjunction with five or more additional recognised symptoms. These additional symptoms may include overwhelming feelings of sadness; inability to sleep, or conversely, excessive sleeping; feelings of guilt, nervousness, abandonment or fear; inability to concentrate; interference with memory capabilities; fixation with death or extreme change in eating habits and associated weight gain or loss.

E. Clinical depression was originally solely attributed to chemical imbalance in the brain, and while anti-depressant drugs which work to optimise levels of 'feel good' chemicals – serotonin and norepinephrine – are still commonly prescribed today, experts now believe that onset of depression may be caused by a number, and often combination of, physiological and socio-psychological factors. Treatment approaches vary quite dramatically from place to place and are often tailored to an individual's particular situation; however, some variation of a combination of medication and psychotherapy is most commonly used. The more controversial electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) may also be used where initial approaches fail. In extreme cases, where an individual exhibits behaviour which indicates that they may cause physical harm to themselves, psychiatric hospitalisation may be necessary as a form of intensive therapy.

F. Some recent studies, such as those published by the Archives of General Psychiatry, hold that around a quarter of diagnosed clinical depression cases should actually be considered as significant but none-the-less ordinary sadness and maladjustment to coping with trials in life, indicating that in such cases, psychotherapy rather than treatment through medication is required. Recovery as a result of psychotherapy tends, in most cases, to be a slower process than improvements related to medication; however, improvements as a result of psychological treatment, once achieved, have been observed in some individuals to be more long term and sustainable than those attained through prescription drugs. Various counselling approaches exist, though all focus on enhancing the subject's ability to function on a personal and interpersonal level. Sessions involve encouragement of an individual to view themselves and their relationships in a more positive manner, with the intention of helping patients to replace negative thoughts with a more positive outlook.

G. It is apparent that susceptibility to depression can run in families. However, it remains unclear as to whether this is truly an inherited genetic trait or whether biological and environmental factors common to family members may be at the root of the problem. In some cases, sufferers of depression may need to unlearn certain behaviours and attitudes they have established in life and develop new coping strategies designed to help them deal with problems they may encounter, undoing patterns of destructive behaviour they may have observed in their role models and acquired for themselves.

Questions 1 – 5

Reading Passage 1 has seven sections **A-G**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letters **A-G** in boxes **1-5** on your answer sheet.

1. Details of treatment alternatives for worst case scenario depression.
2. Information regarding cases where drug treatment is inappropriate.
3. Details of how those diagnosed with depression may be more vulnerable than other members of society,
4. Information about society's attitudes to depression and similar illnesses.
5. Information regarding why estimates of incidence of future growth in cases may be overly exaggerated.

Questions 6 – 8 Choose **THREE** letters **A-G**. Write your answers in boxes **6-8** on your answer sheet. **NB** Your answers may be given in any order Which **THREE** of the following statements are true of depression?

- A. Governments have generally failed to take action to educate the general public about the condition.
- B. The highest reported number of cases are in the USA.
- C. In Britain, it is likely that there are more individuals who live with the condition without the help of a doctor than those being officially treated.
- D. Clinical depression may be triggered by divorce.
- E. Lethargy may be one of the symptoms of depression.
- F. Prescribed pharmaceuticals have radically changed over recent years.
- G. Approaches to treating depression are not universal.

Questions 9 – 13 Complete the summary of paragraphs **F** and **G** with the list of words **A-L** below. Write the correct letter **A-L** in boxes **9-13** on your answer sheet.

Whilst recovery through counselling rather than medicine may be more 9 _____, results once achieved may have more 10 _____ with some patients. Counselling sessions are geared towards improving the subject's relationship with others and their own 11 _____,

encouraging sufferers of depression to take on a more 12_____ outlook. The extent to which genetic disposition and sociological factors impact on state of mind is 13_____. Many people undergoing counselling therapy do so with the purpose of unlearning negative behaviour and reactions.

- A. gratifying B. longevity C. ambition D. optimistic E. pessimistic
F. difficulty G. inconclusive H. self-image I. gradual J.
unequivocal K. immediate L. categorical

READING PASSAGE 2 “THE FACE OF MODERN MAN?”

A. In response to the emergence of the ‘metro-sexual’ male, in other words, an urban, sophisticated man who is fashionable, well-groomed and unashamedly committed to ensuring his appearance is the best it can be, a whole new industry has developed. According to research conducted on behalf of a leading health and beauty retailer in the UK, the market for male cosmetics and related products has grown by 800% since the year 2000 and is expected to continue to increase significantly. The male grooming products market has become the fastest growing sector within the beauty and cosmetics industry, currently equivalent to around 1.5 billion pounds per annum.

B. Over the last decade, a large number of brands and companies catering for enhancement of the male image have been successfully established, such operations ranging from male-only spas, boutiques, personal hygiene products, hair and skin care ranges, and male magazines with a strong leaning towards men’s fashion. Jamie Cawley, proprietor of a successful chain of London-based male grooming boutiques, holds that his company’s success in this highly competitive market can be attributed to the ‘exclusivity’ tactics they have employed, in that their products and services are clearly defined as male-orientated and distinctly separate to feminine products offered by other organisations. However, market analyst, Kim Sawyer, believes that future growth in the market can also be achieved through sale of unisex products marketed to both genders, this strategy becoming increasingly easy to implement as men’s interest in appearance and grooming has become more of a social norm.

C. Traditionalists such as journalist Jim Howard contend that the turn-around in male attitudes which has led to the success of the industry would have been inconceivable a decade ago, given the conventional male role, psyche and obligation to exude masculinity; however, behavioural scientist Professor Ruth Chesterton argues that the metro-sexual man of today is in fact a modern incarnation of the ‘dandy’ of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. British dandies of that period, who were often of middle class backgrounds but imitated aristocratic lifestyles, were devoted to cultivation of their

physical appearance, development of a refined demeanour and hedonistic pursuits. In France, she adds, dandyism, in contrast, was also strongly linked to political ideology and embraced by youths wishing to clearly define themselves from members of the working class revolutionary social groups of the period.

D. Over recent decades, according to sociologist Ben Cameron, gender roles for both sexes have become less defined. According to research, he says, achievement of status and success have become less important in younger generations of men, as has the need to repress emotions. Cameron defines the traditional masculine role within western societies – hegemonic masculinity – as an expectation that males demonstrate physical strength and fitness, be decisive, self-assured, rational, successful and in control. Meeting this list of criteria and avoiding situations of demonstrating weakness, being overly emotional or in any way 'inferior', he says, has placed a great deal of pressure on many members of the male population. So restrictive can society's pressure to behave in a 'masculine' fashion on males be, Professor Chesterton states that in many situations men may respond in a way they deem acceptable to society, given their perceived gender role, rather than giving what they may actually consider to be the best and most objective response.

E. Jim Howard says that learning and acquiring gender identity makes up a huge component of a child's socialisation and that a child who exhibits non-standard behavioural characteristics often encounters social and self image difficulties due to the adverse reactions of their peers. According to Kim Sawyer, media images and messages also add to pressures associated with the male image, stating that even in these modern and changing times, hegemonic masculinity is often idolised and portrayed as the definitive male persona.

F. Whilst male stereotypes and ideals vary from culture to culture, according to Professor Chesterton, a universal trait in stereotypical male behaviour is an increased likelihood to take risks than is generally found in female behaviour patterns. For this reason, she attributes such behaviour to the influence of genetic predisposition as opposed to socially learned behaviour. Men, she says, are three times more likely to die due to accident than females, a strong indication he says of their greater willingness to involve themselves in precarious situations. Ben Cameron also says that an attitude of invincibility is more dominant in males and is a predominant factor in the trend for fewer medical checkups in males and late diagnosis of chronic and terminal illness than in their more cautious and vigilant female counterparts.

G. Jamie Cawley, however, remains optimistic that the metro-sexual culture will continue and that what society accepts as the face of masculinity will continue to change. He attributes this to a male revolt

against the strict confines of gender roles, adding that such changes of attitudes have led and will continue to lead to establishment of greater equality between the sexes.

Questions 14 – 18

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs A-G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-D and F-G from the list of headings below. Write the correct number i to viii in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i. Basis and predictions
- ii. Revolution or recurrence?
- iii. Servicing a growing demand
- iv. The surfacing of a new phenomenon
- v. A long-held mindset and its downsides
- vi. Influence on minors
- vii. Hereditary predilection
- viii. Effects of external pressures

Example: Paragraph E; Answer: viii

14. Paragraph B
15. Paragraph C
16. Paragraph D
17. Paragraph F
18. Paragraph G

Questions 19 – 22 *Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2? In boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet, write TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN*

19. Sales in the female health and beauty market have slightly declined over recent years.
20. The rise of 'dandyism' in England and France is attributed to similar factors.
21. Emotional reaction is contradictory to hegemonic masculine behaviour.
22. There is a correlation between men's belief that they are indestructible and their decreased likelihood to seek medical advice.

Questions 23 – 27 Look at the following list of statements (Questions 23-27) based on changes in male image and behavior. Match each statement with the correct person A-E.

Write the correct letters **A-E** in boxes **23-27** on your answer sheet.

23. Male behaviour patterns have changed in a way that would have been considered implausible in the past.
24. Traditional benchmarks of masculinity are often exacerbated by the press.
25. Metro-sexual culture has developed as a response to modern men's dissatisfaction with traditional images.
26. The need to conform to society's expectations of male behaviour may impede men's decision-making and judgement.
27. There is potential in a market which makes no differentiation between products for males and females.

List of Contributors

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| A. Jamie Cawley | B. Kim Sawyer | C. Jim |
| Howard | D. Professor Ruth Chesterton | E. Ben Cameron |

READING PASSAGE 3 "CLINICAL TRIALS"

A. The benefits of vitamins to our well-being are now familiar to most; however, when the link between diets lacking in citrus fruits and the development of the affliction 'scurvy' in sailors was first discovered by James Lind in 1747, the concept of vitamins was yet to be discovered. Scurvy, which causes softening of the gums, oral bleeding and, in extreme cases, tooth loss, is now known to present as a result of lack of Vitamin C in the diet. Additional symptoms include depression, liver spots on the skin – particularly arms and legs – loss of colour in the face and partial immobility; high incidence of the ailment aboard ships took an enormous toll on the crew's ability to complete essential tasks while at sea.

B. Suggestions that citrus fruit may lower the incidence or indeed prevent scurvy had been made as early as 1600. It was Lind, however, who would conduct the first clinical trial by studying the effect within scientific experimental parameters. However, while the correlation between consuming citrus fruit and

avoidance of scurvy was established, the preventative properties were attributed to the presence of acids in the fruit and not what would later be identified as vitamin content.

C. Lind's subjects for his trial consisted of twelve sailors already exhibiting symptoms of scurvy. These individuals were split into six groups; each pair common diet. Pair 1 were rationed a daily quart of cider, pair 2 elixir of vitriol, pair 3 a given quantity of vinegar, pair 4 seawater, pair 5 oranges and a lemon and pair 6 barley water. Despite the trial having to be aborted after day five, when supplies of fruit were depleted, the findings of the interventional study showed that only the control group who were given fruit supplements showed any significant improvement in their condition (one had, in fact, recovered to the extent that he was fit enough to return to work). The immediate impact on sailors' health and incidence of scurvy on board ship was, however, limited as Lind and other physicians remained convinced that the curative effect was acid based. Therefore, while consumption of citrus fruit was recommended, it was often replaced by cheaper acid supplements. The preventative Qualities of citrus fruit against scurvy were not truly recognised until 1800, though throughout the latter part of the 1700s, lemon juice was increasingly administered as a cure for sailors already afflicted.

D. Nowadays, the implementation of findings discovered in clinical trials into mainstream medicine remains an arduous and lengthy process and the clinical trials themselves represent only a small stage of the process of developing a new drug from research stage to launch in the marketplace. On average, for every thousand drugs conceived, only one of the thousand actually makes it to the stage of clinical trial, other projects being abandoned for a variety of reasons. Stages which need to be fulfilled prior to clinical trial – where the treatment is actually tested on human subjects -include discovery, purification, characterisation and laboratory testing.

E. A new pharmaceutical for treatment of a disease such as cancer typically takes a period of 6 years or more before reaching the stage of clinical trial. Since legislation requires subjects participating in such trials to be monitored for a considerable period of time so that side-effects and benefits can be assessed correctly, a further eight years typically passes between the stage of a drug entering clinical trial and being approved for general use. One of the greatest barriers to clinical trial procedures is availability of subjects willing to participate, Criteria for selection is rigorous and trials where subjects are required to be suffering from the disease in question, experience tremendous recruitment difficulties as individuals already vulnerable due to the effects of their condition, are often reluctant to potentially put their health at higher levels of risk.

F. Clinical trials are conducted in line with a strict protocol and the stages of a trial are generally defined by five distinct phases. A drug that is deemed safe and effective enough to reach the end of stage three

is most often, at that point, approved for use in mainstream medicine. Phase 0 involves a first-in-human trial (usually conducted using a small population often to fifteen subjects) with the purpose of ascertaining that the drug's effect is, in fact, the same as predicted in pre-clinical studies. If no concerns are raised, the drug then enters Phase 1 of trial where a modest selection (usually between twenty and eighty subjects) of usually healthy volunteers, is exposed to the drug. However, for HIV and cancer drugs, this stage is conducted using patients suffering from the condition in question. There are two main variations of Phase I testing, these being SAD (single ascending dose) and MAD (multiple ascending dose). The former involves a single administration of a drug at a pre-determined level to one group of subjects, and the second involves administration of a pre-determined sequence of dosages.

G. Phases 0 and 1 are geared towards establishing the safety of a pharmaceutical and once this has been confirmed, drugs pass into Phase II testing where, while safety continues to be monitored, the drug's effectiveness is also assessed using a larger group of subjects, ranging from twenty up to three hundred. In some trials, Phase II is regarded as involving two sub-stages, in that Phase 11(a) may be concerned with establishing optimum dosage levels and Phase 11(b) to evaluate effectiveness. Phase III is the most expensive, time-consuming and complex stage of the trial process, often involving as many as 3000 patients. At this stage, a new drug's effectiveness is rigorously tested and compared to that of the best of the existing alternatives already approved and in common use. Where research indicates that a pharmaceutical has passed all requirements of Phases 0, I, II and III, submissions to relevant regulatory and licensing bodies are then made.

H. The final phase of clinical testing, Phase IV, is conducted over a lengthy period of time post-launch for general usage. This stage is, in essence, a safety net which involves continued monitoring of the drug, its properties and side-effects through which any long term adverse reactions, which remained undetected in the pre-launch clinical testing time frame can be discovered. Identification of harmful effects at this stage, on occasion, has led to withdrawal of a drug from the market; for example, as was the case with cerivastin, a cholesterol-lowering drug, which was later found to have an adverse effect on muscle reaction which, on occasion, had fatal consequences.

Questions 28 – 31 Complete the sentences below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

28. In advanced cases of scurvy sufferers may experience _____ along with numerous other symptoms.

29. Fruit adds were mistakenly heralded as having _____ in incidents of scurvy prior to the identification of vitamins.

30. Lind's subjects for the first clinical trial were seamen who were at the time of _____ the condition in question.

31. All groups in Lind's experiment were given a _____ along with specific rations which were varied for each control group.

Questions 32 – 35 Choose the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D** Write your answers in boxes **32 – 35** on your answer sheet

32. The first clinical trial was conducted for only 5 days because

- A. that period of time was the planned protocol.
- B. the subjects in the relevant control group had already recovered.
- C. resources fundamental to the experiment were used up.
- D. those taking part in the trial were too sick to continue.

33. The impact of findings from the trial were not used to full potential because

- A. Lind failed to recommend consumption of citrus fruit.
- B. ineffective substitutes were often made available.
- C. other physicians were unconvinced by his evidence.
- D. the trial was not conducted over a long enough period to be valid.

34. One of the greatest hindrances to clinical testing today is

- A. low volunteer rates.
- B. the poor success rate.
- C. the strict protocol.
- D. shortage of laboratory staff.

35. Clinical testing for HIV and cancer drugs differs from usual procedures because

- A. the clinical trial phase is much longer.
- B. the MAD instead of the SAD approach is used during Phase I.
- C. subjects exhibiting no symptoms of the illness are not used.
- D. effectiveness is more rigorously tested than safety.

Questions 36 – 40 Complete the flowchart Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

Phases of Clinical Testing

Phase 0

10-15 subjects tested to confirm assumptions made in the 36_____ stages were accurate.

Phase I

2 different approaches may be used. One involving one-off exposure to the
drug the other involving a 37_____.

Phase II

May involve two sub-stages to establish 38_____ quantities and usefulness.

Phase III The most 39_____, protracted and costly of all stages.

Submissions made post-testing at this stage of all is agreeable.

Phase IV

Precautionary monitoring continues post-launch. Any serious issues uncovered can,
on occasion, result in 40_____.

TEST 6 ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

1. E

The more controversial electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) may also be used where initial approaches fail. In extreme cases, where an individual exhibits behaviour which indicates that they may cause physical harm to themselves, psychiatric hospitalisation may be necessary as a form of intensive therapy.'

2. F

'Some recent studies, such as those published by the Archives of General Psychiatry, hold that around a quarter of diagnosed clinical depression cases should actually be considered as significant but none-the-less ordinary sadness and maladjustment to coping with trials in life, indicating that in such cases, psychotherapy rather than treatment through medication is required.'

3. C

'Sufferers of clinical depression are said to be at higher risk of resorting to drug abuse or even suicide attempts than the rest of the population.'

4. A

'there is often a stigma attached to being mentally ill, or a belief that such conditions only exist in individuals who lack the strength of character to cope with the real world.'

5. B

'However, such figures are not unanimously supported, as some experts believe that the diagnostic criteria used to identify the condition are not precise enough, leading to other types of depression being wrongly classified as 'clinical'.'

6. C or E or G

7. C or E or G

8. C or E or G

C – Paragraph B: 'in the UK almost 3 million people are said to be diagnosed with some form of depression at any one time, and experts believe that as many as a further 9 million other cases may go undiagnosed.'

E – Paragraph C: 'sufferers enter a spiral of persistent negative thinking, often experiencing irritability, perpetual tiredness and listlessness.'

G – Paragraph E: ‘Treatment approaches vary quite dramatically from place to place and are often tailored to an individual’s particular situation’

9. I (‘gradual’ in the question = ‘slower’ in the text)

10. B (‘longevity’ in the question = ‘long term / sustainable’ in the text)

11. H (‘self image in the question – ‘function on a personal level’ in the text)

12. D (‘optimistic’ in the question – positive manner’ in the text)

13. G (‘inconclusive’ in the question – ‘unclear’ in the text)

F Some recent studies, such as those published by the Archives of General Psychiatry, hold that around a quarter of diagnosed clinical depression cases should actually be considered as significant but none-the-less ordinary sadness and maladjustment to coping with trials in life, indicating that in such cases, psychotherapy rather than treatment through medication is required. (Q9) Recovery as a result of psychotherapy tends, in most cases, to be a slower process than improvements related to medication; however, (Q10) improvements as a result of psychological treatment, once achieved, have been observed in some individuals to be more long term and sustainable than those attained through prescription drugs. (Q11) Various counselling approaches exist, though all focus on enhancing the subject’s ability to function on a personal and interpersonal level. Sessions involve (Q12) encouragement of an individual to view themselves and their relationships in a more positive manner, with the intention of helping patients to replace negative thoughts with a more positive outlook.

G It is apparent that susceptibility to depression can run in families. (Q13) However, it remains unclear as to whether this is truly an inherited genetic trait or whether biological and environmental factors common to family members may be at the root of the problem. In some cases, sufferers of depression may need to unlearn certain behaviours and attitudes they have established in life and develop new coping strategies designed to help them deal with problems they may encounter, undoing patterns of destructive behaviour they may have observed in their role models and acquired for themselves.

14. iii

Servicing a growing demand. The paragraph focuses on how industry has responded to metro-sexual demand for products.

15. ii

Revolution or recurrence? The paragraph focuses on whether metro-sexual behaviour is previously unheard of (inconceivable) or similar to a past trend ‘dandyism’.

16. v

A long-held mindset and its downsides. The paragraph focuses on traditional attitudes i.e. hegemonic masculinity and its negative impacts.

17. vii

Hereditary predilection. The paragraph focuses on how genetics may affect male attitudes across cultures.

18. i

Basis and predictions. The paragraph focuses on possible causes of the metro-sexual culture and considers possible trends in the future.

19. Not Given

Paragraphs A and B refer to figures and growth in the male market, but no mention is made of figures / sales in the female market.

20. False

Paragraph C: 'British dandies of that period, who were often of middle class backgrounds but imitated aristocratic lifestyles, were devoted to cultivation of their physical appearance, development of a refined demeanour and hedonistic pursuits. In France, she adds, dandyism, in contrast, was also strongly linked to political ideology and embraced by youths wishing to clearly define themselves from members of the working class revolutionary social groups of the period.'

21. True

Paragraph D: 'Cameron defines the traditional masculine role within western societies _ hegemonic masculinity – as an expectation that males demonstrate physical strength and fitness, be decisive, self-assured, rational, successful and in control. Meeting this list of criteria and avoiding situations of demonstrating weakness, being overly emotional or in any way 'inferior', he says, has placed a great deal of pressure on many members of the male population.'

22. True

Paragraph F: 'Ben Cameron also says that an attitude of invincibility is more dominant in males and is a predominant factor in the trend for fewer medical checkups in males and late diagnosis of chronic and terminal illness than in their more cautious and vigilant female counterparts.'

23. C

Jim Howard: Paragraph C – ‘Traditionalists such as journalist Jim Howard contend that the turn-around in male attitudes which has led to the success of the industry would have been inconceivable a decade ago’.

24. B

Kim Sawyer: Paragraph E – According to Kim Sawyer, media images and messages also add to pressures associated with the male image, stating that even in these modern and changing times, hegemonic masculinity is often idolised and portrayed as the definitive male persona’.

25. A

Jamie Cawley: Paragraph C – ‘Jamie Cawley...attributes this to a male revolt against the strict confines of gender roles’.

26. D

Professor Ruth Chesterton: Paragraph D – ‘Professor Chesterton states that in many situations men may respond in a way they deem acceptable to society, given their perceived gender role, rather than giving what they may actually consider to be the best and most objective response’.

27. B

Kim Sawyer: Paragraph B – ‘Kim Sawyer, believes that future growth in the market can also be achieved through sale of unisex products marketed to both genders’.

28. tooth loss

Paragraph A: ‘Scurvy, which causes softening of the gums, oral bleeding and, in extreme cases, tooth loss,...’

29. preventative properties

Paragraph B: ‘while the correlation between consuming citrus fruit and avoidance of scurvy was established, the preventative properties were attributed to the presence of acids in the fruit and not what would later be identified as vitamin content.’

30. exhibiting symptoms

Paragraph C: ‘Lind’s subjects for his trial consisted of twelve sailors already exhibiting symptoms of scurvy.’

31. common diet

Paragraph C: 'These individuals were split into six groups; each pair being given exclusive acid-based supplements to what was otherwise a common diet.'

32. C

Paragraph C – the trial was 'aborted after day five, when supplies of fruit were depleted'.

33. B

Paragraph C – 'while consumption of citrus fruit was recommended, it was often replaced by cheaper acid supplements'.

34. A

Paragraph E – 'One of the greatest barriers to clinical trial procedures is availability of subjects willing to participate'.

35. C

Paragraph F – '...usually healthy volunteers... However, for HIV and cancer drugs, this stage is conducted using patients suffering from the condition in question'.

36. Pre-clinical

Paragraph F: 'Phase 0 involves a first-in-human trial (usually conducted using a small population of ten to fifteen subjects) with the purpose of ascertaining that the drug's effect is, in fact, the same as predicted in pre-clinical studies'.

37. Sequence

Paragraph F: 'There are two main variations of Phase I testing, these being SAD (single ascending dose) and MAD (multiple ascending dose). The former involves a single administration of a drug at a pre-determined level to one group of subjects, and the second involves administration of a pre-determined sequence of dosages'.

38. Optimum

Paragraph G: 'Phase II is regarded as involving two sub-stages, in that Phase 11(a) may be concerned with establishing optimum dosage levels and Phase 11(b) to evaluate effectiveness'.

39. Complex

Paragraph G: 'Phase III is the most expensive (costly), time-consuming (protracted) and complex stage of the trial process'.

40. withdrawal

Paragraph H: 'Identification of harmful effects at this stage, on occasion, has led to withdrawal of a drug from the market.

TEST 7 Passage 1 “LONDON SWAYING FOOTBRIDGE”

A. In September 1996 a competition was organized by the Financial Times in association with the London Borough of Southwark to design a new footbridge across the Thames. The competition attracted over 200 entries and was won by a team comprising Amp (engineers), Foster and Partners (architects) and the sculptor Sir Anthony Caro.

B. The bridge opened to the public on 10 June 2000. Up to 100,000 people crossed it that day with up to 2000 people on the bridge at any one time. At first, the bridge was still. Then it began to sway, just slightly. Then, almost from one moment to the next, when large groups of people were crossing, the wobble intensified. This movement became sufficiently large for people to stop walking to retain their balance and sometimes to hold onto the hand rails for support. It was decided immediately to limit the number of people on the bridge, but even so the deck movement was sufficient to be uncomfortable and to raise concern for public safety so that on 12 June the bridge was closed until the problem could be solved.

C. The embarrassed engineers found the videotape that day which showed the center span swaying about 3 inches side to side every second. The engineers first thought that winds might be exerting excessive force on the many large flags and banners bedecking the bridge for its gala premiere. What's more, they also discovered that the pedestrians also played a key role. Human activities, such as walking, running, dumping, swaying, etc. could cause horizontal forces which in turn could cause excessive dynamic vibration in the lateral direction in the bridge. As the structure began moving, pedestrians adjusted their gait to the same lateral rhythm as the bridge. The adjusted footsteps magnified the motion – just like when four people all stand up in a small boat at the same time. As more pedestrians locked into the same rhythm, the increasing oscillations led to the dramatic swaying captured on film.

D. In order to design a method of reducing the movements, the force exerted by the pedestrians had to be quantified and related to the motion of the bridge. Although there are some descriptions of this phenomenon in existing literature, none of these actually quantifies the force. So there was no quantitative analytical way to design the bridge against this effect. An immediate research program was launched by the bridge's engineering designers Ove Arup, supported by a number of universities and research organizations.

E. The tests at the University of Southampton involved a person walking on the spot' on a small shake table. The tests at Imperial College involved persons walking along a specially built, 7.2m-long platform

which could be driven laterally at different frequencies and amplitudes. Each type of test had its limitations. The Imperial College tests were only able to capture 7-8 footsteps, and the walking on the spot tests, although monitoring many footsteps, could not investigate normal forward walking. Neither test could investigate any influence of other people in a crowd on the behavior of the individual being tested.

F. The results of the laboratory tests provided information which enabled the initial design of a retro-fit to be progressed. However, the limitations of these tests was clear and it was felt that the only way to replicate properly the precise conditions of the Millennium Bridge was to carry out crowd tests on the bridge deck itself. These tests done by the Arup engineers could incorporate factors not possible in the laboratory tests. The first of these was carried out with 100 people in July 2000. The results of these tests were used to refine the load model for the pedestrians. A second series of crowd tests was carried out on the bridge in December 2000. The purpose of these tests was to further validate the design assumptions and to load test a prototype danger installation. The test was carried out with 275 people.

G. Unless the usage of the bridge was to be greatly restricted, only two generic options to improve its performance were considered feasible. The first was to increase the stiffness of the bridge to move all its lateral natural frequencies out of the range that could be excited by the lateral footfall forces, and the second was to increase the damping of the bridge to reduce the resonant response.

Questions 14 – 17

Choose **FOUR** letters, A – H. Write the correct letters in boxes 14 – 17 on your answer sheet.

*Which **FOUR** of the following situation were witnessed on the opening ceremony of the bridge?*

- A The frequency of oscillation increased after some time.
- B. All the engineers went to see the ceremony that day.
- C.The design of the bridge astonished the people.
- D.Unexpected sideways movement of the bridge occurred.
- E.Pedestrians had difficulty in walking on the deck.
- F.The bridge fell down when people tried to retain their balance.
- G. Vibration could be detected on the deck by the pedestrians.
- H.It was raining when the ceremony began.

Questions 18 – 22

Complete the following summary of the passage, using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

After the opening ceremony, the embarrassed engineers tried to find out the reason of the bridge's wobbling. Judged from the videotape, they thought that 18..... and 19..... might create excessive force on the bridge. The distribution of 20..... resulted from human activities could cause 21..... throughout the structure. This swaying prompted people to start adjusting the way they walk, which in turn reinforced the 22.....

Questions 23 – 26 Complete the table below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Research programs launched by universities and organizations

Universities/People

Test at 23.....
Walking on the spot at Southampton
Crowd test conducted by
25.....

Activity

Limited ability to have 7-8 footsteps
Not enough data on 24.....
Aim to verify 26.....

PASSAGE 3

The Exploration of Mars

A In 1877, Giovanni Schiaparelli, an Italian astronomer, made drawings and maps of the Martian surface that suggested strange features. The images from telescopes at this time were not as sharp as today's. Schiaparelli said he could see a network of lines, or canali. In 1894, an American astronomer, Percival Lowell, made a series of observations of Mars from his own observations of Mars from his own observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, USA. Lowell was convinced a great network of canals had been dug to irrigate crops for the Martian race! He suggested that each canal had fertile vegetation on either side, making them noticeable from Earth. Drawings and globes he made show a network of canals and oases all over the planet.

B The idea that there was intelligent life on Mars gained strength in the late 19th century. In 1898, H.G. Wells wrote a science fiction classic, *The War of the Worlds* about an invading force of Martians who try to conquer Earth. They use highly advanced technology (advanced for 1898) to crush human resistance in their path. In 1917, Edgar Rice Burroughs wrote the first in a series of 11 novels about Mars. Strange beings and rampaging Martian monsters gripped the public's imagination. A radio broadcast by Orson Welles on Halloween night in 1938 of *The War of the Worlds* caused widespread panic across America. People ran into the streets in their pyjamas-millions believed the dramatic reports of a Martian invasion.

C Probes are very important to our understanding of other planets. Much of our recent knowledge comes from these robotic missions into space. The first images sent back from Mars came from Mariner 4 in July 1965. They showed a cratered and barren landscape, more like the surface of our moon than Earth. In 1969, Mariners 6 and 7 were launched and took 200 photographs of Mars's southern hemisphere and pole on fly-by missions. But these showed little more information. In 1971, Mariner 9's mission was to orbit the planet every 12 hours. In 1975, The USA sent two Viking probes to the planet, each with a lander and an orbiter. The landers had sampler arms to scoop up Martian rocks and did experiments to try and find signs of life. Although no life was found, they sent back the first colour pictures of the planet's surface and atmosphere from pivoting cameras.

D The ALH84001 meteorite was found in December 1984 in Antarctica, by members of the ANSMET project; The sample was ejected from Mars about 17 million years ago and spent 11,000 years in or on the Antarctic ice sheets. Composition analysis by NASA revealed a kind of magnetite that on Earth, is only found in association with certain microorganisms. Some structures resembling the mineralized casts of terrestrial bacteria and their appendages (fibrils) or by-products (extracellular polymeric substances) occur in the rims of carbonate globules and preterrestrial aqueous alteration regions. The size and shape of the objects is consistent with Earthly fossilized nanobacteria, but the existence of nanobacteria itself is controversial.

E In 1965, the Mariner 4 probe discovered that Mars had no global magnetic field that would protect the planet from potentially life-threatening cosmic radiation and solar radiation; observations made in the late 1990s by the Mars Global Surveyor confirmed this discovery. Scientists speculate that the lack of magnetic shielding helped the solar wind blow away much of Mars's atmosphere over the course of several billion years. After mapping cosmic radiation levels at various depths on Mars, researchers have concluded that any life within the first several meters of the planet's surface would be killed by lethal doses of cosmic radiation. In 2007, it was calculated that DNA and RNA damage by cosmic radiation would limit life on Mars to depths greater than 7.5 metres below the planet's surface. Therefore, the best potential locations for discovering life on Mars may be at subsurface environments that have not been studied yet. Disappearance of the magnetic field may have played a significant role in the process of Martian

climate change. According to the valuation of the scientists, the climate of Mars gradually transits from warm and wet to cold and dry after magnetic field vanished.

F No Mars probe since Viking has tested the Martian regolith specifically for metabolism which is the ultimate sign of current life. NASA's recent missions have focused on another question: whether Mars held lakes or oceans of liquid water on its surface in the ancient past. Scientists have found hematite, a mineral that forms in the presence of water. Thus, the mission of the Mars Exploration Rovers of 2004 was not to look for present or past life, but for evidence of liquid water on the surface of Mars in the planet's ancient past. Liquid water, necessary for Earth life and for metabolism as generally conducted by species on Earth, cannot exist on the surface of Mars under its present low atmospheric pressure and temperature, except at the lowest shaded elevations for short periods and liquid water does not appear at the surface itself. In March 2004, NASA announced that its rover Opportunity had discovered evidence that Mars was, in the ancient past, a wet planet. This had raised hopes that evidence of past life might be found on the planet today. ESA confirmed that the Mars Express orbiter had directly detected huge reserves of water ice at Mars's south pole in January 2004.

G Two metres below the surface of the Atacama Desert there is an 'oasis' of microorganisms. Researchers from the Center of Astrobiology (Spain) and the Catholic University of the North in Chile have found it in hypersaline substrates thanks to SOLID, a detector for signs of life which could be used in environments similar to subsoil on Mars. "We have named it a 'microbial oasis' because we found microorganisms developing in a habitat that was rich in rock salt and other highly hygroscopic compounds that absorb water", explained Victor Parro, researcher from the Center of Astrobiology (INTACSIC, Spain) and coordinator of the study. "If there are similar microbes on Mars or remains in similar conditions to the ones we have found in Atacama, we could detect them with instruments like SOLID" Parro highlighted.

H Even more intriguing, however, is the alternative scenario by Spanish scientists: If those samples could be found to have organisms that use DNA, as Earthly life does, as their genetic code. It is extremely unlikely that such a highly specialised, complex molecule like DNA could have evolved separately on the two planets, indicating that there must be a common origin for Martian and Earthly life. Life based on DNA first appeared on Mars and then spread to Earth, where it then evolved into the myriad forms of plants and creatures that exist today. If this was found to be the case, we would have to face the logical conclusion: we are all Martian. If not, we would continue to search the life of signs.

Questions 27-32

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-H. Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter A-H, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet. NB You may use any letter more than once.

27 Martian evidence on Earth

28 Mars and Earth may share the same life origin

29 certain agricultural construction was depicted specifically

30 the project which aims to identify life under similar condition of Mars

31 Mars had experienced terrifying climate transformation

32 Attempts in scientific investigation to find liquid water

Questions 33-36

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

Write your answers in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.

33 How did Percival Lowell describe Mars in this passage?

A Perfect observation location is in Arizona.

B Canals of Mars are broader than that of the earth.

C Dedicated water and agriculture trace is similar to the earth.

D Actively moving Martian lives are found by observation.

34 How did people change their point of view towards Mars from 19th century?

A They experienced Martian attack.

B They learned knowledge of mars through some literature works

C They learned new concept by listening famous radio program.

D They attended lectures given by famous writers.

35 In 1960s, which information is correct about Mars by a number of Probes sent to the space?

A It has a landscape full of rock and river

B It was not as vivid as the earth

C It contained the same substance as in the moon

D It had different images from the following probes

36 What is the implication of project proceeded by technology called SOLID in Atacama Desert?

A It could be employed to explore organisms under Martian condition.

B This technology could NOT be used to identify life on similar condition of Mars.

C Atacama Desert is the only place that has a suitable environment for organisms.

D Life had not yet been found yet in Atacama Desert.

Questions 37-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet, write TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN

37 Technology of Martian creature was superior than what human had at that time in every field according to The War of the Worlds.

38 Proof sent by Viking probes has not been challenged yet.

39 Analysis on meteorite from Mars found a substance which is connected to some germs.

40 According to Victor Parro, their project will be deployed on Mars after they identified DNA substance on earth.

TEST 7 ANSWER KEY

14-17 A D E G

18 winds

19 pedestrians

20 horizontal forces

21 (excessive dynamic) vibration

22 motion

23 Imperial College

24 normal forward walking

25 Arup engineers

26 (the) design assumptions

27. B

28. H

29. A

30. G

31. E

32. F

33. C

34. B

35. B

36. A

37. NOT GIVEN

38. FALSE

39. TRUE

40. NOT GIVEN

TEST 8 Multitasking Debate

Can you do them at the same time?

A

Talking on the phone while driving isn't the only situation where we're worse at multitasking than we might like to think we are. New studies have identified a bottleneck in our brains that some say means we are fundamentally incapable of true multitasking. If experimental findings reflect real-world performance, people who think they are multitasking are probably just underperforming in all – or at best, all but one – of their parallel pursuits. Practice might improve your performance, but you will never be as good as when focusing on one task at a time.

B

The problem, according to Rene Marois, a psychologist at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, is that there's a sticking point in the brain. To demonstrate this, Marois devised an experiment to locate it. Volunteers watch a screen and when a particular image appears, a red circle, say, they have to press a key with their index finger. Different coloured circles require presses from different fingers. Typical response time is about half a second, and the volunteers quickly reach their peak performance. Then they learn to listen to different recordings and respond by making a specific sound. For instance, when they hear a bird chirp, they have to say "ba"; an electronic sound should elicit a "ko", and so on. Again, no problem. A normal person can do that in about half a second, with almost no effort.

C

The trouble comes when Marois shows the volunteers an image, and then almost immediately plays them a sound. Now they're flummoxed. "If you show an image and play a sound at the same time, one task is postponed," he says. In fact, if the second task is introduced within the half-second or so it takes to process and react to the first, it will simply be delayed until the first one is done. The largest dual-task delays occur when the two tasks are presented simultaneously; delays progressively shorten as the interval between presenting the tasks lengthens.

D

There are at least three points where we seem to get stuck, says Marois. The first is in simply identifying what we're looking at. This can take a few tenths of a second, during which time we are not able to see and recognise second item. This limitation is known as the "attentional blink": experiments have shown that if you're watching out for a particular event and a second one shows up unexpectedly any time within this crucial window of concentration, it may register in your visual cortex but you will be unable to

act upon it. Interestingly, if you don't expect the first event, you have no trouble responding to the second. What exactly causes the attentional blink is still a matter for debate.

E

A second limitation is in our short-term visual memory. It's estimated that we can keep track of about four items at a time, fewer if they are complex. This capacity shortage is thought to explain, in part, our astonishing inability to detect even huge changes in scenes that are otherwise identical, so-called "change blindness". Show people pairs of near-identical photos – say, aircraft engines in one picture have disappeared in the other – and they will fail to spot the differences. Here again, though, there is disagreement about what the essential limiting factor really is. Does it come down to a dearth of storage capacity, or is it about how much attention a viewer is paying?

F

A third limitation is that choosing a response to a stimulus – braking when you see a child in the road, for instance, or replying when your mother tells you over the phone that she's thinking of leaving your dad – also takes brainpower. Selecting a response to one of these things will delay by some tenths of a second your ability to respond to the other. This is called the "response selection bottleneck" theory, first proposed in 1952.

G

But David Meyer, a psychologist at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, doesn't buy the bottleneck idea. He thinks dual-task interference is just evidence of a strategy used by the brain to prioritise multiple activities. Meyer is known as something of an optimist by his peers. He has written papers with titles like "Virtually perfect time-sharing in dual-task performance: Uncorking the central cognitive bottleneck". His experiments have shown that with enough practice – at least 2000 tries – some people can execute two tasks simultaneously as competently as if they were doing them one after the other. He suggests that there is a central cognitive processor that coordinates all this and, what's more, he thinks it uses discretion sometimes it chooses to delay one task while completing another.

H

Marois agrees that practice can sometimes erase interference effects. He has found that with just 1 hour of practice each day for two weeks, volunteers show a huge improvement at managing both his tasks at once. Where he disagrees with Meyer is in what the brain is doing to achieve this. Marois speculates that practice might give us the chance to find less congested circuits to execute a task – rather like finding trusty back streets to avoid heavy traffic on main roads – effectively making our response to the task

subconscious. After all, there are plenty of examples of subconscious multitasking that most of us routinely manage: walking and talking, eating and reading, watching TV and folding the laundry.

I

It probably comes as no surprise that, generally speaking, we get worse at multitasking as we age. According to Art Kramer at the University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign, who studies how ageing affects our cognitive abilities, we peak in our 20s. Though the decline is slow through our 30s and on into our 50s, it is there; and after 55, it becomes more precipitous. In one study, he and his colleagues had both young and old participants do a simulated driving task while carrying on a conversation. He found that while young drivers tended to miss background changes, older drivers failed to notice things that were highly relevant. Likewise, older subjects had more trouble paying attention to the more important parts of a scene than young drivers.

J

It's not all bad news for over-55s, though. Kramer also found that older people can benefit from practice. Not only did they learn to perform better, brain scans showed that underlying that improvement was a change in the way their brains become active. While it's clear that practice can often make a difference, especially as we age, the basic facts remain sobering. "We have this impression of an almighty complex brain," says Marois, "and yet we have very humbling and crippling limits." For most of our history, we probably never needed to do more than one thing at a time, he says, and so we haven't evolved to be able to. Perhaps we will in future, though. We might yet look back one day on people like Debbie and Alun as ancestors of a new breed of true multitasker

Questions 28-32

The reading Passage has ten paragraphs A-J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

28 A theory explained delay happens when selecting one reaction

29 Different age group responds to important things differently

30 Conflicts happened when visual and audio element emerge simultaneously

31 An experiment designed to demonstrates the critical part in brain for multitasking

32 An viewpoint favors optimistic side of multitask performance

Questions 33-35

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

Write your answers in boxes 33-35 on your answer sheet.

33 Which one is correct about experiment conducted by Ren6 Marois?

- A participants performed poorly on listening task solely
- B volunteers press different key on different color
- C participants need use different fingers on different colored object
- D they did a better job on Mixed image and sound information

34 Which statement is correct about the first limitation of Marois's experiment?

- A "attentional blink" takes about ten seconds
- B lag occurs if we concentrate on one object while second one appears
- C we always have trouble in reacting the second one
- D first limitation can be avoid by certain measures

35 Which one is NOT correct about Meyer's experiments and statements?

- A just after failure in several attempts can people execute dual-task
- B Practice can overcome dual-task interference
- C Meyer holds a different opinion on Marois's theory
- D an existing processor decides whether delay another task or not

Questions 36-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet, write

YES if the statement is true

NO if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

36 Longer gap between two presenting tasks means shorter delay toward the second one.

37 Incapable in human memory cause people sometimes miss the differences when presented two similar images.

38 Marois has different opinion on the claim that training removes bottleneck effect.

39 Art Kramer proved there is a correlation between multitasking performance and genders

40 The author doesn't believe that effect of practice could bring any variation.

TEST 8 ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING ACTUAL TEST

1	NOT GIVEN	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
4	TRUE	organic	natural pesticides
7	Power	overnight	Neem cake
10	Doubles	iron	In 2000
13	stem seeds		Water purification
15	identical	types of paper	count/ Calculate eggs
18	kills flies	squid/ fish	Surface area
21	gar water	TRUE	FALSE
24	NOT GIVEN	TRUE	NOT GIVEN
27	TRUE		

29 128 F

30 C

31 B

32 G

33 C

34 B

35 A

36 YES

37 YES

38 NO

39 NOT GIVEN

40 NO

TEST 9 PASSAGE 1 “THE LOCH NESS MONSTER”

In the Scottish Highlands there, is believed to be a monster living in the waters of Loch Ness. The waters of Loch Ness are one mile wide and 24 miles long, the largest body of freshwater in the United Kingdom. To many sceptics, this monster is only a modern day myth, but to others who claim they have seen it, the monster exists and still lurks in the waters of Loch Ness today.

Throughout Scotland, research has been done at several lakes but Loch Ness is the icon for monsters – Nessie, as the monster is affectionately named, being the most popular of them all. Both professionals and amateurs flock to this lake with their cameras in the hope of capturing a brief glimpse of Nessie and possibly solving the mystery of the Loch Ness monster.

The very first sighting of Nessie was as far back as 565 AD. It is believed that she ate a local farmer and then dived back into the waters, with no accounts of being seen again for over 100 years. However, since the turn of the 20th century, several other people have claimed to see her. Some people believe that old Scottish myths about water creatures such as Kelpies and water horses have contributed to the idea of this wondrous monster lurking beneath.

2007 brought about the most recent sighting of Nessie. A tourist named Gordon Holmes from Yorkshire visited the Loch Ness waters and claims he not only saw her, but has captured her on video. He claimed she was jet black, about 15 metres long and travelling in a very straight line at about 6 miles per hour. Despite this supposed evidence, controversy still reigns and opinion clearly divided about its existence. The video footage has been discredited amid accusations of tampering, whilst others claim that the image caught by Holmes could be nothing more than a tree trunk or even one of the otters that inhabit the loch.

Some scientists believe that the Loch Ness monster could be a mirage or a psychological phenomenon in as much as sometimes we see what we want to see. Of course those who have seen her beg to differ, but many experiments have been conducted to arrive at theories to explain what it is that people could be witnessing. It has been suggested that Nessie could be related to a prehistoric animal known as a Plesiosaur, an animal that measured up to ten metres in length and is otherwise thought to be extinct, although this theory is unsupported by any data. One scientist in particular has been researching the lake itself to find out more about its history. It seems that for such a large animal to live in this lake it would require a vast food source, but for such an amount of fish to survive there would need to be plenty of microscopic animals called zooplankton. The only way to find out how much of this there is in the water is to measure the amount of algae. Algae needs light to survive so by measuring just how deep the daylight can penetrate the lake scientists can then start to work out what kind of population can be sustained.

Despite results that suggest that the fish population was too small, the conclusions drawn were inconclusive.

In the 1900s, a ten year observational study was carried out, recording an average of 20 sightings of Nessie per year. The phenomenon exploded in second half of the century, when photos were publicly released of a 'flipper'. Submarines were sent into die Loch Ness to try to discover more about this creature (and now are actually run as tourist attractions). Another theory behind why Nessie rose to the top of the waters where she was more likely to be seen, was that disruption from nearby road works in the 1930s forced her to move to higher levels due to the amount of vibration fell in the water. Another argument centres on the geographical placement of the Loch, which sits on the Great Glen fault line formed over 400 million years ago. Some scientists have claimed that resulting seismic activity in the lake could cause disturbances on its surface and people could be mistaking this for Nessie.

Up until today, there is no convincing proof to suggest that the monster is real, which, given the preponderance of digital cameras, webcams trained on the loch and other technological advances in recording equipment, suggests that the myth of Nessie may be just that – a myth. Nonetheless, accommodation all over the Scottish Highlands offers tours of the lake itself so tourists can try to catch their own glimpse of Nessie. In 2007, it was estimated that related tourism brought in an estimated £6 million to the region, thanks in pan to the attention of the film industry.

Questions 1 – 6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? In boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet write TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN

1. The first reported sighting of the Loch Ness monster was in 1962.
2. It is believed the idea for the Loch Ness monster may have been inspired by other stories of sea creatures.
3. The last person who claims to have seen the Loch Ness monster has video footage.
4. There is evidence to suggest that the Loch Ness monster is related to the plesiosaur.
5. Testing of algae in the loch proved that the food source was insufficient to sustain Nessie.
6. Movement along a fault line could have caused Nessie to rise to the surface.

Questions 7 -13

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **7 -13** on your answer sheet.

7. When was the first recorded sighting of Nessie?
8. What was Cordon Holmes suspected of doing to the video footage?
9. What common animal may have been caught on camera and mistaken as proof of Nessie?
10. Images of what, caused an increase in the number of Nessie enthusiasts?
11. What can visitors hoping to see Nessie travel in?
12. Disturbances caused by what could have caused the creature to surface?
13. What has promoted tourism in the Loch Ness area in recent years?

READING PASSAGE 2

A. The 'production line' system of creating and assembling goods was for many years been the standard mode of operation for many industries. Cars, electronic equipment, packaging – many diverse companies have employed the same methods, and most have hit two main problems, The first is that unscheduled maintenance required on essential machinery has often held up production all along the line, and the second is the significant impact on employee morale, This has given rise to the increasingly adopted method of Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) – a maintenance program which governs the maintenance of plants and equipment. The goal of the TPM program is to markedly increase production while, at the same time, increasing employee morale and job satisfaction.

B. The concept of TPM was first developed in Japan in the late 1970s, only moving to the western world a decade later, initial success of the programme in countries such as Australia was limited, but in the late 1990s a 'westernised' version of TPM was launched. TPM brings maintenance into focus as a necessary and vitally important part of the business. It is no longer regarded as a non-profit activity. Down time for maintenance is scheduled as a part of the manufacturing day and, in some cases, as an integral part of the manufacturing process. The goal is to keep emergency and unscheduled maintenance to a minimum.

C. TPM involves directing participating companies and industries to move away from traditional methods of production to more efficient mechanisms. This is evident in TPM's operational focus on lean production rather than mass production. The lean approach favours flexibility within a team, rather than the specialisation of labour introduced with mass production. It also involves a shift away from being driven by the financial department of the company to a more customer focussed goal. Another goal of the TPM

method is to introduce quality control not by being overseen by managers, but rather by engendering a sense of responsibility amongst all staff; a move from autocratic management to empowerment. This shift means that shop floor workers are being able to take a sense of pride in their work, and with that comes the desire to perform well ultimately leading to higher productivity for the company.

D. in order to apply the concepts of TPM, a company will have to work through a number of stages. First, there must be universal agreement that the system has the potential to be successful within the company. Then a specific person or team needs to be appointed to coordinate the changes required to apply TPM methodologies, an aim that begins with training and education for all employees. Once the coordinator is convinced that the work force is sold on the TPM program and that they understand it and its implications, the first action teams are formed. These teams are usually made up of people who have a direct impact on the problem being addressed. Operators, maintenance personnel, shift supervisors, schedulers, and upper management might all be included on a team. Each person becomes a stakeholder in the process and is encouraged to do his or her best to contribute to the success of the team effort. Usually, the TPM coordinator heads the teams until others become familiar with the process and natural team leaders emerge.

E. The concept of TPM is built on what are referred to as the three pillars – work area management, risk management and equipment management. An illustration of these pillars is highlighted in the importance of recognising and eliminating defects within the machinery used in a company, This refers to issues such as the accumulation of dust and grime on equipment, gauges that are broken or too dirty to read clearly and missing or loose bolts, nuts and screws, Using a sample company, statistics collected from a three month period indicate a substantial reduction in machine maintenance costs, falling by \$ 30,000 between 1996 and 1999. At the same time, the effectiveness of the equipment increased significantly, with machine uptime rising by almost 20% over the same period.

F. Many observers have identified similarities between TPM and an earlier industry concept – total quality management (TQM), and in many respects, TPM and TQM resemble each other. Both require total commitment to the program by upper level management, and both promote the empowerment of all employees to initiate corrective action, Additionally, both processes require a long range outlook, as it may take a year or more to implement and is an ongoing process, Changes in employee mind-set toward their job responsibilities must take place as well, Indeed, initial results for at least the first quarter may actually lead to reduced productivity while changes are put into effect.

G. The difference between the two systems, however, becomes apparent in when looking at what each system considers to be a priority. TQM is essentially an output focussed system, whereas TPM is

singular in that it looks more at input – the equipment used and the causes of real or potential maintenance failures. Also, although both programme stress the need for complete involvement of all parties, TPM stresses the equal importance of all levels of employee, whereas TQM has a more traditional focus on management structure, The main target of both is also slightly different; whereas TQM aims to improve quality, TPM aims to reduce wastage and minimise losses.

Questions 14 – 20

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs A-G.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number i-x in boxes 14-20.

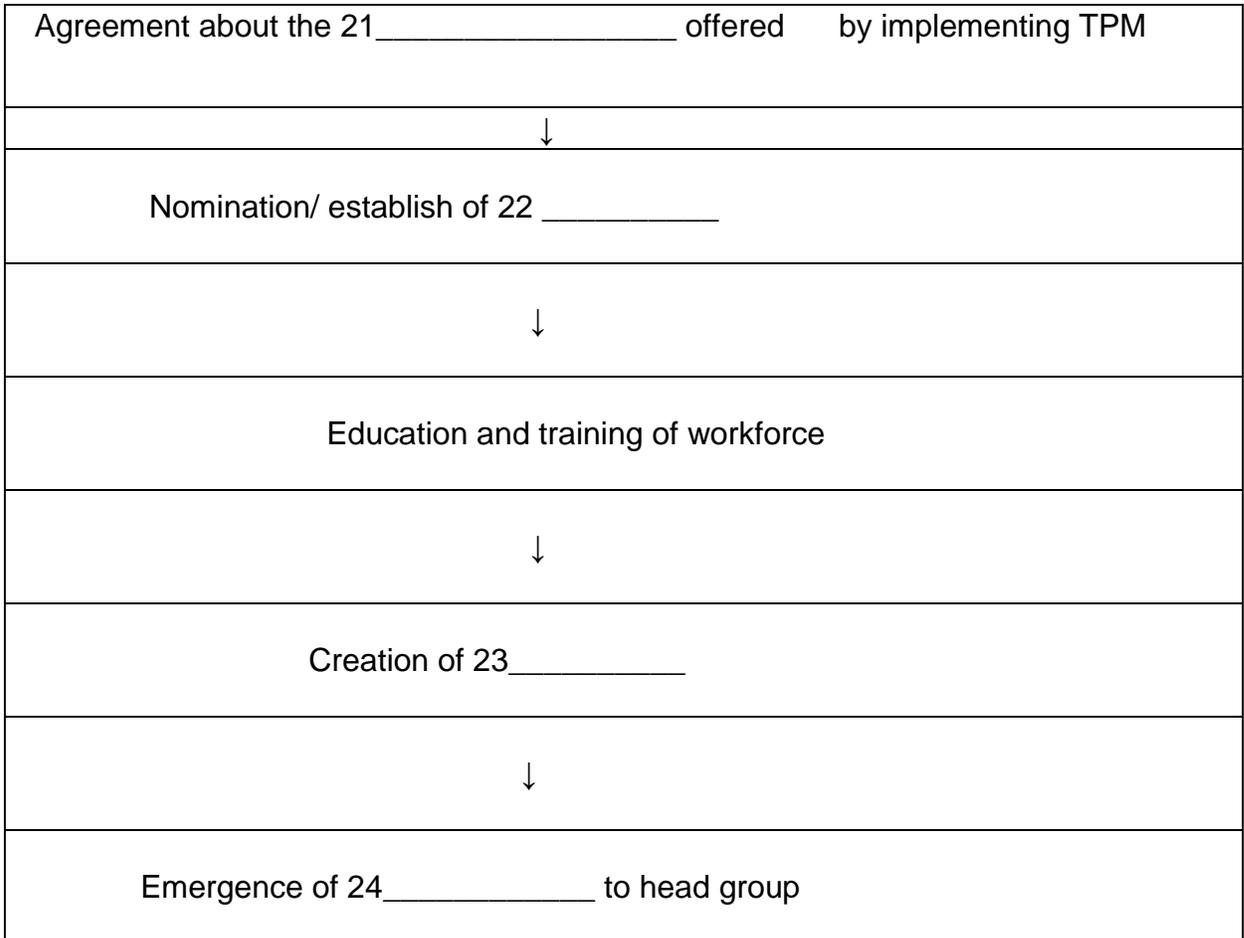
List of Headings

- i. Unique focus of TPM
- ii. Common issues TPM was establish to combat
- iii. Statistical weakness of TPM
- iv. The introduction of TPM
- v. Parallels with a former concept
- vi. Types of TPM coordination and training
- vii. Implementing TPM
- viii. The guiding principles of TPM
- ix. The impact of staff involvement
- x. Efficiency through involving all employees
- xi. The value of mass production techniques

14. Paragraph A
15. Paragraph B
16. Paragraph C
17. Paragraph D
18. Paragraph E
19. Paragraph F
20. Paragraph G

Questions 21 – 24

Complete the flowchart. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 2 for each answer.



Questions 25 – 28 Label the diagram below using words from the box below. **USE EACH CHOICE ONCE ONLY** Write the correct letter **A – I** in boxes **25 – 28** on your answer sheet

- A. Overall equipment effectiveness
- B. % uptime
- C. \$000s / quarter
- D. Machine maintenance costs
- E. % downtime
- F. \$000s / month
- G. Employee costs
- H. Wasted resources
- I. Hours spent cleaning maintaining machinery

READING PASSAGE 3 CO- EDUCATIONAL VERSUS SINGLE SEX CLASSROOMS

It seems that across the western world, an increasing number parents are opting to return to more traditional divisions with regards their children's education, with a significant rise in most western countries of single sex classrooms, in which the classroom set up involves the teacher working with only boy's or only girls. For many, the issue is whether to opt for a mode of teaching that improves a child's academic learning or to choose a co-educational schooling offering a more 'rounded' education. There is no doubt that boys and girls have a very different way of learning, with research showing that boys learn better through movement, sound and touch, whereas girls learn better through visual and oral means. One clear advantage of a single sex educational setting is that the teacher is able to focus on specific styles of teaching to the gender they are teaching. Naturally, the resurgence of single sex education has meant that many teachers have had to undergo additional in appropriate techniques for the environment.

There are many potential advantages for children studying in single sex schools, Some children succeed in single sex schools because of the lack of social pressure – children are more able to learn and grow at their own pace without the pressure commonly found between the genders in co-educational schools, Research done in a single sex school concluded that students thrived in what often became a close-knit environment with closer interaction with teachers. In surveys of over 1000 single sex schools, it was reported that not having the opposite sex around was 'missed', but the absence of boys or girls allowed students to have a more direct and serious approach to their education.

In many western countries, the traditional way of thinking around thirty years ago was that co-education would somehow break down gender stereotypes, but this hasn't always proved to be the case, The advocates of single sex education argue that boys in coeducational settings are less likely to study the arts or advanced academic subjects just to avoid the social categorization of certain subjects as being more in the feminine realm. Equally, girls may tend avoid the sciences and technology subjects as this has traditional been more of a male domain. Single sex schools are flourishing once again as parents realise that allowing their son or daughter to learn in his or her own individual way is a very important consideration in choosing a school.

For students attending single-sex secondary schools, there was a slight tendency for males to outperform females. In contrast, for students attending coeducational schools, there was a clear tendency for females to outperform males. It was also noted that in single sex schools girls were more likely to be involved in leadership activities such as student councils, athletic associations, and other activities additional to the school timetable. Accordingly, girls have reported to have favoured single sex schools as co-educational environments tend to be dominated by males, a situation often perpetuated by teaching staff.

Regardless of increased levels of academic performance and preference, a small percentage of people concerned about gender equality have argued against single-sex education as an ethical issue, in that forced separation between the sexes is forced on students. In order for schools to run single-sex classrooms, they must also offer parents the opportunity to enrol their children in a traditional co-educational classroom.

In regards to those who may oppose gender segregation in schools, many advocates of the idea believe single-sex classes actually negate gender stereotypes, As mentioned earlier, in a mixed classroom, boys tend to avoid tasks related to the arts while girls show Jack of interest in science and technology. However, in single-sex environments, there is no existing bias that “this is for boys” or “that is for girls”. In fact, a 2005 study released by Cambridge University showed that in single-sex rooms, as compared to traditional settings, girls are more interested in math and science, subjects generally preferred by boys in co-educational settings.

It is important to remember that coeducation is a modern concept, introduced into mainstream education less than fifty years ago, despite being a change which has brought huge changes to the societies in which this method is observed. It was first introduced in Switzerland, and swept quickly around most western countries, and is certainly not without its benefits. Parents have said that a coeducational classroom has been excellent for their children’s confidence levels, has helped them to overcome issues such as shyness and helped students to converse about everyday topics with the opposite gender, surveys have also shown that a higher percentage of girls in the classroom lower classroom disruption, also creating a better relationship between the students and the teacher.

Which type of schooling is best comes down to what suits the individual child and which environment they best thrive in, therefore parents are recommended to seek advice and do their research before making that all important decision.

Questions 29 – 31 Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C or D** Write your answers in boxes **29 – 31** on your answer sheet.

29. In single sex classes

- A. girls learn faster than boys.
- B. teachers need a wider variety of teaching styles than in a co-education setting,
- C. some children can thrive due to a more comfortable environment.
- D. the opposite sex was not missed

30. Co-education schools

- A. allow boys and girls to get a more rounded picture of the opposite sex.
- B. may discourage males from studying certain subjects.
- C. are falling in popularity.
- D. have fewer people involved in extracurricular teams and groups.

31. Parents

- A. must be offered the option of co-educational schools for their children.
- B. often push boys to succeed in language tasks.
- C. have reported that single sex classrooms have helped their child with confidence issues.
- D. have been influential in the academic performance of single sex schools.

Questions 32 – 36

Complete the notes below **USING NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS**.

Co-educational schools

- 32. intended to reduce gender 32_____ , but actually may not be successful.
- 33. started in 33_____ but quickly spread.
- 34. allow students to 34_____ more easily with opposite sex about general topic.

Single sex schools

- 35. girls have higher interest in traditionally male dominated 35_____.
- 36. often have better relationship with 36_____.

Questions 37 – 40 Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?
In boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet write TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN

- 37. Single sex schools are becoming more popular again.
- 38. Girls do not learn as well as boys through speaking.
- 39. Surveys have found that coeducational schools are preferred socially.
- 40. The majority of equal opportunity activists have argued that forcing gender separation on children is unethical.

TEST 9 ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

1.

False

'The very first sighting of Nessie was as far back as 565 AD'

2. True

'Some people believe that old Scottish myths about water creatures such as Kelpies and water horses have contributed to the idea of this wondrous monster lurking beneath,'

3. True

'2007 brought about the most recent sighting of Nessie. A tourist named Cordon Holmes from Yorkshire visited the Loch Ness waters and claimed he not only saw her, but had captured her on video'

4. False

'It has been suggested that Nessie could be related to a prehistoric animal known as a Plesiosaur...although this theory is unsupported by any data

5. False

'Despite results that suggest that the fish population was too small, the conclusions drawn were inconclusive'

6. False

Disturbances could be mistaken for the Loch Ness Monster.

7. 565 A.D.

The very first sighting of Nessie was as far back as 565 AD'

8. Tampering

'The video footage has been discredited amid accusations of tampering

9. Otter

'...others claim that the image caught by Holmes could be nothing more than a tree trunk or even one of the otters that inhabit the loch'

10. A flipper

'The phenomenon exploded in second half of the century, when photos were publicly released of a 'flipper','

11. A submarine

'Submarines were sent into the Loch Ness to try to discover more about this creature (and now are actually run as tourist attractions).'

12. Road works

'disruption from nearby road works in the 1930s forced her to move to higher levels'

13. The movie industry

'In 2007, it was estimated that related tourism brought in an estimated £6 million to the region, thanks in part to the attention of the film industry.'

14. II

The paragraph refers to the two main problems' that TPM addresses.

15. IV

The paragraph talks about when and how TPM was introduced to parts of the world.

16. X

The paragraph focuses on the importance not only of managers but of all employees in the application of TPM.

17. VII

The paragraph refers to the stages of implementing TPM.

18. VIII

The paragraph talks about the three pillars (guiding principles) of TPM.

19. V

The paragraph talks about parallels with TQM.

20. I

The paragraph looks at what TPM sees as priority ('unique focus')

21. Potential

'First, there must be universal agreement that the system has the potential to be successful within the company'

22. Coordinator

'Then a specific person or team needs to be appointed to coordinate the changes to TPM...the coordinator.'

23. Action teams

'Once the coordinator is convinced that the work force is sold on the TPM program and that they understand it and its implications, the first action teams are formed

24. Team leaders

'Usually, the TPM coordinator heads the teams until others become familiar with the process and natural team leaders emerge'

25. B

See paragraph E

26. A

See paragraph E

27. C

See paragraph E

28. D

See paragraph E

29. C

'Some children succeed in single sex schools because of the lack of social pressure -children are more able to learn and grow at their own pace without the pressure commonly found between the genders in coeducational schools,'

30. B

'boys in coeducational settings are less likely to study the arts or advanced academic subjects.,, girls may tend avoid the sciences and technology subjects'

31. A

In order for schools to run single-sex classrooms, they must also offer parents the opportunity to enrol their children in a traditional coeducational classroom,'

32. Stereotypes

'co-education would somehow break down gender stereotypes, but this hasn't always proved to be the case.'

33. Switzerland

'it was first introduced in Switzerland, and swept quickly around most western countries'

34. Converse

'...a coeducational classroom has...helped students to converse about everyday topics with the opposite gender'

35. Subjects

'in single-sex rooms,, girls are more interested in math and science, subjects generally preferred by boys'

36. Teachers

'Surveys have also shown that a higher percentage of girls in the classroom lower classroom disruption, also creating a better relationship between the students and the teacher'

37. True

a significant rise in most western countries of single sex classrooms

38. False

girls learn better through oral means

39. Not given

the surveys only found that the opposite sex was 'missed'

40. False

TEST 10 MOBILE PHONES AND DRIVING A. Though once perceived a luxury cell phones have become a common possession over the last ten years or so. Due to modern day technology and public demand cell phones have been made affordable to most. However, one of the most controversial topics of today is whether or not we should be using our cell phones whilst driving, Does it pose a danger to ourselves and other drivers? Or doesn't it make any difference to the likelihood of an accident.

B. Several countries around the world have already imposed a national law with heavy infringements. More recently the UK, Australia and Finland have joined the ranks of countries opposing this very hazardous act, with Ireland imposing the harshest penalties on the continent (a third offence can mean 3 months imprisonment). Also in Europe, the Netherlands is fining offenders 2000 Euros and 2 weeks in jail.

C. This dangerous distraction contributes largely to motor vehicle accidents and the statistics are increasing daily as we continue to take our eyes off the road to call or even more dangerously text. Research by road safety groups suggests speaking on a phone whilst driving increases your chances of an accident, increasing to nine times more likely when texting. Time and again, in study after study replicated across the world, the use of a cell phone by the driver has been proven, beyond any sense of reasonable doubt, to dramatically increase the probability of a motor vehicle crash.

D. In New Zealand, a proposal made by a previous Labour led Government suggests a \$50 fine and 27 demerit points for any person using a cell phone whilst driving, although the Ministry of Transport is still preparing a report based on public consultation. Although this is only a pending idea, the government knows this will be a difficult infringement to police but a start needs to be made and people need to understand the consequences of what potentially could happen. It is a common misconception that hands free kits are safe to use, but research conducted by Waikato University has proven that these can be equally as dangerous as hand held phones.

E. On one hand, using a cell phone whilst driving has become an integral part of our lives and is going to be a hard habit to kick. But it has been proven that our reaction time is never fast enough when confronted with a road hazard, but if you are having a conversation at the same time it will slow your reaction time by even more. Most people find it takes 2 and a half seconds to react in a dangerous situation but if you are on the phone you can add another 2 seconds onto that. Your attention is divided; part of you concentrates on your conversation, the other on driving. The demands of the conversation and the road are competing, therefore making it a cognitive distraction as well as physical as you are removing one hand from the steering wheel to hold the phone. On the other hand, an American radio host suggested that banning cell phones whilst driving was taking it a step too far, "if we ban cell phones,

what's next? No billboards, coffee drinking, or CD players?" The host agreed that texting whilst driving was a danger but phoning was not.

F. Many people agreed with him in saying that texting was a definite hazard as the act of looking down would lead your eyes off the road. However, doesn't holding a conversation while driving seem just as distracting as eating food or reaching for a CD? Accidents were happening decades before the cell phone was introduced so should we be taking this matter so seriously?

G. Obviously opinions will differ on this matter, and it will always remain a debatable issue. A long list of countries seems to be following the trend and imposing a law against cell phones on the road, but there is still an even longer list yet to follow. Lack of data leaves uncertain results but it seems research is ongoing and surveys and tests are being carried out on a regular basis to reach some kind of conclusion as to just how dangerous and potentially fatal this habit may be.

Questions 1 – 6 Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs **A – G**. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B – G** from the list of headings below. Write the correct number **i-x** in boxes **1-6**.

List of Headings

- i. Impact of mobile phones in hazards
- ii. Texting statistics
- iii. International reactions
- iv. Further research required
- v. Evidence from around the globe
- vi. Challenges of enforcement
- vii. Global agreement on penalties
- viii. Contradictory data
- ix. Risks of talking to passengers
- x. Balancing the risks

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

Questions 7 – 11 Look at the following list of statement (questions 7-11) based on 'Mobile phones and driving' Match the statement with the correct person or department **A-E**.

- A. Ministry of Transport
- B. Road safety groups
- C. Waikato University
- D. American radio host
- E. The New Zealand government

- 7. is currently putting together feedback from the general public.
- 8. proposed specific penalties for mobile phone use while driving.
- 9. statistically proven the higher likelihood of an accident.
- 10. believes any use of a phone while driving has potential risks.
- 11. speaking on the phone is an overrated risk.

Questions 12 – 16

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes 12-16 on your answer sheet write TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN

- 12. The law in Ireland regarding mobile phone use while driving is the world's most serious.
- 13. According to research conducted by road safety groups, speaking on a phone makes an accident nine times more likely.
- 14. Reaction times in an emergency are doubled if the driver is using a mobile.
- 15. Eating while driving is statistically as dangerous as using a mobile.
- 16. More research is required to form a clearer conclusion.

READING PASSAGE 2 “THE EIFFEL TOWER”

High above the city of Paris the Eiffel Tower looks over the thousands of tourists that visit her each day. One of the greatest sites in Paris, the Eiffel Tower was erected in 1889 for the great Paris Exposition.

Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, who also designed the Statue of Liberty, put his design forward amongst 700 other designs and Eiffel's design was chosen collectively without any further thought. The decision was made to build this radical creation and two years later it was completed. Eiffel had originally decided to build the tower in Barcelona, for the Universal Exposition of 1888, but organizers and planners in Barcelona thought it was a bizarre and expensive construction, which did not fit into the design of the city.

After the design and build of the Eiffel Tower was confirmed for Paris, a petition was signed by over 300 names to fight against the building of this project. These names included Parisian architects, engineers and famous citizens of Paris. Eiffel was heavily castigated for his design and was accused of designing something for its appearance and artistic appeal with no regard to engineering; opponents to the building claimed that the design did not have sufficient stability to withstand the high winds its height would be exposed to. But Eiffel and his team of ex bridge builders understood the importance of wind forces, and the shape of the tower was largely decided by mathematical calculation involving wind resistance.

French painters, sculptures and writers did not see the beauty in the tower and referred to it as useless and monstrous. However, the Eiffel tower was admired by many notable people (Rousseau was particularly impressed) and construction began in 1887 and was soon completed by the end of 1889. In 1909 it was almost demolished because of the expiration of its 20 year lease but was saved due to its antennas used for telegraphy at the time, With such a difficult beginning to the Tower. It is now internationally recognized and is a symbol of Paris completely accepted and valued by its French Citizens.

It took 300 workers and 15,000 pieces of iron to complete this massive landmark which now stands at 320 metres tall. With three different levels, the third and highest level offers panoramic views of the City of Paris and sits 276 metres above the ground. Today all three levels of the Eiffel Tower are observatory platforms. The first level offers a souvenir kiosk, gallery and restaurant. The second level offers telescopes, shops and another restaurant with even more spectacular views, the third offers a gallery featuring the history of the Eiffel Tower; a wax reproduction of Gustave Eiffel and his original office restoration. Although stairs are still available, lifts commonly take passengers to all three of these levels.

On a dear day you can see as far as 67 kilometres across Paris. More than 300,000,000 people have visited the Tower since its completion in 1889 making it one of the most visited monuments in Europe.

Every seven years, the Eiffel Tower is repainted with 50 to 60 tonnes of paint to protect its framework from rust. So that the Eiffel Tower appears the same colour at each level when viewing it from the ground up, the

Tower is painted in three different shades of the same colour. The bottom painted with the darkest brown and the lightest at the top of the tower. At the time of its completion, the Eiffel Tower was the world's tallest structure until New York's Chrysler building was completed in 1930.

Today more than 500 hundred people operate the day to day running of the Eiffel Tower. Each and every day the Eiffel Towers 335 spotlights and 20,000 bulbs create a glistening affect and at night the Eiffel Tower lights up the city of Paris and is a sight not to be missed by anyone. The Tower lights up every evening from sunset to lam, coupled with the light house on the top that sends out its light beams during the same hours. As recognisable as a night time picture of the Tower is, rulings made in the early 1990s actually made copyrighted the illuminated image, Unless it is taken as part of a wider panoramic view, the image is protected under French law. The argument is that the arrangements and display of the lighting constitutes an original visual creation, much as a major work of art, and thus should be entitled to the same degree of protection, The ruling was and remains highly controversial, with concerns that an innocent tourist taking a photograph of the tower at night is potentially breaching copyright.

Questions 17 – 19 Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**. Write your answers in boxes **17- 19** on your answer sheet

17. The Eiffel Tower was

- A. first built in Barcelona.
- B. the only design considered.
- C. selected by one man.
- D. built in time for an exposition.

18. In Paris, some people

- A. argued that it was too expensive.
- B. wrote letters against the project.
- C. thought it would not last in the environment.
- D. believed there was not enough room for the design.

19. The Eiffel Tower

- A. is 276 metres tall.
- B. has a souvenir shop on the third floor.
- C. has two restaurants.
- D. is the oldest monument in Europe.

Questions 20 – 22 Complete the summary using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 2 for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **20 – 22** on your answer sheet

Despite some opposition, construction of the tower was concluded by 20_____. It was almost dismantled in the early 1900s as its 21_____ had expired, but was kept because of an 22_____ used for telegraphic transfers.

Questions 23 – 29 Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in boxes **23 – 29** on your answer sheet.

23. Which famous person championed the construction of the Eiffel Tower?
24. On what floor of the tower can gifts be bought?
25. What is the most common way of accessing the three floors?
26. Protection from what requires the tower to be painted so often?
27. The Tower is painted using three shades of brown so that it appears what?
28. What was taller than the Eiffel Tower in 1930?
29. When are the illuminations switched on?

READING PASSAGE 3 HAZARD MANAGEMENT

In many industrial or manufacturing workplaces, managing hazards is essential for a successful health and safety system. Hazard management is an ongoing process that goes through five different stages, with each step becoming a stage on tire hazard management plan.

The first step is to identify potential hazards, remembering that hazards are classed as anything that could potentially cause harm not only to people, but also to the organisation. To illustrate, an industrial accident can cause an injury to employees, but can also result in lost production, broken machinery and wasted resources for the company, In many cases, local and national government legislation has strict regulations concerning hazard identification, and in many industries, especially those perceived to be dangerous, severe penalties can be incurred by companies overlooking such hazard identification.

Having identified the potential hazards, the next step is to assess the hazard; that is, to consider to what extent they are significant. To a degree, this is a subjective aspect of risk management, as what may be seen by one person to be a significant issue can be seen by another to be an acceptable feature of a workplace. To allow for a degree of uniformity, in this stage, hazards are rated using risk assessment tables. These tables work by assigning a point value to three areas. The first is the exposure score, which assesses how often people are exposed to the hazard. If this is a continuous risk which employees face all the time,

the score will be high; if the exposure is very rare, the points given will be substantially lower, The score is then multiplied by the likelihood of this hazard causing an injury, ranging from 'Definite' (it happens all the time) down to 'Unlikely' (it hasn't happened yet). This is referred to as the chances rating. The sum of the first two scores is again multiplied by the effects score, which considers how serious any accident might be. This can be rated from 1 (requiring minor first aid) right up to multiple deaths (classed as disaster). All 3 scores then give the final risk assessment result. Generally, a result in excess of 100 points requires caution, but a result of 200 hundred or more is classed as high priority. Certain jobs are, for the most part, permanently given scores of over 200 (firefighting, for example) and in many cases additional payments, informally known as 'danger money', are applied.

The third step on the hazard management plan is to control hazards that have been identified. There are 3 stages to hazard control. The first aim is to eliminate the hazard – that is, to get rid of it altogether. This can be achieved by removing debris or unnecessary obstacles from the workplace. Often, however, this is not possible, so the next step is to isolate the hazard, to store it out of the way. For example, a cleaning company cannot completely eliminate hazardous chemicals, but they can keep these chemicals locked away until required. Isolating hazards is an ongoing process which requires companies to have very clear and enforced guidelines regarding safe storage of potentially hazardous products.

If the hazards cannot be isolated, then the aim must be to minimise the risk. This is achieved through staff training in safe handling techniques and best practices, as well as the provision of personal protection equipment (PPE). PPE commonly includes items such as gloves, overalls and footwear with steel reinforced areas.

The fourth and fifth steps on a hazard management plan are connected – to record and review' the hazard. The recording is done in the hazard register, and this register is continually reviewed to ensure best practices are maintained. If a severe accident does occur in the workplace, it is the hazard register that investigators often first turn to, to see if the issue had previously been reported and if so what the company had done about the hazard.

It is worth noting that since more rigorous application of hazard management systems, workplace accidents have experienced a significant decline in many industries previously identified as 'high risk'.

Questions 30 – 31 Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answer in questions **30 and 31** on your answer sheet.

30. The 5 stages of the managing hazards are put together as what?

31. Damaged machinery and discarded resources are two examples of hazards to what?

Questions 32 – 37

Complete the summary using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 3 for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **32 – 37** on your answer sheet

To mathematically calculate risk assessment, 32_____ stages need to be calculated. The exposure score considers the amount of time employees spend working near the hazard. The 33_____ then measures the probability of an accident, ranging from not likely to 34_____. The results are then 35_____ by each other, and then again by the degree of seriousness of an accident. The highest 'effect' score is given when more than one person is killed (this is rated as a 36_____). When calculated, a result of 200 or more is considered 37_____.

Questions 38 – 40 Complete the flowchart

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 3 for each answer.

STAGES OF HAZARD CONTROL

1 st step is to 38_____ if possible
↓
Locate the hazard (e.g. 39_____ it out of the way)
↓
40_____ hazard by wearing protective clothing and following safety training

TEST 10 ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

1.

III

The text talks about a number of different countries (international) and how they are responding to the problem (reactions).

2. V

The paragraph refers to conclusions drawn from surveys (evidence) from around the world (the globe)

3. VI

The paragraph refers to the government believing that measures will be difficult to enforce.

4. I

The paragraph talks about the specific reduction in reaction speed when using a mobile phone at the time of an accident.

5. X

The paragraph talks about other activities that happen during driving but still potentially pose a risk.

6. IV

The paragraph refers to differing opinions linked to lack of data, thus further research is required.

7. A

'The Ministry of Transport is still preparing a report based on public consultation'

8. E

'In New Zealand, a proposal made by a previous Labour led Government suggests a \$50 fine and 27 demerit points'

9. B

'Research by road safety groups suggests speaking on a phone whilst driving increases your chances of an accident, increasing to nine times more likely when texting'

10. C

'It is a common misconception that hands free kits are safe to use, but research conducted by Waikato University has proven that these can be equally as dangerous as hand held phones'

11. D

'An American radio host suggested that banning cell phones whilst driving was taking it a step too far'

12. Not Given

The text states that it is the harshest 'on the continent'. This may mean the harshest in the world, but we are not expressly given that information.

13. False

The text states that it increases to nine times' while texting, meaning that speaking must be lower than that.

14. False

'Most people find it takes 2 and a half seconds to react in a dangerous situation but if you are on the phone you can add another 2 seconds onto that – not doubled (2.5 + 2.0)

15. Not Given

It is phrased as a question, not research.

16. True .

'Lack of data leaves uncertain results'

17. D

'the Eiffel Tower was erected in 1889 for the great Paris Exposition.'

13. C

'...opponents to the building claimed that the design did not have sufficient stability to withstand the high winds its height would be exposed to'

19. C

'The first level offers a souvenir kiosk, gallery and restaurant. The second level offers telescopes, shops and another restaurant.'

20. 1889

'More than 200,000,000 people have visited the Tower since its completion in 1889,'

21. Lease (NOTE: 20-year lease would be acceptable, but 20 year lease would not because of the number of words)

'In 1909 it was almost demolished because of the expiration of its 20 year lease'

22. Antennas

'...but was saved due to its antennae used for telegraphy at the time'

23. Rousseau

'the Eiffel tower was admired by many notable people (Rousseau was particularly impressed)

24. 1st

'The first level offers a souvenir kiosk'

25. Lift

'Although stairs are still available, lifts commonly take passengers...'

26. Rust

'Every seven years, the Eiffel Tower is repainted with 50 to 60 tonnes of paint to protect its framework from rust'

27. The same colour

'So that the Eiffel Tower appears the same colour at each level when viewing it from the ground up, the Tower is painted in three different shades of the same colour'

28. Chrysler Building

'...the Eiffel Tower was the world's tallest structure until New York's Chrysler building was completed'

29. Sunset

The Tower lights up every evening from sunset to 1 am

30. Hazard management plan

'five different stages, with each step becoming a stage on the hazard management plan'

31. The organisation

'...the organisation...can also result in lost production, broken machinery and wasted resources for the company'

32. Three

'These tables work by assigning a point value to three areas'

33. Chances rating

'...the likelihood of this hazard causing an injury...is referred to as the chances rating.'

34. Definite

'...ranging from 'Definite' (it happens all the time) down to 'Unlikely' (it hasn't happened yet).'

35. Multiplied

'The score is then multiplied'

36. Disaster

'multiple deaths (classed as 'disaster').'

37. High priority

'a result of 200 hundred or more is classed as high priority'

38. Eliminate

'The first aim is to eliminate the hazard'

39. Store

'the next step is to isolate the hazard, to store it out of the way'

40. Minimise

TEST 11 PASSAGE 1 **Bovids**

A The family of mammals called bovids belongs to the Artiodactyl class, which also includes giraffes. Bovids are highly diverse group consisting of 137 species, some of which are man's most important domestic animals.

B Bovids are well represented in most parts of Eurasia and Southeast Asian islands, but they are by far the most numerous and diverse in the latter. Some species of bovid are solitary, but others live in large groups with complex social structures. Although bovids have adapted to a wide range of habitats, from arctic tundra to deep tropical forest, the majority of species favour open grassland, scrub or desert. This diversity of habitat is also matched by great diversity in size and form: at one extreme is the royal antelope of West Africa, which stands a mere 25 cm at the shoulder; at the other, the massively built bisons of North America and Europe, growing to a shoulder height of 2.2m.

C Despite differences in size and appearance, bovids are united by the possession of certain common features. All species are ruminants, which means that they retain undigested food in their stomachs, and regurgitate it as necessary. Bovids are almost exclusively herbivorous: plant-eating "incisors: front teeth

D herbivorous. Typically their teeth are highly modified for browsing and grazing: grass or foliage is cropped with the upper lip and lower incisors** (the upper incisors are usually absent), and then ground down by the cheek teeth. As well as having cloven, or split, hooves, the males of all bovid species and the females of most carry horns. Bovid horns have bony cores covered in a sheath of horny material that is constantly renewed from within; they are unbranched and never shed. They vary in shape and size: the relatively simple horns of a large Indian buffalo may measure around 4 m from tip to tip along the outer curve, while the various gazelles have horns with a variety of elegant curves.

E Five groups, or sub-families, may be distinguished: Bovinae, Antelope, Caprinae, Cephalophinae and Antilocapridae. The sub-family Bovinae comprises most of the larger bovids, including the African bongo, and nilgae, eland, bison and cattle. Unlike most other bovids they are all non-territorial. The ancestors of the various species of domestic cattle banteng, gaur, yak and water buffalo are generally rare and endangered in the wild, while the auroch (the ancestor of the domestic cattle of Europe) is extint

F The term 'antelope' is not a very precise zoological name _ it is used to loosely describe a number of bovids that have followed different lines of development. Antelopes are typically long-legged, fast-running species, often with long horns that may be laid along the back when the animal is in full flight. There are two main sub-groups antelope: Hippotraginae, which includes the oryx and the addax, and Antilopinae, which generally contains slighter and more graceful animals such as gazelle and the springbok. Antelopes are mainly grassland species, but many have adapted to flooded grasslands: puku,

waterbucks and lechwes are all good at swimming, usually feeding in deep water, while the sitatunga has long, splayed hooves that enable it to walk freely on swampy ground.

G The sub-family Caprinae includes the sheep and the goat, together with various relatives such as the goral and the tahr. Most are woolly or have long hair. Several species, such as wild goats, chamois and ibex, are agile cliff — and mountain-dwellers. Tolerance of extreme conditions is most marked in this group: Barbary and bighorn sheep have adapted to arid deserts, while Rocky Mountain sheep survive high up in mountains and musk oxen in arctic tundra.

H The duiker of Africa belongs to the Cephalophinae sub-family. It is generally small and solitary, often living in thick forest. Although mainly feeding on grass and leaves, some duikers – unlike most other bovids -are believed to eat insects and feed on dead animal carcasses, and even to kill small animals.

I the pronghorn is the sole survivor of a New World sub-family of herbivorous ruminants, the Antilocapridae in North America. It is similar in appearance and habits to the Old World antelope. Although greatly reduced in numbers since the arrival of Europeans, and the subsequent enclosure of grasslands, the pronghorn is still found in considerable numbers throughout North America, from Washington State to Mexico. When alarmed by the approach of wolves or other predators, hairs on the pronghorn's rump stand erect, so showing and emphasising the white patch there. At this signal, the whole herd gallops off at speed of over 60 km per hour.

Questions 1-3 Choose the correct letter, A. B. C or D Write the correct letter in boxes 1 -3 on your answer sheet.

1. In which region is the biggest range of bovids to be found?

- A Africa
- B Eurasia
- C North America
- D South-east Asia

2. Most bovids have a preference for living in

- A isolation
- B small groups
- C tropical forest
- D wide open spaces

3. Which of the following features do all bovids have in common?

- A Their horns are shot
- B They have upper incisors
- C They store food in the body
- D Their hooves are undivided

Questions 4-8 Look at the following characteristics (Question 4-8) and the list of sub-families below.

Match each characteristic with the correct sub-family, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, in boxes 4-8 on your answer sheet. NB You may use any letter more than once

- 4. can endure very harsh environments
- 5. includes the ox and the cow
- 6. may supplement its diet with meat
- 7. can usually move at speed
- 8. does not defend a particular area of land

List of sub-families
A Antelope
B Bovinae
C Caprinae
D Cephalophinae

Question 9-13 Answer the questions below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet

- 9. What is the smallest species of Bovid called?
- 10. Which species of Bovinae has now died out?
- 11. What facilitates the movement of the sitatunga over wetland?
- 12. What sort of terrain do barbary sheep live in?
- 13. What is the only living member of the Antilocapridae sub-family?

PASSAGE 1 “Twin study:”

Two of a kind

A THE scientific study of twins goes back to the late 19th century, when Francis Galton, an early geneticist, realized that they came in two varieties: identical twins born from one egg and non-identical twins that had come from two. That insight turned out to be key, although it was not until 1924 that it was used to formulate what is known as the twin rule of pathology, and twin studies really got going.

B The twin rule of pathology states that any heritable disease will be more concordant (that is, more likely to be jointly present or absent) in identical twins than in non-identical twins—and, in turn, will be more concordant in non-identical twins than in non-siblings. Early work, for example, showed that the statistical correlation of skin-mole counts between identical twins was 0.4, while non-identical twins had a correlation of only 0.2. (A score of 1.0 implies perfect correlation, while a score of zero implies no correlation.) This result suggests that moles are heritable, but it also implies that there is an environmental component to the development of moles, otherwise the correlation in identical twins would be close to 1.0.

C Twin research has shown that whether or not someone takes up smoking is determined mainly by environmental factors, but once he does so, how much he smokes is largely down to his genes. And while a person’s religion is clearly a cultural attribute, there is a strong genetic component to religious fundamentalism. Twin studies are also unraveling the heritability of various aspects of human personality. Traits from neuroticism and anxiety to thrill- and novelty-seeking all have large genetic components. Parenting matters, but it does not determine personality in the way that some had thought.

D More importantly, perhaps, twin studies are helping the understanding of diseases such as cancer, asthma, osteoporosis, arthritis and immune disorders. And twins can be used, within ethical limits, for medical experiments. A study that administered vitamin C to one twin and a placebo to the other found that it had no effect on the common cold. The lesson from all today’s twin studies is that most human traits are at least partially influenced by genes. However, for the most part, the age-old dichotomy between nature and nurture is not very useful. Many genetic programs are open to input from the environment, and genes are frequently switched on or off by environmental signals. It is also possible that genes themselves influence their environment. Some humans have an innate preference for participation in sports. Others are drawn to novelty. Might people also be drawn to certain kinds of friends and types of experience? In this way, a person’s genes might shape the environment they act in as much as the environment shapes the actions of the genes.

E In the past, such research has been controversial. Josef Mengele, a Nazi doctor working at the Auschwitz extermination camp during the Second World War, was fascinated by twins. He sought them out among arrivals at the camp and preserved them from the gas-chambers for a series of brutal experiments. After the war, Cyril Burt, a British psychologist who worked on the heredity of intelligence, tainted twin research with results that appear, in retrospect, to have been rather too good. Some of his data on identical twins who had been reared apart were probably faked. In any case, the prevailing ideology in the social sciences after the war was Marxist, and disliked suggestions that differences in human potential might have underlying genetic causes. Twin studies were thus viewed with suspicion.

F The ideological pendulum has swung back; however, as the human genome project and its aftermath have turned genes from abstract concepts to real pieces of DNA. The role of genes in sensitive areas such as intelligence is acknowledged by all but a few die-hards. The interesting questions now concern how nature and nurture interact to produce particular bits of biology, rather than which of the two is more important. Twin studies, which are a good way to ask these questions, are back in fashion, and many twins are enthusiastic participants in this research.

G Research at the Twinsburg festival began in a small way, with a single stand in 1979. Gradually, news spread, and more scientists began turning up. This year, half a dozen groups of researchers were lodged in a specially pitched research tent. In one corner of this tent, Paul Breslin, who works at the Monell Institute in Philadelphia, watched over several tables where twins sat sipping clear liquids from cups and making notes. It was the team's third year at Twinsburg. Dr Breslin and his colleagues want to find out how genes influence human perception, particularly the senses of smell and taste and those (warmth, cold, pain, tingle, itch and so on) that result from stimulation of the skin. Perception is an example of something that is probably influenced by both genes and experience. Even before birth, people are exposed to flavours such as chocolate, garlic, mint and vanilla that pass intact into the bloodstream, and thus to the fetus. Though it is not yet clear whether such pre-natal exposure shapes taste-perception, there is evidence that it shapes preferences for foods encountered later in life.

H However, there are clearly genetic influences at work, as well-for example in the ability to taste quinine. Some people experience this as intensely bitter, even when it is present at very low levels. Others, whose genetic endowment is different, are less bothered by it. Twin studies make this extremely clear. Within a pair of identical twins, either both, or neither, will find quinine hard to swallow. Non-identical twins will agree less frequently.

I On the other side of the tent Dennis Drayna, from the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, in Maryland, was studying hearing. He wants to know what happens to

sounds after they reach the ear. It is not clear, he says, whether sound is processed into sensation mostly in the ear or in the brain. Dr Drayna has already been involved in a twin study which revealed that the perception of musical pitch is highly heritable. At Twinsburg, he is playing different words, or parts of words, into the left and right ears of his twinned volunteers. The composite of the two sounds that an individual reports hearing depends on how he processes this diverse information and that, Dr Drayna believes, may well be influenced by genetics.

J Elsewhere in the marquee, Peter Miraldi, of Kent State University in Ohio, was trying to find out whether genes affect an individual's motivation to communicate with others. A number of twin studies have shown that personality and sociability are heritable, so he thinks this is fertile ground. And next to Mr. Miraldi was a team of dermatologists from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. They are looking at the development of skin diseases and male-pattern baldness. The goal of the latter piece of research is to find the genes responsible for making men's hair fall out.

K The busiest part of the tent, however, was the queue for forensic-science research into fingerprints. The origins of this study are shrouded in mystery. For many months, the festival's organisers have been convinced that the Secret Service – the American government agency responsible for, among other things, the safety of the president – is behind it. When The Economist contacted the Secret Service for more information, we were referred to Steve Nash, who is chairman of the International Association for Identification (IAI), and is also a detective in the scientific investigations section of the Marin County Sheriff's Office in California. The IAI, based in Minnesota, is an organisation of forensic scientists from around the world. Among other things, it publishes the Journal of Forensic Identification.

Questions 14-18 The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-K. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A-K, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet. NB You may use any letter more than once.

14. Mentioned research conducted in Ohio
15. Medical contribution to the researches for twins.
16. Research situation under life threatening conditions
17. Data of similarities of identical twins
18. Reasons that make one study unconvincing

Questions 19-20 Summary. Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage 2, using no more than two words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 19-20 on your answer sheet.

The first one that conducted research on twins is called 19..... He separated twins into two categories: non identical and identical twins. The twin research was used in medical application in as early as the year of..... 20.....

Questions 21-23 Choose the correct letters in following options: Write your answers in boxes 21-23 on your answer sheet.

Please choose THREE research fields that had been carried out in Ohio, Maryland and Twinsburgh?

- A Sense
- B Cancer
- C Be allergic to Vitamin D
- D Mole heredity
- E Sound
- F Boldness of men

Questions 24-26 Choose the correct letters in following options: Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet. Please choose **THREE** results that had been verified in this passage.

- A Non identical twins come from different eggs.
- B Genetic relation between identical twins is closer than non-identical ones.
- C Vitamin C has evident effect on a cold.
- D Genetic influence to smoking is superior to environment's
- E If a pregnant woman eats too much sweet would lead to skin disease.
- F Hair loss has been found to be connected with skin problem.

PASSAGE 3 The significant role of mother tongue language in education

A One consequence of population mobility is an increasing diversity within schools. To illustrate, in the city of Toronto in Canada, 58% of kindergarten pupils come from homes where English is not language of communication. Schools in Europe and North America have experienced this diversity for years, but educational policies and practices vary widely between countries and even within countries. Some political parties and groups search for ways to solve the problem of diverse communities and their integration in schools and society. They see few positive consequences for the host society and worry that diversity threaten the identity of the host society .Consequently, they promote unfortunate educational policies that will make the “problem” disappear. If students retain their culture and language, they are viewed as less capable of identifying with the mainstream culture and learning the mainstream language of the society.

B The challenge for educators and policy-makers is to shape the evolution of national identity in such a way that the rights of all citizens (including school children) are respected, and the cultural, linguistic, and economic resources of the nation are maximized. To waste the resources of the nation by discouraging children from developing their mother tongues is quite simply unintelligent from the point of view of national self-interest. A first step in Providing an appropriate education for culturally and linguistically diverse children is to examine what the existing research says about the role of children’s mother tongues in their educational development.

C In fact, the research is very clear. When children continue to develop their abilities in two or more languages throughout their primary school, they gain a deeper understanding of language and how to use it effectively. They have more practice in processing language, especially when they develop literacy in both. More than 150 research studies conducted during the past 35 years strongly support what Goethe, the famous eighteenth-century German philosopher, once said : that the person who knows only one language does not truly know that language. Research suggests that bilingual children may also develop more flexibility in their thinking as a result of processing information through two different languages.

D The level of development of children’s mother tongue is a strong predictor of their second language development. Children who come to school with a solid foundation in their mother tongue develop stronger literacy abilities in the school language. When parents and other caregivers (e.g. grandparents) are able to spend time with their children and tell stories or discuss issues with them in a way that develops their mother tongue, children come to school well-prepared to learn the school language and succeed educationally. Children’s knowledge and skills transfer across languages from the mother

tongue to the school language. Transfer across languages can be two-way: both languages nurture each other when the educational environment permits children access to both languages.

E Some educators and parents are suspicious of mother tongue-based teaching programs because they worry that they take time away from the majority language. For example, in a bilingual program where 50% of the time is spent teaching through children's home language and 50% through the majority language, surely children's won't progress as far in the letter? One of the most strongly established findings of educational research, however, is that well-implemented bilingual programs can promote literacy and subject-matter knowledge in a minority language without any negative effects on children's development in the majority language. Within Europe, the Foyer program in Belgium, which develops children's speaking and literacy abilities in three languages (their mother tongue, Dutch and French), most clearly illustrates the benefits of bilingual and trilingual education (see Cummins, 2000).

F It is easy to understand how this happens. When children are learning through a minority language, they are learning concepts and intellectual skills too. Pupils who know how to tell the time in their mother tongue understand the concept of telling time. In order to tell time in the majority language they do not need to re-learn the concept. Similarly, at more advanced stages, there is transfer across languages in other skills such as knowing how to distinguish the main idea from the supporting details of a written passage or story, and distinguishing fact from opinion. Studies of secondary school pupils are providing interesting findings in this area, and it would be worth extending this research.

G Many people marvel at how quickly bilingual children seem to "pick up" conversational skills in the majority language at school (although it takes much longer for them to catch up to native speakers in academic language skills). However, educators are often much less aware of how quickly children can lose their ability to use their mother tongue, even in the home context. The extent and rapidity of language loss will vary according to the concentration of families from a particular linguistic group in the neighborhood. Where the mother tongue is used extensively in the community, then language loss among young children will be less. However, where language communities are not concentrated in particular neighborhoods, children can lose their ability to communicate in their mother tongue within 2-3 years of starting school. They may retain receptive skills in the language but they will use the majority language in speaking with their peers and siblings and in responding to their parents. By the time children become adolescents, the linguistic division between parents and children has become an emotional chasm. Pupils frequently become alienated from the cultures of both home and school with predictable results.

Questions 27-30 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet.

27. What point the writer making in the second paragraph?

- A Some present studies on children's mother tongues are misleading
- B A culturally rich education programme benefits some children more than others.
- C bilingual children can make a valuable contribution to the wealth of a country
- D The law on mother tongue use at school should be strengthened.

28. Why does the writer refer to something that Goethe said?

- A to lend weight his argument
- B to contradict some research
- C to introduce a new concept
- D to update current thinking

29. The writer believes that when young children have a firm grasp of their mother tongue

- A they can teach older family members what they learn at school
- B they go on to do much better throughout their time at school
- C they can read stories about their cultural background
- D they develop stronger relationships with their family than with their peers.

30. Why are some people suspicious about mother tongue-based teaching programmes?

- A They worry that children will be slow to learn to read in either language
- B They think that children will confuse words in the two languages.
- C They believe that the programmes will make children less interested in their lessons
- D They fear that the programmes will use up valuable time in the school day.

Questions 31-35 Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage using no more than Two words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 31-35 on your answer sheet.

Bilingual children

It was often recorded that Bilingual Children acquire the 31 to converse in the majority language remarkable quickly. The fact that the mother tongue can disappear at a similar 32..... is less well understood. This phenomenon depends to a certain extent, on the proposition of people with the same linguistic background that have settled in a

particular 33; If this is limited, children are likely to lose the active use of their mother tongue. And thus no longer employ it even with 34..... although they may still understand it. It follows that teenager children in these circumstances experience a sense of 35..... in relation to all aspects of their lives.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|
| A | Teachers | B | school | C | D islocation |
| D | Rate | E | time | F | family |
| G | communication | H | type | I | ability |
| J | Area | | | | |

Questions 36-40

Do the following statement agree with the views of the writer in Reading passage 3? In boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet, write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts with the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

36. Less than half the children who attend kindergarten in Toronto have English as their Mother tongue.

37. Research proves that learning the host country language at school can have an adverse effect on a child's mother tongue.

38. the foyer Program is to be accepted by the French education system.

39. Bilingual children are taught to tell the time earlier than monolingual children.

40. Bilingual children can eventually apply reading comprehension strategies acquired in one language when reading in the other.

TEST 11 ANSWER KEYS

1	D	2	D	3	C
4	C	5	B	6	D
7	A	8	B	9	Royal antelope
10	The auroch	11	Long, splayed hooves	12	Arid deserts
13	Pronghorn				
14	J	15	D	16	E
17	B	18	E	19	Francis Galton
20	1924	21	A	22	E
23	F	24	A	25	B
26	D				
27	C	28	A	29	B
30	D	31	I	32	D
33	J	34	F	35	C
36	YES	37	NOT GIVEN	38	NO
39	NOT GIVEN	40	YES		

TEST 12 PASSAGE 1 HOT AIR BALLOONING

The birth of the hot air balloon is largely contributed to the efforts of two French brothers, Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier, who employed the fact that hot air was lighter than cool air and using this, managed to lift a small silk balloon 32 metres into the air. The brothers went on to elevate a balloon into the air ten thousand metres before it started to descend and then exploded. Arguably limited success, but their work came to the eye of the French Science Academy as the discovery of the properties of hot air balloons helped scientists to study weather patterns and the atmosphere.

It was not until some considerable time later that a balloon was launched that was capable of carrying passengers. Initial flights were trialled by animals, but after the success of these voyages, two passengers, Jean Francois Pilatre and Francois Laurent d'Arlandes, were sent up in a balloon which travelled across Paris for 29 minutes. The men fuelled the fire in the centre of their wicker basket to keep the balloon elevated and the trip across Paris was a great success.

The discovery of hydrogen-fuelled flights led to the death in 1785 of Pilatre, a tragedy which caused a downfall in the popularity of hot air ballooning but an increase in the popularity of hydrogen. Hot air ballooning lost further ground when alternate modes of air travel were introduced» but in the 1950s, ballooning experienced something of a revival as a leisure activity and sport. Today there are balloons of all shapes and sizes, with many unique designs.

In 1987, British entrepreneur Richard Branson crossed the Atlantic in a balloon named Virgin Atlantic Flyer. At the time, this balloon was the largest ever constructed at 65 thousand cubic metres, but four years later, he and Per Lindstrand from Sweden flew nearly 8000 kilometres from Japan to Northern Canada in their balloon the Virgin Pacific Flyer, which was nearly 10 thousand cubic metres bigger and was the longest flight in a hot air balloon ever made. The Pacific Flyer was designed to fly in the trans-oceanic jet streams and recorded the highest ground speed for a manned balloon at 394 kilometres per hour.

There are now a wide variety of designs and equipment available, from baskets with room for two people right up to 35 or more, separated compartments and specially designed flame resistant fabrics, but the basic parts of the balloon have remained relatively unchanged. There is a basket, commonly made of wicker, inside which are stored the propane fuel tanks. Immediately above the basket and partly wrapped around by the skirt are the burners, attached on suspension wires. The balloon itself is made of strips of fabric called gores which run from the skirt to the top of the balloon; they are further broken into individual panels. This section of the craft is referred to as the envelope. At the top of the envelope is a self closing flap that allows hot air to escape at a controlled rate to slow ascents or cause the balloon to descend descents. This is

named the parachute valve, and is controlled by the vent line – the cable that runs the length of the envelope and hangs just above the basket so the pilot can open and close the parachute valve.

At the mercy of prevailing wind currents, piloting a balloon takes a huge amount of skill but the controls used are fairly straight forward. To lift a balloon the pilot moves the control which releases propane. The pilot can control the speed of the balloon by increasing or decreasing the flow of propane gas, but they cannot control horizontal direction. As a result, balloons are often followed by ground crew, who may have to pick up the pilot, passengers and balloon from any number of landing sites. A pilot who wants to fly a hot air balloon must have his commercial pilot's license to fly and must have at least 35 hours of flight instruction. There are no official safety requirements for passengers onboard, but they should know whom they're flying with and what qualifications they may have. For safety reasons, hot air balloons don't fly in the rain because the heat in the balloon can cause water to boil on top of the balloon and destroy the fabric.

One of the largest hot air balloon organisations is the Balloon Federation of America. Founded in 1961, membership in the BFA attracts those with a fascination with ballooning (or 'Lighter Than Air' flight). With an active discussion forum, meetings and displays all around the USA and beyond, the BFA runs on a number of guiding principles, primarily that the future of ballooning is directly related to the safety of enthusiasts. They run a number of training courses, from a novice who is interested in getting a basic licence to pilot achievement courses. They even boast of a balloon simulator, which although will not directly lead to a pilot's license, it can give participants a degree of the sensation enjoyed by professional balloon pilots.

Questions 1 – 4 *Do the following statements agree with the given in the reading passage? In boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet write TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN*

1. The Montgolfier brothers were the first people to fly in a hot air balloon.
2. Hot air ballooning became less popular in the late eighteenth century.
3. The largest hot air balloon had a capacity of over 75000 cubic metres.
4. Membership of the BFA is only open to people in America.

Questions 5 – 7 *Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 5- 7 on your answer sheet.*

5. Who accompanied the entrepreneur on the longest balloon flight?
6. Who follows a hot air balloon's flight to retrieve the craft when it lands?
7. What can give newcomers to the sport some idea of the feeling of flying a balloon?

Questions 8 – 11 Label the diagram below using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **8- 11** on your answer sheet.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 12-23**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

ILLEGAL DOWNLOADS

A. Downloading music from the internet has become a simple, fast and easy thing to do. The correct or legal way of going about it seems to be ignored by those who find it too costly. Illegal music downloads have reached an all time high, and a recent survey of high school students revealed an estimated 3.6 billion songs being downloaded per month. There are now endless possibilities available to the public where music can be downloaded for free and people are choosing to take this route even though it is illegal. iTunes is one of the most well known sites where music can be bought legally for just over 51 per track. So when it is this cheap why are people still going to alternative unauthorized sites? Or is the legal route still considered a costly way to go about it?

B. If you think that copying music results in simply a slap on the wrist, think twice. Under government law, record companies are entitled to \$750 to \$30,000 per infringement but the law allows the jury to increase that to as much as \$150,000 per song if it finds the infringements were deliberate. The music industry has threatened about 35,000 people with charges of copyright infringement over the past decade. In recent months there have been more cases of music piracy heading to the courts. The industry estimates that more than a hundred of these cases remain unsettled in court, with fewer than 10 offenders actively arguing the case against them. The penalties for breaching the copyright act differ slightly depending upon whether the infringing is for commercial or private financial gain, with the latter punishment being far milder.

C. Nonetheless, the potential gain from illegal downloading versus the punitive measures that can be taken are. In many cases, poles apart. Recently, an American woman shared 27 illegally downloaded songs with her friends and was ordered to pay \$1.92 million to the record company for deliberate infringement of the companies' copyrights. More recently in America a 12 year old girl was sued for downloading music illegally and could face a penalty of 1150,000 per song. The order of payment from the courts to the American woman who shared the 27 tracks with her friends has spurred controversy as

the public disagree with the ordered Infringement. The woman shared 27 songs at \$1.99 per song, so should she be liable to pay such a large and impossible amount?

D. It has also been noted that of all measures that can be taken, fining is actually the least likely method of preventing further abuse. With driving, for example, statistics have shown that those that repeatedly drive over the speed limit are not discouraged by the loss of a sum of money, but this attitude quickly changed when the penalty was possibly losing their driving licence or even spending time in prison.

E. Being a difficult thing to police, the music industry has decided that it would be much easier to go after the internet service provider than to try and track down each individual case. The music industry feels internet piracy has decreased their artists' sales dramatically and is a danger to their business, although on the other hand, online music sales promote individual tracks to be sold rather than albums, therefore increasing the amount spent by the purchaser.

F. If there are so many issues around the downloading of music, you might wonder why sales of MP3 players and CD burners are increasing rapidly. The answer is simple – these devices do have a legitimate purpose defined as 'fair use'. You can choose to make your personal back-up copy to use in a MP3 player, or you may visit one of many web sites, like iTunes, which offers music that you pay for as you download. While some may wonder why you would pay for something that can be had for free, those who do prefer to obey the copyright protection laws have purchased over 150 million songs from the iTunes site alone.

G. Online music sales are a business just like any other and music companies are fighting to salvage their industry. Cary Sherman, the President of RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America), stated that when your product is being regularly stolen, there comes a time when you have to take appropriate action. At the same time, the RIAA has offered amnesty to the illegal downloaded who decide to come forward and agree to stop illegally downloading music over the Internet. People who have already been sued are obviously not eligible for amnesty.

H. When high school students were asked how they felt about the business of downloading illegally from the net they appeared to be divided on the issue. Some seemed to think there was absolutely nothing wrong with it. Others felt that it should be thought of as a serious crime like any other form of theft.

Questions 12 – 16

The reading passage has eight paragraphs, A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information? Type the correct letter **A-H** in boxes **12-16**.

12. The disparity between fines and costs
13. The potential costs of piracy to the defendant
14. The number of songs illegally obtained from the internet
15. Ambivalence towards the problem
16. A reprieve for illegal downloaders

Questions 17 – 20 Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 17 – 20 on your answer sheet.

17. The maximum fine that a record company can impose is _____.
18. The penalty for breaking copyright laws is harsher when undertaken for _____ benefit.
19. The music industry targets each _____ rather than each specific person downloading illegally.
20. Appliances used in connection with illegal downloads are sold under the term _____.

Questions 21 – 23

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage? In boxes 21-23 on your answer sheet write **TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN**

21. Most people sued for illegal downloading actively fight back against the record company.
22. Illegal downloading can be difficult to monitor and control.
23. High school students are responsible for illegally downloading the most music.

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 24 – 40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

A. The natural world is dominated by cycles that are constant and repeated – the moon’s rotation around the earth, the changing of the seasons, the changes between night and day. It is these cycles or rhythms that in part control changes in our metabolism, mood and behaviour, and even the patterns of our sleep.

B. The circadian rhythm is the cycle that indicates when to be awake and when to be asleep. This is a daily cycle that is controlled by changes in amplitude (highs and lows) of light and temperature. As day turns to night, the sun sets and it becomes cooler. The triggers of less light and lower temperatures signal to the body that it is time to slow and begin the pattern of sleep. Of course, there may be many hours between sunset and the time people actually go to bed, but it is from this time that we generally become increasingly less alert and reaction times can be noticeably slower.

C. There are a number of factors that can affect our circadian rhythm. Working night shifts, which requires people to act in contradiction to the body’s natural rhythm, is perhaps the most damaging. Despite getting a good 8 hours sleep during the day, night shift workers still tend to feel drowsy for at least some of the night. This is the main factor for the increase in workplace accidents on this shift when compared to the day shift. The seasons can also affect our natural rhythm, with people having less energy during winter months when there is less sunlight and warmth to stimulate the brain. International travel, notably when travelling in excess of 4 hours, can also have a significant effect; in extreme cases, it can take up to 7 days for your rhythm to reset due to this, a phenomenon referred to as jet lag. A similar, although milder, effect can be felt in countries with daylight savings time, when the clocks are moved forward and backward depending on the season.

D. There are some tips for helping your body work with your circadian rhythm. First thing in the morning take a short walk outside or open all the curtains to get as much light as possible through the eyes and into the brain. Lighting levels that affect circadian rhythm in humans are higher than the levels usually used in artificial lighting in homes. In addition to the strength of the light, wavelength (or colour) of light is a factor, the best being that present in sunlight. Plan your work and other activities around the highs and lows of your temperature rhythm. For example, plan easier activities for first thing in the morning when you’re not operating at your physical best. Late morning is better for challenging tasks. After lunch you may feel like nodding off. Take scheduled breaks. The best time to exercise is in the late afternoon – your body temperature reaches its daily high, it is warmed up and stretched from spending your day at

work. Avoid driving during sleep times. Sleepy drivers should stop for a nap – playing loud music or leaving windows open is an overrated misconception. At night, close the blinds and curtains and sleep in a dark room. If you work the night shift, use bright lights and music in the workplace to keep your brain alert. Wear an eye mask to block out the light when you want to go to sleep.

E. Every human – in fact, most non-nocturnal animals – follow the basic rules of the circadian rhythm. However, we also have our own unique body clocks which control the daily changes in how we think and feel, and oversee a number of our personal characteristics such as sleep patterns. Your body clock dictates whether you are a night owl, happy to work late into the night, an early bird who prefers the morning or a humming bird, happy to work both ends of the day. Your body clock determines not only your personal sleep patterns, but also whether or not you are grumpy before you have your morning coffee, when and what you need to eat throughout the day, whether you work better in the morning or the afternoon and the best time for you to do exercise. It also affects physical performance, such as temperature, blood pressure, digestion, hormone levels and brain activity (such as mood, behaviour, and alertness). Your body clock is what causes you to gain a few kilograms in autumn and winter time and to make it easier to lose weight in spring and summer.

F. Being aware of a few issues can help us maintain the best rhythms for our body clocks, but there are some tips and tools for that can help. Keeping to the same bedtime routine and wake-up schedule, even on your days off, is particularly important – there should be no more than a few hours difference in the time you go to bed. Avoiding interruptions to your sleep is also very important. If there is intermittent, irregular noise, use a fan or any white noise device that generates calming sounds. This is particularly important for night shift workers, for whom daytime noises are generally louder; soft, background noise can help drown out daytime activity noises. Eat small frequent meals to help stoke your metabolism. This is not only helpful in weight maintenance, but reinforces the “day” phase of your circadian clock. Eat most of your energy foods earlier in the day and avoid eating a heavy meal near bedtime. Avoid all-nighters, like studying all night before an assessment. Cutting back on sleep the night before may mean that you perform less well. Reduce changes to your work shift, such as changing from night shift to day shift. Avoid alcohol and cigarettes before sleep time. If you feel sleepy during the day, take a short nap. Set an alarm so you sleep for no more than about 20 minutes. Anything more than just a ‘catnap’ and you will enter into Stage 3 (deep sleep) and find it harder to wake up from.

Questions 24 – 30 Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?
In boxes 24-30 on your answer sheet write

24. Our reactions are at their slowest at sunset.
25. There are more accidents on the night shift because workers tend to get less sleep.
26. Limited air travel has minimal effect on the body's circadian rhythm.
27. The circadian rhythm starts when light reaches the brain.
28. If a driver is tired, taking a short sleep, listening to music or winding down the window are all equally effective measures for keeping awake.
29. Humans share the same trends with regards their body clocks.
30. Many people take a short rest just after eating lunch.

Questions 31 – 36 Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 31 – 36 on your answer sheet

31. As well as the intensity, what else is important in sunlight for our circadian rhythm?
32. What specific part of the day is the body at its warmest?
33. What should night shift workers use to help them sleep?
34. What type of person works equally well in the morning and the evening?
35. What does our body clock make it easier to do after the winter?
36. What should you avoid before bed to help you get a good night's sleep?

Questions 37 – 40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 3 for each answer.

Keep a good 37_____ by following routines. Try to sleep and wake at roughly the same times when working and on days off. Use 38_____ noise to help you sleep if there are external distractions. Small and regular meals keep your 39_____ operating at its best. Limit changes to your work shift, and if necessary take a short 40_____ during the day.

TEST 12 ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

1. False

The Montgolfier brothers invented the balloon but Jean Francois Pilatre and Francois Laurent d'Arlendes were the first to fly in one.

2. True

“...the death in 1785 of Pilatre, a tragedy which caused a downfall in the popularity of hot air ballooning... Hot air ballooning lost further ground when alternate modes of air travel were introduced, but in the 1950s, ballooning experienced something of a revival”

3. False

65000 + nearly 10000 more = just under 75000 m³

4. Not Given

The BFA is American but no mention of membership restrictions

5. Per Lindstrand

“British entrepreneur Richard Branson ... he and Per Lindstrand”

6. The ground crew

“As a result, balloons are often followed by ground crew, who may have to pick up the pilot, passengers and balloon from any number of landing sites”

7. Balloon simulator

“They even boast of a balloon simulator, which ...can give participants a degree of the sensation enjoyed by professional balloon pilots”

8. Parachute valve – see paragraph 5

9. Envelope – see paragraph 5

10. Panels – see paragraph 5

11. Gores – see paragraph 5

12. Paragraph C

The paragraph begins with ‘Nonetheless, the potential gain from illegal downloading versus the punitive measures that can be taken are, in many cases, poles apart.’

13. Paragraph B

The first part of the paragraph refers to the fines that can be exacted on the people illegally downloading (the defendant)

14. Paragraph A

Midway through the paragraph: ‘an estimated 3.6 billion songs being downloaded per month’

15. Paragraph H

First sentence of the paragraph begins ‘how they felt about the business of downloading illegally from the net they appeared to be divided on the issue’

16. Paragraph C

‘...the RIAA has offered amnesty to the illegal downloader’s who decide to come forward and agree to stop illegally downloading music’

17. \$30,000

‘record companies are entitled to \$750 to \$30,000 per infringement but the law allows the jury to increase that to as much as \$150,000 per song’

18. Commercial

‘The penalties for breaching the copyright act differ slightly depending upon whether the infringing is for commercial or private financial gain, with the latter punishment being far milder.’ (Paragraph B)

19. Internet service provider

‘the music industry has decided that it would be much easier to go after the internet service provider than to try and track down each individual case.1 (paragraph E)

20. Fair use

‘...sales of MP3 players and CD burners are increasing rapidly...these devices do have a legitimate purpose defined as ‘fair use” (paragraph F)

21. False

'The industry estimates that more than a hundred of these cases remain unsettled in court, with fewer than 10 offenders actively arguing the case against them.' (paragraph B)

22. True

Being a difficult thing to police' (paragraph E)

23. Not given

Paragraph A refers to 'a recent survey of high school students' but does not specify that they download the most.

24. FALSE

According to the text, sunset is the time that triggers the slowdown, and 'from this time that we generally become increasingly less alert', which means that we logically can't be at our slowest at sunset – this is the point at which we begin to slow, not the slowest point.

25. FALSE

'...despite getting a good 8 hours sleep during the day...'

26. TRUE

'International travel, most notably when travelling in excess of 4 hours, can also have a significant effect.'

27. FALSE

Light entering the brain helps your body work with your circadian rhythm; it doesn't start it.

28. FALSE

'...playing loud music or leaving windows open is an overrated misconception.'

29. FALSE

They are unique

30. NOT GIVEN

Just says 'you may feel like nodding off'

31. Wavelength / colour

'Lighting levels that affect circadian rhythm in humans. In addition to the strength of the light, wavelength (or colour) of light is a factor'

32. Late afternoon

'The best time to exercise is in the late afternoon – your body temperature reaches its daily high, it is warmed up and stretched from spending your day at work'

33. An eye mask

If you work the night shift...Wear an eye mask to block out the light when you want to go to sleep.'

34. A humming bird

'...a humming bird, happy to work both ends of the day'

35. Lose weight

'and to make it easier to lose weight in spring and summer' (Note that the question states 'After the winter')

36. Alcohol and cigarettes

'Avoid alcohol and cigarettes before sleep time.'

37. Rhythm

'maintain the best rhythms...Keeping to the same bedtime routine'

38. White

'use a fan or any white noise device that generates calming sounds'

39. Metabolism

'Eat small frequent meals to help stoke your metabolism.'

40. Nap / sleep

'If you feel sleepy during the day, take a short nap'

TEST 13 PASSAGE 1 “The Impact of the Potato”

Jeff Chapman relates the story of history the most important vegetable

A The potato was first cultivated in South America between three and seven thousand years ago, though scientists believe they may have grown wild in the region as long as 13,000 years ago. The genetic patterns of potato distribution indicate that the potato probably originated in the mountainous west-central region of the continent.

B Early Spanish chroniclers who misused the Indian word batata (sweet potato) as the name for the potato noted the importance of the tuber to the Incan Empire. The Incas had learned to preserve the potato for storage by dehydrating and mashing potatoes into a substance called Chuchu could be stored in a room for up to 10 years, providing excellent insurance against possible crop failures. As well as using the food as a staple crop, the Incas thought potatoes made childbirth easier and used it to treat injuries.

C The Spanish conquistadors first encountered the potato when they arrived in Peru in 1532 in search of gold, and noted Inca miners eating chuchu. At the time the Spaniards failed to realize that the potato represented a far more important treasure than either silver or gold, but they did gradually begin to use potatoes as basic rations aboard their ships. After the arrival of the potato in Spain in 1570, a few Spanish farmers began to cultivate them on a small scale, mostly as food for livestock.

D Throughout Europe, potatoes were regarded with suspicion, distaste and fear. Generally considered to be unfit for human consumption, they were used only as animal fodder and sustenance for the starving. In northern Europe, potatoes were primarily grown in botanical gardens as an exotic novelty. Even peasants refused to eat from a plant that produced ugly, misshapen tubers and that had come from a heathen civilization. Some felt that the potato plant's resemblance to plants in the nightshade family hinted that it was the creation of witches or devils.

E In meat-loving England, farmers and urban workers regarded potatoes with extreme distaste. In 1662, the Royal Society recommended the cultivation of the tuber to the English government and the nation, but this recommendation had little impact. Potatoes did not become a staple until, during the food shortages associated with the Revolutionary Wars, the English government began to officially encourage potato cultivation. In 1795, the Board of Agriculture issued a pamphlet entitled “Hints Respecting the

Culture and Use of Potatoes” ; this was followed shortly by pro-potato editorials and potato recipes in The Times. Gradually, the lower classes began to follow the lead of the upper classes.

F A similar pattern emerged across the English Channel in the Netherlands, Belgium and France. While the potato slowly gained ground in eastern France (where it was often the only crop remaining after marauding soldiers plundered wheat fields and vineyards), it did not achieve widespread acceptance until the late 1700s. The peasants remained suspicious, in spite of a 1771 paper from the Facult de Paris testifying that the potato was not harmful but beneficial. The people began to overcome their distaste when the plant received the royal seal of approval: Louis XVI began to sport a potato flower in his buttonhole, and Marie-Antoinette wore the purple potato blossom in her hair.

G Frederick the Great of Prussia saw the potato’s potential to help feed his nation and lower the price of bread, but faced the challenge of overcoming the people’s prejudice against the plant. When he issued a 1774 order for his subjects to grow potatoes as protection against famine, the town of Kolberg replied: “The things have neither smell nor taste, not even the dogs will eat them, so what use are they to us?” Trying a less direct approach to encourage his subjects to begin planting potatoes, Frederick used a bit of reverse psychology: he planted a royal field of potato plants and stationed a heavy guard to protect this field from thieves. Nearby peasants naturally assumed that anything worth guarding was worth stealing, and so snuck into the field and snatched the plants for their home gardens. Of course, this was entirely in line with Frederick’s wishes.

H Historians debate whether the potato was primarily a cause or an effect of the huge population boom in industrial-era England and Wales. Prior to 1800, the English diet had consisted primarily of meat, supplemented by bread, butter and cheese. Few vegetables were consumed, most vegetables being regarded as nutritionally worthless and potentially harmful. This view began to change gradually in the late 1700s. The Industrial Revolution was drawing an ever increasing percentage of the populace into crowded cities, where only the richest could afford homes with ovens or coal storage rooms, and people were working 12-16 hour days which left them with little time or energy to prepare food. High yielding, easily prepared potato crops were the obvious solution to England’s food problems.

I Whereas most of their neighbors regarded the potato with suspicion and had to be persuaded to use it by the upper classes, the Irish peasantry embraced the tuber more passionately than anyone since the Incas. The potato was well suited to the Irish the soil and climate, and its high yield suited the most important concern of most Irish farmers: to feed their families.

J The most dramatic example of the potato's potential to alter population patterns occurred in Ireland, where the potato had become a staple by 1800. The Irish population doubled to eight million between 1780 and 1841, this without any significant expansion of industry or reform of agricultural techniques beyond the widespread cultivation of the potato. Though Irish landholding practices were primitive in comparison with those of England, the potato's high yields allowed even the poorest farmers to produce more healthy food than they needed with scarcely any investment or hard labor. Even children could easily plant, harvest and cook potatoes, which of course required no threshing, curing or grinding. The abundance provided by potatoes greatly decreased infant mortality and encouraged early marriage.

Questions 1-5 Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, write

YES	if the statement is true
NO	if the statement is false
NOT GIVEN	if the information is not given in the passage

1. The early Spanish called potato as the Incan name 'Chuchu, .
2. The purposes of Spanish coming to Peru were to find out potatoes.
3. The Spanish believed that the potato has the same nutrients as other vegetables.
4. Peasants at that time did not like to eat potatoes because they were ugly.
5. The popularity of potatoes in the UK was due to food shortages during the war.

Questions 6-13 Complete the sentences below with NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND from the passage 1 for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 6-13 on your answer sheet.

6. In France, people started to overcome their disgusting about potatoes because the King put a potato _____ in his button hole.
7. Frederick realized the potential of potato but he had to handle the _____ against potatoes from ordinary people.
8. The King of Prussia adopted some _____ psychology to make people accept potatoes.
9. Before 1800, the English people preferred eating _____ with bread, butter and cheese.
10. The obvious way to deal with England food problems were high yielding potato _____
11. The Irish _____ and climate suited potatoes well.
12. Between 1780 and 1841, based on the _____ of the potatoes, the Irish population doubled to eight million.

13. The potato's high yields help the poorest farmers to produce more healthy food almost without

PASSAGE 2 “Can we call it “Art”? (2)”

Life-Casting and Art

Julian Barnes explores the questions posed by Life-Casts, an exhibition of plaster moulds of living people and objects which were originally used for scientific purposes

A Art changes over time and our idea of what art is changes too. For example, objects originally intended for devotional, ritualistic or re-creational purposes may be recategorised as art by members of other later civilisations, such as our own, which no longer respond to these purposes.

B What also happens is that techniques and crafts which would have been judged inartistic at the time they were used are reassessed. Life-casting is an interesting example of this. It involved making a plaster mould of a living person or thing. This was complex, technical work, as Benjamin Robert Haydon discovered when he poured 250 litres of plaster over his human model and nearly killed him. At the time, the casts were used for medical research and, consequently, in the nineteenth century life-casting was considered inferior to sculpture in the same way that, more recently, photography was thought to be a lesser art than painting. Both were viewed as unacceptable shortcuts by the 'senior 1 arts. Their virtues of speed and unwavering realism also implied their limitations; they left little or no room for the imagination.

C For many, life-casting was an insult to the sculptor's creative genius. In an infamous lawsuit of 1834, a moulder whose mask of the dying French emperor Napoleon had been reproduced and sold without his permission was judged to have no rights to the image. In other words, he was specifically held not to be an artist. This judgement reflect the view of established members of the nineteenth-century art world such as Rodin, who commented that life-casting 'happens fast but it doesn't make Art'. Some even feared that 'if too much nature was allowed in, it would lead Art away from its proper course of the Ideal.

D The painter Gauguin, at the end of the nineteenth century, worried about future developments in photography. If ever the process went into colour, what painter would labour away at a likeness with a brush made from squirrel-tail? But painting has proved robust. Photography has changed it, of course, just as the novel had to reassess narrative after the arrival of the cinema. But the gap between the senior and junior arts was always narrower than the traditionalists implied. Painters have always used technical

back-up such as studio assistants to do the boring bits, while apparently lesser crafts involve great skill, thought, preparation and, depending on how we define it, imagination.

E Time changes our view in another way, too. Each new movement implies a reassessment of what has gone before. What is done now alters what was done before. In some cases this is merely self-serving, with the new art using the old to justify itself. It seems to be saying, look at how all of that points to this! Aren't we clever to be the culmination of all that has gone before? But usually it is a matter of re-alerting the sensibility, reminding us not to take things for granted. Take, for example, the cast of the hand of a giant from a circus, made by an anonymous artist around 1889, an item that would now sit happily in any commercial or public gallery. The most significant impact of this piece is on the eye, in the contradiction between unexpected size and verisimilitude. Next, the human element kicks in. you note that the nails are dirt-encrusted, unless this is the caster's decorative addition, and the fingertips extend far beyond them. Then you take in the element of choice, arrangement, art if you like, in the neat, pleated, buttoned sleeve-end that gives the item balance and variation of texture. This is just a moulded hand, yet the part stands utterly for the whole. It reminds us slyly, poignantly, of the full-size original

F But is it art? And, if so, why? These are old tediously repeated questions to which artists have often responded, 'It is art because I am an artist and therefore what I do is art. However, what doesn't work for literature works much better for art – works of art do float free of their creators' intentions. Over time the "reader" does become more powerful. Few of us can look at a medieval altarpiece as its painter intended. We believe too little and aesthetically know too much, so we recreate and find new fields of pleasure in the work. Equally, the lack of artistic intention of Paul Richer and other forgotten craftsmen who brushed oil onto flesh, who moulded, cast and decorated in the nineteenth century is now irrelevant. What counts is the surviving object and our response to it. The tests are simple: does it interest the eye, excite the brain, move the mind to reflection and involve the heart. It may, to use the old dichotomy, be beautiful but it is rarely true to any significant depth. One of the constant pleasures of art is its ability to come at us from an unexpected angle and stop us short in wonder.

Questions 14-18 Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

14. an example of a craftsman's unsuccessful claim to ownership of his work
15. an example of how trends in art can change attitudes to an earlier work
16. the original function of a particular type of art
17. ways of assessing whether or not an object is art
18. how artists deal with the less interesting aspects of their work

Questions 19-24 Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 19-24 on your answer sheet, write

YES	if the statement is true
NO	if the statement is false
NOT GIVEN	if the information is not given in the passage

19. Nineteenth-century sculptors admired the speed and realism of life-casting.
20. Rodin believed the quality of the life-casting would improve if a slower process were used.
21. The importance of painting has decreased with the development of colour photography.
22. Life-casting requires more skill than sculpture does.
23. New art encourages us to look at earlier work in a fresh way.
24. The intended meaning of a work of art can get lost over time.

Questions 25-26 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 25 and 26 on your answer sheet.

25. The most noticeable contrast in the cast of the giant's hand is between the

- A dirt and decoration
- B size and realism
- C choice and arrangement
- D balance and texture

26. According to the writer, the importance of any artistic object lies in

- A the artist's intentions
- B the artist's beliefs
- C the relevance it has to modern life
- D the way we respond to it

PASSAGE 3 Honey bees in trouble Can native pollinators fill the gap?

A Recently, ominous headlines have described a mysterious ailment, colony collapse disorder (CCD), that is wiping out the honeybees that pollinate many crops. Without honeybees, the story goes, fields will be sterile, economies will collapse, and food will be scarce.

B But what few accounts acknowledge is that what's at risk is not itself a natural state of affairs. For one thing, in the United States, where CCD was first reported and has had its greatest impacts, honeybees are not a native species. Pollination in modern agriculture isn't alchemy, it's industry. The total number of hives involved in the U.S. pollination industry has been somewhere between 2.5 million and 3 million in recent years. Meanwhile, American farmers began using large quantities of organophosphate insecticides, planted large-scale crop monocultures, and adopted "clean farming" practices that scrubbed native vegetation from field margins and roadsides. These practices killed many native bees outright—they're as vulnerable to insecticides as any agricultural pest—and made the agricultural landscape inhospitable to those that remained. Concern about these practices and their effects on pollinators isn't new—in her 1962 ecological alarm cry *Silent Spring*, Rachel Carson warned of a 'Fruitless Fall' that could result from the disappearance of insect pollinators.

C If that 'Fruitless Fall' has not—yet—occurred, it may be largely thanks to the honeybee, which farmers turned to as the ability of wild pollinators to service crops declined. The honeybee has been semi-domesticated since the time of the ancient Egyptians, but it wasn't just familiarity that determined this choice: the bees' biology is in many ways suited to the kind of agricultural system that was emerging. For example, honeybee hives can be closed up and moved out of the way when pesticides are applied to a field. The bees are generalist pollinators, so they can be used to pollinate many different crops. And although they are not the most efficient pollinator of every crop, honeybees have strength in numbers, with 20,000 to 100,000 bees living in a single hive. "Without a doubt, if there was one bee you wanted for agriculture, it would be the honeybee," says Jim Cane, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The honeybee, in other words, has become a crucial cog in the modern system of industrial agriculture. That system delivers more food, and more kinds of it, to more places, more cheaply than ever before. But that system is also vulnerable, because making a farm field into the photosynthetic equivalent of a factory floor, and pollination into a series of continent-long assembly lines, also leaches out some of the resilience characteristic of natural ecosystems.

D Breno Freitas, an agronomist, pointed out that in nature such a high degree of specialization usually is a very dangerous game: it works well while all the rest is in equilibrium, but runs quickly to extinction at the least disbalance. In effect, by developing an agricultural system that is heavily reliant on a single

pollinator species, we humans have become riskily overspecialized. And when the human-honeybee relationship is disrupted, as it has been by colony collapse disorder, the vulnerability of that agricultural system begins to become clear.

E In fact, a few wild bees are already being successfully managed for crop pollination. “The problem is trying to provide native bees in adequate numbers on a reliable basis in a fairly short number of years in order to service the crop, ” Jim Cane says. “You’re talking millions of flowers per acre in a two-to three-week time frame, or less, for a lot of crops.” On the other hand, native bees can be much more efficient pollinators of certain crops than honeybees, so you don’t need as many to do the job. For example, about 750 blue orchard bees (*Osmia lignaria*) can pollinate a hectare of apples or almonds, a task that would require roughly 50,000 to 150,000 honeybees. There are bee tinkerers engaged in similar work in many comers of the world. In Brazil, Breno Freitas has found that *Centris tarsata*, the native pollinator of wild cashew, can survive in commercial cashew orchards if growers provide a source of floral oils, such as by interplanting their cashew trees with Caribbean cherry.

F In certain places, native bees may already be doing more than they’re getting credit for. Ecologist Rachael Winfree recently led a team that looked at pollination of four summer crops (tomato, watermelon, peppers, and muskmelon) at 29 farms in the region of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Winfiree’s team identified 54 species of wild bees that visited these crops, and found that wild bees were the most important pollinators in the system: even though managed honeybees were present on many of the farms, wild bees were responsible for 62 percent of flower visits in the study. In another study focusing specifically on watermelon, Winfree and her colleagues calculated that native bees alone could provide sufficient pollination at 90 percent of the 23 farms studied. By contrast, honeybees alone could provide sufficient pollination at only 78 percent of farms.

G “The region I work in is not typical of the way most food is produced, ” Winfree admits. In the Delaware Valley, most farms and farm fields are relatively small, each fanner typically grows a variety of crops, and farms are interspersed with suburbs and other types of land use which means there are opportunities for homeowners to get involved in bee conservation, too. The landscape is a bee-friendly patchwork that provides a variety of nesting habitat and floral resources distributed among different kinds of crops, weedy field margins, fallow fields, suburban neighborhoods, and semi natural habitat like old woodlots, all at a relatively small scale. In other words, ”pollinator-friendly” farming practices would not only aid pollination of agricultural crops, but also serve as a key element in the over all conservation strategy for wild pollinators, and often aid other wild species as well.

H Of course, not all farmers will be able to implement all of these practices. And researchers are suggesting a shift to a kind of polyglot agricultural system. For some small-scale farms, native bees may indeed be all that's needed. For larger operations, a suite of managed bees—with honeybees filling the generalist role and other, native bees pollinating specific crops—could be augmented by free pollination services from resurgent wild pollinators. In other words, they're saying, we still have an opportunity to replace a risky monoculture with something diverse, resilient, and robust.

Questions 27-30

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet, write

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

27. In the United States, farmers use honeybees in a large scale over the past few years.

28. Cleaning farming practices would be harmful to farmers'

29. The blue orchard bee is the most efficient pollinator among native bees for every crop.

30. It is beneficial to other local creatures to protect native bees.

Questions 31-35 Choose the correct letter, A,B,C or D. Write your answers in boxes 31-35 on your answer sheet.

31. The example of the 'Fruitless Fair underlines the writer's point about

A needs for using pesticides.

B impacts of losing insect pollinators.

C vulnerabilities of native bees.

D benefits in building more pollination industries.

32. Why can honeybees adapt to the modern agricultural system?

A the honeybees can pollinated more crops efficiently

B The bees are semi-domesticated since ancient times.

C Honeybee hives can be protected away from pesticides.

D The ability of wild pollinators using to serve crops declines.

33. The writer mentions factories and assembly lines to illustrate
- A one drawback of the industrialised agricultural system.
 - B a low cost in modern agriculture.
 - C the role of honeybees in pollination.
 - D what a high yield of industrial agriculture.
34. In the 6th paragraph, Winfree's experiment proves that
- A honeybee can pollinate various crops.
 - B there are many types of wild bees as the pollinators.
 - C the wild bees can increase the yield to a higher percentage
 - D wild bees work more efficiently as a pollinator than honey bees in certain cases
35. What does the writer want to suggest in the last paragraph?
- A the importance of honey bees in pollination
 - B adoption of different bees in various sizes of agricultural system
 - C the comparison between the intensive and the rarefied agricultural system
 - D the reason why farmers can rely on native pollinators

Questions 36-40

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-F, below. Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet

36. Headline of colony collapse disorder states that
37. Viewpoints of Freitas manifest that
38. Examples of blue orchard bees have shown that
39. *Centris tarsata* is mentioned to exemplify that
40. One finding of the research in Delaware Valley is that
- A. native pollinators can survive when a specific plant is supplied.
 - B. it would cause severe consequences both to commerce and agriculture.
 - C. honey bees cannot be bred.
 - D. some agricultural landscapes are favorable in supporting wild bees.
 - E. a large scale of honey bees are needed to pollinate.
 - F. an agricultural system is fragile when relying on a single pollinator

TEST 13 ANSWER KEYS

1	FALSE	2	FALSE	3	NOT GIVEN
4	TRUE	5	TRUE	6	Flower
7	Prejudice	8	Reverse	9	Meat Cultivation
10	crops	11	Soil		
13	Investment				
14	C	15	E	16	B
17	F	18	D	19	NO
20	NO	21	NO	22	NOT GIVEN
23	NO		YES		B
26	D				
YES	28	NOT GIVEN		9	NO
YES	31	B		2	C
A	34	D		5	B
B	37	F		8	E
A	40				
					D

TEST 14 PASSAGE 1 “REIKI”

A. The spiritual practice of Reiki was first introduced in early 20th century in Japan and continues to be used by its followers today with the intention of treating physical, emotional and mental imbalances and consequent ill-health. The principles of Reiki involve techniques employed by practitioners they say will channel healing energy through the subject’s body, and advocates hold that these techniques can also be used for self-healing. The name of the practice itself stems from two Japanese characters, pronounced ‘rei’ which translates to ‘unseen’ or ‘spiritual’ and ‘ki’ meaning ‘life force’ or ‘energy’.

B. According to Reiki philosophy, only by undergoing an attunement process performed by a Reiki Master is an individual able to access, then channel this positive energy within, this ability once established is considered to be enduring. Once attuned, it is said that an individual has the ability to allow energy to flow to weak or diseased areas of the body, so activating a natural healing process. Reiki energy is considered to be ‘intelligent energy’ in that it automatically flows to such areas; for this reason, practitioners believe that diagnosis of a specific problem is unnecessary beforehand and that the practice can be used as preventative medicine and encourage healing prior to the onset of tangible symptoms. Since healing initiated by Reiki treatment is entirely natural, many practitioners are confident that it can be used alongside any other type of treatment without adverse affect; however, others recommend that since the patient may undergo significant internal improvement for certain ailments – diabetes, for example – careful monitoring is required since such improvements may establish a need for an alteration in medication requirements.

C. A ‘whole body’ Reiki treatment session typically lasts between to 90 minutes. The subject is required to lie down – often on a treatment table – clothed in comfortable and loose fitting attire. Treatment may involve the practitioner placing their hands on the recipient in a variety of positions; however, some therapists take a non-touching approach, holding their hands a few centimeters away from the body. Hands are usually held in one position for up to 5 minutes before moving on to the next part of the body; between 12 and 20 hand positions are generally used. Those who have undergone a Reiki treatment session often state that they experienced a pleasant warmth in the area of focus and a feeling of contentment and relaxation throughout the session.

D. The healing energy is said to originate in the universe itself and is not the passing of personal energy from practitioner to patient; it is therefore thought to be inexhaustible and the personal well-being of the practitioner uncompromised. While some masters and teachers hold that subjects must be receptive to the concept in order for energy to flow, others believe that the attitude of the patient is of no consequence and that benefits will follow regardless; for this reason, those following the latter school of

thought say that since Reiki requires no conscious belief it can also benefit the well-being of animals and plant life.

E. Controversy surrounds the practice of Reiki, some in opposition as they say that Reiki may offer only a perceived improvement in health and therefore only a 'placebo' effect. Whilst the practice of Reiki itself is not necessarily considered potentially harmful, some medical practitioners are concerned that its benefits may be over-estimated by patients and that, as a result, they' may ignore or bandon conventional treatments. Others argue against the reliability of Reiki due to the lack of regulation of practitioners, holding that patients may be left vulnerable to illegitimate therapists who lack knowledge and skill. While Reiki is not connected to any particular religious doctrine, some religious leaders oppose the practice for spiritual reasons; however, others hold that the meditative principles involved in treatment have enhanced their own ability to explore and embrace their own particular religion.

F. Limited scientific studies in the authenticity of Reiki have been conducted. During research conducted by the Institute of Neurological Studies at South Glasgow University Hospital it was observed that there was a significant decrease in heart rate and blood pressure amongst subjects receiving 30 minutes of Reiki treatment as opposed to a group receiving placebo treatment of 30 minutes rest. Since the test group consisted of a small number of subjects just 45 – the research recommendations concluded a requirement for further studies. A similarly small preliminary study into the potential effects of Reiki on patients suffering mild dementia, conducted in the USA, tentatively suggested that treatment had a positive effect on the subjects' memory abilities; however, research limitations included insufficient analysis of potential placebo affects.

G. Other studies have also attempted to determine correlation between Reiki treatment and improvement in cancer and stroke patients. Whilst investigations into the first condition indicated a seemingly positive effect on degrees of fatigue, pain and stress experienced by sufferers, the second project failed to reveal a link between treatment and improvement in the subjects' condition and rehabilitation. Theories have been put forward that the benefits of energy treatments such as Reiki may be scientifically attributed to the effect of electromagnetic fields; however, the majority researchers agree that more extensive investigation is required.

Questions 1 – 3 Choose **THREE** letters **A-H**. Write your answers in boxes 1- 3 on your answer sheet

N.B. Your answers may be given in any order Which **THREE** of the following statements are true of Reiki?

- A. Principles for self-healing differ to those used on others.
- B. Attunement is said to have a permanent effect on the recipient.
- C. Its preventative properties are more significant than cure.
- D. There are differences in opinion regarding its use with other therapies.
- E. The treatment typically involves contact between the therapist and the patient.
- F. The recipient's own energy is the key to the philosophy.
- G. Some therapists believe a pessimistic approach affects results.
- H. It is only practiced on human subjects.

Questions 4 – 9 *Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs A-G. Which paragraph contains the following information? You can use each paragraph more than once.*

- 4. A scientific explanation of why Reiki may have positive effects.
- 5. An overview of the practicalities of how Reiki is performed.
- 6. The pre-requisite required to experience Reiki benefits.
- 7. When patients faith and expectations cause concern.
- 8. The immediate effects that can be experienced by recipients.
- 9. The safety of conducting therapy for practitioners.

Questions 10 – 13 *According to the information in Reading Passage 1, classify the following research findings into the benefits of Reiki as relating to*

- A. The Institute of Neurological Studies
- B. Research conducted in the USA
- C. Cancer research
- D. Stroke research

Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in boxes 10 – 13 your answer sheet

- 10. The groups' comfort and quality of life appeared to improve.
- 11. No apparent links were identified.
- 12. Results were compared to a control group who did not receive Reiki treatment
- 13. Recollection ability seemed to be enhanced.

READING PASSAGE 2 SCULPTURE

A. Sculpture, the practice of creating a three-dimensional object for artistic and aesthetic purposes, dates back as far as prehistoric times. Since objects created are intended to be enduring, traditionally sculptures have been forged from durable materials such as bronze, stone, marble and jade; however, some branches of the art also specialise in creating figurines of a more ephemeral nature, ice sculpture, for example. The practice of sculpting in many countries has traditionally been associated with religious philosophy; for example, in Asia many famous sculptures are related to Hinduism or Buddhism.

B. In Africa, perhaps more than any other region in the world, three-dimensional artwork is favoured and given more emphasis than two dimensional paintings. Whilst some experts hold that the art of sculpture in the continent dates back to the Nokcivilisation of Nigeria in 500 BC, this is disputed due to evidence of the art's existence in Pharaonic Africa.

C. To the expert eye, African art is clearly defined by the region from which it is from and easily identifiable from the differences in technique used and material from which it is made. Figurines from the West African region are sculpted in two distinctly different forms. The first is characterised by angular forms and features with elongated bodies, such sculptures being traditionally used in religious rituals. Conversely, the traditional wood statues of the Mande speaking culture possess cylindrical arms and legs with broad, flat surfaces. Metal sculptures which hail from the eastern regions of West Africa, are heralded by many as amongst the most superior art forms ever crafted.

D. Central African sculpture may be a little more difficult to identify for the novice observer as a wider variety of materials may be used, ranging from wood to ivory, stone or metal. However, despite tills, the distinct style of usage of smooth lines and circular forms still helps to define the origin of such works. In both Eastern and Southern Africa, typically, art depicts a mixture of human and animal features. Art from the former region is usually created in the form of a pole carved in human shape and topped with a human or animal image which has a strong connection with death, burial and the spiritual world. Such creations are less recognised as art in the traditional sense than those from other parts of Africa. In Southern Africa, the human/animal hybrid representations are fashioned from clay, the oldest known examples dating back to from between 400 and 600 A.D.

E. Although these distinct and defining regional differences in artistic expression exist, there are also universal similarities which define African art as a whole. Primarily a common characteristic is that focus is predominantly on representation of the human form. A second common trait of African art is that it is often inspired by a ceremonial or performance-related purpose; the meaning behind the art and its

purpose often intended to be interpreted in a different way depending on an individual's age, gender or even social and educational status.

F. Throughout the African continent, artworks tend to be more abstract in nature than intending to present a realistic and naturalistic portrayal of the subject in question. Artists such as Picasso, Van Gogh and Gauguin are said to have been influenced and inspired by African art. Its ability to stimulate emotional reaction and imagination generated a great deal of interest from western artists at the beginning of the 20th century. As a result, new European works began to emerge which were of a more abstract nature than previously conceived. More intellectually and emotionally stimulating art was born than had been seen before in a culture which had traditionally faithfully represented and depicted the true and exact form of its subjects.

G. The 'Modernism' movement of the 20th century embraced innovation in literature and art, its devotees wishing to move beyond realism in artistic expression. The sculptor Henry Spencer Moore, born in 1898 in Yorkshire, was one of the key players involved in introducing and developing his own particular style of modernism to the British art world. He is best known for his abstract bronze sculptures of the human form, many critics drawing parallels between the undulating landscapes and hills of his home county Yorkshire and the shapes and lines of his sculptures.

H. By the 1950s, Moore's work was increasingly in demand and he began to secure high profile commissions including an artwork for the UNESCO building in Paris. By the end of Moore's career, due to his popularity and the scale of the projects he undertook, the sculptor was extremely affluent; however, a huge proportion of his wealth was donated to the Henry Moore Foundation established with the aim of supporting education and promotion of the arts. The foundation is a registered charity and has continued to offer funding to a wide range of projects including grants to arts institutions and bursaries and fellowships for students and artists since Moore's death in 1986.

Questions 14 –17 Complete the summary Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **14-17** on your answer sheet.

In Africa, sculpture is more predominant and more highly 14_____ than canvas art, for example. In Asia, many prestigious works are connected to 15_____ values. Sculpture is an ancient art in which figurines are created from materials which are, in the main, 16_____ to ensure longevity of the art form; however, though more 17_____, materials such as ice are used in certain spheres.

Questions 18 – 22 Complete the table Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **18-22** on your answer sheet.

REGIONAL AFRICAN ART		
Region	Style	Additional Information
Eastern Africa	similar to the 18 _____ area of the country.	Less sought-after than other styles of African art.
Southern Africa	representing human & animal form	Made from 19 _____
Western Africa	Style 1 Sharp lines, long bodies	Conventionally made for the purpose of 20 _____
	Style 2 Cylindrical, broad and flat lines crafted from 21 _____	Made by Mande speakers
Central Africa	Smooth lines & circular forms	Often more difficult to recognise due to the diversity of 22 _____ used.

Questions 23 – 27 Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **23-27** on your answer sheet.

23. Verification of art in which civilisation sheds doubt on the theory that African art dates back to the Nok period?

24. What material is used for the African sculptures many consider to be the best?

25. What ceremonial event are the creations from Eastern Africa connected with?

26. Due to African influence, what did Western art become that allowed it to be more intellectually and emotionally stimulating?

27. What did Moore most often depict which brought him the greatest recognition?

READING PASSAGE 3 GENEALOGY

A. Genealogy, the study of tracing family connections and relationships through history – so building a cohesive family tree, has become an increasingly popular hobby from non-specialist enthusiasts over recent decades. The introduction of the Internet has, in many ways, spurred interest levels since historical information has been made far more accessible than previously. Experts warn, however, that sources obtained from the internet must be considered with caution as they may often contain inaccuracies, often advising novice genealogists to join a family history society where they are able to learn useful skills from experienced researchers.

B. Originally, prior to developing a more mainstream following, the practice of genealogy focused on establishing the ancestral links of rulers and noblemen often with the purpose of disputing or confirming the legitimacy of inherited rights to wealth or position. More recently, genealogists are often interested in not only where and when previous generations of families lived but also details of their lifestyle and motivations, interpreting the effects of law, political restrictions, immigration and the social conditions on an individual's or family's behaviour at the given time. Genealogy searches may also result in location of living relatives and consequently family reunions, in some cases helping to reunite family members who had been separated in the past due to fostering/adoption, migration or war.

C. In Australia, there has been a great deal of interest of late, from families wishing to trace their links to the early settlers. As a result of the loss of the American colonies in the 1700s, Britain was in need of an alternative destination for prisoners who could not be accommodated in the country's overcrowded penal facilities. In 1787, the 'First Fleet' which consisted of a flotilla of ships carrying just over 1300 people (of which 753 were convicts or their children and the remainder marines, officers and their family members) left Britain's shores for Australia. On January 26, 1788 – now celebrated as Australia Day – the fleet landed at Sydney Cove and the first steps to European settlement began.

D. Genealogy research has led to a shift in attitudes towards convict heritage amongst contemporary Australian society, as family members have been able to establish that their ancestors were, in fact, not hardened and dangerous criminals, but had, in most cases, been harshly punished for minor crimes inspired by desperation and dire economic circumstances. So dramatic has the shift in attitudes been that having family connections to passengers on the 'First Fleet' is considered nothing less than prestigious. Convicts Margaret Dawson and Elizabeth Thakery were amongst the first European women to ever set foot on Australian soil. Details about the former, whose initial death sentence passed for stealing clothes from her employer was commuted to deportation, and the latter expelled for stealing

handkerchiefs along with others of similar fate are now available on the internet for eager descendants to track.

E. Although many of the deported convicts were forbidden to return to Britain, others such as Dawson, were, in theory, expelled for a given term. In reality, however, the costs of attempting to return to the mother country were well beyond the means of the majority. Genealogists now attribute the successful early development of Australia to such ex-convicts who decided to contribute fully to society once their sentence had been served. Many rewards were available to prisoners who displayed exemplary behaviour, including land grants of 30 acres or more, tools for developing and farming the land and access to convict labour. Genealogy studies also show that many former prisoners went on to hold powerful positions in the newly forming Australia society, examples being Francis Greenway – a British architect expelled on conviction of fraud – who went on to design many of Sydney’s most prominent colonial buildings, and Alexander Munro, transported after stealing cheese at the age of 15, who would later build Australia’s first gas works and hold the position of Town Mayor.

F. In North America, the Mormon Church, headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, holds two major genealogical databases, the International Genealogical Index and the Ancestral File, which contain records of hundreds of million individuals who lived between 1500 and 1900 in the United States, Canada and Europe. Resources available to genealogy enthusiasts include the Salt Lake City based Family History Library and more than 4000 branches where microfilms and microfiches can be rented for research and the newer Family Search internet site which provides open access to numerous databases and research sources. Such data sharing practices are central and crucial to genealogical research and the internet has proven to be a major tool in facilitating ease of transfer of information in formats suitable for use in forums and via email. The global level of interest in and demand for such information has proven so intense, that traffic load on release of sources such as Family Search and the British Census for 1901 led to temporary collapse of the host servers.

G. Experts advise that reliability of sources used for genealogical research should be evaluated in light of four factors which may influence their accuracy, these being the knowledge of the informant, the bias and mental state of the informant, the passage of time and potential for compilation error. First, genealogists should consider who the information was provided by and what he or she could be ascertained to have known. For example, a census record alone is considered unreliable as no named source for the information is likely to be found. A death certificate signed by an identified doctor, however, can be accepted as more reliable. In the case of bias or mental state, researchers are advised to consider that even when information is given by what could be considered a reliable source, that there may have been motivation to be untruthful – continuing to claim a government benefit or avoidance of taxation, for example.

H. Generally, data recorded at the same time or close to the event being researched is considered to be more reliable than records written at a later point in time, as – while individuals may intend to give a true representation of events – factual information may be misrepresented due to lapses in memory and forgotten details. Finally, sources may be classified as either original or derivative. The latter refers to photocopies, transcriptions, abstracts, translations, extractions, and compilations and has more room for error due to possible misinterpretations, typing errors or loss of additional and crucial parts of the original documentation.

Questions 28 – 32 *Reading Passage 3 has eight paragraphs A-H. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B and D-G from the list of headings below. Write the correct number i to ix in boxes 28 – 32 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

- i. An Embarrassing Heritage
- ii. Assessing Validity
- iii. Diversity of Application
- iv. Interpretation Errors
- v. Past Usage
- vi. Useful Sources
- vii. Australasian Importance
- viii. Changing Viewpoints
- ix. Significant Roles

Example: Paragraph C; Answer: vii

- 28. Paragraph B
- 29. Paragraph D
- 30. Paragraph E
- 31. Paragraph F
- 32. Paragraph G

Questions 33 – 36 *Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 33 – 36 on your answer sheet, write TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN*

- 33. Early applications of genealogy focused on behaviour, movement and settlement of populations.
- 34. The punishment of deportation was reserved for those who posed a serious threat to British society.
- 35. Some ex-convicts chose to stay in Australia due to the opportunities it presented.

36. Overwhelming interest in obtaining genealogical information has led to technological difficulties.

Questions 37 – 40 Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D Write your answers in boxes 37 – 40 on your answer sheet

37. Why has recreational genealogy become more popular?

- A. Because it is now a fashionable hobby.
- B. Because more people wish to trace missing relatives.
- C. Because there are less political barriers.
- D. Because it is no longer requires so much effort.

38. Whose original sentence for breaking the law was reduced?

- A. Francis Greenway.
- B. Margaret Dawson.
- C. Alexander Munro.
- D. Elizabeth Thakery.

39. What is fundamental to genealogical research?

- A. Original records.
- B. Electronic transfer.
- C. Pooling of information.
- D. The IG Index.

40. Why does census information need to be approached with caution?

- A. Because it cannot easily be attributed to a particular individual.
- B. Because it is often not validated by a physician.
- C. Because administration practices in the past were unreliable.
- D. Because informants may not have been truthful due to financial motivations.

TEST 14 ANSWER KEY FOR IELTS READING PRACTICE TEST

1 – 3. (any order) – B, D and G

B – Attunement is said to have a permanent effect on the recipient

Paragraph B – ‘...attunement process... this ability once established is considered to be enduring...’

D – There are differences in opinion regarding its use with other therapies.

Paragraph B – ‘...many practitioners are confident that it can be used alongside any other type of treatment without adverse affect; however, others recommend that since the patient may undergo significant internal improvement for certain ailments’

G – Some therapists believe a pessimistic approach affects results.

Paragraph D ‘...some masters and teachers hold that subjects must be receptive to the concept in order for energy to flow’

4. G

‘Theories have been put forward that the benefits of energy treatments such as Reiki may be scientifically attributed to the effect of electromagnetic fields...’

5. C

Most of the paragraph refers to how Reiki is performed (the practicalities). ‘The subject is required to lie down – often on a treatment table – clothed in comfortable and loose fitting attire. Treatment may involve the practitioner placing their hands on the recipient in a variety of positions; however, some therapists take a non-touching approach, holding their hands a few centimeters away from the body. Hands are usually held in one position for up to 5 minutes before moving on to the next part of the body; between 12 and 20 hand positions are generally used.’

6. B

‘According to Reiki philosophy, only by undergoing an attunement process performed by a Reiki Master is an individual able to access, then channel this positive energy within...’

7. E

‘some medical practitioners are concerned that its benefits may be over-estimated by patients and that, as a result, they may ignore or abandon conventional treatments.’

8. C

Those who have undergone a Reiki treatment session often state that they experienced a pleasant warmth in the area of focus and a feeling of contentment and relaxation throughout the session.’

9. D

The healing energy is said to originate in the universe itself and is not the passing of personal energy from practitioner to patient; it is therefore thought to be inexhaustible and the personal well-being of the practitioner uncompromised.’

10. C – Cancer Research

Paragraph C: Other studies have also attempted to determine correlation between Reiki treatment and improvement in cancer and stroke patients. Whilst investigations into the first condition indicated a seemingly positive effect on degrees of fatigue, pain and stress experienced by sufferers.’

11. D – Stroke

Paragraph C: ‘Other studies have also attempted to determine correlation between Reiki treatment and improvement in cancer and stroke patients. Whilst investigations into the first condition indicated a seemingly positive effect on degrees of fatigue, pain and stress experienced by sufferers, the second project failed to reveal a link between treatment and improvement in the subjects.’

12. A – The Institute of Neurological Studies

Paragraph F: ‘...research conducted by the Institute of Neurological Studies at South Glasgow University Hospital it was observed that there was a significant decrease in heart rate and blood pressure amongst subjects receiving 30 minutes of Reiki treatment as opposed to a group receiving placebo treatment of 30 minutes rest.’

13. B – Research conducted in the USA

Paragraph F: ‘...conducted in the USA, tentatively suggested that treatment had a positive effect on the subjects’ memory abilities...’

14. Favoured

Paragraph B: ‘In Africa, perhaps more than any other region in the world, three-dimensional artwork is favoured and given more emphasis than two dimensional paintings.’

15. Religious

Paragraph A: ‘The practice of sculpting in many countries has traditionally been associated with religious philosophy.’

16. Durable

Paragraph A: ‘traditionally sculptures have been forged from durable materials such as bronze, stone, marble and jade’

NOTE: Although ‘enduring’ has the same meaning, it is not the correct answer because in the passage this word refers to the sculptures, but the question was asking for a description of the materials used.

17. Ephemeral

Paragraph A: ‘however, some branches of the art also specialise in creating figurines of a more ephemeral nature, ice sculpture, for example.’

NOTE: Ephemeral means ‘short lived’

18. Southern

Paragraph D: ‘In both Eastern and Southern Africa, typically, art depicts a mixture of human and animal features.’

19. Clay

Paragraph D: ‘In Southern Africa, the human/animal hybrid representations are fashioned from clay.’

20. Religious rituals

Paragraph C: ‘Figurines from the West African region are sculpted in two distinctly different forms. The first is characterised by angular forms and features with elongated bodies, such sculptures being traditionally used in religious rituals.’

21. Wood

Paragraph C: 'Conversely, the traditional wood statues of the Mande speaking culture possess cylindrical arms and legs with broad, flat surfaces.'

22. Materials

Paragraph D: 'Central African sculpture may be a little more difficult to identify for the novice observer as a wider variety of materials may be used.'

23. Pharaonic Africa

Paragraph B: 'Whilst some experts hold that the art of sculpture in the continent dates back to the Nokcivilisation of Nigeria in 500 BC, this is disputed due to evidence of the art's existence in Pharaonic Africa.'

24. Metal

Paragraph C: 'Metal sculptures which hail from the eastern regions of West Africa, are heralded by many as amongst the most superior art forms ever crafted.'

25. Burial

Paragraph D: 'In both Eastern and Southern Africa, typically, art depicts a mixture of human and animal features. Art from the former region is usually created in the form of a pole carved in human shape and topped with a human or animal image which has a strong connection with death, burial and the spiritual world.'

NOTE: The question refers to a ceremonial event – neither death nor the reference to the spiritual world is ceremonial events. This leaves only burial.

26. Abstract

Paragraph F: 'Throughout the African continent, artworks tend to be more abstract in nature than intending to present a realistic and naturalistic portrayal of the subject in question. Artists such as Picasso, Van Gogh and Gauguin are said to have been influenced and inspired by African art. Its ability to stimulate emotional reaction and imagination generated a great deal of interest from western artists at the beginning of the 20th century. As a result, new European works began to emerge which were of a more abstract nature than previously conceived.'

27. the human form

Paragraph G: 'Henry Spencer Moore...is best known for his abstract bronze sculptures of the human form.'

28. iii – Diversity of Application

The paragraph refers to the different reasons people search for information on genealogy.

- 'Originally...focused on establishing the ancestral links of rulers and noblemen
- 'Where and when previous generations of families lived'
- 'details of their lifestyle and motivations, interpreting the effects of law, political restrictions, immigration and the social conditions on an individual's or family's behaviour at the given time.'
- 'location of living relatives and consequently family reunions'

29. viii – Changing Viewpoints

'Genealogy research has led to a shift in attitudes towards convict heritage amongst contemporary Australian society, as family members have been able to establish that their ancestors were, in fact, not hardened and dangerous criminals, but had, in most cases, been harshly punished for minor crimes inspired by desperation and dire economic circumstances. So dramatic has the shift in attitudes been that having family connections to passengers on the 'First Fleet' is considered nothing less than prestigious. Convicts Margaret Dawson and Elizabeth Thakery were amongst the first European women to ever set foot on Australian soil. Details about the former, whose initial death sentence passed for stealing clothes from her employer was commuted to deportation, and the latter expelled for stealing handkerchiefs along with others of similar fate are now available on the internet for eager descendants to track.'

30. ix – Significant Roles

The paragraph refers to the contributions of convicts and some of the significant people that remained in Australia.

'Genealogists now attribute the successful early development of Australia to such ex-convicts who decided to contribute fully to society once their sentence had been served...Francis Greenway – a British architect expelled on conviction of fraud – who went on to design many of Sydney's most prominent colonial buildings, and Alexander Munro, transported after stealing cheese at the age of 15, who would later build Australia's first gas works and hold the position of Town Mayor.'

31. vi – Useful Sources

This paragraph refers to the places where genealogy information is found.

32. ii – Assessing Validity

This paragraph refers to how accuracy can vary depending on the source of information and how researchers can evaluate it.

33. False

Paragraph B contradicts the statement as it says: 'Originally, prior to developing a more mainstream following, the practice of genealogy focused on establishing the ancestral links of rulers and noblemen often with the purpose of disputing or confirming the legitimacy of inherited rights to wealth or position.'

34. False

Paragraph B contradicts the statement as it says: '...family members have been able to establish that their ancestors were, in fact, not hardened and dangerous criminals, but had, in most cases, been harshly punished for minor crimes inspired by desperation and dire economic circumstances.'

35. Not Given

There is no information given on this – we know from Paragraph E that a large number of convicts stayed because they had no choice. In reality, however, the costs of attempting to return to the mother country were well beyond the means of the majority.', but the passage does not tell us whether others stayed for the opportunities given.

36. True

Paragraph F states that 'The global level of interest in and demand for such information has proven so intense, that traffic load on release of sources such as Family Search and the British Census for 1901 led to temporary collapse of the host servers'

37. D

Paragraph A: The introduction of the internet has, in many ways, spurred interest levels since historical information has been made far more accessible than previously' (therefore needing less effort)

38. B

Paragraph D: 'Convicts Margaret Dawson and Elizabeth Thakery were amongst the first European women to ever set foot on Australian soil. Details about the former, whose initial death sentence passed for stealing clothes from her employer was commuted to deportation...' (her sentence was reduced).

39. C

Paragraph F: 'Such data sharing practices are central and crucial to genealogical research' (pooling = sharing)

40. A

Paragraph C: a census record alone is considered unreliable as no named source for the information is likely to be found¹ (therefore cannot be attributed to a particular person).