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Preparation and Practice

Reading

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EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

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General Training Reading

About the Reading Test

The IELTS General Training Reading test takes 60 minutes. It is divided into three sections.

- **Section 1** has short texts which come from advertisements, timetables, instruction manuals and the like.
- **Section 2** has longer texts (usually two texts of about 500 words each) which give information and advice about education and training.
- **Section 3** has one longer text (about 700 words) with more complex language and structure. The text will be about a general topic and will come from sources like general interest magazines.

There are between 38 and 42 questions to answer. The questions may come *before* or *after* the reading texts. There is a variety of questions. Often there are examples of how to answer the questions.

You may mark or write on the question paper, but all answers must be written on the answer sheet.

Section 1

For Section 1, you should use the following three-step strategy:

- Step 1 Look at the text quickly
(Survey the text)
- Step 2 Read the instructions and the question(s)
- Step 3 Find the answer

We will now look at a demonstration of how to apply this strategy to various Section 1 questions. Later, the strategies will be discussed in more detail and you will be able to practise them.

Demonstration—Text and Questions

Do not read the following text and questions first. Go directly to the *How to Answer* section which will show you the most efficient way of answering the questions.



YOUR POST OFFICE at your service



At our main offices we are introducing, where appropriate, a number of changes to help improve the standard of service provided to our customers.

Similar developments are taking place at many of our agency offices.

Improvements:

- more staff at peak periods for faster service
- a single queuing system for fairer service
- special service windows for some transactions
- Post-Shops in main offices with their own separate service till for greeting cards, stationery, stamps and gifts
- the refurbishment of a number of main offices to provide a better environment
- new vending machine services such as cash-change machines, and phonecard and stamp dispensers for faster service
- extended opening hours at selected main offices
- a new range of air package services.

Questions 1–3

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| TRUE | <i>if the statement is true</i> |
| FALSE | <i>if the statement is false</i> |
| NOT GIVEN | <i>if the information is not given in the passage</i> |

in the correct boxes on your answer sheet.

Looking for the word 'office', in the first section of the text you find that the changes are being introduced in 'our main offices' and '**many** of our agency offices'. It seems that the changes do **not** refer to **all** offices.

The word 'staff' is in the first improvement listed. It says there are 'more staff at peak periods'. This means that there are only more staff at the busiest times of the day and **not** all day. Therefore, the answer is FALSE.

QUESTION 2

Step 2—Read the question

The key words are underlined:

There will be special service windows for cash transactions at all main offices.

You need to find information about *special service windows*, namely: their functions (are they used for cash transactions?) and where they are located (are they at *all main* offices?).

Step 3—Find the answer

'Special service windows' are mentioned in the third point, but *cash* transactions are not mentioned. There is no information in the text about what kinds of transactions take place. Nor is there any information about whether these windows will be at *all main* post offices. Therefore, the correct answer is NOT GIVEN.

QUESTION 3

Step 2—Read the question

The key words are:

It will be possible to obtain some items from machines.

You should search the text for the word 'machines' or synonyms.

Step 3—Find the answer

Point 6 mentions 'cash machines' and 'phonecard and stamp dispensers'. So you can *obtain* (get) cash (one item) from a machine, but what are 'dispensers'? The text tells you that they provide a faster service, and vending machines do that, so it is reasonable to guess that a dispenser is a kind of machine. So, you can get *some items* from machines. Therefore, the correct answer is TRUE.

Note: If you don't know the meaning of a word, you may be able to work out its meaning by looking at the words around it. This technique is called **guessing from context**. It is a very important skill and will be discussed in detail at the end of Section 2.

QUESTION 4

Step 2—Read the instructions and the question

Here you are instructed to write your answer in **up to three words** (i.e. one, two or three words).

The key words in the question 4 are:

Which change will ensure that the customers are treated more fairly?

All of the changes mentioned in the text are to 'help improve the standard of service'. Which one provides *fairer* service?

Step 3—Find the answer

Point one provides 'faster service'. Point two provides 'fairer service'. You don't need to read further than this. The answer is 'single queuing system' (3 words).

QUESTION 5

Step 2—Read the instructions and the question

The instruction tells you to write a **letter** (A, B, C or D), not a **word**.

The key words in the question are underlined:

Which offices will stay open longer?

The answer choices also help here. Factors such as the type of office (*main* or *agency*) and whether it is *some* or *all* offices are relevant.

Step 3—Find the answer

We have already looked for the key word 'office' (in question 1) and found that the changes are being introduced in 'our main offices' (sentence 1) and 'many of our agency offices'. It seems that the changes do **not** refer to **all** offices.

Looking quickly for *stay open longer* or synonyms, we find 'extended opening hours' in the seventh improvement. However, it mentions only 'selected main offices'. The answer is therefore **C**—'some main offices'.

Analysis and Practice

The three different kinds of questions used in the Demonstration are the most common question types in Section 1 of the Reading test.

- True-False-Not Given (questions 1–3)
- short answer of no more than three words (question 4)
- Multiple choice (question 5)

Following the three-step strategy:

- survey the text
- read the instructions and the question(s)
- find the answers

is usually the fastest and surest way of doing the kinds of questions you will find in Section 1. We will now look at each of these steps in more detail.

STEP 1—SURVEY THE TEXT

You can quickly obtain a lot of useful information about a text by just looking at:

- the title
- section headings or subheadings
- any words in special print (**bold**, *italics*, CAPITALS or underlined)
- any diagrams, tables or pictures
- any unusual features of the text (e.g. layout or boxed text).

- 1 What is the text about?
 - A the heart
 - B smoking
 - C healthy habits
 - D heart attacks
- 2 How many signs of a heart attack are described?
- 3 Name two things that are not good for your heart.
- 4 The semi-recumbent position is dangerous for someone who has had a heart attack. Is this statement TRUE, FALSE or is the information NOT GIVEN?

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

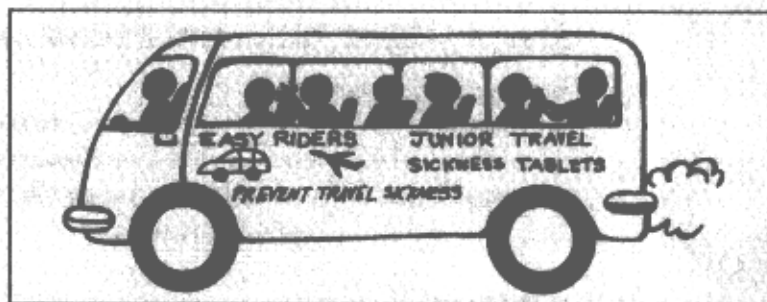
The next activity gives you a complete text, but do not read the complete text in the normal way. You should be able to answer the questions below the text by only *surveying* the text.



ACTIVITY 2

Survey the following text and then answer the questions using the strategy described in the Demonstration.

Time target: 2 minutes



If you travel by bus, car, boat, plane or train with your children, make sure that travel-sickness doesn't spoil the journey.

Take a of packet of EASY RIDERS.

Easy Riders are **chocolate flavoured** but they aren't lollies. They're children's travel-sickness tablets.

The tablets contain doses that are **safe for children**, so there's no danger of overdose if you follow the instructions on the packet.

You can give **EASY RIDERS** to your children as a preventative measure or wait to see if travel-sickness develops and then give one.

So if you're taking your children on a journey, don't forget the **EASY RIDERS**.

An easy ride for your children means an easier ride for you.

Available from your local chemist or drugstore.

Produced by

LUCKY PHARMACEUTICAL CO.

Questions 1–3

- 1 Easy Riders are:
 - A a kind of game
 - B a travel company
 - C a kind of medicine
 - D special bus tickets
- 2 Name one place where you can buy Easy Riders?
- 3 Who are Easy Riders for?

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

STEP 2—READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND THE QUESTION

Reading the instructions

It is very important that you read the instructions carefully. If you do not follow the instructions and write your answer the wrong way—for example, if the instructions tell you to write a **letter** (A, B, C) and you write a **word**—your answer may be marked incorrect.

ACTIVITY 3

Here are some questions about the first part of this book. The questions are followed by a candidate's sample answers. Is the information in each answer correct? Try to check the answer by scanning earlier parts of this book. Also, check that the questions have been answered in the correct way. If not, what is wrong with them?

Questions 1–3

Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**, answer the following questions.



- 1 Who published this book? Oxford University Press
- 2 Where must the candidates write their answers in the IELTS Reading test? On the official answer sheet
- 3 Name one thing a reader can learn about a text by surveying it.
The topic, organisation and writer's purpose

Questions 4 –6

Read the statements below. Write:

- TRUE** *if the statement is true*
FALSE *if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN *if there is no information about this in the text*

- 4 The first section of the Reading test has longer texts than the other sections in the test. False
- 5 Candidates should read instructions carefully before writing their answers. T
- 6 Most IELTS Reading texts come from British publications.
no information

Questions 7 –8

Answer the questions by choosing the appropriate letters A–D.

- 7 If the instruction says 'USING NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS', how many words should you write? one, two or three

A more than three	B exactly three
C one, two or three	D less than three

- 8 Which of the following do you NOT do when surveying a text?

A read the title
B read most of the words in the text carefully
C look at illustrations and diagrams
D read section headings and/or subheadings

B

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

In the real IELTS Test, it is also essential that you write your answer in **the correct box** on the answer sheet. You should keep checking that you are writing every answer in the box that has the same number as the question. You will have a chance to practise this when you do the Practice tests at the end of this book.

Reading the question

You should try to identify:

- the topic (the subject, or what the question is about)
- exactly what you need to know about the topic.

It is a good idea to underline the key words in the question as you read. (Remember that you can write on the question booklet.) Look back at the Demonstration answers for Reading Sample 1 to see how you should do this. For multiple choice questions you may have to underline key words in the answer choices as well as in the question.

STEP 3—LOOKING FOR THE ANSWERS

In exams you do not have time to read every word carefully. **Remember that your task is to answer the questions, not to understand all of the text.** It is often only necessary to **read a small part of the text carefully** to answer the questions.

The best way to find details quickly is to use **scanning**. Scanning is searching for key words or synonyms by looking quickly through the text. Your eyes move across and down through the text without reading in the normal way. For example, you *scan* when you look for a word in a dictionary. You do not read every word as you search for the word(s) you want.

It is easiest to scan for numbers or words which start with capital letters (such as most names) because these stand out in a text.

ACTIVITY 4

Answer the questions that follow the next text by scanning. Use the names and numbers to find the answers to the questions.

Time target: 3 minutes



SOURCES OF VITAMINS



Most vitamins we need are available in sufficient quantities in vegetables and fruits. To give some examples, we need about 50mg of vitamin C per day, and we can get it readily from citrus fruits, tomatoes and green vegetables. Vitamin A (800mcg per day) is also available mainly from green vegetables.

Some vitamins, however, can only be found in sufficient quantities in animal products. For example, vitamin B12, of which we need about 2mcg per day for healthy red blood cells, is usually obtained from liver, sardines and eggs. The

15mg of niacin we need is most readily obtained from lean meats and fish.

Vitamin D is unusual in that it is usually produced by our own bodies after receiving sunlight on our skin. The growth and development of bones and teeth relies partly on us having 10mcg of vitamin D per day.

- 1 What is one source of Vitamin A?
- 2 We need 15mg per day of which vitamin?
- 3 We need 2mcg per day of which vitamin?
- 4 How much Vitamin D should we have per day?

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

Scanning for normal words is a bit more difficult than scanning for numbers or names, but if you practise you will be able to do it more quickly and efficiently.



ACTIVITY 5

Go back to the text 'Easy Riders' extract on page 7. Answer the following question by scanning only.

- 1 How many times is the word 'children' mentioned in the text?

Time target: 20 seconds

Check your answer in the Answer Key.



ACTIVITY 6

Now try to answer some IELTS-type questions about the 'Easy Riders' text. First, survey the text (Step 1) again. Read the instructions and the question (Step 2). Decide which words from the following questions are key words and then scan for those key words or their synonyms to find the answer (Step 3).

Time target: 2 minutes

Questions 1–3

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

Write:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| TRUE | <i>if the statement is true</i> |
| FALSE | <i>if the statement is false</i> |
| NOT GIVEN | <i>if the information is not given in the text</i> |

- 1 Easy Riders can be used for land, sea or air travel.
- 2 Easy Riders are chocolates.
- 3 An overdose of this medicine is not dangerous.

Question 4

Choose the correct answer by writing **A, B, C or D**.

- 4 When should you give Easy Riders to children?
 - A only before the journey begins
 - B only when the child is sick
 - C both one before the journey starts and another during the journey if there are symptoms of travel sickness
 - D either one before the journey begins or one during the journey if there are symptoms of travel sickness

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

ACTIVITY 7

In this activity we will again practise scanning for synonyms. The complete 'Heart Attacks' text follows. Do not read the text in the normal way. Look at the underlined words and phrases below and scan for their synonyms in the text.

Time target: 3 minutes

- 1 The person who has had the heart attack may not be conscious.
- 2 Check the heart rate and breathing.
- 3 Try to lose weight.
- 4 Victims of heart attacks have difficulty breathing.
- 5 Pain may begin suddenly in the centre of the chest.
- 6 The person should sit in a way that does not put too much pressure on the chest.

Check your answers in the Answer Key.

HEART ATTACK

A heart attack is caused by a reduction in the blood supply to the heart muscles. This is most commonly caused by a blood clot obstructing an artery in the heart. Heart attacks can be mild or severe. If you suspect that someone has had a heart attack call for medical help immediately.



Signs of a heart attack

- Sudden onset of pain in the centre of the chest. The pain will be vice-like, crushing. It could be confused with very severe indigestion. It may spread upwards and outwards to the throat, jaw and arms.
- Shortness of breath.
- The pulse rate may become faster or weak and irregular.
- The casualty will become pale and sweaty and show signs of shock (page 39).

Action to take

Call an ambulance. Check the heartbeat and breathing. If it has stopped, then commence external chest compression and mouth-to-mouth ventilation immediately (see page 6).

If the casualty is conscious, move gently and as little as possible into a comfortable position. A semi-recumbent position (shown below) is the best. It is easiest for the casualty to breathe in this position and takes some of the strain off the heart.

Loosen any clothing around the neck and reassure that help is on its way. Monitor heart rate and breathing regularly until help arrives. If the person becomes unconscious move to the recovery position.

Preventing a heart attack

Stop smoking

Smoking is the major cause of heart disease. It damages the arteries and the circulation of blood. Stop immediately.

Take regular exercise

Steady and regular exercise is very beneficial. Walking is a good form of exercise.

Check your blood pressure

High blood pressure can cause a heart attack. Ask your doctor to check your blood pressure.

Eat a sensible diet

Cut down on the amount of fatty foods that you eat. Cut fat off meat.

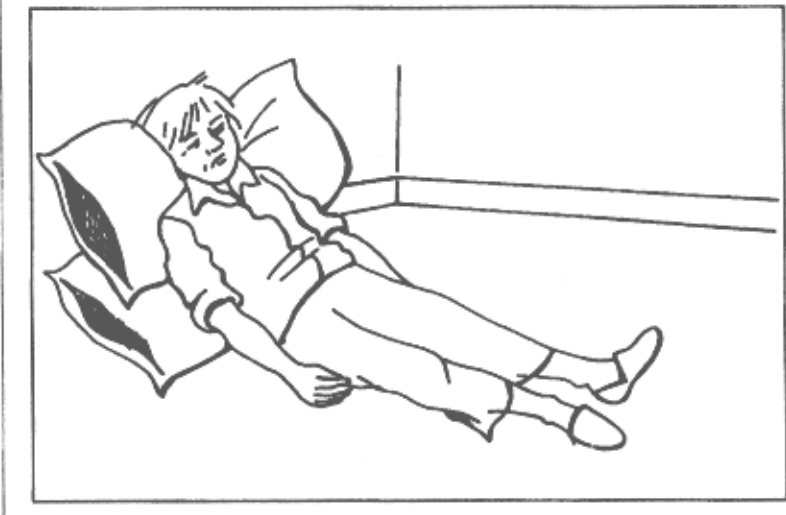
Keep your weight down

If you are overweight, this puts an extra strain on the heart. Shed those excess pounds now!

Avoid unnecessary stress

Do not push yourself to unrealistic targets. Be sensible about the amount of work you do each day.

Put the patient in a semi-recumbent position



ACTIVITY 8

Now try to do some IELTS-type questions about the 'Heart Attacks' text. First, survey the text quickly again (Step 1). Read the instructions and the question (Step 2) and then finally scan for the answer (Step 3).

Time target: 5 minutes

Questions 1–2

Choose the appropriate letters A–D.

- 1 What causes a heart attack?
 - A too much blood getting to the heart muscle
 - B not enough blood getting to the heart muscle
 - C an artery in the heart
 - D an obstructed heart muscle
- 2 Which of the following is *not* a sign of a heart attack?
 - A pain in the centre of the chest
 - B indigestion
 - C breathing difficulties
 - D fast or weak and irregular pulse rate

Questions 3–4

Complete the sentences below with words taken from the reading passage. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

- 3 If you think someone has had a heart attack, try to get

- 4 After calling an ambulance, check the casualty's

Questions 5–7

Do the statements below agree with the information in the Reading passage?

Write:

- TRUE** if the statement is true
FALSE if the statement is false
NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

Example	Answer
External chest compression and mouth-to-mouth ventilation should only be given by someone with medical training.	NOT GIVEN

- 5 Avoid moving the casualty more than necessary.
6 Sitting in a semi-recumbent position strains the heart.
7 Loosening clothing around the neck reduces the casualty's blood pressure.

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

Summary—Section 1

QUESTION TYPES

The most common question types in Section 1 of the Reading test are:

- multiple choice
- True, False or Not Given
- short answers (of no more than 3 words).

STRATEGIES

Step 1 Survey (look quickly at) the text

- look for any parts of the text which stand out such as titles or pictures

- Step 2 Read the instructions and the questions
- make sure you know *how* you must answer
 - underline the key words in the question (and instructions)
- Step 3 Look for the answers
- scan for key words and synonyms by looking over the text
 - do not read every word
 - numbers and words beginning with capital letters are the easiest to scan for

Section 2

To complete Section 2 of the Reading test successfully you should follow a three-step strategy similar to the one practised in Section 1.

Step One	Survey the text
Step Two	Read the questions
Step Three	Answer the questions by scanning for specific information or Identifying main ideas by skimming

In this section you will learn the skill of *skimming*. Scanning and skimming are used by native speakers to get information from texts more quickly.

A common cause of failure in the IELTS Reading test is bad time management, resulting in candidates not finishing all the questions. Unless you are a very fast reader, you will not have time to read the texts in Sections 2 and 3 carefully from beginning to end. It is, however, not necessary to do so. You only need to read enough to find the answers to the questions.

So, for the following demonstration, do not read the demonstration text and questions first. Go directly to the *How to Answer* section on page 20, and refer back to the reading text as instructed.

Demonstration—Text and Questions

THINGS TO EXPECT IN AUSTRALIA

- A** Australia is a relatively safe place, something which surveys of overseas students have shown that they value greatly. As in most of the industrialised countries, Australia has experienced a serious economic recession making many people unemployed. This has caused a small increase in the amount of petty crime, but in comparison with the USA, UK, Europe or almost anywhere else in the Western world the problem remains limited.
- B** The opportunity to work while studying in order to help cover expenses is one which overseas students welcome. Australia is comparatively generous in this regard, especially since changes to government policy in February 1991. All overseas students, irrespective of which country they come from and what they intend to study, may work for up to 20 hours per week during semesters and full-time during vacations and other

course breaks. Part-time study is not permitted on a student visa.

- C Finding work in a different country can be trying,** and if it is essential for survival the pressure that it creates can be a worry. Most campuses maintain a part-time work agency, but the number of jobs available from place to place varies. Generally, it is not easy to find work at the moment because Australia is experiencing an economic recession. More than half of Australia's visiting students say that they take advantage of the right to work, but it is hard to know for certain how much they do or what they earn.
- D Multiculturalism is official government policy** despite the strong British heritage stemming from Australia's colonial origins. There are now more than 100 different ethnic groups represented in Australia, and much of the increase in diversity occurred during the last generation or two. Just after the Second World War, Australia had a population of only 7.1 million. Now there are more than 17 million people; new immigrants and their children account for about half of that growth. One authority has written recently: 'On the whole the interaction of old and new Australians has been achieved with a minimum of conflict—migration has worked.'
- E The friendliness of the Australian people** is something which surveys of tourists show to be one of the main and most favourable impressions of visitors. Overseas students back that up, as student survey results show. In 1984 more than 1000 overseas students were asked their opinion of Australians, and were also asked to describe the attitudes of Australians towards them. The results of the survey appear in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Attitudes of overseas students towards Australians

Positive	
like them a lot	20 %
tend to like them	56
Indifferent	21
Negative	
tend to dislike them	2
dislike them a lot	-

Attitudes of Australians to overseas students

Positive

very accepting 16%

fairly friendly 62

Indifferent 13

Negative

a bit unfriendly 8

very unfriendly 1

Source: Committee for Review of Overseas Student Policy, pp 292-3

Surveys have found that between 80 and 90 per cent of overseas students who have studied in Australia would recommend that friends and other family members should study there. Similar proportions say that if they were to migrate permanently they would choose Australia.

Questions 1-4

The passage has five paragraphs labelled A to E. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list by writing the appropriate number (i-viii).

Note: There are more headings than paragraphs so you will not use all of them. You may use any of the headings more than once.

List of headings

- i Jobs are Hard to Find
- ii Security
- iii Racial Prejudice
- iv Work Regulations for Overseas Students
- v Part-time Students
- vi Cultural Diversity
- vii Positive Impressions of Overseas Students Towards Australians
- viii The Australian Personality

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<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
paragraph A	ii

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | paragraph B | 2 | paragraph C |
| 3 | paragraph D | 4 | paragraph E |

Questions 5–8

*Using information from the reading passage, complete the following sentences in **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.*

- 5 Australia's economic recession has led to an increase in

- 6 In February 1991, the Australian Government passed a law permitting overseas students

- 7 A holder of a student visa is not allowed to

- 8 Seventy-eight per cent of Australians had positive feelings about

How to Answer

BEFORE YOU TRY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS

Step 1—Survey the text

The title, 'Things to expect in Australia', tells you that the text contains information for visitors to Australia.

The words in **bold** type at the beginning of each paragraph give you a good idea of what kind of information is given in that paragraph.

	Topic
Australia is a relatively safe place...	safety, security
The opportunity to work while studying...	students working
Finding work in a different country can be trying...	finding a job overseas
Multiculturalism is official government policy...	many cultures in Australia
The friendliness of the Australian people...	Australians

Figure 1 is part of the last paragraph. It gives information about what overseas students think about Australians and what Australians think about overseas students.

QUESTION 1

Step 2—Read the instructions and the question

For questions 1–4, you must match the **headings** with the **paragraphs**. The purpose of the heading is to indicate the main idea or topic of the paragraph.

To answer the question you must write only a number (i,ii,iii etc.), **not** the complete heading. Look at the example:

Example paragraph A	Answer ii
---------------------	-----------

Step 3—Look for the answer

1 Look at the first sentence of a paragraph. (Since paragraph A has been done in the example go directly to paragraph B.)

You already know from the survey that the topic of paragraph B is *students working*. The rest of the first sentence:

The opportunity to work while studying in order to help cover expenses is one which overseas students welcome.

gives the additional information that the writer is referring to *overseas students working* (to get extra money for living expenses).

2 With this idea in mind, look quickly through the rest of the paragraph.

This confirms that the topic of the paragraph is *students and work* and the main idea is Australian government policy and regulations on this topic.

3 Consider the list of headings. Heading i—Jobs are Hard to Find—is relevant to the topic *work*, but the idea of work being hard to find does not match the main idea of the paragraph. Heading iv—Work Regulations for Overseas Students—is an accurate description of the topic and main idea of paragraph B and is therefore the correct answer.

QUESTION 2

Step 2—Read the question

Step 3—Look for the answer

1 The first sentence in paragraph C is:

Finding work in a different country can be trying, and if it is essential for survival the pressure that creates can be a worry.

We can guess that the main topic of this paragraph is *the pressure (or the problems) of finding work*.

2 Keeping this main topic in mind, look quickly through the rest of the paragraph. This confirms that the topic is still *the difficulty of finding work*.

3 Look through the *remaining* headings (not headings ii and iv since they have already been used). Jobs are Hard to Find (i) is the correct answer.

QUESTION 3

Step 2—Read the question

Step 3—Look for the answer

1 The first sentence of paragraph D:

Multiculturalism is official government policy despite the strong British heritage stemming from Australia's colonial origins.

tells us the paragraph probably talks about there being *many cultures* and *government policy* in relation to those cultures.

2 With this main idea in mind, look quickly through the rest of the paragraph. This confirms that the topic is still the *mixture of migrant groups*.

3 Look through the remaining headings. The headings Part-time Students (v), Positive Impressions of Overseas Students Towards Australians (vii) and The Australian Personality (viii) can be rejected immediately because they are in no way related to the topic of the paragraph.

Heading iii, Racial Prejudice, is related to the topic of the paragraph, but prejudice is a negative idea, and in the paragraph the writer uses positive words and phrases, 'interaction', 'achieved', 'migration has worked'. Heading vi, Cultural Diversity, is also related to the topic. If you do not know what 'diversity' means (it means variety) then the word 'culture' is enough to give you a match here. So the correct answer is vi.

QUESTION 4

Step 2—Read the question

Step 3—Look for the answer

1 The first sentence says that tourists have *favourable* (positive) *impressions* (opinions) about Australians being friendly.

The friendliness of the Australian people is something which surveys of tourists show to be one of the main and most favourable impressions of visitors.

2 Look at the rest of the paragraph and the figure. The use of the results of surveys and students' opinions supports the main idea that visitors like Australia and its people.

3 Of the remaining headings: heading iii, Racial Prejudice, is negative so cannot be correct and heading viii, The Australian Personality, is possible if you look only at the first sentence of the paragraph. However, the rest of the paragraph, including Figure 1, is about the positive impressions of overseas students. Heading vii, Positive Impressions of Overseas Students Towards Australians, is the correct answer.

QUESTION 5

Step 2—Read the instructions and the question

The instructions tell you to complete the given sentence in *no more than three words*. Your answer should be grammatically correct. Since you are looking for specific information from the text you have to scan the text for the answer.

The key words in question 5 are underlined:

Australia's economic recession has led to an increase in ...

You are looking for a consequence or result of economic recession, in particular something which has increased.

Step 3—Look for the answer

If you know approximately where to begin scanning in the relevant paragraph, you will be able to find the key words you are looking for much more efficiently and quickly. In this instance there are two ways to find the answer.

You might remember seeing the words 'economic recession' in paragraph C, and if so you can go directly to this paragraph and begin scanning for the key words or their synonyms. Even if you did not see the words in the text, you might still be able to guess that the subject of economic recession is relevant to the paragraph which talks about the problems of finding work in Australia (paragraph C).

In paragraph C, the relevant sentence says that 'it is not easy to find work at the moment' because of the economic recession. If jobs are hard to find, this means that unemployment has increased—the answer would be **unemployment**.

If you have no idea where to start scanning, you should start at the beginning of the text. If you begin scanning from the beginning of the text you see that the word 'recession' is also mentioned in paragraph A. Here it says that the recession has made 'many people unemployed'. You should write only the word 'unemployment' on your answer sheet.

QUESTION 6

Step 2—Read the question

The key words in the question are:

In February 1991, the Australian Government passed a law permitting overseas students ...

Step 3—Find the answer

Scanning for the date (**numbers** are much easier to find in a text than key words), we find it in paragraph B. In the sentence with the date, and the sentence before it, we see that the government made it easier for overseas students to work. The correct answer is therefore **to work**.

QUESTION 7

Step 2—Read the question

The key words in the question are:

A holder of a student visa is not allowed to ...

Step 3—Find the answer

You may remember seeing the words 'student visa' in the paragraph about working while studying (paragraph B). Even if you did not see these words in the text, you might still be able to guess that the subject of student visas is relevant to this paragraph. If this, too, is not clear, then you should start at the beginning of the text and scan for the key words above, or their synonyms.

The words 'student visa' are at the end of paragraph B. Here you will also see the words 'not permitted', which are a synonym of other key words in the question, 'not allowed'. The last sentence, 'Part-time study is not permitted on a student visa', says that you cannot study part-time on a student visa. The correct answer is therefore **study part-time**.

QUESTION 8

Step 2—Read the question

The key words are:

Seventy-eight per cent of Australians had positive feelings about ...

Step 3—Find the answer

From what you already know about the text, you can guess that the answer to this question will be in the last paragraph. You should scan this paragraph for the figure 78.

Actually, the number is not mentioned in the last paragraph. The final part of the last paragraph mentions 'between 80 and 90 per cent of overseas students' but this does not help. The only other place that percentages are mentioned is in the table. The answer is in the second half of the table, which has details about the attitude of Australians toward overseas students. If you add together the percentages in the *positive* section, you get 78%. The answer is therefore **overseas students**.

Analysis and Practice

Section 2 of the Reading test usually has two reading texts. Each text usually has only one type of question. (The previous Demonstration text had two question types for convenience.) The kinds of questions most common in Section 2 are:

Questions about specific information

- completing sentences (see questions 5–8 in the Section 2 Demonstration)
- True/False/Not Given (see Section 1)
- matching pieces of specific information (there will be some examples of this in Section 3)
- other question types as in Section 1

Questions about main ideas

- matching headings with paragraphs (see questions 1–4 in the Section 2 Demonstration)
- identifying where to find information (these will be discussed later in this section)

The most efficient strategies for answering **specific information** questions are different from the strategies for **main idea** questions. Therefore, when you start Section 2 of the reading test, you should look briefly at the questions to see what type of questions they are. Then you can apply the most suitable strategies.

Also, the first part of the instructions which tell you how to answer the questions will often mention the *subject* or the *source* of the text. For an example, look at the text 'Careers Information Program' on page 36. This information can help you to understand the text more quickly.

We will now look at how to answer each of the question types mentioned opposite.

QUESTIONS ABOUT SPECIFIC INFORMATION

As in Section 1, for these questions you should:

- survey the text
- read the question
- scan for the answer.

Step 1—Survey the text

Look at:

- the title
- section headings or subheadings
- any words in special print (**bold**, *italics*, CAPITALS or underlined)
- any diagrams, tables or pictures in the text
- any unusual features in the text (e.g. layout or boxes).

The texts in Section 2 are usually longer than the texts in Section 1. It is therefore also useful, while surveying, to get an idea of the **organisation** of the text, namely, what topics are discussed and in what order. (Note that you are trying to identify *topics* only.) This will help you know where (in which paragraph or section) to scan later for the answer to a question.



If the text has a lot of **subheadings**, it is much easier to identify text organisation.



ACTIVITY 9

Only the title and the section headings remain of the following text. Survey the text by looking at this information and then answer the questions.

Time target: 1 minute

 **HOW TO REVISE FOR EXAMS** 

a. Your attitude

b. Stress and self-confidence

c. Reviewing study material

d. How to revise

e. How to remember

[Redacted text]

f. Structuring exam essays

[Redacted text]

g. Practising long exam essays

[Redacted text]

h. Concentration

[Redacted text]

i. Working with others

[Redacted text]

j. Having a balanced timetable

[Redacted text]

Questions 1–5

In which section(s) would you look to find an answer for a question about:

- 1 techniques for improving your memory?
- 2 how to practise answering exam questions?
- 3 study groups?
- 4 study hours?
- 5 personal and psychological factors?

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

Note: If the text has no subheadings, or very few subheadings, then you can still get an idea of the text's organisation quickly by reading the first sentence of each paragraph. Remember the first sentence of a paragraph in many English texts will give you the main topic or main idea of that paragraph.

ACTIVITY 10

Only parts (the first sentence from each paragraph) of the following text are showing. Read them and answer the questions.





FIRST DEGREE COURSES



COURSES

1. First degrees are the first degree you can take after leaving school, unlike a higher degree or masters degree.
[REDACTED]
2. Arts, social science and pure science degrees normally last three years in England, Wales and Northern Ireland because they are designed to follow a very specialised school-leaving qualification.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
3. First degree courses that include professional training take longer.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
4. Apart from undergraduate courses, there is a second type of higher educational qualification in the UK known as the Higher National Diploma or HND.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT

5. UK universities and colleges use a range of teaching methods.
[REDACTED]
LECTURES— [REDACTED]
SEMINARS— [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
TUTORIALS— [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
6. Assessment of students' work may be done in several different ways, but most universities still use some form of written examination.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
7. 'Continuous assessment' is an increasingly popular method of assessment.
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

8. Many first degree honours courses require students to write a dissertation, which is an extended essay on a subject of the student's choice (chosen in consultation with staff). [REDACTED]

Questions 1–5

In which paragraph would you look to answer a question about:

- 1 the length of certain degree courses?
- 2 job training?
- 3 the Higher National Diploma?
- 4 how teachers teach?
- 5 assessment?

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

Step 2—Read the question

Remember to:

- underline key words
- read only one question and then find the answer to that question before you read the next.

Step 3—Find the answer

For questions asking about specific information you should now *scan* for the answer.

Because you have already surveyed the text and also now know something about how the text is organised (see Step 1), you should already have some idea where—that is, in which section or paragraph—you can find the answer.



ACTIVITY 11

Here is the complete text and questions for the 'How to Revise for Exams' extract. Answer the questions. **Do not read the whole text first.** Read a question first and then look for the answer by scanning. Focus on the paragraph or section that deals with the topic of the question.

Time target: 4–5 minutes

HOW TO REVISE FOR EXAMS

Students learn and study in different ways. No one way best suits all students. We make the following suggestions, but they need to be interpreted flexibly.

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a. Your attitude

Start with a positive frame of mind. Remind yourself why exams are necessary (to measure student performance and to assess student potential), and why you are going to do well in your exam (because you have been reasonably hard-working and have prepared intelligently).

b. Stress and self-confidence

Reduce stress and increase self-confidence. Make yourself familiar with the format of the exam. Most tests follow the pattern of earlier years. So, study past exam papers, noting exam format, the choice of questions and the time limits.

c. Reviewing study material

Review systematically. Go through all of your learning materials (class and reading notes, handouts, essays, etc.), making a careful index under major and minor headings.

d. How to revise

Revise actively, not passively. Revision means more than 're-viewing' and passing your eye across pages of notes. Active revision means using a questioning approach: do you understand what your notes mean? Follow up any points you do not understand.

e. How to remember

Learn how to recall and use your knowledge. Practise remembering ideas and making use of your knowledge. Learn to join ideas together by making connections between information from various sources.

f. Structuring exam essays

The organisation of essays is very important. One page of well-structured answer is worth ten pages of aimless text. But good exam technique only comes with practice. To do well at short exam answers you need to practise noting and organising your thoughts quickly.

g. Practising long exam essays

Get used to writing continuously for long periods without a break under exam conditions. This will help you to develop writing skills and to manage your most important resource—time.

h. Concentration

Don't daydream or drift into a negative frame of mind. Concentration depends on practice, but it also depends on keeping fit and healthy. Remember to take regular breaks for fresh air, physical exercise and refreshment. Avoid excessive tea, coffee and alcohol.

i. Working with others

Consider the value of cooperative revision. Most students

revise alone, and many become depressed because they feel they are falling behind. Others find it best to work in a revision group. Working with fellow students reminds you that you are not alone and is mutually supportive.

j. Having a balanced timetable

Maintain a balanced review timetable. Don't revise only a few topics to the exclusion of all others. Spread your revision over two or more subjects each day. Take a day off now and then as a reward. Remember, you are building yourself up to peak performance on the day of the exam.

Questions 1–5

Do the statements below agree with the information in the reading passage? In the correct boxes on your answer sheet write:

- TRUE** *if the statement is true*
FALSE *if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN *if there is no information about this in the text*

- 1 You can remember things better if you review them every day.
- 2 You should practise writing exam essays slowly and carefully.
- 3 Working in groups with other students to revise for exams is a good idea.
- 4 You should revise by concentrating on only one subject per day.
- 5 Studying old exam papers will make you more confident.



Check your answers with the Answer Key.



ACTIVITY 12

Here is the complete text and questions for the 'First Degree Courses' passage. Answer the questions. As for the previous activity, **do not read the whole text first**. Read a question first and then look for the answer by scanning. Try to focus your scanning on the paragraph or section that deals with the topic of the question.

Time target: 5 minutes

 FIRST DEGREE COURSES 
COURSES
1. First degrees are the first degree you can take after leaving school, unlike a higher degree or masters degree. They are also often called undergraduate degrees.

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2. Arts, social science and pure science degrees normally last three years in England, Wales and Northern Ireland because they are designed to follow a very specialised school-leaving qualification. In Scotland, they take four years because Scottish students do a less specialised school-leaving examination.
3. First degree courses that include professional training take longer. For example, medicine or veterinary science each take 5 or 6 years and architecture takes 5 to 7 years. In addition, some courses in business studies, engineering, science and technology are one year longer to allow students to undertake practical training. These are known as 'sandwich' courses and include periods of work experience in industry and commerce.
4. Apart from undergraduate courses, there is a second type of higher educational qualification in the UK known as the Higher National Diploma or HND. It lasts a year less than a degree course—either two years full time or three as a sandwich course. HNDs are vocational (or job related), so you will not find them in purely academic subjects such as history or philosophy. They are available, for example, in engineering, science subjects, business studies, hospitality and tourism management.

TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT

5. UK universities and colleges use a range of teaching methods. You might find a combination of:

LECTURES—given to large groups of students, sometimes up to 200.

SEMINARS—discussions between one member of staff and a small group of students on a previously arranged topic, which everyone has prepared. Often, one student reads out an essay or seminar paper, then everyone joins in the discussion.

TUTORIALS—discussions between a member of staff and two or three students, sometimes only one.

6. Assessment of students' work may be done in several different ways, but most universities still use some form of written examination. These can last for up to three hours, in which time you have to answer three or four questions in essay form. Examinations may be held each year or may come all together at the end of the course (in which case they are known as 'finals'). Very few

institutions, however, use examinations alone, and even fewer rely solely on finals.

7. 'Continuous assessment' is an increasingly popular method of assessment. This is based on the marks a student receives either in all their coursework or in a number of selected essays and projects.
8. Many first degree honours courses require students to write a dissertation, which is an extended essay on a subject of the student's choice (chosen in consultation with staff). Dissertations usually replace two or more examination papers.

Questions 1 to 5

*Using information from the reading passage, complete the following sentences in **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.*

- 1 How long are Arts degrees in Scotland?
- 2 What is the name of courses which involve both normal study and practical job training?
- 3 How long is a full-time Higher National Diploma Course?
- 4 Which teaching method involves students discussing a subject they have already read about?
- 5 What kind of assessment is based on work done by the student during the course?

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

QUESTIONS ABOUT MAIN IDEAS

Questions about main ideas ask you to identify the main idea or topic of a section. There are two types of main idea questions: matching headings with paragraphs or sections, and identifying which sections relate to certain topics.

For both types of questions you should use the skill of skimming, but because the strategies are slightly different for each question type, we will look at them separately.

Main ideas: matching headings with paragraphs or sections

For these questions, each paragraph in the text needs a heading. Your task is to choose the correct one from the list of headings provided. In a question type like this, you should skim a paragraph or section before choosing the correct answer from the list. This is because when trying to match long pieces of text (e.g. paragraphs) to phrases (e.g. headings), it is more efficient to skim the long piece of text first. Then you can look through the alternative headings very quickly.

Step 1—Survey the text

Surveying has already been discussed several times in this book. Can you remember what to look at when you survey? Make a list, then check your answers with the section on surveying on pages 5–6.

In addition to surveying, remember that:

- the instructions may already have given you some useful information about the subject or source of the text
- if there is an introduction immediately after the title—as in the ‘How to Revise for Exams’ text—this can also give you some useful information to help you quickly understand what the rest of the text will be about.

Step 2—Skim read a paragraph

In most well-written English texts, every paragraph deals with a specific aspect of a topic. The first sentence of a paragraph usually tells the reader what the rest of the paragraph is about so when you are trying to identify the main idea of a paragraph, you should read the first sentence carefully. Then, keeping the idea of the first sentence in mind, you should quickly check the rest of the paragraph, picking up **only some** of the words. This kind of reading is called **skim reading** or **skimming**. Using this technique you will have a general idea of what the writer is saying about the topic.

Of course, when you skim read a text you cannot get as much information from the text as when you read it all carefully, but by skimming you can **quickly** get enough information to help you answer the question. Remember that efficient use of time is one of the most important exam skills. Look again at the Section 2 Demonstration questions 1–4, to remind you of how skimming works in practice.

You will have to adjust the speed of your skimming according to how easy the text is for you to understand. If a paragraph does not have a first sentence which gives the topic of the paragraph clearly, you have to skim more carefully. But don't forget that **you should not read every word**—reading every word will waste too much time.

Don't expect to be able to skim well immediately—you will have to practise. But most experts agree that it is a very important skill, not only for exams but also for all your future reading for study or work purposes.



ACTIVITY 13

The following text has questions which ask you to match headings with the paragraphs. Answer the questions, remembering to: survey the text, skim a paragraph/section for the main idea, and look for the correct heading from the list.

Time target: 5 minutes

Questions 1–5

Look at the text ‘Difficulties Commonly Experienced by Overseas Students’.

There are six sections A–E.

Choose the most suitable heading for each section from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i–vi) in the correct boxes on your answer sheet.

Note: There are more headings than sections so you will not use all of them. You may use any of the headings more than once.

Example	Answer
Section A	iv

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Section B | 4 | Section E |
| 2 | Section C | 5 | Section F |
| 3 | Section D | | |

List of headings

- i Personal Finances
- ii Language and Communication
- iii Being Different and Apart
- ~~iv Cultural Adjustment~~
- v Study-Related Concerns
- vi Family Support
- vii Getting Around
- viii Living Independently

DIFFICULTIES COMMONLY EXPERIENCED BY OVERSEAS STUDENTS

The problems experienced by overseas students are now generally well documented. The issues that cause the greatest difficulty can be summarised as follows:

~~A~~

~~This involves getting used to the new country and different way of life, customs, and values. In addition, students also have to deal with the sense of loss (missing family, friends, familiar food and places). These issues are usually referred to by the term 'culture shock'.~~

~~B~~

~~Managing on a limited budget is a challenge for most, but it is especially so for people living in an unfamiliar~~

Refed to
различные
горющие

аккуратно

умам падат

frequent = oft
= NOT RARE

to cause -
быть причиной
lack - отсутствие
нехватка

intolerance -
беспроблемно

оприсоединяется

environment. Students may have to pay for education and living expenses, find a reasonable place to live and, in some cases, a part-time job to supplement any scholarship or money from home.

C.....

Many students are not used to looking after themselves. At home, parents and family usually assist them in coping with shopping, cooking, personal finances and generally managing their affairs. Overseas, all of these things must be done without the family's support.

D.....

Even some of the students who have been educated in an English language school have problems communicating freely at university level. Many students find reading and writing in English especially difficult. Participating in classroom discussion, and asking questions of staff often produce difficulties.

E.....

Differences in the style and traditions of learning between Western and Asian countries frequently cause difficulty. Many overseas students find it difficult to adapt to Western notions of independent thinking and learning. Students from some countries may also have difficulty because they lack experience in using well-equipped libraries and laboratories.

F.....

This refers both to experiences of racial intolerance and the relatively low level of contact that overseas students have with local people. Students often report being uncomfortable about generalised discrimination, e.g. graffiti. The lack of meaningful contact with locals will be discussed in a later section of this book.

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

Main ideas: identifying which sections relate to certain topics

The topic in each question needs to be matched with a paragraph or section of the reading text. This question type looks similar to the previous one but it requires a different strategy. It is better to read the question first to identify the topic, and then skim quickly through the text to find the

paragraph/section that is related to that topic. This is because there are only a few questions while there are a lot of paragraphs/sections. Therefore, many of the paragraphs/sections do not contain an answer, and you will waste your time if you try to look for one.



ACTIVITY 14

The following text consists of a set of short notices about a careers information program. It is an example of a text in which you cannot find the main idea in the first sentence. Consequently, you will have to skim a little more slowly. However, every notice has a heading, and these may help you to identify what the notices are about.

Time target: 6 minutes

Questions 1–5

The 'Industry Visit Workshops' notice on the next page has information about 10 guest speakers at a school giving information about their jobs. The notices are labelled **a–j**.

Write the appropriate letters (**a–j**) in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.

Note: You may use any letter more than once.

Example	Answer
Which talk would you attend if you wanted to work with children?	b

- 1 Which talk would you attend if you were interested in working in a department store?
- 2 Which talk would you attend to find out about working for a newspaper?
- 3 Which speaker will probably talk about charitable and social work?
- 4 Which speaker will talk about computing?
- 5 Which speaker would you expect to talk about the importance of personal appearance?

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

Careers Information Program

This term, 10 guest speakers will be coming to the school to talk about their jobs. The program is as follows:

<p>a. Against the law Find out about the workings of a large inner-city legal firm. Find out how the support staff handle the complex workings of the court. Learn how to interpret the legalese used in legal documents.</p>	<p>b. Growing concerns This speaker will explain how local authority child-care services operate. Areas covered in the talk include pre-school and day-care facilities and activities.</p>
<p>c. Fast food The sick and the elderly often have difficulty feeding themselves. Meals on wheels is a non-profit making service which ensures that people who are unable to cook for themselves can eat well without having to leave their homes.</p>	<p>d. Your very good health Modern hospitals have many of the facilities of a 5-star hotel. Learn how today's doctors and nurses care not only for their patients' health, but also for their comfort.</p>
<p>e. The long and the short of it <u>Hairdressing</u> is a serious business that involves a wide variety of skills. Clients can have their hair cut, styled, dyed, tinted, permed or straightened. And that's just for starters! Learn all about the glamour and the glitter of the beauty business.</p>	<p>f. Stop press A story can break at any time so it's important that there's always someone on the job who can be on the spot within minutes to get the news out. And then there are the times when nothing much happens but there's still a paper to sell. Learn about the thrills and the frustrations of work on one of the biggest dailies.</p>
<p>g. Are you being served? From the art of arranging the window displays, to the science of stock control—the range of activities involved in the retail trade is enormous. This talk introduces you to the business of buying and selling to the general public.</p>	<p>h. Comprehensive cover Accidents happen. Things get stolen. People get sick, and eventually we all die. Insurance softens the shock of some of life's hard blows. Determining the risks is mostly done by computers and this speaker will explain the management of insurance data bases.</p>

<p>i. The hospitality industry From cooking to cleaning. From purchasing to delivering to the table. It all happens in a hotel. Find out about your job options in a five-star hotel.</p>	<p>j. Dr. Doolittle, I presume? Cats, dogs, birds and even goldfish catch a cold from time to time. And that's when you call for the vet. This busy little surgery will give you a thorough overview of animal health.</p>
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Summary—Section 2

There are usually two texts. Each text has only one type of question. Because the strategies for each type of question are different, the first thing you should do in Section 2 is **look at the questions to identify the question type.**

QUESTIONS ABOUT SPECIFIC INFORMATION

- Completing sentences
- True, False, Not Given
- Matching pieces of specific information
- Other question-types as in Section 1

Next, follow the three-step strategy to make finding the answer easier.

Step 1 Survey the text

- look at any parts of the text that stand out (e.g. the title, pictures, etc.)

Step 2 Read the instructions and the question

- make sure you know *how* you must answer the questions
- underline the key words

Step 3 Look for the answers

- scan for key words or synonyms by *looking over* the text
- do not read every word

QUESTIONS ABOUT MAIN IDEAS

Matching headings with paragraphs

Step 1 Survey the text

Step 2 Skim the paragraph to identify the topic

- the topic sentence is usually the first one in a paragraph
- skim the rest of the paragraph to make sure

Step 3 Choose the correct heading from the list

Identifying where to find information

Step 1 Survey the text

Step 2 Read the question to identify the topic

- underline the key words in the question
- read one question at a time

- Step 3 Skim the paragraphs to find the one related to the topic
- the topic sentence is often the first one
 - skim the rest of the paragraph quickly to confirm

Skills Focus

Guessing the Meaning of Words

While you are reading, you will probably find many words you do not understand. However, this does not have to be a problem. Firstly, you should decide whether the word is important for you. Understanding the word may not be necessary to answer the question. If you think the word is important, there are many strategies you can use to help you guess the meaning of a word.

Look at the context

Often you can guess the meaning of a word from the other words around it.

Check the part of speech of a word

Knowing whether the word is a noun (singular or plural), verb, adjective or an adverb can help you to decide on its meaning within the context. Also, you may already know one form of the word (e.g. the noun *nation*) but not the others (e.g. the adjective *national*, the noun *nationality*, or the verb *to nationalise*), so you should look closely at the root word to give you a clue.

Use your previous knowledge of English

You may have seen the word in a different context. You can use your previous knowledge and the new context to work out the meaning. Or you may know the separate parts of a word, but may be unfamiliar with the word as a whole. You can use this knowledge to help you work out the meaning.

Check if there is a definition

Sometimes there will be a definition, explanation or example of an unknown word. These can be introduced by a variety of words—*is*, *means*, *refers to*, *in other words*, and *i.e.*.

Look for any linking words or discourse markers

Linking words or discourse markers—such as *however*, *but*, *therefore*, *for example*, *so that*, *finally*—may help to indicate the meaning of a particular word.

Use your general background knowledge

Your knowledge and experience about what is logical or illogical can help you to guess the meaning of some words.

Demonstration — Examples

The following sentences are taken from the Section 1 text 'Your Post Office' on page 2.

1 More staff at peak periods for faster service.

Part of speech: normally a noun, but here acting as an adjective describing 'periods'.

Your knowledge of the root word: you may know that the noun 'peak' means the top or highest point on a mountain.

The context: you need to have more staff to give faster service during these times. Therefore, you can guess that 'peak periods' means periods with the highest or maximum number of customers, or the busiest periods.

2 New vending machine services such as cash-change machines, and phonecard and stamp dispensers for faster service.

Linking words: the words 'machine services such as...' tell you that a dispenser is a kind of machine.

The context: the text is talking about people obtaining (buying) things from machines. If people can serve themselves, the service should be faster.

You can guess that a dispenser is a kind of machine that sells or gives out things automatically.

3 Extended opening hours at selected main offices.

Part of speech: 'extended' is an adjective (i.e. past participle form) describing 'opening hours'.

Background knowledge: an adjective to describe 'opening hours' (the hours that the Post Office is open) can only be about *more* or *less* hours.

Context: The text is talking about providing a better service.

Knowledge of the root word: you may know that 'extend' means to make longer. So, you can guess that 'extended' must mean longer.

4 The tablets contain doses that are safe for children, so there's no danger of overdose ('Easy Riders', page 7.)

Part of speech: both words are nouns. The prefix *over-* means 'more' or 'too much'.

Context: the words 'tablets contain doses' tell you that a dose is something inside the tablet, or part of the ingredients. Also, this part of the text is talking about safety and danger. An overdose is negative (dangerous).

Background knowledge: a medicine can be dangerous if a person (especially a child) takes too much.

Therefore, you can guess that a dose is an amount of medicine in the tablet and an overdose is too much medicine.

5 ...we need about 50mg of vitamin C per day, and we can get it readily from citrus fruits, tomatoes and green vegetables. ('Sources of Vitamins', page 10.)

Part of speech: 'readily' is an adverb describing how we get vitamin C from those sources.

Context: the sentence is talking about being able to get our minimum requirement of vitamin C from the sources mentioned.

Background knowledge: you may know that these fruits and vegetables contain a lot of vitamin C. We can guess that 'readily' means 'easily' or 'in great quantity'.

6 Most vitamins we need are available in sufficient quantities in vegetables and fruits ... Some vitamins, however, can only be found in significant quantities in animal products.

Part of speech: significant is an adjective describing the noun 'quantities'.

Context: the text is talking about how much a vitamin we can get from different sources. The first sentence says that we can get 'sufficient quantities' (enough) of most vitamins from vegetables and fruits.

Linking words: The word 'however' shows that the information in the second sentence contrasts with the information in the first sentence. The main contrast is between animal products and vegetables/fruits as different sources of vitamins. Therefore, you can guess that the meaning of 'significant quantities' is similar to the meaning of *sufficient* quantities.



ACTIVITY 15

For the examples below, try to work out the meaning of the underlined words using the strategies described above. Choose the correct answer **a**, **b** or **c**.

The following examples are taken from the reading 'The Coming Crisis in Long-Term Care' in Section 3 on pages 51–3.

- 1 While only 5 per cent of Americans over 65 currently reside in nursing homes, that percentage rises sharply with age. Twenty-two per cent of persons 85 and older live in nursing homes.
 a live
 b work
 c visit
- 2 According to national estimates, one year in a nursing home costs an average of \$22 000, and this is expected to more than double by 2018. Given that the mean income for Americans aged 65 and older is currently \$19 000, nursing home care would exhaust the assets and available income of most elderly people in just one year.
 a tire out
 b use up completely
 c pay for

- 3 But how will such insurance be funded —publicly or privately? While some groups urge a publicly funded program, there are grave doubts about the willingness of taxpayers to pay for a public program.
- a very few
 - b serious
 - c no
- 4 The federal government already faces a budget deficit, which threatens cutbacks in existing programs. The substantial extra expenditure of a publicly funded program would certainly lose votes.
- a profit
 - b stability
 - c loss
- 5 Individuals would thus still be responsible for footing the bill for their own long-term care.
- a paying
 - b counting
 - c writing

Section 3

Step One	Survey the text
Step Two	Skim the text to identify its organisation
Step Three	Read the question
Step Four	Skim or scan for the answer

In this section there is only one longer reading text (about 700 words), usually without subheadings. There will be three or four different types of questions. The question-types could be:

- any of those from Sections 1 or 2
- completing a summary
- completing a table
- identifying qualities or characteristics.

Because the text is quite long, and because you will be looking for different kinds of information, it is a good idea to first **survey the text** to identify the topic, and then **skim the text to identify how the information is organised** before you start answering the questions.

As with Section 2 of the test, the skills of scanning and skimming are very important in this section. You must use your time efficiently. The following Demonstration section will show you how to answer the questions without wasting time. Skills and strategies will be discussed in the *Analysis and Practice* section which follows the Demonstration.

Do not read the demonstration text and questions first. Go directly to the *How to Answer* section on page 47, and refer back to the reading text as instructed.

Demonstration—Text and Questions

Questions 1–4

The passage has 8 paragraphs labelled A–H.

Which paragraphs contain the following information?

Write the appropriate letters A–H in boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet. You only need ONE letter for each answer.

Note: You may use each letter more than once.

Example

Numbers living in cities between 1950 and 1985.

Answer

A

Home Work

- 1 The number of large cities in Africa. D
- 2 The projected population of Mexico City. F
- 3 An explanation of what 'natural' population increase is. B
- 4 The lack of clean water in cities. G

Rise of population

The 1st + 2nd reasons

öben

at even



URBANISATION



- A** The *United Nations Human Development Report 1990* has called this 'the century of the great urban explosion'. Between 1950 and 1985 the number of people living in cities in the world nearly tripled. In the developing world, it quadrupled—from less than 300 million to about 1.2 billion. In Africa, the population of the larger cities increased more than sevenfold over this period.
- B** Although the rate of city growth is expected to slow in the future, the absolute numbers added each year will continue to grow. Most of this growth—as much as two-thirds in many Asian and Latin American cities—will come from natural increase (i.e. the excess of births over deaths) of populations already in cities. The rest will come from rural-urban migration (in part a result of high rural fertility putting pressure on agricultural livelihoods) and the urbanisation of currently rural areas.
- C** In future, the urban population of the developing countries is expected to grow by nearly another billion in the next fifteen years. By 2015, half the developing world's people will live in urban areas. Growth rates will be fastest in Africa, though absolute growth will be greatest in Asia, where cities will gain 500 million inhabitants between 1985 and the turn of the century.
- D** An increasing proportion of the urbanised population will be living in huge cities. The number of cities with a million or more inhabitants in developing countries was only 28 in 1950. By 1989 there were 125, and there will be a projected 277 in the year 2000. Africa had only one such city in 1950. By 2000 Africa could have 60 cities of a million or more.
- E** However, urban growth in developing countries has not been evenly distributed between all cities. In most countries one or two giant cities have grown out of all proportion, cornering the lion's share of investment.

3

1

industry and government spending—but also creating problems of congestion, squalor and unrest.

Example
growing
of city.

F In 1970, only 13 per cent of the urban population of developing countries lived in cities with more than four million people. By 2025, such cities are expected to house 28 per cent of town dwellers. While many northern cities such as London or Paris have levelled out or reduced their populations, the dominant cities of developing countries have grown exponentially. The populations of Tehran, Karachi and Manila grew at 5 per cent or more a year in the 1970s, and those of Delhi, Mexico City, Seoul, Sao Paolo and Jakarta at between 4 and 5 per cent. A number of cities may grow to gigantic size. Mexico City, which had a population of 15 million in 1980, may grow to nearly 25 million by the year 2000. Greater Bombay, which had only 3 million inhabitants in 1950, is expected to be the second largest with over 15 million. Jakarta will be third, with an estimated 13 million or more inhabitants by the turn of the century.

Problems
of live.

G While the balanced, gradual growth of cities of half a million or less is rarely a problem, rapid urbanisation, especially in poor countries, nearly always is. The growth of urban populations has regularly outpaced the growth of paying jobs and of government resources for infrastructure and services, such as sewerage and water supply. Large proportions of urban dwellers live in illegal, self-built housing without secure tenure or facilities. An estimated 40 per cent live in such conditions in Nairobi, Lima and Manila, and around 60 per cent in Delhi and El Salvador. One city dweller in three had no access to clean water in 1983, and two out of three had no proper sanitation. Some make their homes—and their livings—on rubbish dumps.

how
solution
the prob.

H In dealing with problems like this, attention must be focused not only on cities. City dwellers do need cheap land and building materials, secure tenure and local employment. More attention also needs to be given to reversing appalling urban environmental deterioration. But improving conditions in rural areas will also help. People in country areas would then have much less incentive to migrate to cities. Any measure that leads to a slowing down in the rate of urban population growth will contribute to an improvement of living conditions there.

Questions 5–9

Complete the table below using **A NUMBER, OR NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**. Write your answers in boxes 5–9 on your answer sheet.

write work

When	Where	What
1950–2000	Greater Bombay	<i>Example</i> an increase of more than 12 million inhabitants
.....(5)..... <i>2015</i>	developing countries	half of the people will be living in cities
1950–1985	.....(6)..... <i>in the world</i>	the number of people living in cities increased by 3 times
2000	.....(7)..... <i>Jakarta</i>	will be the city with the third largest population
1985–2000	Asia	the number of people living in cities will grow by .....(8)..... <i>500 mill.</i>
.....(9)..... <i>1980s</i>	various cities in developing countries	a large percentage of people living in illegal housing

now a days

Questions 10–13

The following is a brief summary of part of the reading passage. Complete each gap in the summary by choosing a word from the box.

Note: There are more words than gaps so you will not need to use them all. You may use any word more than once.

Summary

Example
Urban growth is a problem when it is faster than the growth in jobs and essential services.

Many people living in(10)..... have inadequate housing without sanitation or clean water supplies. There are two main ways of addressing these problems. The first is to improve conditions in cities, for example by providing cheaper, more secure housing and improving urban(11)..... . The second is to spend more money on(12)..... development, thereby(13)..... the rates of migration from rural to urban areas.

developing countries	problem	housing
reducing 13	urban	rural 12
cities 14	growing	expensive
environments 11	increase	

How to Answer

In this section, we show you how to answer only *some* of the Demonstration questions. At the end of Section 3 we will ask you to answer the remaining questions, using the skills and strategies that you learn and practise in the following pages.

STEP 1—SURVEY THE TEXT

The title of the extract, 'Urbanisation', tells you (if you know the word) that the text is about the growth or development of cities. There are 8 paragraphs labelled A–H. No other information is available from quickly surveying the text, so to find out about what aspect of urbanisation is discussed in the text, you will have to go on to step 2.

STEP 2—SKIM THE TEXT TO IDENTIFY ITS ORGANISATION

Paragraph A introduces the idea of cities growing fast, especially in developing countries.

Paragraph B deals with the *future* growth of cities. By reading only those words in black print in the remainder of the paragraph we see that reasons are given for this growth.

Paragraph C gives some details of the size of future growth. If you read only the words in black print in the rest of the paragraph, you can see that the paragraph goes on to talk about the 'fastest' growth, in Africa and Asia.

Paragraph D mentions 'huge cities'. The rest of the paragraph gives details about the past and future growth of very big cities.

Paragraph E introduces the idea of uneven growth of cities in developing countries. The rest of the paragraph talks about the problems of the 'giant' cities.

Paragraph F introduces the topic of cities which have a population of over 4 million. The rest of the paragraph lists some of these 'giant' cities and gives details of their size and growth rates.

Paragraph G touches on the problems of these very large cities in poor countries. The paragraph continues to give examples of some of the problems.

Paragraph H starts to talk about solutions to the problems mentioned earlier in the text. The remainder of the paragraph states what these solutions are.

From skimming the text we know how the text is organised. The organisation of the text can be summarised as follows:

Paragraph	Main topic
A	An introduction to urban growth and some statistics of past growth
B	Causes of continued growth in developing countries
C	Future growth statistics in developing countries
D	Increase in the number of large cities in the developing world
E	The (uneven) nature of urban growth, including some problems
F	Examples of giant cities in developing countries
G	Problems caused by the fast growth of cities
H	Suggested solutions

QUESTION 1

Step 3—Read the question

You are looking for the location of pieces of specific information. You have to indicate the location by choosing only **one** paragraph. (Notice that the key words in the sentence are underlined.)

The number of large cities in Africa.

Step 4—Look for the answer

From your knowledge of the organisation of the text, you can guess that this information might be in paragraphs A, C or D.

Scanning for the key word 'Africa', you see that the sentence with this word in paragraph A says nothing about numbers of cities. The same is true of paragraph C. In paragraph D, the last two sentences mention 'Africa'. Here the text gives numbers of cities, so **D** is the correct answer.

QUESTION 2

Step 3—Read the question

The projected population of Mexico in the year 2000.

Step 4—Find the answer

It is difficult to predict the location of this information. Paragraphs A, C, D or F could give details of the population of a large city like Mexico. However, it will be relatively easy to scan for the name of the city.

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Mexico City is mentioned twice in paragraph F. The second time gives the predicted future population—F is the correct answer.

QUESTIONS 3 AND 4

These questions are not answered here. At the end of Section 3 you will be asked to answer them, using the skills and strategies that you will learn later in this section.

QUESTION 5

Step 3—Read the question

The instructions tell you to fill in the numbered gaps in the table with a *number or one, two or three (but no more) words*.

Before trying to answer questions 5–9, it is important to be able to read the table. Move your eyes across the table to get an idea of how it is organised. There are three types of information included: *when*, *where* and *what*. To see what kind of answer is needed for question 5, read across the table: *where?* 'in developing countries'; *what?* 'half the population will be living in cities'. The missing information is the answer to the question *when?*

Changing the gap in the table to a question you get:

When will half of the populations of developing countries be living in cities?

The word 'will' indicates that you must look for a time (a year) in the future.

Step 4—Find the answer

From the initial skim reading of the text, you can guess that this information will be in either paragraphs A, C, or D.

By scanning paragraph A you will not find a future time reference. Paragraph C mentions the year 2015 in the second half of the first sentence. Reading this sentence confirms that it talks about the specific information mentioned in the question—2015 is the correct answer.

QUESTION 6

Step 3—Read the question

Use the information in the *where* and *what* columns to clarify the question:

Where did the number of people living in cities increase by about 3 times between 1950 and 1985?

Step 4—Find the answer

This information could be in paragraphs A, D or F. Scanning for the years 1950 and 1985—numbers are always easier to scan for than words—in paragraph A, you find both of them in the second half of the first sentence. Three statistics are given for this time period, regarding the number of people living in cities.

- 1 '... in the world nearly tripled' (tripled = 3 times)
- 2 'In the developing world ... quadrupled' (quadrupled = four times)
- 3 'In Africa (larger cities) ... increased more than sevenfold' (sevenfold = 7 times)

So the correct answer is **the world**. (If you did not know what the word 'tripled' means, the word 'nearly' could help you to choose the correct answer. In this context, 'nearly' has a similar meaning to the word which is used in the question, 'about'.

QUESTIONS 7–9

These questions are not answered here. At the end of Section 3 you will be asked to answer them, using the skills and strategies that you learn later.

QUESTIONS 10–13

Step 3—Read the question

You are instructed to complete the **summary** of **part** of the text by choosing words from the box. But which part of the text does it summarise? Briefly skim the whole summary. The first half of the summary talks about the problems of urban growth, and the second half talks about the solutions. You already know that paragraph G deals with the problems, and that paragraph H deals with the solutions, so it is reasonably clear that the summary deals with **the last two paragraphs** of the text.

QUESTION 10

Step 3—Read the question

Many people living in(10)..... have inadequate housing without sanitation or clean water supplies.

Step 4—Find the answer

Looking at the first sentence you can see that you need a **noun** to fill the gap. If you scan the words in the box you can eliminate the words *reducing*, *urban*, *rural*, *growing* and *expensive*. Scanning paragraph G for 'inadequate housing' or synonyms, you find 'live in illegal, self-built housing without secure tenure or facilities'. The subject of the verb *live* is 'large proportions of urban dwellers', so you are looking for a word which means 'urban' but is a noun. Look at the box again and you will find the word **cities**. This is the correct answer.

QUESTION 11

Step 3—Read the question

The first is to improve conditions in cities, for example by providing cheaper, more secure housing and improving urban(11).....

Step 4—Find the answer

Looking at the sentence you can see that you need a **noun** which can be described by *urban*. If you scan the words in the box you can eliminate *reducing*, *urban*, *rural*, *growing*, *expensive* and *cities*. Looking back at the summary sentence you will see that the first example of improving urban conditions is 'cheaper, more secure housing'. You need to find *another* example, so it is also unlikely that the answer is *housing*.

Now scan paragraph H. The second sentence in that paragraph mentions four solutions to improve conditions in cities—land, materials, tenure and employment. The first three are covered by the words 'cheaper, more secure housing' in the summary, and the fourth solution, employment, is not mentioned in the choices in the box. Therefore you must go on to the third sentence in paragraph H, which talks about 'reversing appalling environmental

deterioration'. If you look in the box for a noun form of 'environmental' or its synonym, you will find the word **environments**. This is the answer.

QUESTIONS 12—13

These questions are not answered here. At the end of Section 3 you will be asked to answer them, using the skills and strategies that you learn later.

Analysis and Practice

As with Section 2 of the test, in Section 3 there are main idea questions and questions for specific information. Skimming and scanning are very useful. You will probably find these skills difficult to acquire, initially, but with continued practice you will see more clearly how useful they are.

To read any complete text carefully takes time so remember that to answer questions about a text you only need to read **parts** of the text carefully. Skimming and scanning will help you find those important parts of the text so you will not waste time on irrelevant parts of the text.



ACTIVITY 16

In the following text some of the words have been printed in black. These are an example of the words you might read while skimming to identify the organisation of the text. Read only the words in black print and then try to complete the table of the main topics of the various paragraphs below.

Time target: 4 minutes



The Coming Crisis In Long-Term Care



- 1 The greying of America has many health-care planners worried. **The life expectancies** of even the very old (85 and older) **have increased significantly** in recent years, but at the same time, this group faces the highest risk of **chronic disease** and disability requiring long-term care. Paying for this care could **wipe out the entire life savings** of many people within a year.
- 2 **The number of Americans aged 85 and older** is expected to grow three to four times as fast as the general population between 1990 and 2010 and is expected to increase from 2 million in 1980 to 16 million by the year 2050. Of major significance for long-term care are the lengthening life expectancies at age 85, which have increased 24% since 1960 and are **projected to increase** another 44% by 2040.
- 3 **While only 5% of Americans over 65** currently reside in nursing homes, that percentage rises sharply with age.

Twenty-two per cent of persons 85 and older live in nursing homes.

- 4 According to national estimates, one year in a nursing home costs an average of \$22 000, and this figure is expected to more than double by 2018. Given that the mean income for Americans aged 65 and older is currently \$19 000, most people in that age group will simply not be able to stay in nursing homes.
- 5 Long-term care is costly even when provided in the home. One study found that more than 60% of elderly people living alone and 40% of elderly couples would become impoverished after one year of seven-days-a-week care.
- 6 Many people still mistakenly believe that Medicare covers long-term chronic care, the report says. But Medicare typically covers hospital and physicians' costs for acute illnesses or injuries and covers nursing-home stays of no more than 150 days. Awareness of Medicare's limitations is growing, however, and more people now see some form of long-term care insurance as desirable to protect against financial ruin.
- 7 But how will such insurance be funded—publicly or privately? While some groups urge a publicly funded program, there are grave doubts about the willingness of taxpayers to pay for a public program. The federal government already faces a budget deficit, which threatens cutbacks in existing programs. The substantial extra expenditure of a publicly funded program would certainly lose votes.
- 8 Two possible routes for private insurance plans are individual plans and employer-sponsored plans. Individual policies covering long-term care are currently the most widely available coverage. In 1983, only 16 companies offered individual long-term care policies. In 1988, there were more than 100. By 1987, about 400 000 people owned long-term care insurance policies; in 1988, there were more than 1 million. However, these are mostly younger workers. The number of those over 65 with such policies today is still relatively small, at approximately 100 000.
- 9 Employer-sponsored plans are, however, gaining acceptance especially when offered as part of a flexible, or 'cafeteria', benefits program.
- 10 Providing for long-term care insurance through employer groups can help lower plan costs by spreading

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the long-term care risk over a larger risk pool and through concurrent savings in administrative costs. Another advantage of employer-sponsored plans over individual policies is that they encourage younger workers to enter the program. The younger the participant is at the time of entering the program, the lower are his or her premium rates. Successful plans would also have an inflation-protection feature.

- 11 Employer-sponsored programs are unlikely to be paid entirely—or even partly—by employers. Rather, employee-pay-all plans are the most likely scenario, given the rising employer costs for the employer-paid benefit plans already in effect.
- 12 Individuals would thus still be responsible for footing the bill for their own long-term care. But by planning well ahead of time and entering early in an employer-sponsored insurance plan, an individual may pay as little as \$20 a month in premium.

Paragraph	Main topic
1	The nature of the crisis
2 and 3	Statistics on the growing numbers of elderly people
4 and 5	prices of long-term care.
6	using a Medicare for long-term care
7	The founded program.
8	Insurance plan by Employer sponsored & individ. plan
9,10 and 11	Description of Employer-sponsored plans
12	Description of Individ. Plan

Check your answers in the Answer Key.

COMPLETING A TABLE

The first activity related to this text is **completing a table**. These are simply questions for specific information in another form. It may help you to convert the space in the table into a question in the usual form. For an example see questions 5–9 in the Demonstration for Section 3.

ACTIVITY 17

By filling in the above table you know something about the organisation of 'The Coming Crisis in Long-Term Care', and where you might find



certain information. Reread the entire text then answer questions 1–4. Use your knowledge of the text and scan for key words or numbers. Don't forget to survey the table to understand its organisation before you begin to look for the answers.

Time target: 3–4 minutes

Questions 1–4

Complete the table below which gives information about two age categories mentioned in the reading passage. Write **A NUMBER** in the correct boxes on your answer sheet.

	Age group 65 and over	Age group 85 and over
percentage living in nursing homes	.....(1).....per cent 5%	.....(2).....per cent 22%
expected total number in 2050		e.g. 16 million
current average income	.....(3).....dollars 19,000	
number having long-term-care insurance policies	.....(4)..... 20000000	

Check your answers in the Answer Key.

MATCHING A QUALITY OR A CHARACTERISTIC

In the next activity, there is another question type for the same text, namely *matching a quality or characteristic to a subject*. This type of question requires you to look for specific information. To answer the questions efficiently, you should use your knowledge of the organisation of the text and, using key words, scan for the specific information needed.



ACTIVITY 18

Time target: 3 minutes

Questions 1–4

Look at the features of different insurance schemes listed. State which scheme has these characteristics.

In boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet write:

- I** if it applies to individually funded schemes 4
M if it applies to Medicare 2
P if it applies to other publicly funded schemes 3
E if it applies to employer-sponsored schemes 1
- 1 currently the most popular long-term scheme I
2 does not provide long-term nursing care
3 is unlikely because it is politically unpopular
4 reduces the costs by insuring in work-related groups E

Check your answers in the Answer Key.



ACTIVITY 19

Survey and skim the next extract, 'Killer Robots'. Then complete the chart following the text to show that you have identified the organisation of the text. You should be able to complete the chart quickly by skimming. Do not waste time reading the text carefully.

Time target: 4 minutes

Name written to me

Killer Robots
Rules for working safely

A Robots are taking over many hazardous jobs, but they are also creating new hazards, according to a report by the International Labour Office (ILO).

B Being struck by a robot arm in motion, being trapped between the robot and another object, and being hit by an object dropped by an overloaded robot gripper are the main hazards that robots pose to humans, according to the report, *Safety in the Use of Industrial Robots*. In many cases, workers are in the way when the robot makes a sudden, unexpected movement or starts when it isn't supposed to. Such miscues may result from software problems, electrical interference, or faults in the hydraulic, electrical, or pneumatic controls.

C The first robot-related death occurred in Japan in 1981, and one survey of robot use in Japan showed a total of 10 fatalities reported by the end of April 1987. The causes were the victim's error in four cases and 'spontaneous start of robot' in the other six, according to Japan's Ministry of Labour. Each year, approximately

five or six workers are injured in robot accidents in Japan, and there have been many more 'near-misses'. But, as the ILO points out, more than 100 000 robots are used in Japanese factories.

- D In the United States as well, control problems account for a large share of injuries to workers, but one fatality described in the report was the result of a worker simply ignoring safety precautions and attempting to clean up an area where a robot was operating.
- E Even when robots are used safely, other problems may develop, says the report. When robots create unemployment of humans, workers may suffer from ulcers, colitis, and emotional stress. New jobs created by robotisation generate stress, too, such as anxiety in trying to keep pace with a robot's work pace.
- F 'In general, while technological innovation may free people from physical labour, it may give rise to mental load,' the report notes, 'and it is thought likely that new occupational diseases may arise in time. The development of a special curriculum, in Japan known as robot medicine, acknowledges the connection between emerging technology and stress.'
- G The report cites several rules for robot workers that may help prevent future injuries. For example, robots should be easy to operate. Robots should also be designed so that in the event of a breakdown, they can only harm themselves and not humans. In addition, robots should leave an area after finishing their task so that they do not interfere with other workers—human or robotic.
- H The report also mentions rules that will help reduce robot-related anxieties. Robots must not replace people in desirable jobs but only jobs people do not wish to do or find dangerous. Also, robots must obey humans so that they do not psychologically or physically oppress people. Finally, if robots replace humans on a job, the people affected must give their approval.

Paragraph	Main topic
A	Introduction
B	The ways that <u>injuries</u> happen
C	<i>numbers of injured</i>
D	<i>about workers safety</i>

E and F

G

H

Check your answers in the Answer Key.

In the next activity, there are three question types for the text you have just read. Questions 1–4 Identifying which paragraph contains certain information (see the Section 3 Demonstration). Scan for key words, names or numbers using your knowledge of the organisation of the text.

Questions 5–6 Identifying a number of qualities or characteristics from a list—in this case two causes of something. This is a question for specific information. It is easier to find the relevant information about the causes first, and then compare that information against the list to find the correct answers. Do not waste time looking in the text for items on the list—many of them will not be mentioned in the text.

Questions 7–8 Completing a statement in no more than three words (see Section 2). These are questions for specific information. Use your knowledge of the organisation of the text and scan for key words.



ACTIVITY 20

From your skim reading, you already know something about the organisation of the text. While you are answering the questions, try to concentrate only on those parts of the texts where you think the answers might be found.

Time target: 10 minutes

Questions 1–4

The passage 'Killer Robots' has 8 paragraphs labelled A–H.

Which paragraphs contain the following information?

Write the appropriate letters A–H in the correct boxes on your answer sheet. You need only one letter for each answer.

Note: You may use each letter more than once.

Example

Description of an incident in the United States

Answer

D

- 1 The most common ways that robots cause physical injuries.
- 2 Regulations to prevent stress-related problems.
- 3 The names of illnesses caused by the psychological effects of robots on workers.
- 4 The number of physical injuries which occur.

Questions 5–6

The reading passage gives two main causes of mental stress from robots. Identify these two causes by choosing two items from the list below.

Write the appropriate number (i–v) in the correct boxes on your answer sheet. The order is not important.

- i robots are difficult to operate ii robots work too fast
 iii robots injure workers' friends iv people lose their jobs to robots
 v robots make sudden unexpected movements

Questions 7–8

*Complete the following statements in **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**. Write your answers in the correct boxes on your answer sheet.*

- 7 The reading passage is based on information from the _____
- 8 To prevent physical injury, robots which have completed the job they were working on should _____

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

SUMMARY GAP-FILL

The final question type involves choosing the correct word or group of words to fill in sentence gaps in a summary of the text. (For an example, see the Section 3 Demonstration questions 10–13.)

For summary gap-fill questions, you should practise the following steps.

- Step 1 Identify whether the summary applies to all or only part of the text. If it covers only part, you will have to find which part. The easiest way to do this is to read the beginning of the summary and match that information with the text itself.
- Step 2 Read from the beginning of the summary up to and including a sentence with a gap.
- Step 3 Go to the relevant part of the text. Skim or scan for the answer. Check the choices in the box to find the word from the text or a synonym.

- Step 4 If you are unsure of your answer, identify the part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, adverb) of the word needed to fill the gap. Then look again at the choices in the box. You can immediately eliminate some of the choices because they are the wrong part of speech.
- Step 5 Go back to the summary and read up to and including the next sentence with a gap, and so on.



ACTIVITY 21

The following activity contains some summary gap-fill questions for the 'Killer Robots' text. Answer the questions by following the steps noted above.

Time target: 6 minutes

Questions 1–6

Complete the summary of the reading passage. Choose your answers from the box following the summary and write them in the correct boxes on your answer sheet.

Note: There are more words than spaces so you will not need to use them all. You may use any word more than once.

Summary

.....(1)..... the benefits of using industrial robots, there are two main problems which can arise. Firstly, although some robot-related injuries can be said to be caused by the(2)....., robots themselves sometimes cause physical injury or even(3)..... because of various hardware and software faults. Secondly, robots create various(4)..... problems in humans. These are being addressed by a new field of study called robot-medicine.

.....(5)..... prevent both of these kinds of problems, various(6)..... about the design of robots and their use and application should be observed.

over-loaded	rules	despite
due to	in order to	death
hazardous	hazards	workers
stress-related	so	



ACTIVITY 22

The Demonstration text in Section 3—'Urbanisation'—discussed the growth of cities and resulting problems. Not all of the text questions were answered in the Demonstration so should now answer the remaining questions—questions 3–4, 7–9, and 12–13. Go through all of the necessary steps. You will have to survey the text again and skim it to identify its organisation before you begin answering the questions.

Time target: 10 minutes

Check your answers with the Answer Key.

Summary—Section 3

Section 3 of the test has one longer reading text with up to four different question types.

QUESTION TYPES

- any question type from Sections 1 and 2
- completing a table
- identifying qualities or characteristics from a list
- completing a summary.

STRATEGIES

Skimming—looking quickly through a text and reading only some of the words in order to get a general idea about the topic or main idea.

Scanning—looking quickly for key words or synonyms.

To make finding the answer easier remember to follow these steps:

Step 1 Survey the text

- look at any parts of the text which stand out i.e. titles, headings, pictures etc.

Step 2 Skim the text to identify its organisation

- the topic is usually found in the first sentence
- skim the rest of the paragraph to confirm the topic

Step 3 Read the instructions and the question

- identify the question type
- underline key words in the instructions and the question

Step 4 Skim and/or scan for the answer

- **do not** read every word in the text. Step 2 will help you find information in the text quickly and efficiently.

Use the appropriate strategy according to the question type.

Skills Focus

Linking Words

Knowing the meaning and the purpose of linking words in sentences can be very useful for both the Reading and the Writing tests. The more common linking words can be divided into six main groups according to their purpose. (The following example sentences have all been taken from the reading 'Killer Robots' in Section 3.)

Showing sequence

Finally, if robots replace humans on a job ...

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Should I write the answers in the question booklet first and transfer them to the answer sheet at the end?	No, this is a complete waste of time.
How long should I spend on each question?	There are 40 questions in the test and you have an hour, so you have an average of 1.5 minutes per question. Therefore you should spend approximately 20 minutes on each section.
Why does it waste time if you read the text first and then answer the questions?	You will never have to read every word of any text to answer the questions. Your aim is to answer the questions, so you should practise scanning and skimming in order to locate the answers as quickly as possible.
If there are only 10 minutes left but I still have 10 questions to answer, what should I do?	You should continue answering the questions using the appropriate strategies, but if you really run out of time you should guess.
What should I do if I can't find the answer to one of the questions in the Reading test?	Don't waste lots of time looking for the answer to one question. Keep an eye on the time. If necessary, leave it and come back to it later. If you still can't find it then, guess.
Is it important to spell answers correctly?	If the spelling errors are serious your answer may be marked incorrect.
Does the answer have to be grammatically accurate in the 'complete with up to 3 words' questions?	There are 2 types of these questions. When you have to 'complete a sentence' the answer should be grammatically correct. However, when you have to 'answer a question' in no more than 3 words the answer does not have to be a complete, grammatically correct sentence.
When I write short answers, I often use words from the text. Do I have to always use the same word form as the word in the text?	No, not always. You will sometimes have to change the form of some words—from nouns to adjectives, from verbs to gerunds, and so on.
If the instruction says to write a letter of the alphabet on the answer sheet, but instead I write the answer in full, is that all right?	The answer will probably be marked wrong.
What is the difference between a statement that is FALSE and NOT GIVEN?	If an answer is FALSE, you must be able to find that the opposite is true somewhere in the text. If there is no complete information about something then it is NOT GIVEN.

<p>Is it possible to answer a question with TRUE or FALSE if the answer is only implied and not specifically written ?</p>	<p>No, it must be stated, although it might not necessarily be in the same words.</p>
<p>How do I improve my reading ?</p>	<p>By reading more often—including a greater variety of texts, brochures, posters, etc.—and by practising the various skills described in this book.</p>
<p>How do I interpret my scores ?</p>	<p>Since the tests are scaled according their level of difficulty, you cannot say that 50% = Band 5. However you can use that as a rough guide. So if you are regularly getting 75% of the questions right, you are doing well.</p>
<p>Will the time be announced during the test?</p>	<p>Yes. The invigilators are supposed to give various time warnings during the test.</p>

IELTS PRACTICE TEST

GENERAL TRAINING READING

TEST 1

TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

Instructions

All answers must be written on the answer sheet

The test is divided as follows:

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Questions 1–12</i>
<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Questions 13–25</i>
<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Questions 26–40</i>

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all questions.

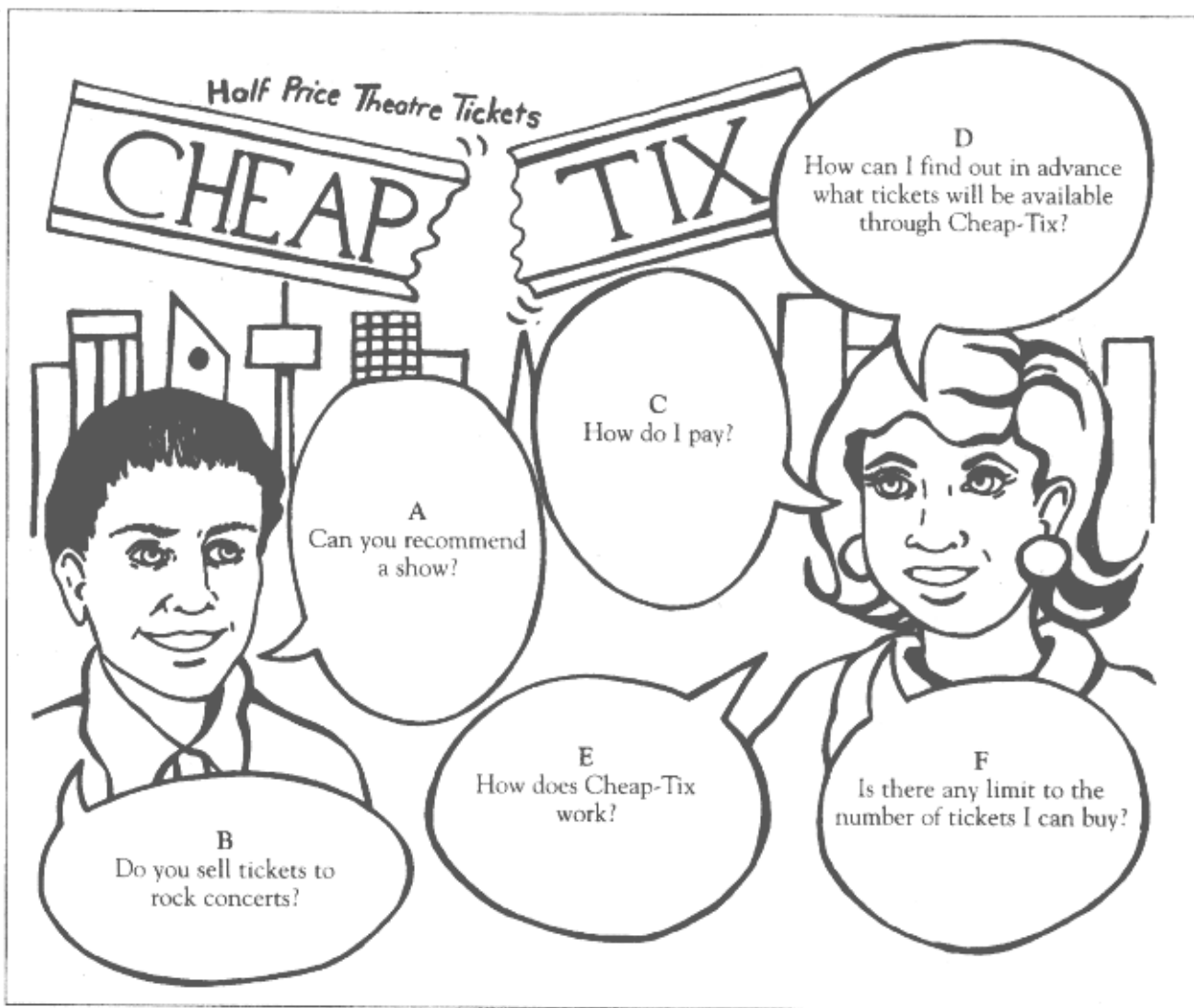
If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next. You can return to it later.

SECTION 1 Questions 1–12

Questions 1–5

Look at the advertisement for cheap theatre tickets. Match the information about the service with questions A–F in the picture.

Write the appropriate letters A–F in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.

**Example**

Cheap-Tix staff are theatre lovers too. They see almost every show in town and can give advice on a show to suit your requirements. Tourist maps and brochures are also available at the Cheap-Tix booth.

Answer A

- 1 In a word 'cash'. Credit cards, cheques or travellers' cheques are not accepted.
- 2 Tickets available to shows all over town are collected each morning from theatre box offices and ticket agencies and are offered for sale from 10 a.m. at the Cheap-Tix booth in the city mall.
- 3 Cheap-Tix does not offer advance bookings or sales information. Customers must come in person to the Cheap-Tix booth on the day of performance. Shows available are listed on the bulletin boards. There is no direct telephone link with the Cheap-Tix sales booth.
- 4 Anyone who goes to the Cheap-Tix booth can buy whatever tickets are available, making the service ideal for groups.
- 5 Cheap-Tix will sell tickets to any show it can get. This includes rock concerts and musicals.

Questions 6–9

Read the following advice about preventing tetanus.

Do the statements that follow agree with the information given in the text ?

In the boxes 6–9 on your answer sheet write:

TRUE if the statement is true

FALSE if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

Tetanus Injection

All wounds carry a risk of infection. Dirty wounds in particular carry a risk of tetanus infection. The bacteria that cause tetanus are present in the soil and in animal faeces. If they get into a wound they multiply very rapidly. Tetanus is a serious, potentially fatal condition. It can cause muscle spasms and leads to lockjaw. It can be prevented by a tetanus injection.

Have regular tetanus injections. A booster is recommended every five years. Always check that you are covered after any injury where the skin is broken.

Be particularly sure that children have regular tetanus injections. They are more prone to falling over and getting dirt in a wound than adults.

- 6 Tetanus can kill you.
- 7 Household pets should be given tetanus injections.
- 8 A single tetanus injection provides permanent protection.
- 9 Children have a higher risk than adults of getting tetanus.

Questions 10–12

Read the following advertisements and answer the questions. Choose the appropriate letters A–D and write them in boxes 10–12 on your answer sheet.

VISITING MELBOURNE?

Pick up a copy of *This Week in Melbourne*

It's full of up-to-the-minute information on:

- sightseeing
- shopping
- antiques and galleries
- wineries
- entertainment
- dining out and accommodation

Copies are available from the Victorian Government Travel Centre, 10 Jones Street, Sydney.

10 What is being advertised?

- A a hotel
- B a guided tour
- C a shopping mall
- D a tourist magazine

Photocopy cards

The college has introduced a new card system for obtaining photocopies called COPYCARD which replaces the old system. The most important feature of the new card system is card reusability. When you have used up all the credits on your card, you simply recharge it.

To get your COPYCARD:

1. go to the Students' Union office. When you have used the current credit in the card, simply return the card along with a cash payment for the amount of credit you want added, or
2. there is a card dispenser in the library.

There is a unit cost of \$1.50 per card.

If you have any further enquiries you can contact the Technical Officer at the Students' Union.

Questions 11 and 12

- 11 The old cards
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| A were cheaper | B were not reliable |
| C could not be used again | D cost \$1.50 |
- 12 When your card has run out of credits
- A you can decide how many more credits you want to buy
 - B you have to pay \$1.50
 - C you should contact the Technical Officer
 - D you will have to buy a new one

SECTION 2 Questions 13–25**Questions 13–18**

Look at the welcome letter to students.

The text has 7 sections (1–7).

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

Write the appropriate numbers (i–x) in boxes 13–18 on your answer sheet.

Note: There are more headings than sections so you will not use all of them.

Example

Answer

Section 1

vi

- 13 Section 2
 14 Section 3
 15 Section 4
 16 Section 5
 17 Section 6
 18 Section 7

List of headings

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i Class Handouts | ii Final Assessment |
| iii Homework | iv Useful Information |
| v Course Assessment | vi Course Outline |
| vii Study Resources | viii Notification of Results |
| ix College Facilities | x Attendance |

Portsmouth Community College

Dear Student,

Welcome to Portsmouth Community College. I hope you will enjoy your course here and that you will make some new friends as well as learn a lot.

Questions 19–25

The reading passage 'Student Accommodation' gives information about different types of accommodation available for students.

Using information from the reading passage, complete the sentences below **IN NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**. Write your answers in boxes 19–25 on your answer sheet.

- 19 You cannot cook your own meals in full-board boarding houses or in residential colleges (all meals).
- 20 In a shared house, all the residents share the expenses of three things: rent, gas/electricity, furniture and water.
- 21 The amount you pay to rent a house depends on size, condition and location.
- 22 The accommodation that is available inside an academic institution is called shared houses and flats. unfurnished apart boards operating
- 23 The purpose of a bond is to make sure that the tenant gives notice and doesn't forget do retain a copy.
- 24 When you pay money to a landlord or agent, you should always get a fully a receipt from they.
- 25 You should only sign an agreement after you are sure that you fully understand any agreements.

STUDENT ACCOMMODATION

Although your accommodation is booked for the first few days, securing your long-term accommodation will be your own responsibility. During your orientation program, the housing options available will be discussed with you and you will be advised of the various organisations where you can go for help in finding accommodation.

You may find it more convenient to obtain accommodation in the institution where you are studying. Alternatively you may prefer to rent a room in a house or flat with other students. The various types of available accommodation are listed overleaf. The cost of accommodation will vary according to the facilities provided and the location.

The types of housing available include:

- boarding houses
- shared houses or flats
- residential colleges
- rented houses or flats.

Boarding houses: These are a combination of single and shared rooms which are rented out individually. There are two types of boarding houses available:

- i) Self-cooking (you do your own cooking in a communal kitchen). Cooking and eating utensils are often provided.
- ii) Full board (meals are cooked for you).

Facilities in a boarding house usually include: fully furnished room, linen, shared bathroom, gas/electricity charges.

Shared houses or flats: Shared accommodation is available when somebody has a spare room in their house or flat which they wish to rent. The rent and costs of gas/electricity are shared equally between the people sharing the flat. Each person is also expected to help clean and tidy the shared living space (e.g. kitchen, bathroom, living room). People sharing a house or flat are also responsible for cleaning their own room, doing their washing and cooking their own meals.

Residential colleges: Residential colleges are a feature of many academic institutions in Australia. The colleges are located on campus or very close to the campus and usually provide single study/bedrooms, shared bathroom, all meals and linen.

Rented houses or flats: These are usually for a longer term. Most flats are unfurnished and do not contain any furniture except a stove. Houses are considerably more expensive than flats, and rent varies with size, condition and location.

The costs of electricity and gas are additional. When renting a house or flat you can either sign a **lease** or enter into a **tenancy agreement** (written or verbal) with the landlord.

Landlords and managing agents usually require tenants to lodge an amount of money as a **bond**. A bond is kept by the landlord (or in some States by a Bond Board) as a protection against the tenant damaging the rented property or moving out without giving notice. If you have kept the place clean and not damaged it, you would be entitled to have the bond refunded when you leave.

Rules for Renting or Leasing

- 1) All agreements with landlords should be in writing. Make sure you fully understand any agreements **before you sign**.
- 2) Always inspect the place carefully **before** you move in and keep a list of any items that were damaged by previous tenants. This prevents problems when you claim the return of bond money.
- 3) For furnished flats, always compile a list of furniture and equipment. A copy should be held by you, and a copy held by the landlord or real estate agent.
- 4) Always get a **receipt** from the landlord/agent when you pay rent and keep these receipts and any agreement in a safe place. Make sure you have a receipt for any bond money you have paid.
- 5) Always give notice **in writing** at least one rental period before you intend moving out and retain a copy of the dated letter yourself.

SECTION 3 Questions 26–40

Questions 26–40 are based on the passage 'Foster Families in Rwanda'.

Questions 26–30

The passage has 17 paragraphs labelled A–Q.

Which paragraphs contain the following information?

Write the appropriate letter A–Q in boxes 26–30 on your answer sheet. You only need **ONE** letter for each answer.

Note: You may use each letter more than once.

Example

A schoolteacher who cares for orphans

Answer

A

- 26 The situation in orphanages. *benefect*
- 27 The situation in refugee camps. *orphans*
- 28 The number of children who have lost their families.
- 29 The kind of help which is given to foster families. *v.s*
- 30 The story of a women trying to give her child to someone to look after.

Foster Families in Rwanda

A Sperantia Nyirantibenda vividly recalls the night she was unceremoniously turned into a foster parent by soldiers who brought her five children and two sacks of maize. They came knocking at her door in the town of Gitarama as the civil war in Rwanda was winding down. Nyirantibenda, a 34-year-old school teacher, nervously opened the door and immediately recognised the smiling faces before her. 'I have brought you children,' one of the soldiers told Nyirantibenda this time. 'I will see you later.'

B The maize the soldiers left behind did not last very long, and they never

came back. Nyirantibenda is still caring for the children. She says she will gladly keep them so long as she receives some assistance.

C Food for the Hungry International (FHI), a US-based voluntary organisation supported by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, has come in to help the school teacher. In Rwanda and Zaire, FHI supports families which have taken in orphans and lost children, as well as unaccompanied minors who have formed into groups to live together. Over 7000 people receive blankets, shelter materials and a regular supply of corn, beans and oil.

D FHI originally began the program to help children separated from their families at Mugunga camp, near Goma in eastern Zaire, one month after more than a million Rwandan refugees flooded into Goma in July 1994, fleeing victorious troops of the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

E An estimated 95 000 children were separated from their families during the war. Nearly half of them were inside Rwanda and the rest were in refugee camps in Zaire, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda, which together hold more than 2.1 million refugees.

F At the outset of the refugee influx into Goma, conditions in the camps were appalling. Thousands of refugees were dying every day of cholera, dysentery and other diseases. Youngsters were being picked up beside bodies lying along the roads. Starving parents were abandoning their children or sending them to centres for unaccompanied minors in the camps.

G Rachel Poulton, an FHI spokesperson in Gitarama, said that during a visit to a tent for separated children, a 5-year-old girl followed her and asked for help. She said her parents were dead. The girl kept glancing over her shoulder at a woman who Poulton subsequently discovered was her mother. The woman later told Poulton she could no longer feed her daughter.

H Poulton said that, over a four-day period, 184 children arrived at the tent and 16 others were brought by elders. 'There were also a lot of people

fostering—mostly grandmothers and aunts. And there were sibling groups,' she said. She said that a system was developed whereby FHI supported groups of unaccompanied children.

I 'The challenge was to support these children in the community rather than in institutions. This shows another way of caring,' Poulton said. She said that it was preferable for children to grow up in a family setting rather than in orphanages.

J Myra Adamson, a 63-year-old nurse, born in South Africa to American missionary parents, works with caregivers and foster parents living in bombed-out houses in Kigali. 'These separated children in the communities need food. They need someone to give them stability. They need someone they can turn to,' she said. 'The family would be destroyed if the children were brought to orphanages.'

K While a large proportion of children—about 60 per cent—are with foster families or ad hoc groups, a large number of unaccompanied minors also turn up in orphanages, such as the red-brick compound of Saint Andrew's church at Kabgayi. Run by Abundant Life International—an organisation of former Rwandan exiles from Uganda—this orphanage was started 3 months ago and it now houses 536 children. The youngsters were either brought to the institution or fetched by workers who had been informed of their location.

L 'Soldiers would come to us to tell us where we could find children and we

would go and pick them up,' said an official. He said he himself had packed in his car 30 children he had picked up from nearby Kibuye prefecture where camps for displaced people had been closed. 'We get groups of 60, 70 children,' he said.

to help track missing relatives. As of March, over 7000 children had been reunited with their families.

Throughout Rwanda and Zaire, United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) and several other relief organisations are not only supporting various programs for unaccompanied minors, but are also pooling resources

Questions 31–35

Complete the table below by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in boxes 31–35 on your answer sheet.

Location	Person or organisation	Activity
Gitarama	<i>Example</i> Nyirantibenda	looking after five children
....(31)....	FHI	started helping lost children
.....(32).....	Rachel Poulton	working for FHI
Rwanda and Zaire	.....(33).....	finding relatives and reuniting families
Kigali	.....(34).....	nursing
Kabgayi	Abundant Life International	.....(35).....

Questions 36–40

Do the statements below agree with the information given in the text?

In the boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet write:

TRUE *if the statement is true*

FALSE *if the statement is false*

NOT GIVEN *if the information is not given in the passage*

- 36 FHI prefers to put orphaned children into orphanages.
- 37 Nyirantibenda's own children were killed during the war.
- 38 FHI also supports groups of children who are looking after themselves and not in the care of adults.
- 39 More than half of the orphans are being looked after in orphanages.
- 40 FHI first started helping unaccompanied Rwandan children in Zaire.

IELTS PRACTICE TEST

GENERAL TRAINING READING

TEST 2

TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

Instructions

All answers must be written on the answer sheet

The test is divided as follows:

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Questions 1–14</i>
<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Questions 15–27</i>
<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Questions 28–40</i>

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all questions.

If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next. You can return to it later.

SECTION 1 Questions 1–12

Questions 1–7 apply to the reading passage 'National Cycle Network'.

ROADS FOR PEOPLE! HELP CREATE A National Cycle Network

The figures speak for themselves. Over 20 million cars are registered in Britain and road traffic is projected to at least **double** by the year 2025.

Twice as much traffic on your roads ... Imagine it !

Yet many more people would **choose** to make their shorter journeys by cycle—if only the road conditions felt safe.

Now, an answer to this problem is being created.

THE 5000-MILE NATIONAL CYCLE NETWORK

For fifteen years, Sustrans—it stands for 'sustainable transport'—has been building traffic-free routes for cyclists and walkers, often through the heart of towns and cities. Several hundred miles are now completed, using disused railway lines, canal towpaths, riversides and unused land. As a civil engineering charity, we work in partnership with local authorities and landowners.

We are now promoting a true national network, composed of traffic-free paths, quiet country roads, on-road cycle lanes and protected crossings.

Safe cycling networks already exist in many parts of Europe—including Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Europeans are often astonished at the road dangers we put up with here.

A Danish cyclist is *ten times* less likely to be killed or seriously injured—per mile cycled—than a cyclist in Britain. Extensive national and local cycle routes there are supported by slower traffic systems on surrounding roads.

A national cycle network for Britain can help transform local transport for the twenty-first century. With your help, it really is achievable! Make a donation now!

Questions 1 and 2

Answer the questions by choosing the appropriate letters **A–D** and writing them in boxes 1–2 on your answer sheet.

- 1 Sustrans is
 - A a local authority
 - B a construction company
 - C a civil engineering charity
 - D a cycle network

- 2 How many cars are expected to be on Britain's roads in 2025 ?
 - A one million
 - B more than 40 million
 - C exactly 40 million
 - D twice as much traffic

Questions 3–7

Answer the questions using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 3–7 on your answer sheet.

- 3 How many miles of the network have already been completed?
- 4 At what are other European cyclists surprised that British cyclists accept?
- 5 In addition to cycle networks, what does Denmark have to protect cyclists?
- 6 How can people help create a national cycle network in Britain ?
- 7 Apart from cyclists, who benefits from the work of Sustrans?

Questions 8–14

Questions 8–14 apply to the reading passage 'Roads—the Facts' on the next page.

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

In the boxes 8–14 on your answer sheet write:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| TRUE | if the statement is true |
| FALSE | if the statement is false |
| NOT GIVEN | if the information is not given in the passage |

- 8 There might be three times as many cars in rural areas in 2025.
- 9 The levels of air pollution in British cities are often higher than the standards set by the World Health Organization.
- 10 More German children go to school by car than British children.
- 11 It is believed that pollution from vehicles can make some children's illnesses worse.
- 12 Most of the national cycle network will be in country areas.
- 13 Most towns and cities will be only 10 minutes ride away from the national cycle network.
- 14 The national cycle network will cost the same as the national roads program.

ROADS—THE FACTS

In 1994 the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution described 'the unrelenting growth of transport' as 'possibly the greatest environmental threat facing the UK'.

The Department of Transport predicts a doubling of traffic on 1988 levels by the year 2025. The Countryside Commission has warned that traffic through country areas may treble by then.

Vehicle exhaust is the major cause of urban air pollution. World Health Organization limits are regularly exceeded in most UK cities.

1 in 7 children suffers from asthma, thought to be exacerbated by traffic fumes.

Over 1500 wildlife sites including ancient woodlands and sites of special scientific interest are still threatened by road building.

Four times as many junior-age children are driven to school in Britain as in Germany, because of road dangers. In Holland 60 per cent of children cycle to school—compared with only 2 per cent here.

The National Cycle Network will

- Cater for all users—commuters, school-children, shoppers, family groups.
- Run right through the middle of most major towns and cities, enabling over 20 million people to ride to their nearest town centre within 10 minutes!
- Cost the equivalent of just a few weeks of the current national roads program.
- Be professionally designed and engineered, in cooperation with local authorities and landowners, to create high quality routes.

With your help we can build a network of commuter and leisure paths for a safer, healthier future.

SECTION 2 Questions 15–27**Questions 15–27**

The text about St. Trinian's College on the following page gives the answers to questions commonly asked by the college's applicants.

There are seven sections A–G.

Choose the most suitable question-heading for each section from the list below. Write the appropriate numbers (i–x) in the correct boxes on your answer sheet.

Note: There are more question-headings than sections so you will not use all of them.

*Example**Answer*

Section A

vi

- 15 Section B
- 16 Section C
- 17 Section D
- 18 Section E
- 19 Section F
- 20 Section G

List of question-headings

- i Which course should I apply for?
- ii Are the courses full-time or part-time?
- iii Are there a lot of rules?
- iv How much does it cost?
- v What level of education do I need to enter the college?
- vi How can I apply?
- vii Can the college help me to get a job?
- viii When do courses start?
- ix What assistance is given to foreign students?

St. Trinian's College

What applicants usually want to know—the questions we are most commonly asked.

A _____

You can either phone for an interview or complete the attached form indicating which course you would like to take and return it to us by post, enclosing the registration fee.

B _____

If you have difficulty in deciding which program would most effectively meet your needs, our academic counsellors can help you.

C _____

Our tuition fees are listed on the back of the enrolment form.

D _____

All long courses follow the academic year, but with short courses this is not possible. Full details of term dates will be mailed to you on request.

E _____

Our overseas student office will assist with immigration procedures and can also give advice on accommodation and other matters. We do everything we can to help overseas students settle in.

F _____

Most of our courses include curriculum vitae writing and interview skills. Through our extensive contacts in the local business community we are often in a position to help graduates find suitable employment.

G _____

The college is a friendly place and has a pleasant, relaxed atmosphere. The few regulations that are enforced are mainly a matter of common sense, concerned with respecting the rights of fellow students and staff. For students studying practical, job training courses, it is compulsory to wear clothing which is appropriate to their workplace.

Questions 21–27

The following form gives information on the terms and conditions of enrolment of a college.

Answer these questions in **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

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

- 21 Who does the college inform if a student does not attend classes?
- 22 If a student cannot speak English well, what does he or she have to agree to do first?
- 23 Who provides pens, pencils, books and other equipment?
- 24 Course fees cannot be paid in cash. How do course fees have to be paid?
- 25 What happens to an application fee if the course is cancelled?
- 26 To obtain the maximum refund, what is the shortest notice of withdrawal a student can give?
- 27 If a student wants to change courses and go to a different college, to whom must he or she apply?

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ENROLMENTS

Full-fee paying international students are required to:

- study on a full-time basis
- comply with the visa regulation that at least 90 per cent attendance must be maintained. The college is required to notify the immigration authorities of unsatisfactory attendance which may result in the termination of the visa
- have adequate English language proficiency for the selected mainstream course or undertake to do an ELICOS course first
- have adequate financial means to do the course
- participate in orientation activities.

Note: You are advised to read and understand the conditions set out in the government acceptance advice form when you sign the declaration because you are required to comply with those conditions as an international student in Australia.

FEES

Application fees

The non-refundable application fee is \$100.

Course fees

1. The course fees set for 1997/1998 are:

Certificate Courses	A\$ 10 200	per year
Advanced Certificate Courses	A\$ 10 200	per year
Associated Diploma Courses	A\$ 10 200	per year
ELICOS	A\$ 5 950	20 weeks
VCE	A\$ 5 600	20 weeks

2. The annual course fee includes the full cost of tuition and educational services provided by the college. Textbooks, equipment, tools, stationery and any other individual requirements that you may need in your studies are your responsibility.
3. Fee payment instructions are notified in the letter of provisional acceptance and fees must be paid by the date specified in the letter.
4. All tuition fees must be paid by bankdraft and made payable to King George's College of TAFE.

REFUND POLICY

Application fees

- a) The application fee will not be refunded if the application is withdrawn after an offer of place has been made.
- b) Application fees will be refunded if the application is rejected or the course is cancelled by the college.

Course fees

If a student withdraws after payment of fees, the following will apply:

- a) If notice of withdrawal is received by the college less than two (2) weeks before the course commences, no refund is given.
- b) If written notice of withdrawal is given to the college less than four (4) weeks but more than two (2) weeks before the commencement of the course, 50 per cent of the course fee will be refunded.
- c) If written notice of withdrawal is received by the college at least (4) weeks before the course commences, 80 per cent of the tuition fee will be refunded.

All notices of withdrawal must be in writing and addressed to the Manager, International Student Programs.

The notice of withdrawal should state name, course, date of commencement and reason for withdrawal.

TRANSFER TO ANOTHER INSTITUTION

Applications for transfer must be made in writing to International Student Programs stating reasons, and a copy of the acceptance letter from the receiving institution must be attached. Fees to be transferred will be subject to the refund policy.

Note: The college will not be responsible for any monies made payable to any agent.

SECTION 3 Questions 28–39

Questions 28–31

The passage 'The Panda's Last Chance' has 6 paragraphs labelled A–F.

Which paragraphs contain the following information?

Write the appropriate letters A–F in boxes 28–31 on your answer sheet. You only need **ONE** letter for each answer.

Note: You may use each letter more than once.

Example

Where panda habitats are located.

Answer

A

- 28 The separation of panda groups.
 29 The panda's diet.
 30 The illegal killing of pandas.
 31 Why pandas' living areas have been reduced.

THE PANDA'S LAST CHANCE

Chinese authorities have devised an ambitious plan to save the giant panda from the ravages of deforestation. Martin Williams assesses the creature's chances of avoiding extinction.

- A** The giant panda, the creature that has become a symbol of conservation, is facing extinction. The major reason is loss of habitat, which has continued despite the establishment, since 1963, of 14 panda reserves. Deforestation, mainly carried out by farmers clearing land to make way for fields as they move higher into the mountains, has drastically contracted the mammal's range. The panda has disappeared from much of central and eastern China, and is now restricted to the eastern flank of the Himalayas in Sichuan and Gansu provinces, and the Qinling Mountains in Shaanxi province. Fewer than 1400 of the animals are believed to remain in the wild.
- B** Satellite imagery has shown the seriousness of the situation; almost half of the panda's habitat has been cut or degraded since 1975. Worse, the surviving panda population has also become fragmented; a combination of satellite imagery and ground surveys reveals panda 'islands' in patches of forest separated by cleared land. The population of these islands, ranging from fewer than ten to more than 50 pandas, has become isolated because the animals are loath to cross open areas. Just putting a road through panda habitat may be enough to split a population in two.

- C** The minuscule size of the panda populations worries conservationists. The smallest groups have too few animals to be viable, and will inevitably die out. The larger populations may be viable in the short term, but will be susceptible to genetic defects as a result of inbreeding.
- D** In these circumstances, a more traditional threat to pandas—the cycle of flowering and subsequent withering of the bamboo that is their staple food—can become literally species-threatening. The flowerings prompt pandas to move from one area to another, thus preventing inbreeding in otherwise sedentary populations. In panda islands, however, bamboo flowering could prove catastrophic because the pandas are unable to emigrate.
- E** The latest conservation management plan for the panda, prepared by China's Ministry of Forestry and the World Wide Fund for Nature, aims primarily to maintain panda habitats and to ensure that populations are linked wherever possible. The plan will change some existing reserve boundaries, establish 14 new reserves and protect or replant corridors of forest between panda islands. Other measures include better control of poaching, which remains a problem despite strict laws, as panda skins fetch high prices; reducing the degradation of habitats outside reserves; and reforestation.
- F** The plan is ambitious. Implementation will be expensive—Yuan 56.6 million (US\$ 12.5 million) will be needed for the development of the panda reserves—and will require participation by individuals ranging from villagers to government officials.

Questions 32–33

There are several problems affecting the panda. From the list below, choose 2 more problems which are mentioned in the reading passage.

Write the appropriate numbers (i–vi) in boxes 32 and 33 on your answer sheet.

- i pandas prefer to inbreed
- ii panda groups are getting too small

Example

- iii panda habitats have shrunk**
- iv pandas move to other countries
- v more bamboo is withering
- vi panda groups are isolated

Questions 34–40

Below is a summary of the reading passage 'The Panda's Last Chance'. Complete the summary by choosing words from the box following the summary. Write your answers in boxes 34–40 on your answer sheet.

Note: There are more words than spaces so you will not use them all. You may use any word more than once.

The survival of the giant panda is being seriously threatened. Panda numbers have already seriously(34)..... . This is largely because the overall size of their habitat has been reduced and habitable areas are now(35)..... from each other. Two results are that pandas are more prone to genetic(36)..... and are unable to move around freely to follow the(37)..... cycles of the bamboo that they eat. A new plan is aiming to protect the existing panda habitats and to(38)..... many of them. This plan also includes reforestation and the creation of new(39)..... . To succeed, everyone, including both the government and individuals, will have to(40)..... .

survival

disconnected

dominated

decreased

problems

join

increased

growth

reserves

food

cooperate

disconnect

IELTS PRACTICE TEST

GENERAL TRAINING READING

TEST 3

TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

Instructions

All answers must be written on the answer sheet

The test is divided as follows:

<i>Section 1</i>	<i>Questions 1–12</i>
<i>Section 2</i>	<i>Questions 13–25</i>
<i>Section 3</i>	<i>Questions 26–40</i>

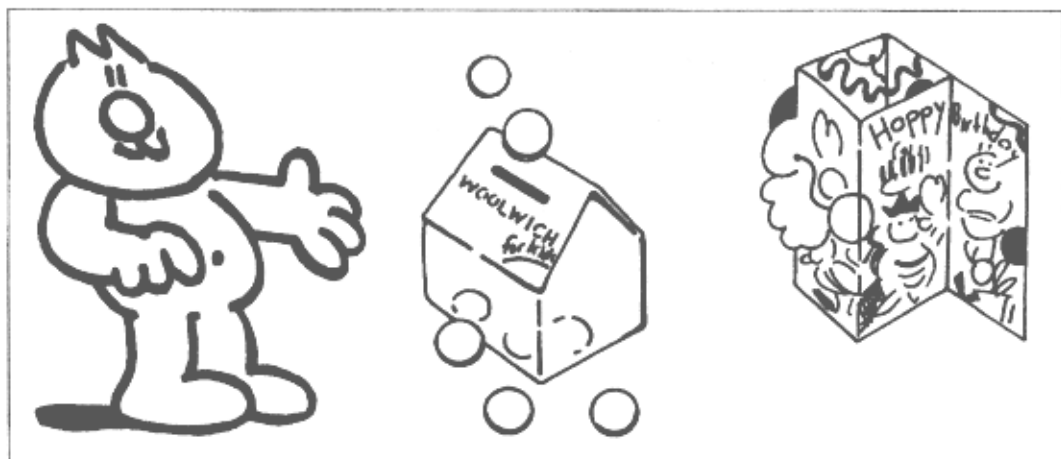
Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all questions.

If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next. You can return to it later.

SECTION 1 Questions 1–12

Questions 1–2

Read the following advertisement and answer the questions. Choose the appropriate letters A–D and write them in boxes 1–2 on your answer sheet.



THE FUN WAY TO SAVE!

Join the **Woolwich for Kids Club** and you can save money and earn interest.

And you will have a lot of fun besides! As a club member, you will have your own passbook with a wallet to keep it in and your own special money box. Until you are thirteen we will send you the club magazine, edited by Henry's Cat, every six months. It is full of fun and games, news, quizzes, things to do and see, and great competitions to enter. When it is your birthday, Henry's Cat will send you a special birthday card.

If you are sixteen or under, **Woolwich for Kids Club** is specially for you. It's the fun way to save!

- 1 What is the Woolwich for Kids Club?
- A a sports club
 - B a banking service
 - C a magazine
 - D a club for people who like cats

2 How many magazines do children receive each year?

- A six
- B twelve
- C two
- D one

Questions 3–6

MEDICARE

YOUR HEALTH INSURER

What does Medicare cover?

Doctors

Medicare helps pay for the doctor to treat you at the doctor's surgery or wherever you need treatment. Medicare helps pay for treatment by a specialist. If you need to see a specialist, you must be referred by your doctor.

Other medical services

- X-rays
- pathology tests
- medical tests, examinations and procedures

Optometrists

Medicare helps pay for eye tests, but not for the cost of glasses or contact lenses.

Dentists

Routine dental services are not covered. However, some medical-type operations performed by approved dentists are covered.

Hospitals

Public patient

If you choose to be treated under Medicare as a public patient in a public hospital, Medicare will cover all hospital costs. You pay nothing.

Private patient

If you choose to be treated as a private patient in any hospital, Medicare will help to pay for services by your doctor. However, Medicare will not pay for expenses such as theatre fees or your accommodation. These charges can be covered by arranging private health insurance.

Look at the following statements after reading the notice about Medicare.

In boxes 3–6 on your answer sheet write:

- TRUE** if the statement is true
FALSE if the statement is false
NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the notice

Example	Answer
Medicare does not pay for glasses.	TRUE

- 3 Medicare does not pay for any work done by dentists.
- 4 Medicare pays for ambulance fees.
- 5 If you have not seen a doctor first, Medicare will not pay for you to see a specialist.
- 6 Medicare will pay at least some hospital doctor's costs for both private and public patients.

Questions 7–12

You want to send some international mail.

Read the text 'International Postal Services' on the next page and answer questions 6–11 using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 7–12 on your answer sheet.

- 7 If you do not pay enough postage for airmail, how may your letter or package be sent?
- 8 How much does it cost to send a postcard by airmail?
- 9 What does the post office use to follow the movement of priority mail?
- 10 Which is the best priority service if you want to send expensive jewellery abroad?
- 11 If you send something by either international recorded or international registered, what does the person receiving it have to do?
- 12 What kind of service is faster than swiftair?

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICES

GETTING THE PRICE RIGHT

It pays to get the postage right when you're sending mail abroad. Anything intended for airmail but underpaid stands the risk of being sent by surface mail instead. So make sure that you check the postage when mailing abroad.

STAMP BOOKS

For extra convenience, remember international stamp books. There are two available: 4 x 41p stamps with airmail labels, for sending 10 g letters anywhere outside of Europe. 4 x 35p stamps with airmail labels, for sending postcards to anywhere in the world.

PRIORITY TREATMENT

PRIORITY SERVICES FOR YOUR INTERNATIONAL MAIL

These three new services incorporate the latest barcode technology to track and trace your mail up to despatch from the United Kingdom.

1. INTERNATIONAL RECORDED

Peace of mind when posting abroad

Like using recorded delivery in Britain, this service gives you a signature on delivery and is recommended for items of little or no monetary value sent worldwide. Valuable items should be sent by the international registered service.

Priced at £2.50 per item plus airmail postage, it provides compensation to a maximum of £25.

Advice of delivery (documentary confirmation of delivery) is available for an extra 40p.

2. INTERNATIONAL REGISTERED

Greater security for your valuables

Gives you extra security in the UK and abroad, and a signature on delivery.

Available to 140 destinations, it costs £3.00 plus airmail postage for compensation up to £500; £4.00 plus airmail postage for compensation up to £1000.

Lower limits apply to some destinations; to others, registered is not available. Please check at your local post office. Advice of delivery (documentary confirmation of delivery) is available for an extra 40p.

3. SWIFTAIR

The express airmail service

Although it is not a courier service, and therefore cannot guarantee delivery the following day, swiftair is faster than ordinary airmail, international recorded and international registered. It is the economical alternative to courier services when next-day delivery is not essential.

Price £2.70 plus airmail postage.

SECTION 2

Questions 13–25

Questions 13–19

The following notice gives information about school excursions. Each excursion is labelled A–J.

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS

<p>A Ancient and Modern Museum</p> <p>This is a museum with a difference. Along with the usual historical exhibits, this museum features an up-to-date display of hands-on information technology.</p>	<p>B Shortlands Wildlife Park</p> <p>This is not the usual 'animal gaol'. Here exotic animals wander free in large compounds, separated in such a way that they can't harm one another.</p>
<p>C Botanical Gardens</p> <p>Besides the many exotic plants one expects to see in a botanical garden, these gardens feature an array of native birds and other wildlife.</p>	<p>D Wax World</p> <p>If you're interested in seeing how people used to live and dress, Wax World is the place for you. Featuring over 100 wax models of famous people, this venue is well-suited to anyone interested in changing trends in clothing.</p>
<p>E The Central Art Gallery</p> <p>The art gallery has six chambers each exhibiting paintings from different periods, from the Middle Ages to the present. The walking tour, recorded on tape, is designed for visitors interested in art history and criticism.</p>	<p>F Technology Park</p> <p>In the planetarium you can observe features of the night sky, and learn about such historical events as the origin of the crab nebula. This excursion also includes a visit to the Satellite Mapping Centre.</p>
<p>G Parliament</p> <p>Students are met at the entrance by ushers who show them around the Houses. The tour includes the Hansard library, the grand lounge, government and opposition offices and the public gallery.</p>	<p>H St. Cedric's Cathedral</p> <p>With the Bishops' Throne as its central feature, this building is a classic example of the excesses of architecture. This excursion is a must for any student interested in sculpture and stained glass as art forms.</p>
<p>I The Light Fantastic</p> <p>Find out about the fascinating process of candle making. This factory also holds the additional attraction of illustrating the diverse uses that candles and other wax products can have—from the projection of film, to their use in the art of sculpture and decoration.</p>	<p>J Trolland's Caves</p> <p>These caves, situated below the hills to the north of the city, are entered via the Widmore River. The caves are home to colonies of glow worms that shine like stars on the ceilings and walls of the caves, casting an eerie light on the many stalagmites and stalactites.</p>

Answer questions 13–19 below by writing the appropriate letters A–J in boxes 13–19 on your answer sheet.

Note: You may use any letter more than once.

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
Which excursion would you choose if you are interested in famous people?	D

- 13 Which excursion would you choose if you wanted to know about the different uses of wax?
- 14 Where could students learn something about the animals of the country they are studying in?
- 15 On which excursion is it possible to learn something about the stars?
- 16 Which excursion would be suitable for students of fashion and design?
- 17 Which excursion would attract people interested in computers?
- 18 On which excursion would you expect to listen to an art critic?
- 19 On which excursion would you need to travel by boat?

Questions 20–25

The reading passage 'Vocational Training' comes from a book about studying in Australia.

Do the following statements correspond with the information given in the passage? In the boxes 20–25 on your answer sheet write:

- TRUE** if the statement is true
FALSE if the statement is false
NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

- 20 There are more people studying in TAFE colleges than in any other kind of higher education institution.
- 21 TAFE qualifications are accepted anywhere in Australia.
- 22 Some TAFE colleges offer university degrees.
- 23 Each TAFE college specialises in teaching skills for working within one specific industry.
- 24 The next chapter deals with English language courses.
- 25 Certificates or diplomas from all private post-secondary institutions are recognised everywhere in Australia.

Chapter 5

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Technical and Further Education

Australia's Technical and Further Education (TAFE) sector is a nationally recognised government system of vocational education and training and is the major provider of the skills required by the Australian workforce.

TAFE is the largest of the tertiary education sectors in Australia. It accounts for approximately 70 per cent of post-secondary education enrolments. There are 232 major TAFE colleges in Australia.

Although each state and territory administers its own system of TAFE, the qualifications they award are transferable throughout Australia. Although TAFE colleges cannot award tertiary-level degrees, some TAFE courses permit TAFE graduates to be admitted with advanced standing into degree courses offered by universities.

TAFE courses provide initial and further education at professional, para-professional, post-trade, trade and operative level. TAFE courses are developed in collaboration with industry and the community to ensure the most up-to-date education and training is provided.

Private Post-secondary Institutions

These private institutions are like TAFE colleges because they teach special skills for jobs but each one of them usually specialises in courses for one industry.

There are many private institutions in Australia offering a wide range of courses: English language (ELICOS, see Chapter 6), secretarial studies, data processing, pilot training, business and management, recreational courses and religious studies. (Other courses offered by private post-secondary institutions are listed in Chapter 7, Special Studies.)

If you successfully complete these courses you receive a qualification called a 'certificate' or 'diploma'. These are widely recognised by professional associations and industries in Australia, and are sometimes recognised by higher education institutions for credit. Before you undertake a course at a private post-secondary institution you should check that the certificate or diploma offered is appropriate for your particular purpose because some private institutions offer courses which are not recognised. If you want to enter a higher education institution from a private post-secondary institution, you should ask the higher education institution whether they accept the qualification before you start your course.

SECTION 3

Questions 26–40

Questions 26–40 are based on the reading passage below.

UNDERGROUND CITIES—JAPAN'S ANSWER TO OVERCROWDING

A nation running out of room seeks a down-to-earth solution

The Japanese may find a solution to the nation's space shortage right beneath their feet. Some of Japan's largest construction companies are planning underground cities that would not only ease urban crowding but also provide protection against earthquakes and increase energy efficiency.

Japan's soaring real-estate prices provide reason enough. In a country with nearly half as many people as the United States, but squeezed onto an archipelago which is only one hundredth the size, land shortages have led to construction becoming prohibitively expensive.

Another plus for subterranean construction is that the underground earth's movement during an earthquake is far less than the surface's—a big consideration in earthquake-prone Japan. The devastation caused by recent earthquakes in Japan could to some extent have been avoided if much of the cities affected were largely located underground.

In addition, the near-constant temperature would reduce the fuel costs for subterranean cities. Underground areas would need much less heating in winter and much less cooling in summer.

Taisei Corporation of Tokyo is planning a network of 'Alice Cities', named after the fictional Lewis Carroll heroine who fell down a rabbit hole into a wonderland. Taisei proposes turning cramped downtowns into airy underground spaces connected by subway trains and subterranean roads. The cities will be designed for self-sufficiency, but could be linked to sister cities by underground railway. Although some buildings and roads would remain above ground, much surface space would be freed up for trees and public parks.

Each Alice City would be divided into three sectors. The first sector, Town Space, would comprise verdant underground boulevards and open-air and atrium-type plazas—all free of automobile traffic. These boulevards and plazas will include shopping malls, entertainment complexes and fitness centres. Secondly, the Office Space sector will house business operations, hotels and parking lots. A solar dome above each office complex will ease feelings of claustrophobia. Express elevators or an extension of the underground railway system will run to the bottom level. Some workers will ride to work vertically from residential areas within the sector, while others will commute from the suburbs. Isolated from the town and office sectors will be the third sector, Infrastructure Space. This will contain facilities for power generation, regional heating and air-conditioning, waste recycling, and sewage treatment.

Existing cities could be redeveloped beneath the surface using the Alice system. The downtown areas could be retained above ground in a slightly modified form and most of the future growth of the cities could be accommodated underground.

An alternative to the Alice City concept is the Shimizu Corporation's proposed Urban Geo Grid, a vast network of smaller subterranean city spaces linked by tunnels. The \$80.2 billion project would cover 485 square miles and accommodate a half-million people.

The Urban Geo Grid provides for a much more complicated interaction of many underground spaces over a larger area. Each 'grid station'—a complex of underground offices, shopping malls and hotels—would be connected to several smaller 'grid points', which would provide local services such as public baths and convenience stores. The Grid would provide a network for road and rail transportation, communication, and energy supply both within a city and between cities. Individual facilities for various services such as power generation and waste treatment will be on a smaller scale, but more numerous.

Whichever concept is ultimately applied, one obstacle that will need to be overcome before Japanese cities have *real* 'downtowns' involves the nation's geology. Japan's densely populated lowlands are mostly founded on loose geologic strata, making underground construction particularly difficult. Thus, Japanese construction firms are conducting extensive research and development on technologies for drilling, excavation and underground construction.

Some of the technology is already available. Robots similar to those that built the Channel Tunnel between France and England could be used for excavation and construction in some areas. It is anticipated that within 10 to 15 years most of the remaining technological obstacles will be overcome.

Underground city spaces in Japan are therefore coming much closer to reality. It may be difficult to imagine people adapting to life underground, but in Japan it may be one of the most practical solutions to the problem of limited living space. The next century may see many similar developments in other countries.

Questions 26–30

Indicate whether the following characteristics apply to Alice Cities or Urban Geo Grids or both or neither by writing:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| AC | <i>if it applies to Alice Cities</i> |
| UGG | <i>if it applies to Urban Geo Grids</i> |
| BOTH | <i>if it applies to both</i> |
| NEITHER | <i>if it applies to neither Alice Cities nor Urban Geo Grids</i> |

in boxes 26–30 on your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example.

Example

named after a storybook character

Answer

AC

- 26 cities linked by underground railways
 27 a large number of separate underground spaces linked together
 28 one large space for city facilities such as waste treatment
 29 cities largely independent
 30 construction has already started

Questions 31–35

Using information from the reading passage, complete the sentences below **IN NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

- 31 Real estate is expensive in Japan because _____.
- 32 By moving many buildings and roads underground, surface land in Alice Cities could be used for _____.
- 33 In Alice Cities, some people will live in the sector called _____.
- 34 Underground cities in Japan cannot yet be built because of two factors: loose geologic strata and _____.
- 35 In the Urban Geo Grid, hotels would be located in the _____.

Questions 36–40

The following is a brief summary of the reading passage. Complete each gap in the summary by choosing a word from the box below the summary. Write your answers in boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet.

Note: There are more words than gaps so you will not need to use them all. You may use any word more than once.

Summary

Example

Japan is planning underground cities to solve problems of living space, earthquakes and energy.

One Japanese company plans to develop large cities underneath existing(36)..... areas. Each of these cities would be divided into three sectors: for(37)..... , office and infrastructure spaces. Another company plans a more spread out and complicated(38)..... based on smaller spaces. The main(39)..... to the construction of these cities is the unstable structure of the(40)..... itself.

obstacle

network

ground

technology

robots

earthquakes

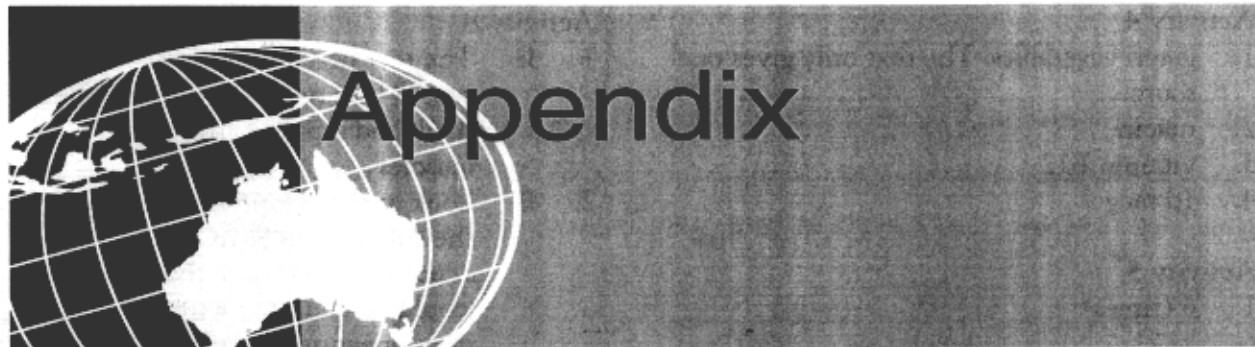
developing

leisure

downtown

private

rural



Appendix

Answer Key

The Reading Test

SECTION 1

Activity 1

1. **D** The answer is in the title—*Heart Attack*
2. **4** The subheading *Signs of a heart attack* is followed by four points. Each point describes one symptom.
3. Any two of the following—*smoking, not enough exercise, (high) blood pressure, bad diet, being overweight, (too much) stress*—are correct. The subheading *Preventing a heart attack* is followed by six things you should do to keep your heart healthy. It is logical that not doing them will be bad for your heart.
4. **F** The illustration shows someone in a half-sitting, half-lying position. The words above the picture tell you to 'put the patient in this position'. We can assume that the position shown in the picture is a good one.

Activity 2

1. **C** The answer is written on the sign in the picture, and is mentioned specifically in the third paragraph: 'children's travel-sickness tablets'.

2. 'local chemist' or 'drugstore'
The answer is in the italic print near the end of the text.
3. 'children'
The word 'junior' is in the drawing, and a number of times the word 'children' is mentioned in the text.

Activity 3

- The candidate got the **answers** to all of the questions correct but the **form** of the answers was not always correct. Questions 1, 4 and 8 are answered in the correct way. Questions 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are answered in the wrong way.
2. The candidate wrote 5 words. The instruction said **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.
 3. The candidate wrote 6 words. The instruction was **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.
 5. The candidate wrote 'T'. The instructions were to write **TRUE**.
 6. The candidate wrote 'no information'. The instruction was to write **NOT GIVEN**.
 7. The candidate wrote 'one, two or three'. The instructions were to write the letter.

Activity 4

1. green vegetables. The text only gives one source.
2. niacin
3. vitamin B12
4. 10 mcg

Activity 5

1. 6 (times)

Activity 6

1. TRUE

Key words in the question are *for land, sea, or air travel*. The picture shows a car, a plane and a boat and the text (first sentence) states 'If you travel by bus, car, boat, plane or train ... Take a packet of EASY RIDERS.'

2. FALSE

The key word in the question is *chocolates*. In the third sentence it says 'EASY RIDERS are chocolate-flavoured', which means that they are not chocolates.

3. NOT GIVEN

Key words in the question are *overdose ... not dangerous*. The word 'overdose' is the end of the fourth sentence. The sentence tells us that 'the tablets contain doses (amounts of medicine) that are safe for children'. This means that each tablet contains a small amount of medicine so a child can take the correct dosage without the risk of an overdose.

4. D In paragraph 5: 'can give EASY RIDERS...as a preventative measure' (something that is done to prevent, or stop something happening), or 'wait ... if travel sickness develops ... give one'.

Activity 7

1. casualty
2. monitor
3. shed excess pounds
4. shortness of breath
5. sudden onset
6. strain

Activity 8

1. B The text begins: 'A heart attack is caused by a reduction (decrease) in the blood supply to the heart muscles'.
2. B Look at the symptoms listed under the subheading *Signs of a heart attack*. The text says that the pain 'could be confused with indigestion', meaning the victim may think, mistakenly, that it is indigestion.
3. medical help / an ambulance
At the end of paragraph 1, 'call medical help immediately', or under the heading *Action to take*, you find 'call an ambulance'.
4. heartbeat and breathing
Under the heading *Action to take*, you find: 'Call an ambulance. Check the heartbeat and breathing'. You don't see the word 'casualty' in the text at this point, but it does occur elsewhere, and it should be possible to guess that, in this context, it means the person who has had the heart attack.
5. TRUE
The logical place to look for information is in the *Action to take* section. At the beginning of the second paragraph, it says 'move gently and as little as possible'.
6. FALSE
Find 'semi-recumbent' in the text and read 'is the best ... takes some of the strain off the heart'—it reduces the strain.
7. NOT GIVEN
Look under the heading *Action to take*. Paragraph 3 begins with the words 'Loosen any clothing around the neck' but it doesn't say what the effect of this is.

SECTION 2

Activity 9

1. e is the best answer.
2. g or f
3. i 'with others' implies 'with other students'.

4. j timetables organise your hours of study.
5. a or b The words 'attitude', 'stress' and 'self-confidence' imply personal and psychological factors.

Activity 10

1. paragraphs 2 or 3
The key words are 'degrees normally last 3 years' and 'first degree courses ... take longer'.
2. paragraph 3
Key words are 'professional training'.
3. paragraph 4
4. paragraph 5
Key words are 'range of teaching methods'.
5. paragraphs 6 or 7
Key words are 'assessment of students' work' and 'continuous assessment'.

Activity 11

1. NOT GIVEN
Paragraphs c, d and (possibly) e discuss revision, but there is no mention of daily review.
2. FALSE
see paragraphs f and g
3. TRUE
see paragraph i
4. FALSE
see paragraph j
5. TRUE
see paragraph b

Activity 12

1. four years
see paragraph 2
2. sandwich courses
see paragraph 3
3. two years
see paragraph 4
4. seminars
see paragraph 5
5. continuous assessment
see paragraph 7

Activity 13

1. i Key words are 'limited budget' and 'pay for education and living expenses'.

2. viii Key words are 'looking after themselves' and 'without the family's support'.
3. ii Key words are 'problems communicating freely' and 'reading and writing in English'.
4. v Key words are 'differences in the style and learning between Western and Asian countries'.
5. iii Key words are 'racial intolerance' and 'low level of contact'.

Activity 14

1. g Key words are 'arranging window displays', 'stock control' and 'retail trade'.
2. f Key words are 'Stop Press', 'story', 'news', 'paper' and 'dailies'.
3. c Key words are 'a non-profit making service for the sick and elderly'.
4. h Key words are 'computers' and 'explain ... data bases'.
5. e Key words are 'hair cut, styled ...' and 'beauty business'.

Activity 15

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a

SECTION 3

Activity 16

Note: your answers for this activity may not use exactly the same words as those in the table. The important thing is for the meaning to be the same or similar.

Paragraph	Main topic
1	The nature of the crisis
2 & 3	Statistics on the growing numbers of elderly people
4 & 5	The costs of nursing
6	Medicare
7	Publicly funded programs
8	Private insurance—individual plans

9-11	Private insurance— employer-sponsored plans
12	The ultimate cost to individuals

H	Rules to reduce anxiety and stress
---	---------------------------------------

Activity 17

1. 5 see paragraph 3
2. 22 see paragraph 3
3. \$19 000 see paragraph 4
'mean income' means average
income
4. 100 000 see paragraph 8
'the number of those over 65
... today is ... approximately
100 000'

Activity 18

1. I see paragraph 8
'Individual policies ... are currently
the most widely available coverage'
2. M see paragraph 6
'mistakenly believe Medicare covers
long-term chronic care'
3. P see paragraph 7
'The substantial extra expenditure of
a publicity funded program would
certainly lose votes.'
4. E see paragraph 10
'Providing for long-term care
insurance through employer groups
can help lower plan costs'

Activity 19

Note: your answers for this activity may not use exactly the same words as those below. The important thing is for the meaning to be the same or similar.

Paragraph	Main topic
A	Introduction
B	The ways that injuries happen
C	Statistics on deaths and injuries
D	An example from the United States
E and F	Stress-related injuries
G	Rules to prevent phys- ical injuries

Activity 20

1. B 'Being struck by a robot arm in
motion ... the main hazards that
robots pose to humans.'
2. H 'rules that will help reduce robot-
related anxieties'
3. E 'workers may suffer from ulcers,
colitis and emotional stress'
4. C 'Each year, approximately five or six
workers are injured'
- 5-6. ii and iv (the order is not important)
see paragraph E
7. International Labour Office
see paragraph A
8. leave an area see paragraph G

Activity 21

1. despite
2. workers see paragraphs C and D
3. death
4. stress-related see paragraphs E and F
5. in order to see paragraph H
6. rules see paragraphs G and H

Activity 22

3. B the letters *i.e.* indicate definition or
explanation
4. G lack of water is a problem—
paragraph C talks about problems
and mentions 'water supply'
7. Jakarta see paragraph F
8. 500 million see paragraph C
9. now see paragraph G
12. rural see paragraph H
13. reducing see paragraph H

Activity 23

Sequence	Addition	Example
finally firstly secondly then next after this	as well even in addition also besides this as well as and	for example such as for instance
Reason/Cause	Consequence/Result	Contrast
the cause be the result of because of this since due to this be caused by this because result from	so that so therefore as a result consequently	but however though although while despite even though whereas on the other hand

The Writing Test

TASK 1

Activity 24

Sample question 2

Topic/Situation	you have left a bag in a hotel
Addressee	the manager of the hotel
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enquire about the bag—has it been found? describe the bag ask the manager to reply tell the manager how to contact you explain how the bag should be sent

Sample question 3

Topic/Situation	you had dinner in an expensive restaurant where the food and service were bad
Addressee	the manager of the restaurant
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the problems you had in the restaurant give details ask for some sort of compensation

Activity 26

Plan 3 is the best. Plan 1 focuses on information that is not so important and is not organised into logical groups. Plan 2 does not seem to have any grouping—the order of the points does not seem logical.

Activity 27

- when
 complain
- table (first problem)
 where
 noisy
- service (second problem)
 soup
 dessert
 slow
- food (third problem)
 steak
 vegetables
 sick
 compensation
 hear soon

Activity 28

Plan 1—The task says 'Ask the manager to do something about the situation'. This plan does not include any request for action.

Plan 2—The task says 'Explain these problems'. The problems specifically mentioned in the task are 'terrible service, bad and over-priced food'. This plan does not include details about the *service*.

Activity 30

If one of those dates is convenient, please let me know.

They don't get enough exercise.

A party for all new students will be held on Monday.

Both children and adults are affected.

There are many new problems for individuals.

I am afraid that I have lost your invitation.

There are various negative effects on families and society.

Many of the TV programs in my country come from overseas.

Yesterday, I asked my lecturer about the test results.

Individuals can be negatively affected by television.

Therefore, I must spend the day studying.

Watching too much TV can make people lazy.

Governments should exercise more control.

I hope that your party will be successful.

The cat died, causing great unhappiness.

Thank you for your kind invitation.

My supervisor's party was great.

The ceremony is on the 5th and 6th of February.

I am dreading my first semester economics exam.

I like listening to people's problems.

This is a complicated subject.

He comes from another part of the country.

Activity 31

Dear Mr Simpson,

I stayed in your hotel on the 23rd and the 24th of October. I was in room 603. When I arrived home I discovered that I had left one of my bags at the hotel. Could you please check your Lost and Found department and see if my bag is there?

The bag is a small, black leather, document case with a narrow strap. Inside the bag you will find several business cards, a Mont Blanc fountain pen, a small address book and three copies of a business proposal. Also, a silver pocket calculator. These things are not very valuable in money terms but they have a lot of personal value.

I would appreciate it if you could contact me as soon as possible, particularly since I need the proposals for a presentation this week. If you could send the bag to me by courier service I would be most grateful. I have arranged to pay for the service on delivery.

Thank you for your help.

Yours sincerely,

Fatima Ferrangites

Activity 33

Dear Sir/Madam,

My family and I had dinner in your restaurant on Monday, 28th February. I am writing to you to complain about the food and the service.

The first problem was that, although we had booked a table, we were squashed around a small table at the back of the restaurant near the toilet. It was very noisy and unpleasant.

Secondly, during and after our meal the service was bad. The waiter who delivered soup to my wife had his thumb in it. Another waiter spilt some custard on my mother-in-law's lap. In general, the waiters were rude and the service was slow.

Finally, even though the reputation of your restaurant is good, the food was mediocre. The steak was tough, the vegetables were overcooked and the desserts were stale. The food was definitely not good value for the price. Also, I think some of the food was bad because I and two members of my family had stomach-aches the following day.

Since we feel we should be compensated somehow, we ask you to refund the cost of our meal. A copy of the bill is enclosed.

I hope to receive your reply shortly.

Yours faithfully,

C. Skate

TASK 2

Activity 34

Sample question 5

You should talk about:

- reasons why private information is or is not appropriate in newspapers
- reasons why private information is or is not appropriate in magazines.

Sample question 6

You should talk about:

- the short-term and long-term benefits of studying overseas
- the academic and personal benefits of studying overseas
- the problems that students might face while they are studying overseas

Activity 35

Sample question 5	Sample question 6
<p><i>newspapers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • celebrities—not important news • should focus on informing readers • should examine issues <p><i>magazines</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entertainment/popular • benefit the stars • should not feature untrue or embarrassing stories 	<p><i>academic benefits</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standard • resources • teachers • qualifications <p><i>personal benefits</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • culture • language • maturity • independence <p><i>problems</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • study problems • culture shock very different • readjustment • climate, food

Activity 38

Generally, people read newspapers to find out about world current affairs and they read magazines to be entertained. Therefore, one would expect to find articles that feature the private lives of famous people in magazines rather than newspapers. However, nowadays, more and more newspapers include stories like these which are neither informative nor useful.

In my opinion, this type of gossip about people's private lives should not be in newspapers for several reasons. Firstly, for example, the fact that Princess Diana is going out with a sportsman is not important news. Secondly, if newspapers want to publish articles about famous people they should focus on their public events and achievements. In other words, if there is an article about Princess Diana it should be about her works of charity, which will increase public awareness of important problems. In addition, journalists should make sure that they write about the facts only, not rumours. One should be able to rely on newspapers for the actual truth.

Magazines, on the other hand, focus on social news so I feel it is more acceptable for

them to contain some features about famous personalities. In addition to being popular reading, these stories often benefit the stars by giving free publicity to them, thereby helping their careers. However, I also believe that magazine stories should not mention things that are too embarrassing or untrue just to attract people to buy the magazine. Sensational stories, such as these, cause great unhappiness to the people concerned.

In conclusion, I think newspapers should concentrate on real news but magazines can feature some articles on people's private lives.

Activity 40

Studying overseas has clear advantages, but it is not without its problems.

The main benefits of studying overseas are academic ones. Generally, the standard of education is higher. This is because colleges and universities have up-to-date equipment and other resources. Also, teachers and lecturers are highly-skilled professionals who are aware of all the latest developments in their fields of interest. A final point is that the qualifications which a student obtains are valid usually anywhere in the world.

As well as the obvious academic benefits, students also gain experience of another culture, improve their language skills and meet many new people. Thus, they will develop many interpersonal skills and become more tolerant. They will become more emotionally mature as they deal with living apart from their family. This helps their personal development as they become more independent.

Although, in some cases, there are some negative effects. Most importantly, if students are not properly prepared academically before they go abroad, they could have difficulties following lectures or writing assignments. Furthermore, young students may have problems adjusting to a new culture and could experience loneliness and homesickness. A final problem could be that they adapt so much to Western culture that they have problems readjusting when they finally return home.

Other possible problems are difficulties in adjusting to a different climate, different food and different lifestyle. With appropriate preparation and support most students should be able to avoid or overcome these obstacles.

However, in general, I consider the advantages of an overseas education much greater than any of the disadvantages described above.

Reading Practice Tests

PRACTICE TEST 1

1. C Key words are 'pay' and 'cash'.
2. E Key word is 'how' and E explains a system.
3. D Key word is 'advance'.
4. F Key words are 'number of tickets, ideal for groups'.
5. B Key words are 'rock concerts'.
6. TRUE 'potentially fatal'
7. NOT GIVEN 'The text mentions that children should have injections.'
8. FALSE 'have regular tetanus injections, a booster ... every five years'.
9. TRUE 'They are more prone to falling over and getting dirt in wounds than adults.'
10. D 'pick up a copy'.
11. C 'most important feature of the new card system is card reusability'.
12. A 'return the card along with a cash payment for the amount of credit you want added'.
13. i 'study materials, etc'.
14. iii 'tasks to do outside of class time'.
15. v 'passing your course ...'
16. x 'attend 65% or more etc'.
17. viii 'will receive a letter of attendance/will receive a certificate of achievement'.
18. vii 'become a member of the college library'.
19. residential colleges
There is no kitchen.
20. gas and electricity
Section B, second sentence.

21. size, condition, location
Section D, third sentence (not paragraph 2 which talks about all types of accommodation).
22. a residential college
Section C: 'a feature of many academic institutions, located on campus'.
23. damage property
Paragraph after section D, second sentence.
24. receipt Rule 4
25. understand it Rule 1
26. K see first sentence
27. F see first sentence
28. E see first sentence
29. C see last sentence
30. G see last 3 sentences
31. Mugunga Camp see paragraph D
32. Gitarama see paragraph G
33. UNICEF see paragraph M
34. Myra Adamson see paragraph J
35. running an orphanage see paragraph K
36. FALSE see paragraph I and the last sentence of paragraph J
37. NOT GIVEN
38. TRUE see paragraph C, last sentence: 'FHI supported groups of unaccompanied children.'
39. FALSE see paragraph K—only about 40% are in orphanages
40. TRUE see paragraph D. Key words are 'originally', 'children separated from their families, Rwandan refugees'.
10. FALSE 'Four times as many junior-age children are driven to school in Britain as in Germany.'
11. TRUE '1 in 7 children suffers from asthma, thought to be exacerbated (made worse) by traffic fumes.'
12. NOT GIVEN
The network will go through cities but that does not mean that most of the network will be rural.
13. FALSE 'The National Network will ... run right through the middle of most major towns and cities.'
14. FALSE 'Cost the equivalent (same) as just a few weeks of the current national roads program.'
15. i Key words are 'deciding which program'.
16. iv Key words are 'tuition fees'.
17. viii Key words are 'full details of term dates'.
18. ix Key words are 'overseas student office'.
19. vii Key words are 'help graduates find suitable employment'.
20. iii Key words are 'the few regulations that are enforced are ...'
21. immigration authorities (point two)
22. an ELICOS course (point three)
23. the students (see Fees, point 2: 'textbooks, equipment ... are your responsibility')
24. by bankdraft (see Fees, point 4)
25. it is refunded (see Application fees, point b)
26. over 4 weeks (see Course fees, point c)
27. International Student Programs (see Transfer to Another Institution)
28. B 'the surviving panda population has also become fragmented, panda "islands"... separated'.
29. D 'the bamboo that is their staple food'.
30. E 'better control of poaching, which remains a problem despite strict laws'.
31. A 'Deforestation, mainly carried out by farmers clearing land to make way for fields ... has drastically contracted the mammal's range'.

PRACTICE TEST 2

1. C 'As a civil engineering charity ...'
2. B 'Over 20 million ... in Britain ... is projected to at least double by the year 2025.'
3. several hundred miles see paragraph 5
4. (the) road dangers
'astonished at the road dangers we put up with here.'
5. slower traffic systems see paragraph 8
6. by donating money/make a decision
see last 2 sentences
7. walkers see paragraph 5
8. TRUE 'traffic through country areas might treble by then' (2025)
9. TRUE 'WHO limits are regularly exceeded in most UK cities.'

32. **ii** see paragraph C
 33. **vi** see paragraph B
 34. decreased see paragraph A
 35. disconnected see paragraph B
 36. problems see paragraph C
 37. growth see paragraph D
 38. join see paragraph E
 39. reserves see paragraph E
 40. cooperate see paragraph F

PRACTICE TEST 3

1. **B** Key words are 'save money and earn interest, money box, passbook'.
2. **C** 'every six months.'
3. **FALSE** 'some medical type operations performed by approved dentists are covered.'
4. **NOT GIVEN**
5. **TRUE** 'if you need to see a specialist you must be referred by your doctor.'
6. **TRUE** see *Public Patients* and *Private Patients* sections.
7. by surface mail see the paragraph headed *Getting the Price Right*, second sentence.
8. 35 p see the paragraph headed *Stamp Books*, third sentence.
9. barcode technology see the introductory sentence in the *Priority Treatment* section: 'to track and trace your mail'.
10. international registered section 2 'valuables' means *expensive items*.
11. sign on delivery see the first sentence of sections 1 and 2.
12. courier service see last sentence of *Swiftair*, section 3.
13. **I** 'diverse uses that candles and other wax products can be put to' (*not D* which has only wax models).
14. **C** 'native birds and other wildlife' (*not B* which features 'exotic' animals).
15. **F** 'features of the night sky; origin of the crab nebula'.
16. **D** 'anyone interested in changing trends in clothing'.
17. **A** 'hands-on information technology'.
18. **E** 'recorded on tape ... interested in art history and criticism'.
19. **J** 'entered via the River Widmore'.
20. **TRUE** 'TAFE is the largest of the tertiary education sectors' (see paragraph 2).
21. **TRUE** 'the qualifications they award are transferable throughout Australia' (see paragraph 3).
22. **FALSE** 'TAFE colleges cannot award tertiary-level (university) degrees' (see paragraph 3).
23. **FALSE** 'These private institutions are like TAFE colleges ... but each one of them usually specialises in courses for one industry' (see paragraph 5).
24. **TRUE** Vocational Training is Chapter 5, English language is Chapter 6 (see paragraph 6).
25. **FALSE** see paragraph 7, first and second sentences.
26. **BOTH** see paragraph 5, third sentence and paragraph 10, third sentence.
27. **UGG** see paragraph 10
28. **AC** see paragraph 7
29. **AC** see paragraph 5, third sentence.
30. **NEITHER** see paragraph 12, last sentence; paragraph 13, first sentence.
31. of land shortages see paragraph 1, first sentence; paragraph 2.
32. trees and parks see paragraph 5, last sentence.
33. office space see paragraph 7.
34. not available yet see paragraph 12.
35. grid station see paragraph 10.
36. downtown see paragraph 8.
37. leisure see paragraph 6, which talks about parks, entertainment, fitness areas and shopping.
38. network see paragraph 10 (network = grid).
39. obstacle see paragraph 11.
40. ground see paragraph 11.