PRACTICE TESTS

ECCE Practice Tests

AMERICAN ENGLISH: LEVEL B2

11 COMPLETE PRACTICE TESTS

- ✔ **1** GUIDED TEST
- ✔ **10** COMPLETE TESTS WITH **2** ONLINE SIMULATION TESTS
- ✔ INCLUDES **ONLINE PREPARATION PRACTICE**



ECCE Practice Tests

AMERICAN ENGLISH: LEVEL B2



KEY FEATURES

This practice exams book has been designed to help students prepare for the Michigan ECCE (CEF Level B2) exam.

The book contains 10 complete practice exams: Writing, Reading (Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading) Listening & Speaking



Tip



Exercise



Theory

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Introduction

The Michigan ECCE Practice Exams book provides practice papers for students planning to take the Examination for the Certificate of Competency in English (ECCE), developed and administered by Michigan Language Assessment.

The ECCE is for students at B2 (Independent User, Vantage) level according to the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) for languages.

The Practice Exams in this book follow the specifications for the ECCE which will apply **from May 2021 onwards**. Details of the format of the exam are given in the table on page 5.

This book contains 10 complete practice exams. Each exam consists of a writing, listening and reading (grammar, vocabulary, reading) section, and a separate speaking exam.

In this book, and in the ECCE exam, American English is used. If your studies have focused on UK English, you might see words spelled differently, or come across some unfamiliar vocabulary. However, if UK English is the variety you are familiar with, you needn't worry about using it in the Speaking and Writing sections of the exam. The examiners will be grading your work according to how clearly you express yourself and how well you complete the task, regardless of whether the variety of English you have learned is the one used in the US or the one used in the UK.

Working through the exams in this book will help make you aware of some aspects of US English. Watching North American films and reading North American websites will also help to familiarize you with US English.

Overview of the ECCE

Section	Time	Description	Number of Items
Writing	30 minutes	From a choice of two options, an email/letter or an essay, each on a different topic, examinees write one response, giving their opinion on the situation or issue in the option of their choice.	1 task
Listening	45 minutes	**Part 1** heard once (multiple choice) A short recorded conversation is followed by a question. Answer choices are shown as pictures.	25
		Part 2 heard twice (multiple choice) Short extended talks on four different topics, each followed by 5 questions. The questions are printed in the test booklet and time is given before each talk to preview the questions. There are four answer choices for each question. Answer choices are printed in the test booklet. Examinees may take notes in the test booklet as they listen.	20
Reading	75 minutes	**Grammar** (multiple choice) An incomplete sentence is followed by a choice of words or phrases to complete it. Only one choice is grammatically correct.	15
		Vocabulary (multiple choice) An incomplete sentence is followed by a choice of words to complete it. Only one word has the correct meaning in that context.	14
		Reading (multiple choice) **Part 1** Two short reading passages, each on a different topic, followed by 6 comprehension questions each. **Part 2** Two sets of four short texts each, related to each other by topic. Each set is followed by 12 comprehension questions.	36
Speaking	15 minutes max.	A structured face-to-face oral interaction, between one examinee and one oral examiner on topics set by the University of Michigan. The interaction involves a visual prompt.	4 stages

In each of the four sections (Writing, Listening, Reading, Speaking) candidates are awarded a score that falls into one of five bands:

Band score	**Scaled numeric score**
Honors (H)	840-1000
Pass (P)	750-835
Low Pass (LP)	650-745
Borderline Fail (BF)	610-645
Fail (F)	0-605

- Candidates whose average score for all four sections is equal to 650 or higher are awarded an ECCE certificate.
- Candidates whose score in all four sections is equal to 840 or higher are awarded an ECCE certificate with Honors.
- Candidates whose average score for all four sections is below 650 are not awarded an ECCE certificate.


PRACTICE EXAMS

PRACTICE EXAM 1

Exam 1: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Email

Your school is considering offering a new after-school club either in cookery or the fine arts. The school wants to know the opinion of the students on this matter.

- Write an **email** to the school principal to explain your opinion. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your email, "Dear Principal,"

Task 2: Essay

The government should take measures to encourage people to have a healthier diet.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 1: Listening

LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

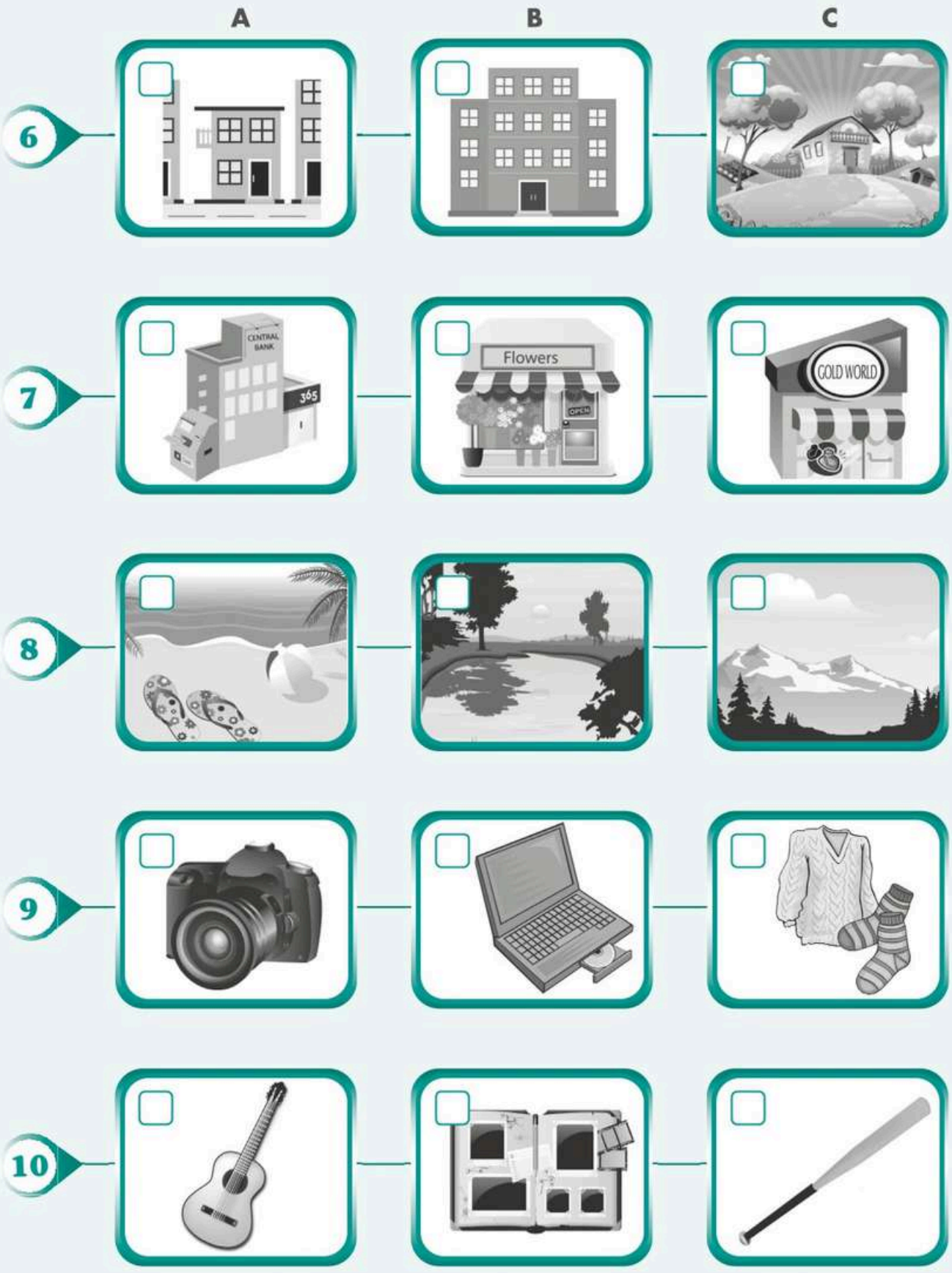
Here is an example:



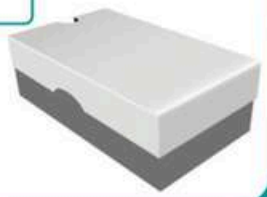
The correct answer is C.

Do you have any questions?

	A	B	C
1	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
2	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
3	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
4	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
5	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 


A
B
C
6
7
CENTRAL BANK
365
Flowers
OPEN
GOLD WORLD
8
9
10

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16			
17	Thursday	Sunday	Monday
18			
19			
20			

	A	B	C
21			
22	2 HOURS	4 HOURS	5 HOURS
23			
24			
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a teacher talking to one of his classes.

26 What does the speaker probably teach?
- **a** art
- **b** history
- **c** design
- **d** biology

27 What does the speaker say about the museum staff?
- **a** They approve of visitors using the exhibits.
- **b** They might ask the students questions.
- **c** They have lots of hands-on experience.
- **d** They have to read the instructions before they can demonstrate exhibits.

28 What does the speaker want the students to do?
- **a** ask museum staff for permission to play
- **b** photograph all the exhibits
- **c** draw diagrams of some exhibits
- **d** make their own devices

29 What must each student do at home?
- **a** take photos of some diagrams
- **b** work on a presentation
- **c** find some devices to write about
- **d** write down the instructions given by the museum staff

30 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- **a** You can hand your work to museum staff.
- **b** The museum staff want to give you some simple instructions.
- **c** People who work at the museum will be checking your work for mistakes.
- **d** Museum staff are there to help if necessary.

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to an announcement at a train station.

31 What is the purpose of the announcement?
- **a** to provide information about new train times to and from Redcity
- **b** to tell passengers from Redcity how to get to the bus station
- **c** to advise people about temporary travel arrangements to and from Redcity
- **d** to promote an alternative means of transport to and from Redcity

32 What do we learn about the problems on Tracks 9 and 10?
- **a** There has been an accident.
- **b** There have been unforeseen problems with bad weather.
- **c** Unexpected events or conditions are causing hold-ups.
- **d** Only very slow trains use those tracks.

33 How will people traveling here from Redcity be transported?
- **a** by train
- **b** by bus
- **c** on foot
- **d** by taxis

34 How are the people affected advised to get to the bus station?
- **a** on foot
- **b** by taxi
- **c** by bus
- **d** with railroad employees

35 How far is the bus station from the train station?
- **a** one hour
- **b** fifteen minutes
- **c** five minutes
- **d** half an hour

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a radio announcement.

36 What is being advertised?
- **a** a meeting about a sports club
- **b** an athletics competition
- **c** a children's track and field tournament
- **d** online advice for athletes

37 Why does the announcer mention a website?
- **a** to show that College Radio supports modern technology
- **b** so that the radio station can collect money online
- **c** so listeners can join the track and field club
- **d** so listeners know where to register for participation

38 Which category of sport won't be featured at the meet?
- **a** running
- **b** jumping
- **c** weightlifting
- **d** throwing

39 What can't an adult with a spectator's ticket do?
- **a** watch the events on both days
- **b** get free refreshments
- **c** watch a firework display
- **d** attend a party

40 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** The retirement home and the club will each get half of the profits.
- **b** The retirement home and the club will share half of the profits between them.
- **c** The retirement home will get half of all the ticket money.
- **d** The retirement home and the club will each get half of all the ticket money.

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a firefighter talking to some students.

41 What is the purpose of the talk?
- **a** to warn students about fires
- **b** to tell students what to do when a fire alarm goes off
- **c** to teach students how to fight fires
- **d** to save the principal from having to organize a fire drill

42 What does the speaker want to emphasize at the start of her talk?
- **a** that she knows what she's talking about
- **b** that the students don't know enough about fire drills
- **c** that the students should be thinking for themselves
- **d** that what she's going to say is what most people would think of doing

43 Where is the tool used for setting off a fire alarm?
- **a** attached to the box containing the alarm button
- **b** in a glass box on the wall
- **c** in one of the tool boxes in the corridor
- **d** on the floor under the alarm box

44 How should students and teachers leave the building?
- **a** by the nearest elevator
- **b** through a classroom window
- **c** walking calmly and quietly
- **d** as quickly as possible without making a noise

45 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** Teachers will try to prevent students climbing out through windows.
- **b** Teachers will check how many students are in the room before they leave.
- **c** Teachers will check in the yard that everyone who was in the room is outside.
- **d** Teachers won't open classroom doors until everyone is ready to go.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

46 "Wasn't George on the bus?"
"Yes, but I saw _ _ _ off three stops before his usual stop."
- **a** him get
- **b** him to get
- **c** that he's getting
- **d** he's got

47 _ _ _ his headache, he didn't complain about the loud music.
- **a** No matter
- **b** Although
- **c** In spite of
- **d** Even though

48 _ _ _ my parents that I'd paint the kitchen, I couldn't accept my friend's invitation.
- **a** Telling
- **b** I'd told
- **c** To tell
- **d** Having told

49 "Why are you upset?"
"Well, I just heard that the house _ _ _ I grew up in burned down last week."
- **a** at which
- **b** where
- **c** that
- **d** in which

50 "There aren't enough books for all the students."
"You should _ _ _ me that last week!"
- **a** have told
- **b** tell
- **c** be telling
- **d** have been told

51 The rest of them _ _ _ like giving up, but I wanted to keep going.
- **a** feel
- **b** are feeling
- **c** felt
- **d** have felt

52 All _ _ _ their albums can be found on the internet.
- **a** of three
- **b** but three of
- **c** three
- **d** but of three

53 Anne _ _ _ her cousin to come on the trip, but he didn't have enough money.
- **a** will be asking
- **b** is asking
- **c** will ask
- **d** asked

54 You won't mention this to the others, _ _ _?
- **a** won't you
- **b** will you
- **c** would you
- **d** won't they

55 She says they make _ _ _ lies for them.
- **a** her to tell
- **b** up she's telling
- **c** up that she tells
- **d** her tell

56 Kate went to the party, but _ _ _.
- **a** neither did her friends
- **b** none of her friends did
- **c** no friends of her did
- **d** didn't any of her friends

57 _ _ _ following Frank's advice, you should know better than to do that.
- **a** Besides
- **b** Moreover
- **c** With regards
- **d** As for

58 They were having _ _ _ nice time that they wanted to stay longer.
- **a** a such
- **b** enough
- **c** a so
- **d** such a

59 Julie, _ _ _ you met a few moments ago, is our new manager.
- **a** that
- **b** which
- **c** who
- **d** to whom

60 I _ _ _ have achieved this without your help.
- **a** haven't
- **b** wasn't
- **c** couldn't
- **d** needn't

61 The movie contains some violent scenes which may be _ _ _ for children.
- a permanent
- b unsuitable
- c appropriate
- d additional

62 The new tax system, which was _ _ _ in 2011, is much fairer than the previous one.
- a planted
- b established
- c based
- d placed

63 Don't ask me about Susan; I _ _ _ know her.
- a lightly
- b heavily
- c closely
- d hardly

64 We are still unclear about what really _ _ _ the delay.
- a encouraged
- b made
- c caused
- d inspired

65 The company that used to _ _ _ us with equipment went out of business last week.
- a supply
- b arrange
- c stock
- d contribute

66 The new stadium is going to be built on the _ _ _ of the city.
- a outcasts
- b overdrafts
- c outskirts
- d oversights

67 I'm very _ _ _ for all your help.
- a agreeable
- b grateful
- c thoughtful
- d essential

68 Mark said that they'd found the _ _ _ money.
- a burgled
- b robbed
- c missed
- d stolen

69 Jim can be rude sometimes, but he's been on his best _ _ _ today.
- a acting
- b behavior
- c buddies
- d performance

70 We will need _ _ _ $3,000 to paint the kitchen, living room and the children's bedrooms.
- a a leftover
- b an additional
- c a single
- d a united

71 She offered me some _ _ _ on how to entertain the children.
- a aid
- b ambition
- c advice
- d assistance

72 We _ _ _ the menu carefully before ordering.
- a ignored
- b concentrated
- c estimated
- d studied

73 It's _ _ _ unlikely that she'll get the job.
- a widely
- b fully
- c highly
- d deeply

74 The _ _ _ went wild when their team scored a goal.
- a watchers
- b audience
- c lookouts
- d spectators

This passage is about scavenging.

"Scavenging" is searching through garbage for useful items. New Delhi, the capital city of India, is one of many places around the world where large numbers of people directly rely on this activity for their survival. There are over 1.5 million trash pickers in India, and about 350,000 of them reside in New Delhi. In the city's 30-year-old Ghazipur landfill, countless children and adults scavenge through the 100-foot-high trash pile in order to find anything that can be sold, such as plastic bags, metal, glass bottles and even human hair, which is used for wigs. Families working in the landfill typically earn less than $2 a day.

"Rag pickers", as they sometimes call themselves, have to be on the lookout for bulldozers, the drivers of which can't usually spot them in the multi-colored heaps of garbage. Many of the scavengers live in makeshift homes around the trash dump, with little or no access to proper food, clean water or health care. As a result of the lack of sanitation, gastrointestinal illness is very common. Furthermore, those who buy food from nearby producers frequently end up consuming products, such as milk and meat, which have been contaminated with lead and dioxins. Unsurprisingly, rates of asthma, birth defects and cancer are high in the area.

The trash pickers of the Ghazipur landfill say that the money they make helps them to feed their families and, in some cases, even provide their children with some education. The relatively new Western-style consumerism of India's expanding middle class has resulted in a huge increase in the amount of garbage produced. New Delhi, for example, produces approximately 9,200 tons of trash per day now, which is about 50% more than it produced about 5 years ago. That amount is expected to double within a decade.

---

75 What would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- **a** A History of Scavenging in India
- **b** The Life of a Typical Trash Picker
- **c** An Overview of the Development of India's Middle Class
- **d** The Children of India's Landfills

76 What does the passage say about India?

- **a** It has 350,000 landfills.
- **b** It is the only place where children scavenge alongside adults.
- **c** It has the world's largest landfills.
- **d** It is not the only country with large populations who depend on scavenging.

77 Why does the author mention human hair?

- **a** to highlight the materials that bring the highest prices for scavengers
- **b** to show the variety of what scavengers collect
- **c** to explain why scavengers earn so little money
- **d** to describe how scavengers live in Ghazipur

78 According to the writer, why are bulldozers dangerous for trash pickers?

- **a** The drivers can't see the trash pickers easily.
- **b** Bulldozers help to spread dangerous diseases.
- **c** The drivers try to injure the trash pickers.
- **d** Bulldozers are sometimes accidentally driven into workers' homes.

79 Why are milk and meat mentioned in the second paragraph?

- **a** as examples of common products which can be dangerous for trash pickers
- **b** as examples of the shopping choices that trash pickers have
- **c** to show which products are regularly found by trash pickers
- **d** to show which products trash pickers can't afford

80 What is true about the amount of trash New Delhi produces?

- **a** It is 9,200 tons more that it was 5 years ago.
- **b** It is going to decrease in the next ten years.
- **c** It is half as much as it will probably be in about 10 years.
- **d** It is less than it was 5 years ago.

This passage is about aluminum.

Aluminum is a widely used metal which is light, both in color and weight. Many people do not realize that it was discovered relatively recently because the element, despite being plentiful in the earth's crust, is never found in its pure form in nature. It is only found as part of a compound: in other words, together with other elements.

Aluminum compounds have been used for thousands of years, but it wasn't until the beginning of the nineteenth century that aluminum was identified as an element. However, it was difficult to isolate from other elements, so it was very rare and valuable. Ironically, a famous British chemist, Sir Humphry Davy, gave the element its name, although the metal is now generally referred to as 'aluminium' in Britain.

Great progress was achieved in 1886 when two young scientists, one in the USA and the other in France, independently discovered a commercially viable method of producing aluminum. This is still used today, and is known as the Hall-Heroult process, after the men who developed it. The ore which is most useful for extracting aluminum is bauxite and, although production of the metal is a lot less expensive than it used to be, it is still not cheap because it requires huge amounts of electricity. The metal is so useful, however, that there is great demand for it.

Aluminum is used in transportation, especially in the aerospace industry, and for the construction of buildings and furniture because it is so light and strong, and doesn't corrode easily. It is commonly used to make containers, electrical appliances, cookware and sporting equipment, to name just a few everyday products. In fact, it is one of the most versatile materials available to us, and it's easy to recycle.

---

81 What is the purpose of the passage?

- **a** to explain the Hall-Heroult process
- **b** to describe how aluminum was identified as an element
- **c** to present the story of a useful element
- **d** to document the present-day uses of aluminum

82 What was the breakthrough that allowed the use of aluminum in industry?

- **a** The discovery of the pure form of the element.
- **b** The invention of a way to have cheap aluminum in its pure form.
- **c** The realization that there was plenty of the element easily available.
- **d** The use of electricity in the production of aluminum.

83 Why wasn't aluminum in its pure form used earlier?

- **a** Separating it from other elements is a complex process.
- **b** There is very little aluminum in the earth's crust.
- **c** Aluminum compounds were thought to be more useful.
- **d** It is lighter than metals such as iron or copper.

84 In the second paragraph, what does the writer consider ironic?

- **a** that aluminum was first discovered in the 19th century
- **b** that aluminum is called different things in different places
- **c** that aluminum used to be rare and expensive
- **d** that a British chemist gave the metal the name now used mainly in the US

85 In the second sentence of the third paragraph, what does **This** refer to?

- **a** aluminum
- **b** progress
- **c** a country
- **d** a process

86 Which use of aluminum is not mentioned in the text?

- **a** soft drink cans
- **b** air conditioners
- **c** pens
- **d** bicycles

Exam 1: Reading

A

Send | From: | To: | Subject: Flawless Magazine

Dear Sir/Madam,

My teenage daughter recently bought the September edition of *Flawless* magazine.

On flicking through it, I noticed that almost all of the models appearing both in the photos accompanying feature stories and in the advertisements seemed to be dangerously underweight.

In my view, this is bound to have a negative effect on the self-esteem and self-image of many of your younger readers, and may even lead to some of them developing eating disorders. I think you have a responsibility to promote healthy lifestyles, so you should avoid glamorizing models who are so skinny.

Yours,

Mary Fletcher

B

Allure Modeling Agency

Statement about our models

In recent years, the issue of underweight models has received a lot of media attention.

At Allure, we are committed to finding dels who represent natural, healthy auty. We understand that many people, pecially young women, admire and look to our models, and we believe that ng excessively thin models may send a

C

Eating Disorders: Anorexia

Anorexia nervosa is a disease which causes an underweight individual to refuse to eat enough to maintain a healthy weight. People with *anorexia* often falsely believe themselves to be overweight. They stick to an extremely strict diet and are very frightened of gaining weight.

Approximately 90% of sufferers are female, and the disorder may start as early as at 6 years of age. Since the 1980s, the number of cases in Western countries has risen dramatically. The media in this part of the world is often accused of being obsessed with how women look, and of featuring images that suggest that being very thin is attractive. Many experts claim that this is, at least in part, responsible for this rapid increase.

Anorexia can cause severe health problems, and even death. It is very important for anyone suffering from *anorexia* to get medical help, which will often include some form of psychological therapy.

D

Home | Doctors | Medical Advice | Contact

Today's post will give you tips on how to shed some pounds without harming your health.

Aim to lose weight gradually by making permanent changes to your lifestyle. Some people can lose a lot of weight by going on a crash diet but, in the long term, most of them will regain this weight and they could also be damaging their health. Most people should try to lose about 2 pounds (roughly 1 kilo) a week until they get down to their ideal weight. To calculate your ideal weight based on your height and body type, click: **HERE**.

Generally, the most effective way to lose weight is to combine changes in your diet and activity levels. If you eat fewer calories, and get more exercise, you will almost certainly lose weight.

Refer to page 22 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

87 Why did Ms Fletcher write this email to the magazine?
- **a** She had read an article about eating disorders.
- **b** She wants to complain about an aspect of the magazine.
- **c** She wants to suggest a topic for a future article.
- **d** She thinks the magazine should try to appeal to older women.

88 What does Ms Fletcher say about the magazine?
- **a** It advertises some products that are unsuitable for young women.
- **b** Some images in it could make people feel bad about themselves.
- **c** It features lots of articles about how to lose weight.
- **d** It encourages young girls to try to become models.

89 What is probably true about Ms Fletcher?
- **a** In the past, she suffered from an eating disorder.
- **b** She is worried about the images her daughter sees in the media.
- **c** She is a regular reader of *Flawless* magazine.
- **d** She hopes to get advice about healthy lifestyles from the magazine.

The following questions refer to section B.

90 What is the purpose of section B?
- **a** to encourage more models to join the agency
- **b** to promote a healthy living campaign
- **c** to give information about a company policy
- **d** to criticize the media for showing thin women so often

91 Who probably wouldn't be able to get a job with the Allure agency?
- **a** an extremely thin model
- **b** somebody who smokes
- **c** somebody who is recovering from an eating disorder
- **d** a very young model

The following questions refer to section C.

92 What do a lot of experts believe, according to the writer?
- **a** *Anorexia* is very rare outside of Western countries.
- **b** The number of pictures of thin people in the media is growing.
- **c** The media is partially responsible for *anorexia* becoming more common.
- **d** The number of people with *anorexia* is likely to keep on growing.

93 What is the main point of paragraph 3?
- **a** Not everyone with *anorexia* shows all of the symptoms.
- **b** Psychologists can usually cure *anorexia*.
- **c** *Anorexia* can be a life-threatening condition.
- **d** Everyone should learn what the symptoms of *anorexia* are.

The following questions refer to section D.

94 Who does the writer suggest should get medical advice?
- **a** people who have lost a lot of weight in a short time
- **b** people who have tried dieting, but who haven't lost weight
- **c** people with health problems who want to start exercising
- **d** people who want to exercise for a long time every day

95 What is the author's advice for losing weight?
- **a** Having a lower calorie intake together with physical activity.
- **b** Drastically reducing how many calories a person receives a day.
- **c** Getting fifteen minutes of exercise daily.
- **d** Following a crash diet together with strenuous exercise.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 Which sections mention the possible dangers of using images of very thin models?
- **a** A, B and C
- **b** A, B and D
- **c** B, C and D
- **d** all of the sections

97 Which section would be most useful for a reader who thinks that a friend might not be eating enough?
- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

98 Which sections criticize a policy?
- **a** A and D
- **b** B and C
- **c** A and C
- **d** B and D

A

The Peterborough Theater presents:

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

by William Shakespeare

Starring: Anne Portland and Philip Marr
Directed by Alan Fielding

Enjoy this popular romantic comedy, where Petruchio tries to 'tame' headstrong Kate but also to win her heart.

This very entertaining play has an intricate plot that shows off Shakespeare's brilliance.

Box office: open noon – 4:30pm every day (reductions for schools and other group bookings)
Performances: Saturdays and Sundays
Matinees: 2pm, ***Evening performances***: 8pm
Opening Night: Saturday, September 22nd

B

From: The Parent-Teacher Association (PTA)
To: Principal Heather Walker
Date: September 2nd

Dear Ms Walker,
It has been suggested that we arrange for a group of students to attend a performance of *The Taming of the Shrew*, which is playing at the Peterborough Theater from 22nd September. Tickets will be available at $14 each, as the theater is offering reduced prices for groups of school students.

We would like to meet with you to discuss transportation, which performance it would be best for students to attend, and which age groups we should include.

Please let us know when a meeting would be most convenient for you.

Sincerely,
Nancy Morris (PTA president)

C



Theater Reviews

The Taming of the Shrew

Reviewer: Albert Postlethwaite

A lavish production with great performances, Alan Fielding's *The Taming of the Shrew* certainly does not disappoint. Fielding's skillful direction ensures a fast-paced presentation of this timeless Shakespearean comedy which is worthy of the world-famous theaters on Broadway.

The director was fully justified in putting his faith in relatively little-known actor Philip Marr for the male lead. Marr's timing and charisma bring the character of Petruchio to life beautifully. He undoubtedly has a great future ahead of him.

Anne Portland lights up every scene she appears in with her extraordinary comic talent and her loud, clear voice. The lead actors are on the same wavelength, and both give an enthralling performance which is further enhanced by the wonderful costumes and props.

D

Anne Portland

Anne Portland is a well-known stage and screen actress. She has played such comic characters as Annie in the television series *The High Road*, and Josephina in the film *One too Many*, for which she was nominated for the Ariel Award for Best Supporting Actress two years ago.



Anne Portland was born Janice Grey in Rockford, Illinois in 1983. Her mother was a costume designer, and her father taught music at Rockford High School, which Anne attended. A very talented child, she was encouraged by her parents to study music. She soon became an accomplished pianist and, as a teenager, she took part in concerts and competitions around the country.

Although Anne had enjoyed performing in theatrical productions while in high school, she was hesitant to pursue a career in acting at first. However, in 2003, she came to the attention of director Peter Hudson when he saw her performance in an amateur production of Oscar Wilde's play *The Importance of Being Earnest*. Despite having landed roles in several blockbuster movies since then, Anne claims that she still prefers acting in front of live audiences.

She is currently starring opposite Philip Marr in Alan Fielding's production of *The Taming of the Shrew* at the Peterborough Theater. She has received rave reviews for her performance, which is considered one of the best of her career.

Refer to page 24 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

99 What does the poster suggest about the storyline of the play?
- **a** It is easy to understand.
- **b** It is quite complicated.
- **c** It is very unusual.
- **d** It involves lots of different characters.

100 When can you see the performance?
- **a** Every day after 12 pm.
- **b** Every Saturday afternoon.
- **c** On Saturdays and Sundays.
- **d** Before the 22nd September.

The following questions refer to section B.

101 Why did Ms Walker receive this email?
- **a** She has asked to meet with members of the PTA.
- **b** She has proposed that students should see *The Taming of the Shrew*.
- **c** Members of the PTA disagree with what she has suggested.
- **d** Members of the PTA would like her opinion.

102 What does the email not mention?
- **a** where students who are interested in seeing the play should sign up
- **b** how students will get to the theater
- **c** how old the students who will see the performance should be
- **d** whether students should see the afternoon or evening performance

The following questions refer to section C.

103 In paragraph 1, why does the critic mention Broadway?
- **a** to explain that the play will soon be performed there
- **b** to point out that the play could not be put on there
- **c** to compare the play favorably with other productions
- **d** to explain that the play is better than those put on Broadway

104 In paragraph 2, what does the critic say about the director?
- **a** He was surprised at how well the new actor performed.
- **b** It was unwise for him to use an actor with so little experience.
- **c** He was proven wrong by Philip Morris's performance.
- **d** His confidence in the young actor was rewarded.

The following questions refer to section D.

105 In paragraph 1, why does the author mention a television series?
- **a** Anne won an award for her performance in it.
- **b** It is one of the reasons why Anne is now famous.
- **c** Anne could have won an award for her role in it.
- **d** It was the first time she had acted on television.

106 What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?
- **a** to show that Anne was a gifted child actress
- **b** to explain how much Anne was influenced by her father
- **c** to describe Anne's school years
- **d** to emphasize that Anne has other talents apart from acting

107 In paragraph 3, why does the writer mention an Oscar Wilde play?
- **a** It was Anne's first role as a professional actress.
- **b** It was made into a blockbuster film, in which Anne starred.
- **c** Anne was discovered while playing a role in it.
- **d** It was the first time Anne had performed on stage.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 Which sections mention members of the cast?
- **a** A, B and C
- **b** A, B and D
- **c** A, C and D
- **d** B, C and D

109 What is probably true about this production of *The Taming of the Shrew*?
- **a** The clothes worn by the actors are impressive.
- **b** Tickets cannot be purchased on Sundays.
- **c** It is suitable for children of all ages.
- **d** The play is not likely to be successful for long.

110 Which section mentions a person's accomplishments?
- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

PRACTICE EXAM 2

Exam 2: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Email

Your town council is considering opening a new leisure center and is asking for recommendations about what facilities it should have.

- Write an **email** to the town mayor to explain your opinion. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your email, "Dear Mr Mayor,"

Task 2: Essay

A lot of parents say that towns and cities need more "child-friendly" places. How could existing organizations/businesses make themselves more "child-friendly"?

- Write an **essay** explaining your views and giving examples.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 2: Listening

LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

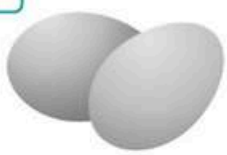
In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

Here is an example:

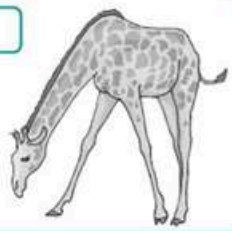
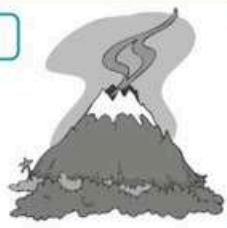


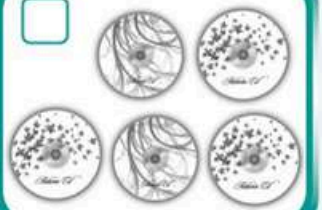
The correct answer is C.

Do you have any questions?

	A	B	C
1	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
2	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
3	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
4	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
5	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 

	A	B	C
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
17	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
18	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
19	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
20	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 

	A	B	C
21			
22			
23			
24	12:30	01:00	01:30
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.
Listen to a teacher talking to a class.

26 What is each student going to do?
- **a** work with a partner
- **b** answer some questions
- **c** teach another student
- **d** find out about an environmental issue

27 What is the teacher going to help her students with?
- **a** finding a topic to write about
- **b** compiling the data they collect
- **c** formulating questions
- **d** drawing graphs and pie charts

28 What is true about the questionnaires?
- **a** They will each have about 12 questions.
- **b** They will each have about 6 questions.
- **c** Copies will have to be written out by hand.
- **d** Each one will cover a number of topics.

29 Why is the teacher talking to the class?
- **a** to explain how they will do an assignment
- **b** to give them the results of a survey
- **c** to discuss their views on certain social issues
- **d** to analyze data that they have gathered

30 What does the teacher mean when she says:
- **a** The questions that students write need to be interesting.
- **b** Answers may be influenced by the way questions are worded.
- **c** When students write questions they should think about the answers.
- **d** The answers will be more interesting if the questions are intelligent.

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.
Listen to a woman talking to a group of people.

31 According to the speaker, why are blood donors so important?
- **a** Very few people are allowed to become blood donors.
- **b** Only 3% of the population have blood that is suitable for donation.
- **c** There is no other way to obtain the blood needed.
- **d** Only people of a certain age can donate blood.

32 Why does the speaker advise people to wear loose clothing?
- **a** They would otherwise feel uncomfortable.
- **b** The clothing needs to be removed.
- **c** They will be asked to pull up their sleeve.
- **d** Tight clothes may obstruct the blood flow.

33 How does the speaker advise people to prepare before giving blood?
- **a** They should make sure they are healthy.
- **b** They should have drunk a lot of liquids.
- **c** They should have got their donor identification first.
- **d** They should know their blood pressure and temperature.

34 What should you do immediately after you donate blood?
- **a** go home and rest
- **b** have something to eat and drink
- **c** answer some more questions
- **d** do some special exercises

35 What does the speaker mean when she says:
- **a** You will have to take some tests.
- **b** You will have to give some personal information.
- **c** You will be asked about your usual body temperature.
- **d** You will have to write about the state of your health.

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a recorded message on the telephone.

36 What does the speaker say about the garden shop?
- **a** It is seven miles from town.
- **b** Many of the items sold are grown there.
- **c** The shop only sells bushes and trees.
- **d** Customers can buy rose bushes there at a 30% discount.

37 How often does the catalog come out?
- **a** annually
- **b** every week
- **c** once a month
- **d** twice a month

38 Why does the speaker refer to the parking lot?
- **a** It isn't always open when the shop is.
- **b** Customers might have difficulty parking there.
- **c** Customers' cars are safe there.
- **d** It is very large.

39 Why might someone get an automatic watering system from the Greendale Garden Shop?
- **a** It will be installed for free.
- **b** They sell one system that suits all kinds of gardens.
- **c** The people who work there are very well informed about them.
- **d** Customers can get one for free if they buy a lawn mower.

40 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- **a** You will get the catalog very quickly.
- **b** We will deliver the catalog to you ourselves.
- **c** When you receive the catalog, you must send us your zip code.
- **d** You must provide an envelope so that we can send a catalog to you.

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a man speaking on the radio.

41 What is the talk mainly about?
- **a** the new Formula One circuit in Austin, Texas
- **b** the dangers of Formula One racing
- **c** why so many people like Formula One
- **d** how Formula One developed

42 What does the speaker say about Formula One race cars?
- **a** The driver is sometimes called a 'pilot'.
- **b** They are basically the same as other cars.
- **c** They are not as dangerous as they look.
- **d** They are very difficult to drive.

43 Where did the first races take place?
- **a** on specially built racetracks
- **b** on ordinary roads
- **c** on roads outside the city
- **d** in places where there were very few people

44 Why did rules have to be created to regulate car racing?
- **a** There were too many cars racing against each other.
- **b** The people who took part were not very good drivers.
- **c** Cars had become a lot faster.
- **d** Many of the cars were too big.

45 What does the speaker say about the building of new Formula One racetracks?
- **a** Few people want them.
- **b** Some people believe the disadvantages outweigh the advantages.
- **c** On the whole, they are beneficial for an area.
- **d** They don't really bring much money into an area.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

46 The new business, _ _ _ owner used to be my friend, is now our biggest rival.
- **a** whose
- **b** which
- **c** that
- **d** who its

47 I didn't notice _ _ _ the club as we arrived.
- **a** Jonathan leaving
- **b** for Jonathan to leave
- **c** that Jonathan leaves
- **d** to see Jonathan leave

48 My goal for today is _ _ _ to Hannah's problem.
- **a** about to find a solution
- **b** for finding a solution
- **c** to solve
- **d** to find a solution

49 If they don't study harder, they _ _ _ able to pass their exams.
- **a** won't have been
- **b** can never be
- **c** can't ever be
- **d** will never be

50 My friend Susan helped _ _ _ the housework on Saturday.
- **a** that she finished
- **b** to me finishing
- **c** my finishing
- **d** me finish

51 My teacher says that these tests _ _ _ more difficult.
- **a** steadily become
- **b** are steadily becoming
- **c** steadily will become
- **d** are going steadily to become

52 Lisa couldn't come to the festival because she _ _ _ to study for an important exam.
- **a** would
- **b** had
- **c** ought
- **d** could have

53 Will the results _ _ _ tomorrow?
- **a** to be announced
- **b** get to announce
- **c** be announced
- **d** announce

54 Tanya had her purse _ _ _ on the bus yesterday.
- **a** was stolen
- **b** be stolen
- **c** stealing
- **d** stolen

55 If this magazine _ _ _ cost so much, a lot more people would buy it.
- **a** didn't
- **b** hadn't
- **c** haven't
- **d** not

56 Tom promised _ _ _ anyone about my mistake.
- **a** not telling
- **b** not tell
- **c** telling not
- **d** not to tell

57 "Any questions?"
"Well, I'd like to know how _ _ _ it."
- **a** are you making
- **b** have you made
- **c** you made
- **d** did you make

58 You shouldn't do anything _ _ _ they sign the agreement.
- **a** until
- **b** afterwards
- **c** prior
- **d** as long

59 Helen _ _ _ walk the dog three times a day.
- **a** supposes to
- **b** is supposed that she
- **c** is supposed to
- **d** was supposed

60 "When will I have a new assistant?"
"Applicants _ _ _ for the job this week."
- **a** to interview
- **b** be interviewed
- **c** interviewing
- **d** are being interviewed

Exam 2: Reading: Vocabulary

61 One of the best _ _ _ of this car is its unique safety system.
- a looks
- b features
- c appearances
- d versions

62 She _ _ _ for a few seconds before answering the question.
- a composed
- b indicated
- c hesitated
- d obtained

63 You must be completely _ _ _ with the doctor, otherwise she won't be able to help you properly.
- a fair
- b honest
- c valuable
- d correct

64 Tom broke the window, but he tried to put the _ _ _ on me.
- a guilt
- b blame
- c fault
- d responsibility

65 I never expected Yolanda to _ _ _ her promise to us.
- a return
- b hold
- c break
- d lose

66 We can't put this table in the kitchen; there isn't enough _ _ _.
- a space
- b place
- c area
- d vacancy

67 No one wants to go in Mike's car because he's a very _ _ _ driver.
- a optimistic
- b professional
- c careless
- d sensible

68 On the way up the mountain, we stopped to _ _ _ the view.
- a explore
- b admire
- c breathe
- d catch

69 The tourists are always _ _ _ by the unique architecture of the museum.
- a selected
- b considered
- c imagined
- d impressed

70 Take no _ _ _ of Michael. He doesn't know what he's talking about.
- a sense
- b notice
- c record
- d sign

71 I've decided to _ _ _ a complaint to the building manager about our noisy neighbors.
- a put
- b make
- c say
- d hold

72 I shouldn't have to _ _ _ you to do your homework anymore.
- a control
- b suggest
- c remind
- d remember

73 Nothing went as planned. The whole thing was a _ _ _!
- a trouble
- b disaster
- c risk
- d difficulty

74 Are you going to _ _ _ the chess club this year?
- a participate
- b sign
- c complete
- d join

This passage is about languages.

There are over 6,500 living languages in the world, but most are spoken by very few people. In fact, hundreds of these languages may not even be passed on to the next generation. They are near extinction, like Yawuru, a language spoken by only about a dozen people in Broome, Western Australia, for example. We are living at the point in human history where, within perhaps two generations, most languages in the world will die out.

Some people feel that this is not altogether a bad thing. They believe that it will make communication easier and perhaps help build national, or even global, solidarity. However, when a language dies out, especially before literacy has been established in the culture, there is always a large loss of knowledge, which must be bad for humanity as a whole.

Until recently, attempts to document linguistic diversity have been concentrated on geographical areas where a large number of different languages are spoken. By this measure, Papua New Guinea – with more than 800 languages – certainly stands out as the most diverse country. Today, however, experts are focusing their efforts on trying to preserve the languages that are most at risk, and those on which linguists have done little research. They are highlighting regions that should be prioritized for linguistic study. You may be surprised at the locations of some of these 'hot spots'. For example, the top five includes both the southern central US state of Oklahoma as well as the southwestern US, where Native American languages are rapidly vanishing.

---

75 What would be an appropriate title for this passage?

- **a** Reviving Extinct Languages
- **b** The Problem of Illiteracy
- **c** Languages in Danger
- **d** The Importance of Communication

76 Why, according to the author, are many languages on the point of disappearing?

- **a** because not many people live in the areas where they are spoken
- **b** because many people only speak one language
- **c** because these languages are difficult to read and write
- **d** because people are not teaching these languages to their children

77 Why does the writer mention Yawuru?

- **a** to illustrate how some languages can survive
- **b** to show one of the languages that is spoken in Western Australia
- **c** because it is a very unusual language
- **d** to give an example of a language spoken by very few people

78 What does **which** in the last sentence of the second paragraph refer to?

- **a** absence of literacy
- **b** loss of knowledge
- **c** easier communication
- **d** building solidarity

79 What does the writer say about Papua New Guinea?

- **a** It is where the world's most endangered languages are spoken.
- **b** Most of the languages that used to be spoken there are now extinct.
- **c** Few linguists have carried out research there.
- **d** It's the country with the highest number of different languages.

80 How are experts trying to save the world's most endangered languages?

- **a** by focusing only on areas where lots of different languages are spoken
- **b** by teaching local people to be linguists
- **c** by researching languages which haven't been studied much before
- **d** by learning from methods used to save Native American languages

This passage is about salt.

Salt is used on icy roads, and has, for thousands of years, been used to preserve meat and other food. We have a natural taste for salt because it is essential for good health. It controls our water levels and the quality of our blood, and it also helps our nerves and muscles. People who have a lot of milk and meat in their diet generally don't need to add salt to their food, but salt is more important for people who eat mainly cereals, vegetables and fruit.

In the past, salt was used as money in Tibet and parts of Africa, and Roman soldiers were paid in salt. "Salary" comes from the Latin word for salt, and "soldier" from the Latin word for someone who is paid in salt. Trade routes along which salt was transported, like the Via Salaria from Ostia to other parts of Italy and an ancient caravan route that linked the salt oases of the Libyan Desert, were very important in ancient times. In many languages, "salt" is used in sayings that refer to important personal qualities. "The salt of the earth" in English means an honest, good and reliable person, and "untrue to salt" is used by Iranians to talk about someone who is disloyal or ungrateful.

Some salt is obtained from deep, underground mines, built where seabeds used to be in ancient times. The other main method involves collecting it from shallow pools of seawater or in salt lakes, after the sun has evaporated the water.

It is ironic that, now that salt is so much cheaper than it used to be, many adults are limiting their intake to about one teaspoonful a day because it can contribute to high blood pressure and heart disease.

---

81 What is the main purpose of the passage?

- **a** to promote the health benefits of salt
- **b** to explain how salt was transported in ancient times
- **c** to give the reader an idea of the importance of salt
- **d** to publicize the two main sources of salt

82 What does the writer imply about meat?

- **a** It is too salty to be healthy for us.
- **b** In ancient times, all meat was preserved in salt before being eaten.
- **c** Salt is naturally found in meat.
- **d** Roman soldiers didn't eat meat.

83 What do the references to money and roads tell us about salt?

- **a** It was very valuable in ancient times.
- **b** People in the ancient world weren't sure what to do with salt.
- **c** Originally it was only available in Libya and Italy.
- **d** It was much more important to Romans than coins.

84 What is true about references to salt in different languages?

- **a** Various cultures associate salt with positive characteristics.
- **b** Iranian and English expressions give us opposing views of salt.
- **c** Salt is considered by some people to represent dishonesty.
- **d** Many languages share the same word for salt.

85 What does the writer say about the price of salt today?

- **a** It is higher than it should be.
- **b** It is lower than it was in the past.
- **c** It is going down due to the health risks associated with the product.
- **d** Salt collected from seawater is more expensive than other salt.

86 In the last sentence of the third paragraph, what does **it** refer to?

- **a** a method
- **b** the sun
- **c** seawater
- **d** salt

A

Gridiron Grinders

Football at its Best

Season Ticket Holders

Be sure to apply for your new season tickets for the upcoming football season. Current holders have priority booking for the rest of this month.

Season tickets cost from $1,000 to $3,000 depending on seat location. Special deals for premium seating and Members' Suites are also available: details upon request.

Perks for Season Ticket Holders

- priority applications for parking permits at a 40% discount
- Members' Suite pass holders are automatically entered into a draw for one of our "Meet the Players" nights.

B

Training Opportunities for Sports Stars of the Future



Are you prepared to work hard for your place on the gridiron?

The Gridiron Grinders are looking for young players with the skills and determination to make it to the top. All aspiring football players of junior high and high school level must have a proven record with their school team. Send your application to Gridiron Grinders, Junior Training Program by the end of July. It must include:

- a letter of recommendation from your coach
- a certificate of satisfactory academic achievement from your principal
- written permission from a parent or guardian
- a certificate of general health from your family doctor

All applicants must attend a junior high or high school within the Townsville city limits.

C

Staying On Top Isn't Easy

This week's loss for the Grinders certainly hasn't brought a place in the play-offs any closer, but results across the league show that they still have a fighting chance if they are prepared to work for it. Many commentators are highlighting the fitness problems affecting the team's more experienced players, yet the valuable experience of those players is still a bonus worth holding on to.

Head coach Rocky Rory Ballantyne will probably be giving more opportunities to younger players in the next two or three games, but he will still want to take advantage of the team's older hands. It will be a tricky balancing act, but Rocky has pulled it off plenty of times in the past.

D

Profile: Rory Ballantyne
Head Coach, The Gridiron Grinders



'Rocky Rory' has been coaching the Gridiron Grinders for eight seasons, including three as head coach. Twice named *Football Coach of the Year*, he has, arguably, made a bigger name for himself as a coach than as a player, despite his glory years on the football field, which included a *Player of the Year* award ten years ago.

It was during that same season that Rocky's playing days came to an end when he was injured in a game against the Denton Devils. Despite this disappointment, Rocky was soon planning his return to football as a coach. His insight into the game and his clear understanding of both the physical and psychological challenges facing professional players are probably what make him such a confident, successful coach.

In addition to his determination to keep the Grinders at the top of their game, Rocky has two other major career commitments. One is his constant effort to make players aware of where to draw the line between physical strength and dangerous play: Rocky definitely wants to keep all players out of the hospital. The other is his enthusiasm for passing on his skills and knowledge to younger generations. The Grinders have a very active commitment to juniors, and Rocky, who is the dedicated and enthusiastic director of the junior program, is a coach youngsters are prepared to work hard for.

Refer to page 40 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

87 What determines the price of a season ticket?

- **a** where you can see the matches from
- **b** if you are already a ticket holder
- **c** if you want to get a parking space
- **d** where the matches take place

88 What benefit can a Gridiron Grinders fan get from being a season ticket holder?

- **a** seats in the best part of the stadium for the cheapest price
- **b** automatic entitlement to attend a "Meet the Players" night
- **c** free access to the Members' Suites
- **d** a special offer for use of the parking lot

The following questions refer to section B.

89 In the sixth line of the main paragraph, what does **It** refer to?

- **a** the deadline
- **b** the application
- **c** the team
- **d** the program

90 What is not essential for junior player applicants?

- **a** parental or other acceptable approval
- **b** a detailed medical history
- **c** backing from your coach
- **d** confirmation of decent grades

The following questions refer to section C.

91 What is true about the most recent Grinders game?

- **a** They won, but not by much.
- **b** The commentators spotted a problem the coach wasn't aware of.
- **c** It left the team with a struggle on their hands to reach the play-offs.
- **d** The less experienced players were clearly out of shape.

92 Why does the writer mention **a tricky balancing act** in the second paragraph?

- **a** to emphasize the need for the right mix of younger players and more experienced players
- **b** to show that the team will find it very hard to win
- **c** to suggest that not everyone on the team can control a ball well
- **d** to imply that Rocky has always had to rely on tricks to win

The following questions refer to section D.

93 What is true about Rory Ballantyne, according to the profile?

- **a** He has been honored as 'Football Coach of the Year' three times in his career.
- **b** His performance as a player was disappointing.
- **c** He was an excellent player before he became a coach.
- **d** He started fighting with another player during his final match.

94 According to the writer, what is true about Rory Ballantyne's skills as a coach?

- **a** He knows what it takes to prepare his players' minds and bodies for a game.
- **b** He is always confident that his team is going to win.
- **c** He has more experience as a player than most coaches.
- **d** He understands the game more clearly than other coaches.

95 What do we learn in the final paragraph about the attitude of the juniors that Mr Ballantyne coaches?

- **a** They aren't worried about getting injured when he is their coach.
- **b** They are eager to show that they want to benefit from his efforts.
- **c** They want to prove that they are tougher than other junior players.
- **d** They know that he won't let them miss training for illness or injury.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 Which sections contain information relevant to footballers' health and fitness?

- **a** A, B and C
- **b** A, B and D
- **c** A, C and D
- **d** B, C and D

97 What work is Mr Ballantyne most likely to be doing when he is not training the Grinders team?

- **a** visiting injured players in hospital
- **b** talking to Members' Suite pass holders
- **c** discussing his strategies with reporters
- **d** training high school students

98 Which sections mention the necessity for serious effort?

- **a** A and B
- **b** B and D
- **c** B and C
- **d** A and D

A

MISSING



Adorable black and white cat, answers to the name 'Patches'.

Last seen up a tree on May 5, on the corner of Barry & Gorgon streets, Rockview. Patches is a playful 2-year-old female with green eyes and a red collar. She belongs to our daughter, Peggy, who is six years old and heartbroken!

Please help us find Patches. We're offering a $50 reward (plus the contents of Peggy's piggy bank)!

Call the Steinberg family at (321) 738-6303

B

ANIMAL RESCUE FUND BAZAAR

The A.R.F. is holding its annual bazaar to raise money for the City Animal Shelter. The shelter is supported entirely by donation, and needs your help!

You can buy:
- second-hand books & DVDs
- home-made preserves, cookies & cakes
- handmade jewelry
- pre-loved toys & clothes

And that's not all! Children can have their face painted and win great prizes for:
- guessing the weight of a dog kennel
- guessing the age of a cat
- the best drawing of an animal
- winning the treasure hunt!

Refreshments will be available.

Location: Fitzgerald High School
125 Golden Avenue
Knoxville

Date: August 10
Time: 10am-8pm

C

4paws Animal Shelter Needs Donations



4paws is dedicated to saving cats and dogs that have been abandoned, abused or injured. The staff rehabilitate the animals, vaccinate and microchip them, and have them neutered so that they can't produce young.

4paws is a not-for-profit organization. Most of its animals are healthy, well-behaved family pets that have been abandoned, or have simply gotten lost. The shelter aims to match all their dogs and cats with adopters, and place them in their 'forever' homes.

All of this costs money, especially the veterinary work. 4paws is in need of donations. All the money they receive is used for the benefit of the animals; nobody who works there gets paid.

D

Home | Dogs | Articles | Contact

Thinking about adopting a dog?

Read this first!!!

Remember that a dog means a commitment of 10 to 15 years. Make sure that you and your family are ready for that before you decide to adopt. Then look at some of the questions you need to discuss first.

What are the ages of the people in my household?
If you have children under 7, puppies or toy-sized dogs would not be suitable. Puppies have very sharp "milk teeth" which can hurt children. Toy dogs are fine-boned and sensitive; they are easily injured and are much quicker to bite than bigger dogs.

How much money can I spend?
Think about whether you can afford veterinary care and obedience classes. Also, the bigger the dog, the more you have to spend on food. Grooming is another expense: fancy-coated breeds like poodles and shih tzus need to be groomed every few weeks.

How much time can I spend?
Sporting breeds and terriers demand much more of your free time than other types of dog, and a puppy or adolescent dog needs more exercise, training and supervision than an adult dog.

What about my personality and energy levels?
If you're a bit shy and like to keep to yourself, a Rottweiler or German shepherd makes a good "one-person" dog.
If your house is usually full of people, choose a dog that is very calm and enjoys human company. Labradors and spaniels are good examples.

Refer to page 42 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

99 In the last line of paragraph 2, what does **heartbroken** refer to?

- **a** appearance
- **b** emotion
- **c** age
- **d** health

100 Who will pay if Patches is found?

- **a** Peggy's parents
- **b** Peggy and her parents
- **c** Peggy
- **d** Mr Rockview

The following questions refer to section B.

101 What can people buy at the bazaar?

- **a** top-brand preserves
- **b** face paints
- **c** a cat or dog
- **d** used books and toys

102 What can people do at the bazaar?

- **a** win a prize for the heaviest dog kennel
- **b** make jewelry
- **c** have a snack and hunt for treasure
- **d** collect donations for the A.R.F.

The following questions refer to section C.

103 What is true of 4paws?

- **a** It's a money-making business.
- **b** It only accepts healthy animals.
- **c** The animals stay at the shelter forever.
- **d** It helps animals have a normal life again.

104 What does 4paws spend most of its money on?

- **a** health care for the animals
- **b** finding lost dogs
- **c** teaching animals how to behave
- **d** finding people to adopt the animals

The following questions refer to section D.

105 What is the main purpose of Section D?

- **a** to encourage people to adopt a dog
- **b** to help people make the right decision
- **c** to discourage people with children from adopting a dog
- **d** to describe the disadvantages of having a dog

106 In paragraph 3, why does the author mention **obedience classes**?

- **a** to make it clear that they're not necessary
- **b** to warn dog owners that they may not like them
- **c** to indicate the importance of good health for the animal
- **d** to show that there are costs associated with owning a dog

107 Which dog would require the most time?

- **a** a terrier that is still growing
- **b** an adult sporting breed
- **c** an adult terrier
- **d** a poodle puppy

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 Which sections ask people for help?

- **a** A, B and C
- **b** A, C and D
- **c** B, C and D
- **d** all sections

109 Which animal would be most likely to be rescued by 4paws?

- **a** an injured bird
- **b** a cat whose owners had dumped it somewhere
- **c** a dog that hasn't been vaccinated
- **d** a pony that's been badly treated by its owners

110 Which sections mention ways of raising funds?

- **a** A and B
- **b** B and D
- **c** B and C
- **d** C and D

PRACTICE EXAM 3

Exam 3: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Email

Your town has decided to honor a famous local hero and the mayor is asking for suggestions about how to do so.

- Write an **email** to the mayor to explain your opinion. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your email, "Dear Mr Mayor,"

Task 2: Essay

Some people feel that today's schools place too much emphasis on academics and that not enough time is spent on developing students' artistic and athletic abilities.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 3: Listening

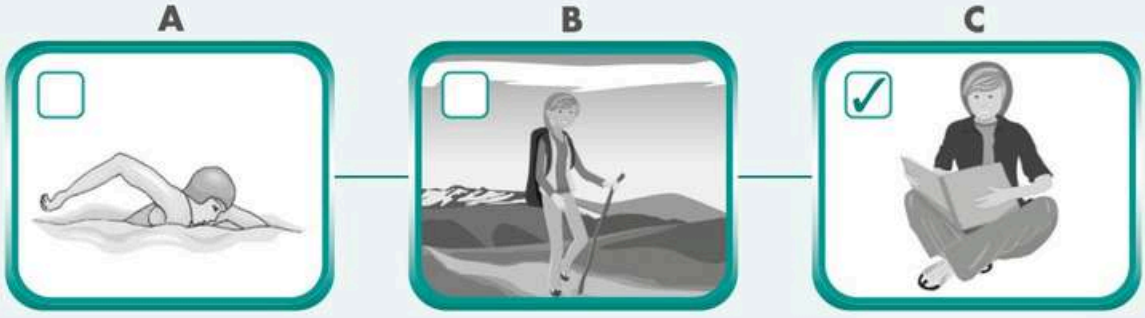
LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

Here is an example:

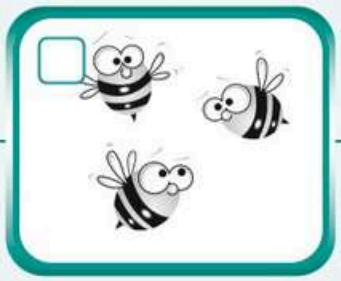
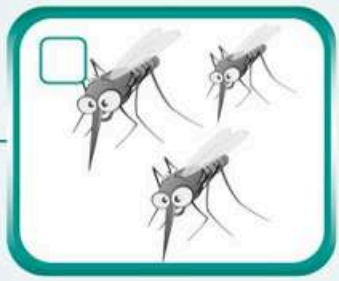
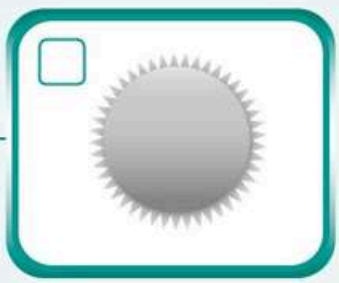


The correct answer is C.

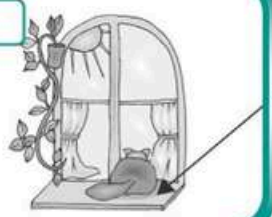
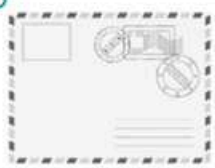
Do you have any questions?


A
B
C
1
COFFEE ICE CREAM
VANILLA ICE CREAM
STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM
2
3
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
4
History
Mathematics
English
5

	A	B	C
6	05:15	05:30	06:00
7			
8			
9			
10			

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16			
17	Channel 3	Channel 4	Channel 5
18			
19			
20			

	A	B	C
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a talk by a police officer.

26 What is the subject of the talk?
- **a** how to insure your house properly
- **b** protecting your house from criminals
- **c** how to choose the best locks
- **d** getting the right type of burglar alarm

27 What does the speaker say about burglar alarms?
- **a** Everyone should be obliged to have one.
- **b** The police always recommend that people have them.
- **c** An insurer may require you to have one.
- **d** Homes that have them are rarely burglarized.

28 What does the speaker recommend everyone should have on their doors?
- **a** a good doorknob
- **b** a burglar alarm
- **c** a pane of glass
- **d** a spyhole

29 What is the speaker going to give everyone at the meeting?
- **a** a list of people who work for City Hall
- **b** a list of local service providers
- **c** a phone number
- **d** confirmation about recent visitors

30 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- **a** It's quite possible that the person isn't who they claim to be.
- **b** Such employees can easily become criminals.
- **c** A person may come from these organizations to warn you about thieves.
- **d** Never let people who say they're from the power company or social services into your home.

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a voice-mail message.

31 What does the speaker want Maya to do?
- **a** Book the tickets.
- **b** Get in touch with her at 10 o'clock the next morning.
- **c** Call her back.
- **d** Visit her that evening.

32 What advantage of going by hydrofoil does the speaker mention?
- **a** It is very comfortable.
- **b** It doesn't leave until the afternoon.
- **c** It is quicker than the ferry.
- **d** You can buy breakfast on the hydrofoil, but not on the ferry.

33 What will Harry probably do?
- **a** go to the island with the speaker and Maya
- **b** go to work later than usual on Friday morning
- **c** drive the speaker and Maya to the harbor
- **d** leave the speaker at Maya's house

34 What is the speaker's preferred way of reaching the island?
- **a** airplane
- **b** car
- **c** ferry
- **d** hydrofoil

35 What does the speaker want Maya to understand?
- **a** that she won't finalize anything until they speak
- **b** that the hydrofoil is their only real choice
- **c** that she'd prefer to sail that night
- **d** that she wants her to make the arrangements

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to an announcement.

36 Who is the speaker talking to?
- **a** employees in a store
- **b** customers in a store
- **c** people listening to a radio advertisement
- **d** the people in a store's gardening department

37 How can people buy gardening tools at reduced prices now?
- **a** look for the winter sales offers
- **b** spend at least $50 in the gardening department
- **c** buy a selection of bulbs and seeds
- **d** spend more than $50 anywhere in the store

38 What do we learn about Ruth Collins?
- **a** She'll be doing some free haircuts today.
- **b** She used to be a film star.
- **c** She trained to be a hairdresser for ten years.
- **d** It took her ten years to succeed in Hollywood.

39 When should people go to the 5th floor to listen to Mary Mansfield?
- **a** around 2:15
- **b** at about a quarter to two
- **c** at 5 o'clock
- **d** in 15 minutes

40 What does the speaker mean when he says:
- **a** Trendsetters will be arguing about them soon.
- **b** People will follow them, even though they don't like them.
- **c** People won't think much of fashion followers in the near future.
- **d** They're soon going to be very popular.

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to an announcement on a local radio station.

41 What is the announcement about?
- **a** extra lessons for high school students
- **b** an event providing instruction for cyclists
- **c** a driver safety meeting
- **d** a school excursion to a park

42 Who are classes open to?
- **a** all local residents
- **b** all children
- **c** any child or adult
- **d** anyone who is at least six years old

43 What should people who want to participate do?
- **a** send an email to the radio station
- **b** call the local police department
- **c** help the organizers on Saturday
- **d** go to the radio station on Friday

44 Who has to pay $5?
- **a** everyone who goes to the event
- **b** anyone who wants refreshments
- **c** people who join the classes
- **d** anyone who wants to watch the entertainment

45 What does the speaker mean when she says:
- **a** People can get 80% off the price of certain items at a local bike store.
- **b** People with a certificate can buy certain items from a local bike store at a reduced price.
- **c** People with a certificate can buy a bike for 20% of the normal price.
- **d** People will be able to get cheaper goods at the bike store after four weeks.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

46 I _ _ _ anything if I'd known how she was going to react.
- **a** won't say
- **b** wouldn't have said
- **c** didn't say
- **d** wouldn't say

47 The twins like to make fun of _ _ _ all the time.
- **a** another
- **b** one another
- **c** the other
- **d** one other

48 "Why was Henry at the dentist's?"
"He _ _ _ a tooth filled."
- **a** had had
- **b** has had
- **c** was having
- **d** would have

49 _ _ _ they give us the go-ahead we'll have to be patient.
- **a** No sooner
- **b** As
- **c** While
- **d** Until

50 What ingredients _ _ _ to make this cake?
- **a** used
- **b** are using
- **c** are used
- **d** are in use

51 They _ _ _ the wiring in the old house.
- **a** got the electrician check
- **b** had the electrician check
- **c** had checked by the electrician
- **d** had by the electrician to check

52 Very _ _ _ people visit the island in winter because it's so cold.
- **a** little
- **b** barely
- **c** hardly
- **d** few

53 David's wide knowledge _ _ _ art and music is what impressed them the most.
- **a** on
- **b** of
- **c** about
- **d** for

54 They seem _ _ _ a lot about the issue.
- **a** to know
- **b** that they know
- **c** knowing
- **d** like knowing

55 What effect did the news have _ _ _ them?
- **a** with
- **b** to
- **c** on
- **d** of

56 The star is much older _ _ _ to be on television.
- **a** than appears
- **b** as she appears
- **c** than she appears
- **d** as appears

57 It was a long day, but I _ _ _ a good night's sleep, so it wasn't too bad.
- **a** had had
- **b** have
- **c** was having
- **d** would have had

58 They didn't know that the child _ _ _ to run away.
- **a** has planned
- **b** was planned
- **c** was being planned
- **d** was planning

59 An invitation _ _ _ every guest.
- **a** was sent to
- **b** was sending
- **c** was sending to
- **d** had sent to

60 It's no use _ _ _ to put the blame on Tim. We know it wasn't his fault.
- **a** trying
- **b** to try
- **c** in trying
- **d** you to try

61 Pamela did really well in the competition. We're very _ _ _ of her.
- a certain
- b excited
- c proud
- d interested

62 When you go for your job interview, they'll ask about your previous _ _ _.
- a abilities
- b skills
- c talents
- d experience

63 The sudden _ _ _ in temperature last week was bad for my flowers.
- a extension
- b rise
- c growth
- d swelling

64 We're going to do something about the problem, but we haven't _ _ _ a decision yet.
- a moved
- b created
- c reached
- d selected

65 Ron has only been working there for a month, but he's already gotten a _ _ _ and a raise.
- a lift
- b return
- c multiplication
- d promotion

66 While I was waiting for the bus, I had a _ _ _ with Ms Hanson.
- a chat
- b lecture
- c dialogue
- d rumor

67 You should _ _ _ attention to what she's saying. It's important.
- a make
- b take
- c pay
- d show

68 The captain and _ _ _ of the sinking ship helped the passengers get into the lifeboats.
- a crew
- b team
- c band
- d gang

69 Beth asked to _ _ _ some money from her sister.
- a gain
- b borrow
- c loan
- d lend

70 We _ _ _ go out on Fridays, but we're staying home this week.
- a really
- b normally
- c directly
- d highly

71 That armchair's very heavy. Let me help you _ _ _ it.
- a lift
- b rise
- c put
- d pick

72 They didn't _ _ _ that the painting was missing until this morning.
- a watch
- b notice
- c note
- d observe

73 We were all _ _ _ by her piano playing and asked her to play a few more tunes.
- a impressed
- b admired
- c cared
- d enthusiastic

74 These products contain some _ _ _ chemicals.
- a inventive
- b prominent
- c harmful
- d unsteady

This passage is about luck.

You probably know someone who is really lucky. People like this always seem to be in the right place at the right time, and everything they want appears to come their way, as if by magic. At the same time, there are unlucky people who suffer one misfortune after the other.

Most people assume that blind chance determines whether you are 'lucky' or not, but the latest research suggests that there is more to it than that. According to some experts, your character and behavior have a large part to play, and 'being lucky' is a skill that you can pick up.

Often simply believing that you are lucky is enough to make good things happen. People with this belief tend to be more confident and relaxed. They are more likely to take chances, and to make the most of the opportunities that come their way. On the other hand, if you decide not to take a risk because you are 'unlucky', you obviously limit your chances of success.

The researchers also found that people who are stressed are more unlucky. This is because they are so focused on their problems and on how to deal with them that they miss out on other opportunities.

So, if you want to maximize your good luck, relax, take the occasional risk and keep your eyes open. You should also avoid getting stuck in a rut. Talking to new people or simply varying your route to and from work can offer all sorts of unexpected possibilities.

Finally, your perception of how lucky you are can simply be a matter of attitude. If you slip and twist your ankle, you could curse your bad luck. Alternatively, you could get up smiling and think about how lucky you are that you didn't break your neck!

---

75 What would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- **a** How You Can Learn To Be Lucky
- **b** Which Unnecessary Risks You Should Avoid
- **c** The Connection between Stress and Bad Luck
- **d** What Your Attitude Says About You

76 According to the writer, what do the majority of people think?

- **a** that other people are luckier than they are
- **b** that experts can teach you to be lucky
- **c** that they can change their luck by changing their behavior
- **d** that people have no control over how lucky they are

77 How does risk-taking affect your luck, according to the writer?

- **a** If you're afraid to take a risk, you miss out on opportunities.
- **b** Taking risks may cause you harm.
- **c** If you take your chances, you gain confidence.
- **d** When you believe you are lucky, you influence your luck.

78 In the second sentence of the fourth paragraph, what does **them** refer to?

- **a** unlucky people
- **b** opportunities
- **c** problems
- **d** researchers

79 Why does the writer think people should change their routine?

- **a** It might stop them from thinking about their problems too much.
- **b** It can create unplanned opportunities.
- **c** It could encourage them to make bigger changes too.
- **d** It might help them feel more relaxed.

80 What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- **a** to explain why unlucky people are more likely to have accidents
- **b** to illustrate how people with different attitudes might react to the same event
- **c** to remind people to be careful
- **d** to emphasize that bad things happen to everyone

This passage is about bar codes.

Whether they're on products in our homes or at the supermarket, bar codes are now a familiar sight on the packaging of items of all shapes and sizes. The parallel lines printed on a bar code are usually black on a white background, with the numbers that the bar code represents immediately beneath.

The information contained in the lines of a bar code can be read by an electronic scanner, using laser technology. Each type and size of consumer product has its own unique code. At the supermarket checkout, the scanner uses the bar code to identify the item and instantly pass the information to a computer which determines the price. For customers, the great advantage of this system is that the process is quick, so time isn't wasted in the checkout line.

Bar codes were first introduced in the United States in the 1970s after grocers and food manufacturers suggested a Universal Product Code (UPC) that would allow the electronic scanning of items in supermarkets for pricing and keeping track of stock. The 13-digit European Article Number, or EAN, then came into use. Now, this is called the International Article Number, but the abbreviation EAN is still used, which can lead to confusion.

The first two or three of the thirteen digits of an EAN-13 bar code identify the country in which the manufacturer was given the identification code. The number, therefore, doesn't necessarily identify the country where the product was manufactured. The last digit of a bar code is the 'check digit' which allows the scanner to determine if it scanned the number correctly. Before that, the digits give manufacturer information and product information, in that order.

---

81 What is the purpose of this article?
- **a** to criticize the use of bar codes
- **b** to suggest new uses for bar codes
- **c** to recommend a change in bar code identification numbers
- **d** to discuss the usefulness and history of bar codes

82 According to the text, how is information usually obtained from a bar code?
- **a** The numbers below the lines are scanned.
- **b** A scanner connected to a computer is used.
- **c** The series of numbers is typed into a scanner.
- **d** The code is typed into a computer.

83 What does the writer suggest?
- **a** Bar codes have not really benefitted customers in any way.
- **b** Customers used to spend longer at supermarket checkouts.
- **c** The bar code system frequently doesn't work properly.
- **d** Many customers don't trust computers to determine the price of products.

84 What is one benefit of bar codes for supermarkets, mentioned in this passage?
- **a** They allow them to know the quantity of a product they still have available.
- **b** They help them identify which customers buy a product.
- **c** They let them use scanners instead of other machines.
- **d** They allow them to know where the food they sell was produced.

85 What might be confusing, according to the passage?
- **a** Abbreviations are used to refer to product codes.
- **b** Some old bar code numbers no longer apply.
- **c** Not all countries use the same bar codes.
- **d** An invalid abbreviation has not been changed.

86 What information is given by the final number of a bar code?
- **a** the country of sale
- **b** product details
- **c** whether the scan was successful
- **d** the manufacturer's identity

Exam 3: Reading

A



516 West 18th Street, Hawkston
(555) 349 9827

Enjoy a taste of the subcontinent!

The best place in town for:

- fresh and dried Indian herbs and spices
- homemade curry sauces and chutneys (made using Vikram's secret family recipes)
- sweets and snacks imported from India
- a wide selection of tea bags and loose teas

Come and visit us today. Our friendly, knowledgeable staff will be happy to advise you on how to use our ingredients to create your own authentic Indian feast.

Open: Mon-Fri: 8am-10pm
Sat: 10am-6pm

B

Curry



The name 'curry' is used for a huge variety of traditional Asian dishes. In general, curries are made with a mixture of spices and most contain chili, which gives them a hot, spicy taste.

In India, where millions of people are vegetarian, vegetable curries are very common, but there are also traditional curries made with chicken or lamb (primarily in the north), and seafood. Generally, southern curries are spicier than those made in other parts of India, but every cook has their own recipe for the *masala* (mixture of spices) used in their favorite curry dish.

Thai curries often contain coconut milk, lemon grass and other local ingredients. Japan, Vietnam and Sri Lanka are just a few of the other Asian countries that have their own distinctive curry dishes.

C

Up-and-coming chef: Mallika Vangala



If you are interested in innovative ethnic cuisine, then Mallika Vangala is somebody to keep an eye on. This talented Indian-American chef worked for four years in the kitchen of the famous Agra restaurant in San Francisco, and now she has returned to her hometown to open the Taj Mahal, a restaurant that the ambitious Mallika hopes will be the first of a large chain.

Mallika says she has been greatly inspired by her mother. Mallika has also clearly been influenced by the chefs she worked under at Agra, and the food she prepares is a mixture of traditional southern Indian cuisine and modern dishes with her own unique twist.

D

RESTAURANT REVIEWS by Samantha Green

The Taj Mahal Restaurant

The south Asian grocery store, Vikram's Indian Bazaar, has been popular with local fans of Indian cuisine for years. Now Vikram's sister, Mallika, has opened the Taj Mahal restaurant, which is likely to be just as successful.

Mallika herself runs the kitchen and oversees the friendly and efficient waitstaff. She is also responsible for the Taj Mahal's decor, which is a tasteful combination of traditional Indian colors and simple, modern design.

The menu features a wide selection of dishes, mostly from central and southern India. There are lots of vegetarian options although, unfortunately, unless you are an expert on Indian cuisine, this isn't always clear from the menu. While the waiters are happy to tell you what is in each dish and how it is prepared, it would probably make life easier for everyone if this information was included on the menu.

However, this is a minor criticism, and otherwise the Taj Mahal creates a very positive impression. The food is delicious. I particularly recommend the spicy potatoes stuffed with spinach and cheese and, when it comes to dessert, the mango and ginger sorbet is just about perfect.

Overall, the Taj Mahal is a quality addition to Hawkston's restaurant scene.

Refer to page 58 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

87 What does the advertisement say about Vikram's Indian Bazaar?
- **a** It's the only Indian grocery store in Hawkston.
- **b** Vikram's family makes the sweets that are sold there.
- **c** The store is only open on weekdays.
- **d** The people who work there know a lot about Indian cooking.

88 What is implied about Vikram's Indian Bazaar?
- **a** Some of the products cannot be found anywhere else.
- **b** Most of the snacks are made by Vikram's Indian Bazaar employees.
- **c** Customers can only find teas from India there.
- **d** People who want to cook Indian food can buy authentic recipes there.

The following questions refer to section B.

89 According to the author, what is true about curries made in northern India?
- **a** In the past, they never contained meat.
- **b** They all contain the same mixture of spices.
- **c** They usually aren't as 'hot' as southern Indian curries.
- **d** They don't usually contain chili.

90 What does the writer imply about cooks in Thailand?
- **a** They make curries with the produce found in their country.
- **b** They usually copy recipes for southern Indian curries.
- **c** It's difficult for them to find the ingredients to make curry.
- **d** They make curries that are similar to those found in Japan and Vietnam.

The following questions refer to section C.

91 What is the main purpose of section C?
- **a** to promote a restaurant in San Francisco
- **b** to encourage people to cook Indian dishes
- **c** to attract waitstaff for the new restaurant
- **d** to provide information about a young chef

92 What does the writer say about Mallika's cooking?
- **a** Her food isn't as good as that of the chefs she used to work for.
- **b** She uses ideas from a family member and other cooks.
- **c** She only makes traditional Indian dishes.
- **d** She prepares exactly the same dishes as those served at the Agra restaurant.

93 What is true about Mallika Vangala?
- **a** She is only involved in cooking, not in other aspects of the restaurant business.
- **b** She wants to work with other members of her family.
- **c** Before opening the Taj Mahal, she hadn't worked in a professional kitchen.
- **d** She wants to expand her business in the future.

The following questions refer to section D.

94 Why does Ms Green mention Vikram's Indian Bazaar?
- **a** She wants to show that there are other places to get Indian food in Hawkston.
- **b** She thinks the bazaar probably provides the restaurant with its ingredients.
- **c** She wants to mention the family connection between the two businesses.
- **d** She's worried that the bazaar might not have enough business.

95 In the first sentence in the fourth paragraph, what does **this** refer to?
- **a** the writer's opinion of the restaurant
- **b** the fact that the menus aren't very detailed
- **c** the number of vegetarian dishes available
- **d** the waiters' attitudes towards customers

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 In which section can you find the Indian word for a mixture of spices?
- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

97 Which sections mention members of the Vangala family?
- **a** A, B and C
- **b** A, B and D
- **c** A, C and D
- **d** B, C and D

98 Which sections mention helpful employees?
- **a** A and C
- **b** B and D
- **c** A and D
- **d** B and C

Exam 3: Reading

A



Dear Residents,

The Yellow Rose Hotel on Circle Avenue is scheduled to be torn down starting this Thursday October 1st. The work will begin at 7am and finish around 4pm that day.

On Friday October 2nd, the demolition work will continue from 7am until the early afternoon. The clean-up process could take up to two weeks.

We would like to warn residents of increased noise and dust levels during the demolition and clean-up processes. We apologize in advance for any inconvenience.

Sincerely,

J.B. Sloan, General Manager

Form One Construction Company

B

From: Diana Moore
To: citycouncil@blackwood.city
Subject: site of the Yellow Rose Hotel

Dear City Council members,

I am writing in regard to what should be built on the site of the old Yellow Rose Hotel.

I propose that you create a city park. Local youngsters would be thrilled to have an open space to play in, and adults would greatly appreciate the flowers and trees. I am disappointed that all of the council's proposals had to do with building, and none with the development of a green space.

While I like the proposal for a community theater, I don't believe that this is the appropriate location for one, as it is not downtown. Also, the site is much bigger than necessary for that purpose.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,
Diana Moore

C

12 Circle Ave.
Blackwood 12332

Dear Mr Sloan,

I am writing to express some criticism regarding the demolition of the old Yellow Rose Hotel. As president of the *Good Neighbor Association*, I have talked to a number of local residents about the issue and have taken their views into account here.

First of all, you only gave us a few days' warning about the demolition. This caused serious difficulties for the families of two children with severe asthma who had to stay elsewhere for a few days. Additionally, your notice stated that the demolition work would begin at 7am but, on both days, workers started an hour early!

Though I realize that the demolition was a major undertaking, I hope that, in the future, you will be more considerate regarding the needs of local residents.

Sincerely,
Ernest Johnson

D

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE YELLOW ROSE HOTEL

The Yellow Rose Hotel, a prime example of the famous Art Deco style, was opened in 1932, just 2 miles from downtown Blackwood. Though somewhat on the small side, the hotel was known as one of the most elegant hotels in the region for over 30 years.

In 1964, financial difficulties forced the owners (Harry and Catherine Stanton) to sell the building to Hampton University. It was used as the University Admissions building until the late 1980s, when the Stantons' daughter, successful entrepreneur Ella Braxton, managed to buy the building back from the university. Ms Braxton restored the building and converted it back into a luxury hotel. She also brought it into the modern era by adding a spa and fitness center, a high-tech conference center and in-room computer systems.

The Yellow Rose Hotel was reopened in late 1992 and was designated as a historical landmark five years later. Sadly, a huge electrical fire caused extensive damage to the building in 2008 and, as Ms Braxton had inadequate insurance coverage, she was unable to finance the repairs. In the following year, she decided to donate the property to her beloved city of Blackwood.

Jennifer Gale, Professor of Architecture
Met South University

Refer to page 60 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

99 What is the main purpose of section A?

- **a** to explain the reason for the demolition
- **b** to advise people on how to cope with noise and dust
- **c** to express regret about problems which may be created by the demolition
- **d** to inform people that a demolition will be taking place

100 From the text, it can be implied that

- **a** the two processes will be completed in just two days.
- **b** only the demolition process may cause noise and dust.
- **c** the residents will have to tolerate noise and dust for longer than two days.
- **d** the construction company will apologize if they cause inconvenience.

The following questions refer to section B.

101 What does Diana Moore think about the idea of having a park in the area?

- **a** She believes it would please people of all ages.
- **b** She worries it wouldn't be big enough to have a lot of flowers and trees.
- **c** She doesn't consider it to be important.
- **d** She thinks that there are already enough parks in the area.

102 What does Diana Moore say about the idea of building a community theater?

- **a** She doesn't believe it's been discussed in enough detail.
- **b** She thinks it's the best plan for the site.
- **c** She doesn't think the site is big enough for one.
- **d** She feels it would be better to build one in the city center.

The following questions refer to section C.

103 What can we understand from Mr Johnson's letter?

- **a** He advised a couple of families to stay somewhere else.
- **b** He represents some local residents.
- **c** He told local residents to make complaints.
- **d** He relies heavily on other people's views.

104 What is Mr Johnson's opinion of the demolition project?

- **a** He doesn't think it was a very difficult task.
- **b** He holds the view that it caused some serious health problems.
- **c** He knows it was a challenging project.
- **d** He believes that it was unnecessary.

The following questions refer to section D.

105 When did the hotel welcome its first guests?

- **a** in the 1930s
- **b** in the 1960s
- **c** about 30 years ago
- **d** less than 40 years ago

106 What do we know about the hotel?

- **a** It was the most famous Art Deco building in the Blackwood area.
- **b** It wasn't very big.
- **c** It was located in downtown Blackwood.
- **d** It was the oldest example of Art Deco architecture in the Blackwood area.

107 What was Ella Braxton's occupation?

- **a** professor
- **b** real estate agent
- **c** business person
- **d** president of a university

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 Which sections contain some form of complaint?

- **a** A and D
- **b** A and B
- **c** B and C
- **d** C and D

109 In which sections does the writer make at least one suggestion?

- **a** A and C
- **b** B and C
- **c** A and D
- **d** C and D

110 Which section mentions the consequences of an accident?

- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

PRACTICE EXAM 4

Exam 4: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Email

Your English school magazine has published an article on the necessity of incorporating new technologies in teaching and learning.

- Write an **email** to the magazine editor to explain your opinion. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your email, "Dear Editor,"

Task 2: Essay

Having a part-time job helps teenagers learn more about how money is earned and offers them valuable experience for later in life.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 4: Listening

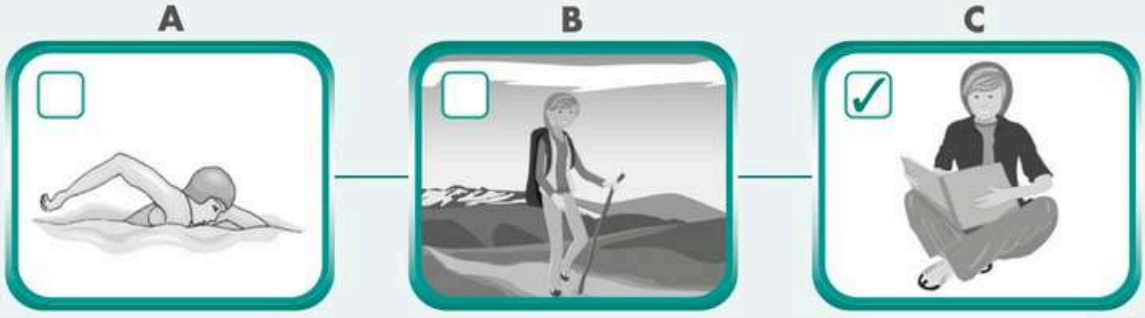
LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

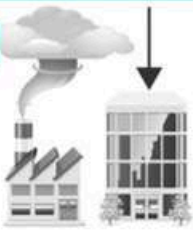
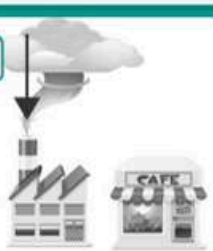
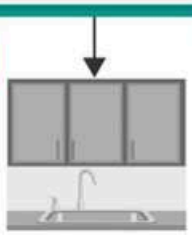
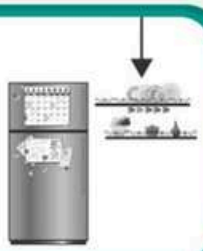
In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

Here is an example:

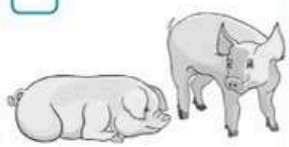
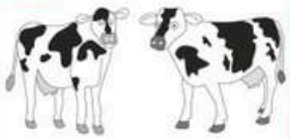
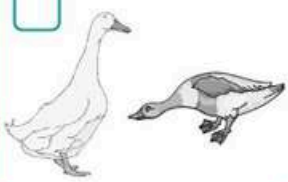


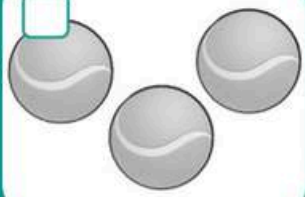
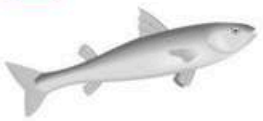
The correct answer is C.

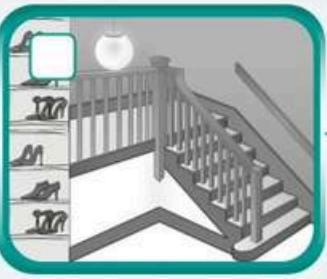
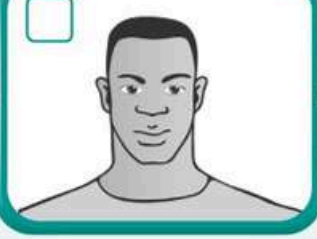
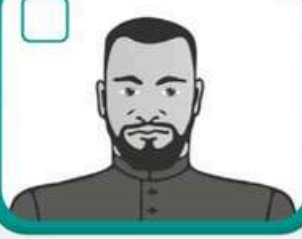
Do you have any questions?

	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			
4			
5	$20	$36	$42

	A	B	C
6	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
7	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
8	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
9	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
10	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16	$ 3.70	$ 5.30	$ 10.00
17			
18			
19			
20			

	A	B	C
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a meteorologist on the radio.

26 What will the weather be like today from New England to the Ohio Valley?
- **a** sunny
- **b** wet
- **c** windy
- **d** foggy

27 When will it be dry along the East Coast?
- **a** on Saturday
- **b** on Monday
- **c** on Tuesday
- **d** on Wednesday

28 Who should plan ahead, according to the speaker?
- **a** airport employees
- **b** people traveling over the weekend
- **c** those who have made travel arrangements
- **d** people who dislike heat

29 What does the speaker say about next Saturday and Sunday?
- **a** A low pressure system will be moving into the area.
- **b** It will be cold.
- **c** The weather will be good.
- **d** It will rain heavily.

30 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- **a** There won't be any rain.
- **b** The rain will be very heavy.
- **c** It's going to rain for a few days.
- **d** The rain will go away soon.

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a teacher talking to some students.

31 What must students do when they arrive?
- **a** wait inside the aquarium
- **b** turn off their cell phones
- **c** buy their tickets
- **d** give the teacher some money

32 What are students not warned about?
- **a** tapping on the glass of fish tanks
- **b** disturbing other visitors
- **c** eating while in the aquarium
- **d** using a flash when taking photographs

33 Why is the teacher talking to the students?
- **a** to give them information about tomorrow's trip
- **b** to criticize some bad behavior
- **c** to prepare them for today's trip
- **d** to introduce everything they're going to see at the aquarium

34 What can students do at the large shallow pool?
- **a** feed the fish
- **b** touch the fish
- **c** swim around with the fish
- **d** watch the fish being fed

35 What does the teacher mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** If students frighten the fish, they'll stop coming to the surface.
- **b** If students touch the rays, they'll hurt them.
- **c** Students shouldn't be scared of the creatures.
- **d** It's important that the creatures stay near the surface.

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a man at a town meeting.

36 What does the speaker want?
- **a** to prevent bands from performing in the center of town
- **b** to force the local government to pay street musicians
- **c** to allow street musicians to continue performing
- **d** to allow musicians to perform only in designated areas

37 According to the speaker, what is true about most street musicians?
- **a** They are professional musicians.
- **b** They are not good musicians.
- **c** They are amateur musicians.
- **d** They beg for money.

38 What are amateur street musicians most interested in, according to the speaker?
- **a** making a living by playing on the street
- **b** learning a musical instrument
- **c** getting a chance to play in front of an audience
- **d** becoming known to the public

39 What does the speaker suggest?
- **a** asking the town's street musicians to play in other towns
- **b** encouraging musicians to take part in festivals in other places
- **c** asking amateur musicians to organize an annual festival
- **d** organizing a summer festival

40 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- **a** the townspeople ought to help street musicians make more money
- **b** the townspeople should make the most of the town's musicians
- **c** the townspeople shouldn't encourage the less talented street musicians
- **d** the townspeople should encourage more musicians to play on the street

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a woman speaking on the radio.

41 What is the main purpose of this talk?
- **a** to give listeners information about the latest digital technology
- **b** to describe the worst mistake that amateur photographers make
- **c** to give listeners ideas for interesting subjects
- **d** to give listeners some advice on taking good photographs

42 What is the speaker aware of?
- **a** that her listeners are not experts
- **b** that her points might not be useful
- **c** that some listeners might not have a good digital camera
- **d** that she won't have enough time to say what she wants to

43 What is the speaker's first piece of advice?
- **a** to find an unusual subject
- **b** to have more than one subject
- **c** to center the main subject of the photograph
- **d** not to put the main subject in the middle of the frame

44 Why does the speaker recommend that photographers stand with their feet apart and elbows in near their body?
- **a** to help them take clearer photographs
- **b** to help them make the horizon look straight in their pictures
- **c** to make it easier for them to find an interesting angle
- **d** to make sure their camera stays pointed at their main subject

45 What does the speaker tell people who want to take close-up portraits?
- **a** Do not get too close to your subject.
- **b** You do not always have to use color.
- **c** Avoid using your flash.
- **d** Make sure the background is bright.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

46 "Those new gadgets are really popular."
"Yes. Everyone wants one, _ _ _?"
a aren't they
b doesn't he
c don't they
d doesn't one

47 They want an ultra-modern website for _ _ _ amount of money.
a little
b the least
c less
d least

48 "Shall we tell the others what happened?"
"No. It _ _ _ too long to explain everything."
a is taking
b has taken
c would take
d should take

49 _ _ _ hard we tried, we couldn't persuade him to help us.
a Even though
b Despite
c No matter how
d As

50 Our train will have left _ _ _ she gets here.
a in time
b by the time
c at which hour
d till the hour

51 Only the boss _ _ _ can authorize that.
a is the one
b who
c in herself
d herself

52 The plans _ _ _ finalized last night.
a have been
b are being
c were
d are

53 Your suggestion seems to _ _ _.
a have unnecessary complication
b have complicated unnecessarily
c be unnecessary complication
d be unnecessarily complicated

54 He admitted _ _ _ his idea improved by a child.
a to have
b having had
c that
d to being

55 You don't need to do it all today, but you'll _ _ _ it tomorrow.
a have been finished
b have to finish
c get finished
d get finishing

56 He was _ _ _ annoying during the lecture that I asked him to leave.
a like
b quite
c too
d so

57 The TV station decided to stop _ _ _ that program because it isn't popular.
a showing
b to show
c having shown
d being shown

58 I wish I _ _ _ to you and taken that job in New York!
a listened
b was listening
c have listened
d had listened

59 If there were fewer students in each class, our teachers _ _ _ more time with each one.
a had spent
b could spend
c spent
d will spend

60 I _ _ _ to making my own meals until I married a chef!
a have used
b used
c was used
d didn't use

61 Don't _ _ _ so much noise. The baby's asleep.
- a produce
- b do
- c make
- d shout

62 Smoking is _ _ _ in this restaurant.
- a weakened
- b prohibited
- c wrecked
- d prevented

63 He told us to take off our coats and make ourselves at _ _ _.
- a house
- b comfort
- c home
- d work

64 He's such a _ _ _ victim! He wears trendy clothes even if they look silly.
- a taste
- b model
- c fashion
- d style

65 Is Pete going to _ _ _ for that job?
- a dismiss
- b attempt
- c seize
- d apply

66 "Do you need anything from the grocery store?"
"Yes, we've run _ _ _ of milk and bread."
- a off
- b out
- c over
- d up

67 Everybody must _ _ _ the new rules.
- a comply with
- b admit to
- c break from
- d advance on

68 They will have _ _ _ their choice by Thursday morning.
- a made
- b done
- c earned
- d carried

69 Her _ _ _ to walk again after the accident gave her family hope.
- a demonstration
- b direction
- c definition
- d determination

70 The seminar will take _ _ _ next Monday.
- a way
- b place
- c up
- d part

71 He was an amazing tennis player, but his _ _ _ was even better.
- a opponent
- b tournament
- c battle
- d ally

72 He played the _ _ _ role in a popular TV series in the 1990s.
- a head
- b front
- c leading
- d maximum

73 I caught a brief _ _ _ of Jane as she ran past the window.
- a glance
- b glimpse
- c look
- d stare

74 Why was Luke _ _ _ to help you?
- a impartial
- b unwilling
- c unsure
- d distrustful

This passage is about asteroid mining.

To most people, even some astronomers, asteroids are no more than random rocky objects flying around in space. However, some of today's wealthiest entrepreneurs and technology leaders are looking to them as a potential source of valuable substances that we now get from mines here on Earth: nickel, iron, gold, platinum and more, including water.

Supporters of the idea say that asteroid mining could reduce pressure on the Earth's natural resources. They point to the approximately 1,500 asteroids that pass near the Earth as good starting points for the process, as it has been estimated that roughly ten percent of them are likely to contain precious resources. Finding the specific asteroids that would be suitable for mining is the first crucial step in the ongoing project, and some experts estimate that, within the next couple of years, telescopes made especially for this job will have been launched into space.

Some enthusiasts believe that, within the next ten years, humans will be using robots to extract resources from asteroids and transport them back to Earth. Skeptics say that this is an overly-ambitious scenario, but it should be noted that the idea of space mining has existed in science fiction for more than a century now. One of the earliest explorations of the idea comes from an 1898 science-fiction novel entitled *Edison's Conquest of Mars*. In 1944, science fiction writer Isaac Asimov wrote a short story called *Catch That Rabbit*, which is probably the best-known example of fictional space mining to date.

A good number of people believe that high costs and practical problems will prevent people from ever being able to successfully mine asteroids, and critics hold that such a huge amount of money would be better spent solving problems here on Earth.

---

75 In the second sentence of the first paragraph, what does **them** refer to?

- **a** mines
- **b** astronomers
- **c** asteroids
- **d** entrepreneurs and technology leaders

76 According to the passage, how many of the asteroids that pass near the Earth may well have valuable substances in them?

- **a** none of them
- **b** about 10% of them
- **c** most of them
- **d** all of them

77 In the last sentence of the second paragraph, what does **this job** refer to?

- **a** Deciding which asteroids can be mined.
- **b** Helping lower the stress on Earth's resources.
- **c** Transporting resources back to Earth.
- **d** Reducing the cost of mining asteroinds.

78 How long do some fans of asteroid mining think it will take for the actual mining process to begin?

- **a** two or three years
- **b** about 100 years
- **c** just over ten years
- **d** ten years or less

79 Why does the writer mention *Edison's Conquest of Mars*?

- **a** It is the first known science-fiction novel.
- **b** It is one of the first works of fiction to discuss the idea of space mining.
- **c** It gave today's would-be space miners many of their ideas.
- **d** It is the most popular work of fiction that deals with space mining.

80 Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- **a** Space mining is a complex and ambitious undertaking.
- **b** Money is the main obstacle to the success of a space mining project.
- **c** It is highly unlikely that space mining will ever be successful.
- **d** The advantages of space mining are unclear to many skeptics in the field.

This passage is about bamboo.

The word 'bamboo' might usually conjure up images of attractive furniture or contented pandas munching shoots. However, bamboo actually has lots of different uses. Bamboo products include paper, scaffolding, musical instruments, medicines and, of course, food. What's more, fabrics made from bamboo fiber are now becoming fashionable, in part because these clothes are thought to be environmentally friendly. In Asian cultures, larger bamboo plants are used as building materials and to make cooking utensils.

Of the 1,000 different species of bamboo, some grow at an amazing rate. The sturdy *Phyllostachys edulis*, for example, can grow 21 meters in a single season! Unlike trees, bamboo canes grow in length, but not in diameter. Bamboo produces its own antibacterial compounds, and thrives without pesticides. Environmentalists are interested in the ways in which we can use bamboo plants to solve environmental problems. For example, when planted in large groves, they can store four times the carbon dioxide of trees of similar size, and release 35% more oxygen.

However, bamboo is in short supply, and demand is increasing. Bamboo plants generally flower only every 60 to 120 years and then die, so collecting their seeds is not easy. Growing them by dividing existing plants is also extremely difficult. This 'renewable' resource is, in fact, one of the hardest to produce.

This is where biologist Jackie Heinricher comes in. She has discovered a way of growing new bamboo shoots in test tubes, which is really big news in the world of horticulture, and which will potentially allow bamboo to be grown on a large scale. The future of bamboo is looking up.

---

81 What is the purpose of this passage?

- **a** to criticize the ways in which bamboo is used in some places
- **b** to examine the reasons why alternatives to bamboo may soon be necessary
- **c** to explain the demand for bamboo and suggest how this demand could be met
- **d** to advise scientists on how to grow bamboo

82 Why does the writer mention pandas?

- **a** to explain why bamboo is environmentally friendly
- **b** to illustrate that our knowledge of bamboo may be limited
- **c** to describe bamboo's natural habitat
- **d** to show that a commonly held view is incorrect

83 What does the writer say about *Phyllostachys edulis*?

- **a** It has canes that grow in diameter.
- **b** It can be used to make antibacterial products.
- **c** It has very weak canes.
- **d** It grows very quickly.

84 In the last sentence of the second paragraph, what does **they** refer to?

- **a** environmentalists
- **b** bamboo plants
- **c** groves
- **d** antibacterial compounds

85 What is implied about bamboo in paragraph 3?

- **a** It's very difficult for the plants to have flowers.
- **b** Bamboo plants have a very slow rate of growth.
- **c** Bamboo plants are becoming rare.
- **d** It's very difficult to grow.

86 Why does the writer mention Jackie Heinricher?

- **a** She is an environmentalist who studies bamboo.
- **b** She has found a new method of growing bamboo.
- **c** She discovered a new species of bamboo.
- **d** She has written about bamboo in horticulture journals.

A

Friends of Geyser Gash Newsletter

A big thank you to all friends of Geyser Gash who helped our team clean up after the mudslide that buried part of Geyser Lodge. Your assistance was particularly valued by our overstretched park rangers, who were busy rescuing animals placed in danger by the recent flooding and landslides.

The lodge has been fully refurbished and will be ready for occupation by vacationers on the usual opening date next month. In recognition of the volunteers' efforts, the Park Director is awarding all participants Lifetime Membership.

B

Nature in all its glory:

GEYSER GASH NATIONAL PARK

Come and visit this huge region of truly spectacular countryside including the Great Gash Forest, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, hot springs and geysers. The park is home to eagles, wolves, bears, bison and deer.

Entrance fees (valid for up to a week)

- $30 per private vehicle
- $25 per motorcycle or snowmobile
- $10 for each visitor arriving on foot, skis or by bike

Accommodations

- Enjoy luxury rooms and fine dining at the Park Inn and the Geyser Lodge (April–October inclusive)
- Feel close to nature by staying in a cabin near the forest (for 2, 4 or 6 guests): open year-round
- Camping permitted only at the five official park campsites (closed in the winter)

Prices and booking online:
www.geysergash/acc.web

Please note: wheelchair accessible accommodations also available

C

To: Senior Rangers
From: holmesh@geysergash.web
Subject: Emergency Strategy Meeting

Dear Senior Rangers,
With the recent floods now under control, and the April influx of visitors upon us, it is important to start planning ways to avoid similar disasters in the future.

The head ranger and her deputy will meet with all senior rangers at the operations center on April 15 at 6pm. All participants should give prior thought to the following:

- finding new locations for the two low-lying campsites
- a weather monitoring system
- a program for dealing with fallen trees, etc, that may block watercourses
- a planting program and other works aimed at reducing the risk of mudslides

We look forward to hearing your proposals.
Sincerely,
Harry Holmes for the head ranger

D

SEVERE FLOODING ACROSS GEYSER GASH PARK

The lakes and rivers at Geyser Gash, which were already at flood levels because of the winter snow melting, were not able to withstand yesterday's heavy rainfall. Two of the campsites disappeared under floodwater which washed away a motorhome whose owners barely managed to escape. The only other visitors to the park staying overnight were sleeping in cabins on higher ground, near Gash Forest.

Fortunately, the Park Inn and Geyser Lodge are not open to visitors at this time of year. Rain fell so heavily and for so many hours that it set off a mudslide behind Geyser Lodge, filling most of the building with mud, rocks and water.

Park rangers worked day and night, rescuing animals that had been trapped by the floodwaters and carrying out emergency operations to remove rocks and fallen trees that had blocked the creeks and were preventing the floodwater from escaping.

As a result of an emergency appeal on the park's website, volunteers started arriving at the park the following day, and the grateful staff organized teams to help clear the mud and debris from Geyser Lodge. Almost eighty volunteers had arrived by the end of the day, and work is expected to continue for another two days.

Refer to page 76 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

87 What is the main purpose of section A?

- **a** to encourage friends of Geyser Gash to praise the volunteers
- **b** to invite people to apply for lifetime membership of Geyser Gash Park
- **c** to express appreciation for unpaid work done at the park
- **d** to show that the park director took part in the rescue operation

88 In line 6 of paragraph 1, why does the writer refer to the rangers as being **overstretched**?

- **a** There was more work than they were capable of doing on their own.
- **b** They had refused to do some jobs after the disaster.
- **c** They weren't qualified to do some of the necessary jobs after the disaster.
- **d** More rangers than necessary were doing certain jobs.

The following questions refer to section B.

89 How much in total would two cyclists staying for six days have to pay in entrance fees?

- **a** $60
- **b** $25
- **c** $20
- **d** $10

90 Where can visitors stay if they want to go in February?

- **a** anywhere they choose
- **b** the Park Inn or Geyser Lodge
- **c** cabin
- **d** one of the five park campsites

The following questions refer to section C.

91 In line 3 of paragraph 2, why does the writer ask the senior rangers to **give prior thought to** the points listed?

- **a** because none of them will have been thinking about the problems
- **b** because the head ranger is too busy to consider the problems
- **c** so that they will be prepared for the meeting
- **d** so that they can decide whether they need to go to the meeting or not

92 Who is Harry Holmes most likely to be?

- **a** the head ranger
- **b** someone who works in the head ranger's office
- **c** the most important senior ranger
- **d** a weather forecaster

The following questions refer to section D.

93 What is the main point of section D?

- **a** There were a lot of problems, but people worked hard to deal with them.
- **b** The park's employees generally care a lot about animals.
- **c** The park staff wasn't well prepared for a flood.
- **d** It was crucial that waterways be cleared of trees and rocks.

94 Which visitors faced difficulties during the floods?

- **a** the motorhome owners
- **b** people at the campsites on higher ground
- **c** people staying in Geyser Lodge
- **d** people staying in the cabins

95 How did most volunteers probably find out about the floods?

- **a** They visited the park's website.
- **b** They are were staying nearby.
- **c** It was reported in the newspaper.
- **d** They were called by a park ranger.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 Which sections mention accommodations at the park?

- **a** A, C & D
- **b** A, B & D
- **c** B, C & D
- **d** all sections

97 Which sections mention the flood?

- **a** A & B
- **b** A, B & C
- **c** A, C & D
- **d** all sections

98 Which section mentions detailed damage after the flood?

- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

A



B

From: Dan Winters
Subject: Safety concerns
Date: May 2nd
To: All Staff Members

It has come to my attention that, already, certain rules concerning safety are not being followed. We need to be sure that all regulations are fully complied with, since an accident would reflect very badly on our park: business would be affected, and employees would probably have to be laid off. Therefore, as of today, we will implement a system whereby safety checks will be carried out on a *daily* basis. Staff members who are found to be negligent in their duties will be dealt with severely. (Naturally, this includes all those working on the new extension.)

Dan Winters
Manager

C

Annual Report: Greenville and the surrounding area

Road traffic in downtown Greenville has increased by about 15% over the last year. This is not presenting any serious problems because the bypass completed four years ago reduced the overall flow of traffic through the town.

The recently-opened theme park has had a substantial impact on the northeastern outskirts, and traffic jams are now a frequent occurrence. Furthermore, heavy construction vehicles working on the new theme park extension are slowing traffic down, and will do so until the completion of the project next year. Despite these drawbacks, it seems that theme park visitors are finding their way downtown. Small businesses that were hard hit by the construction of the bypass are reporting increased profits since the theme park opened.

D

To: The School Principal
From: Anne Sanders, Park Director
Re: Dream World – special offers for schools

Dear Sir or Madam,

We are contacting schools in Greenville to inform them of the special deals that DREAM WORLD has to offer groups of students and their teachers. You are probably aware that DREAM WORLD opened its gates to the public last month. One of the largest theme parks in the country, DREAM WORLD has a great deal to offer visitors.

Our roller coasters and waterslides rival the best in the country, but our educational themed areas are attracting most attention. Among these are the Hi-Tech Zone, Space Zone and Sea Zone, which all include fantastic rides. Perhaps the most impressive area of DREAM WORLD is the Global Zone, where kids can see scale models of the greatest wonders of the modern and ancient worlds.

There are over 30 themed restaurants for visitors to choose from, accommodating all possible tastes (including five which cater exclusively for vegetarians and vegans). Lastly, kids will love our numerous gift shops, where they will find toys and educational books.

We have very good deals for groups of schoolchildren and their teachers who visit on weekdays. Please see our website at www.dreamworld.web for details.

Sincerely yours,
Anne Sanders

We would like to assure teachers and parents that our theme park meets the highest safety standards.

Refer to page 78 when answering the questions below.

The following question refers to section A.

99 In the last line, what does **in a league of its own** refer to?

- **a** popularity
- **b** years in business
- **c** variety of attractions
- **d** size

The following questions refer to section B.

100 What does Dan Winters suggest could happen if there is an accident?

- **a** The theme park could be closed down.
- **b** Staff members could lose their jobs.
- **c** The theme park may be sold.
- **d** Some workers may go to prison.

101 What does the writer imply about safety checks in the past?

- **a** Those who were ignoring safety regulations were not punished.
- **b** Employees knew when they were going to take place.
- **c** They were not carried out properly.
- **d** They were less frequent.

102 In the last sentence, what does **this** refer to?

- **a** an accident in the park
- **b** a new system of safety checks
- **c** the new extension of the park
- **d** the punishment for employees who don't follow regulation

The following questions refer to section C.

103 What is the main purpose of section C?

- **a** to describe the effects of the new theme park on the downtown area
- **b** to look into how local businesses are doing
- **c** to report on the traffic patterns of the past year
- **d** to discuss changes to the town over the last six months

104 In what way were small businesses hard hit?

- **a** Construction traffic damaged their buildings.
- **b** The bypass resulted in them getting fewer customers.
- **c** The theme park took all their regular customers.
- **d** Their employees have taken construction jobs.

The following questions refer to section D.

105 Why is the Park Director writing to schools?

- **a** to encourage them to organize trips to DREAM WORLD
- **b** to offer them free entrance to the theme park
- **c** to find out how many are interested in visiting the park
- **d** to see how many schools visited the park last month

106 What is emphasized in paragraph 2?

- **a** the popularity of the roller coasters
- **b** the educational aspects of the theme park
- **c** the attractions which have to do with technology
- **d** the types of landmark featured in the Global Zone

107 According to paragraph 3, what is true about the restaurants in the theme park?

- **a** There are 35 of them altogether.
- **b** Five might be unpopular with people who eat meat.
- **c** Most of them are very similar.
- **d** Some of them are part of a hotel.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 Which sections include information about the new extension to the theme park?

- **a** A, B and C
- **b** A, B and D
- **c** B, C and D
- **d** all sections

109 Which section mentions a negative consequence of the park construction?

- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

110 What is probably true about the theme park?

- **a** It will soon be the largest theme park in the country.
- **b** It won't be very safe in the future.
- **c** It is located in the downtown area.
- **d** It has four themed zones.

PRACTICE EXAM 5

Exam 5: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Email

Your English school website has invited readers to suggest places in your town worth visiting.

- Write an **email** to make a suggestion. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your email, "Dear Editor,"

Task 2: Essay

Stray or abused animals should be cared for in shelters supported by the local council, not charity groups.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 5: Listening

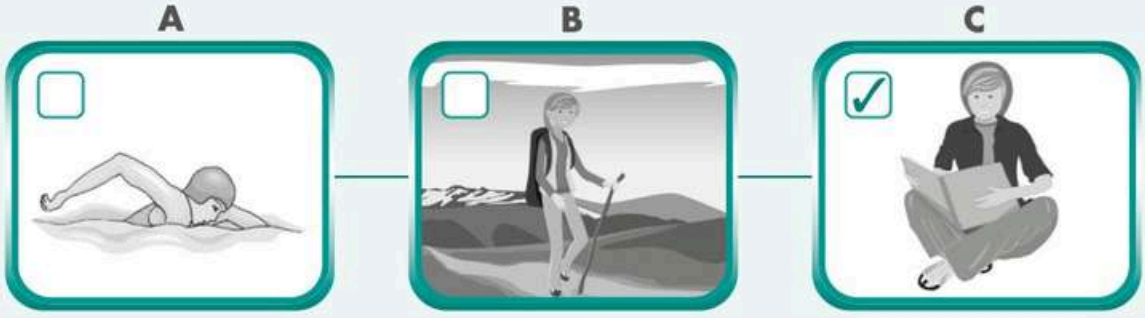
LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

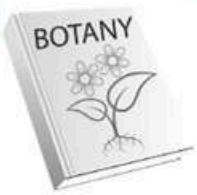
In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

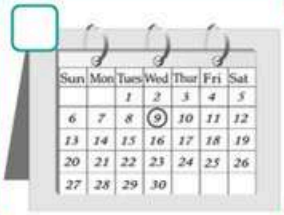
Here is an example:

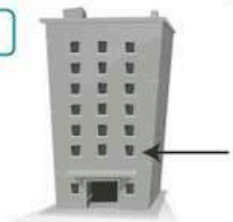


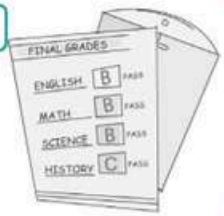
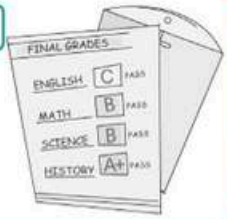
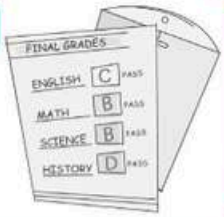
The correct answer is C.

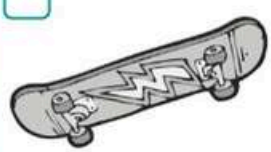
Do you have any questions?

	A	B	C
1	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
2	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
3	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
4	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 
5	☐ 	☐ 	☐ 

	A	B	C
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

	A	B	C
21			
22			
23			
24	 JENNY	 RACHEL	 VICKY
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a student in a lecture theater.

26 What year of college is Nathan Briars in now?
- **a** his first year
- **b** his second year
- **c** his third year
- **d** his fourth year

27 What does he hand out?
- **a** a plan of the college and grounds
- **b** a special student's pass
- **c** detailed information about dorms
- **d** a list of athletic facilities

28 What does the speaker say about the campus police station?
- **a** New students should visit it.
- **b** They can help in many different situations.
- **c** Students can ask for a nurse there.
- **d** They can help students cope with exam stress.

29 What does the speaker say about the medical center?
- **a** There is always a counselor available there.
- **b** You have to make an appointment to see a nurse.
- **c** There's a doctor on duty 24 hours a day.
- **d** You can see a nurse there anytime.

30 What is the talk mainly about?
- **a** common problems of college freshmen
- **b** campus facilities
- **c** sports at Barlow college
- **d** medical treatment available on campus

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a recording from an audio book.

31 What is the purpose of the recording?
- **a** to discourage people from starting their own business
- **b** to make recommendations to business owners
- **c** to persuade business owners to hire more employees
- **d** to help people come up with a unique idea for a business

32 What does the speaker say about being your own boss?
- **a** It can be very stressful.
- **b** It's a bad idea in today's economy.
- **c** Most people fail at working for themselves.
- **d** It more or less guarantees success.

33 What does the speaker believe about getting help to run a business?
- **a** It should generally be avoided.
- **b** It should only come from books.
- **c** You should only hire very good workers.
- **d** Hiring the best workers can be too expensive.

34 What does the speaker think about wanting to be "cheap, good and fast"?
- **a** These aren't important qualities.
- **b** Customers don't usually appreciate these qualities.
- **c** It is necessary to be all of these things in order to have a chance at success.
- **d** It isn't realistic to think you can achieve all three of these qualities.

35 What does the speaker mean when she says:
- **a** I can predict how successful a business will be.
- **b** I have a deep understanding of how small businesses operate.
- **c** I don't need to talk about the success rates of small businesses.
- **d** I have become wealthy even though my business hasn't always been successful.

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a speech given by a local politician.

36 What is the main purpose of the man's speech?
- **a** to help him gather political support
- **b** to criticize the other candidates running for mayor
- **c** to describe his plans for the environment
- **d** to explain the current property tax system

37 What does the speaker say about the current property tax system?
- **a** It's not as fair as it should be.
- **b** It's fairer than most such systems.
- **c** It collects more than enough taxes from successful business owners.
- **d** It was changed very recently.

38 What does the speaker say about new jobs?
- **a** They can be created directly by new taxes.
- **b** They would be based in a different part of the state.
- **c** They could be indirectly created by giving businesses other forms of assistance.
- **d** There is no shortage of them in Smallville.

39 Why does the speaker mention a website?
- **a** It contains information on setting up a flower garden.
- **b** It shows photos of old Smallville.
- **c** It contains information about his plans for the environment.
- **d** It shows the results of the current environmental activities.

40 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- **a** He will not help everyone in Smallville if he is elected.
- **b** His campaign promises will be different from those of his opponents.
- **c** Unlike his opponents, he plans to increase the use of solar power in Smallville.
- **d** He doesn't think politicians should ever make promises.

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a talk about child safety.

41 What does the speaker say about cribs with bars that are too far apart?
- **a** Parents should get rid of them.
- **b** Parents can make them safe.
- **c** There is no way to make them less dangerous.
- **d** They are very common.

42 What sort of burns does the speaker mention?
- **a** those caused by chemicals
- **b** those caused by hot food
- **c** those caused by a child placing his/her hand on a burner
- **d** those caused by a child touching a hot pot handle

43 Which action is a type of "babyproofing"?
- **a** showing your child how to use kitchen appliances
- **b** removing handles from pots and pans
- **c** buying a new table
- **d** putting dangerous chemicals into a locked cabinet

44 What is the talk mainly about?
- **a** which objects parents should avoid having in the house
- **b** what household objects are safest for children
- **c** how to teach children about home safety
- **d** how to stop common accidents from happening in your home

45 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** It will be a long time before your children show you their appreciation.
- **b** Your children will be easier to cope with when they're 20 years old.
- **c** People under 20 are often impolite.
- **d** Children 20 years ago appreciated their parents more.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

Exam 5: Reading: Grammar

46 You're lucky. I wish our teacher would let _ _ _ home an hour early.
- **a** to us going
- **b** us go
- **c** us to go
- **d** our going

47 I can't account _ _ _; I know nothing about the situation!
- **a** to us what they did
- **b** for what they did
- **c** for us what they're doing
- **d** us for what they're doing

48 Mike _ _ _ home from school because he was feeling sick.
- **a** has to send
- **b** had to send
- **c** had sent
- **d** had to be sent

49 If I'd had _ _ _ more time to study, I could have gotten a better grade.
- **a** a little
- **b** few
- **c** little
- **d** a few

50 "Do you know much about training dogs?" "Yes. I _ _ _ it since I was a child."
- **a** am doing
- **b** have been doing
- **c** do
- **d** have been done

51 They complained about not _ _ _ with the right tools for the job.
- **a** to be provided
- **b** providing
- **c** being provided
- **d** having provided

52 _ _ _ what was going to happen, they would have left earlier.
- **a** If they know
- **b** Did they know
- **c** If they had known
- **d** Should they know

53 Oh no! I forgot _ _ _ the door.
- **a** locking
- **b** lock
- **c** that I lock
- **d** to lock

54 Didn't _ _ _ like the soup?
- **a** nobody
- **b** someone else
- **c** none other
- **d** anyone else

55 History is the subject _ _ _ he always gets the best grades.
- **a** which
- **b** that
- **c** that's where
- **d** in which

56 The doctor said that Jason needs _ _ _ the medicine for about a month.
- **a** taking
- **b** take
- **c** to take
- **d** having taken

57 He felt dizzy _ _ _ sitting in the hot sun for hours.
- **a** the reason why
- **b** because
- **c** resulting in
- **d** as a result of

58 I _ _ _ if you didn't get involved.
- **a** prefer it
- **b** was preferring
- **c** will prefer it
- **d** would prefer it

59 Greg denied _ _ _ the door open.
- **a** to leave
- **b** about leaving
- **c** that he'd left
- **d** to have left

60 You can do _ _ _ you like. It's your decision.
- **a** that
- **b** it what
- **c** whatever
- **d** however

Exam 5: Reading: Vocabulary

61 The manager has been _ _ _ of the problem for months now.
- a caring
- b considerate
- c knowledgeable
- d aware

62 I love this old watch, but it's not very _ _ _.
- a sincere
- b false
- c accurate
- d straightforward

63 We tried to _ _ _ Jack to come to the party with us.
- a insist
- b persuade
- c claim
- d express

64 "Are any of those signs for Jamestown?" "I can't make _ _ _ what they're saying without my glasses."
- a off
- b away
- c out
- d up

65 I'm pleased that most of my students have made a lot of _ _ _ this year.
- a progress
- b motion
- c development
- d success

66 I had to close my business because it wasn't _ _ _ a profit.
- a holding
- b taking
- c giving
- d making

67 We bought all the _ _ _ for the cake a week before the party.
- a sections
- b chapters
- c elements
- d ingredients

68 Looking after the twins all day really _ _ _ me out!
- a took
- b weakened
- c wore
- d troubled

69 Last week, Jason Presley won _ _ _ for his music.
- a an award
- b a reward
- c a bonus
- d a presentation

70 Oh no! The photocopier is out of _ _ _ again.
- a line
- b date
- c order
- d step

71 I'd like to _ _ _ a table for three for Saturday night.
- a retire
- b close
- c charge
- d reserve

72 Tim made _ _ _ to see the dentist on Thursday.
- a an appointment
- b a meeting
- c a rendezvous
- d a schedule

73 Irene's behavior in class yesterday was _ _ _ unacceptable.
- a totally
- b exactly
- c finally
- d finely

74 I have to run some _ _ _ for my parents this afternoon.
- a jobs
- b chores
- c business
- d errands

This passage is about owls.

In ancient Greece, the owl was the symbol of Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom. We rarely see owls because they are nocturnal animals: they hunt at night and rest during the day. In the past, on the rare occasions that someone saw an owl, they thought it was a sign that an important event was going to happen, so people connected owls with intelligence. Owls can fly silently, and this, along with their distinctive haunting sounds, made people fear them. Also, a lot of people used to associate owls with spiritual darkness and considered them bad.

Generally, owls share a similar body shape and have long wings, a short tail, and a broad, flat face with a hawk-like beak and extremely large eyes. The eyes are in a fixed position, but owls can turn their head far enough around to see directly backwards. Despite their preference for hunting at night, they can adjust their eyes so that they are not blinded by sunlight. Indeed, they have better daytime vision than humans do.

Their hearing, too, is exceptionally good, and they can locate and capture prey in complete darkness simply by listening to where it is, though they do a lot of their hunting at dusk and dawn when it is not completely dark. Owls swallow their prey whole. However, the parts of the animal that they can't digest, like fur and bones, are brought back up to their mouth in small hard balls which the owl then spits out.

The fact that owls prefer to remain hidden during the day gives them an advantage over many other animals: they survive better than other birds near human populations because they avoid the attention of hunters.

---

75 What is the main purpose of the text?
- **a** to explain why Greeks worshipped owls
- **b** to detail some problems that owls face
- **c** to compare the daytime and nighttime habits of owls
- **d** to inform people about owls and what they symbolize

76 What does the writer say about people and owls?
- **a** People had reasons for fearing and for respecting owls.
- **b** Only the ancient Greeks associated owls with intelligence.
- **c** Most people have a bad opinion of owls.
- **d** Greeks have a very different opinion of owls than other people.

77 In the first paragraph, in the sentence before last, what does **this** refer to?
- **a** the fact they don't make any noise while flying
- **b** the strange sounds owls make
- **c** that their appearance was a sign of important events
- **d** that they were considered evil

78 What is true about owls?
- **a** Different types of owl are very different in appearance.
- **b** Their eyeballs don't move in different directions.
- **c** Their beaks are unlike those of any other bird.
- **d** Their eyes see things backwards.

79 What does the text say about owls and hunting?
- **a** Owls prefer to hunt using their vision rather than their hearing.
- **b** They can catch animals without seeing them.
- **c** Owls do most of their hunting in the middle of the night.
- **d** They can't see prey well in the daytime.

80 What does the reader learn about owls' eating habits?
- **a** They only like to eat in complete darkness.
- **b** They save some of what they have caught so they can eat it later.
- **c** They never swallow fur or bones.
- **d** They don't take bites out of their food before they swallow it.

This passage is about Daylight Saving Time.

'Spring forward, fall back.' Learning this is a good way to remember whether we put our clocks forward or back in March or April and October or November. We advance our clocks an hour in the spring so as to extend the evening daylight hours throughout the summer. This is called Daylight Saving Time (DST). In the Southern Hemisphere, DST is observed from October to March. Of course, in equatorial countries, which have no marked seasons and similar daylight hours throughout the year, there is no need for DST.

The main reason we change our clocks to DST is to save electricity over the summer months. When the period between sunset and bedtime is reduced, less electricity is used, especially for lighting and household appliances. The amount of electricity saved per household may be small but, nationally, it is a significant amount.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the Founding Fathers of the USA, first suggested the idea of Daylight Saving Time in 1784, as a way of economizing on candles. Over a century later, an Englishman, William Willett suggested it again. Though rejected at first, Willett's idea resulted in the introduction of British Summer Time in 1916. In the United States, the Uniform Time Act was passed in 1966 so that those who observed DST would do so uniformly. Before that, whether or not people followed DST depended on which locality or state they lived in. This caused massive confusion, especially in transportation. For instance, on one Ohio to West Virginia bus route, passengers and drivers had to change their watches seven times!

Many people object to losing an hour's sleep on the night the clocks change in the spring. It can actually lead to accidents, especially if someone is already sleep deprived. However, we usually appreciate the extra hour of sleep we get in the fall. Generally, people like Daylight Saving Time because summer evening light lasts longer and they can be more active. 'Later' sunsets also result in fewer traffic accidents and less crime.

---

81 What would be a good title for this passage?

- **a** The disadvantages of Daylight Saving Time
- **b** DST guidelines
- **c** Daylight Saving Time and why it was introduced
- **d** Daylight Saving Time and where it is observed

82 Why don't equatorial countries observe Daylight Saving Time?

- **a** It would have too many negative effects.
- **b** They want daylight hours to be the same all year.
- **c** People who live there object to changes in their sleeping patterns.
- **d** The days are about the same length all year round.

83 What is one result of DST, according to paragraph two?

- **a** People use household appliances more in the summer.
- **b** Lights are not turned on for as long.
- **c** Households pay a lot less for electricity.
- **d** People can go to bed later.

84 In the fifth sentence of the third paragraph, what does **before that** refer to?

- **a** 1784
- **b** a century later
- **c** 1916
- **d** 1966

85 Why was there confusion in the United States before 1966?

- **a** There were no laws governing Daylight Saving Time.
- **b** People didn't understand how DST worked.
- **c** They were following British Summer Time laws.
- **d** Regional DST affected transportation.

86 What does the fact that DST can reduce crime suggest?

- **a** Crime and traffic accidents are connected.
- **b** There are fewer people on the streets in the winter.
- **c** More crimes are committed when it is dark.
- **d** People who are sleep deprived are more likely to commit a crime.

A

Victorian Farmhouse for Sale

(Newly refurbished)

5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, hardwood floors, 2 fireplaces, large screened porch, sunny kitchen and more...

This impressive farmhouse located on 16 acres of beautiful land was originally built in 1899. It was fully renovated in 2012, using only eco-friendly materials. The property is a wonderful example of a classic Victorian farmhouse and features its original wood stove, in fine working condition.

Located on the border of Bayner Woods, just under a mile from the village of Jamestown, the setting is ideal for anyone looking for peace and quiet, but not complete isolation.



B

From: Nicholas Fortman
To: Marissa Locke
Subject: Feature

Dear Ms Locke,

I am an editor at *Architecture Today*, a prestigious monthly magazine published in San Francisco.

I have been following your work for some time now and I would like to feature some of it in next month's issue, which is all about environmentally friendly architecture on the West Coast. We feature homes as well as commercial buildings in our magazine, along with profiles on the architects. If you agree to be featured, we would like you to answer the attached list of questions, and would then send one of our staff photographers to do a portrait session with you in your home.

We hope you'll accept our offer.

Sincerely,
Nicholas Fortman, Editor
Architecture Today magazine

C

Architect Profile: *Antoni Gaudí*



Born in 1852 in Reus, Spain, Gaudí developed a distinctive architectural style praised by both experts and non-experts from around the world; even children find his buildings, with all their organic, playful and colorful forms, interesting and attractive. Gaudí worked almost entirely in and around Barcelona, and spent much of his career working on what is possibly the city's most important urban landmark, la Sagrada Família. This extraordinary church was unfinished at the time of Gaudí's death in 1926.

Gaudí experimented with a variety of styles and incorporated some of their elements into his own unique vision. He was completely dedicated to his work and saw architecture as the sum of many types of art.

D

Going Green: Rethinking Architecture in the 21st Century



The construction of both private homes and commercial buildings uses up a shocking amount of the earth's freshwater resources, raw materials and energy supplies. No less disturbing are the amounts of waste and greenhouse gas emissions produced either directly or indirectly by building construction.

Though the protection of the environment has been a major issue in the developed world since the 1970s, it wasn't until the mid-1990s that the concept of green design was given the serious attention it deserved by architects, builders and the government. In 1994, the US Green Building Council formulated a list of standards for the construction of environmentally responsible buildings. While these made a lot of people in the field rethink their practices, much more needs to be done towards reducing the overall environmental impact of our buildings.

Though a lot of builders and architects are starting to use alternative energy sources and thinking about buildings that conserve energy, we have a long way to go. We need to insist on reusing materials whenever possible and, especially in very cold or very warm climates, the location of buildings needs to be more carefully considered. A building with proper shelter from the elements (eg – one that is underground or earth sheltered) can have a surprisingly lower negative impact on the environment.

Refer to page 94 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

87 In the third sentence of the main text, what does the word **fine** mean?

- a excellent
- b attractive
- c typical
- d characteristic

88 What is implied about the house?

- a There aren't any neighbors at all nearby.
- b The architect who renovated it respected its character.
- c The landscape in which it is located was man-made.
- d You only need wood to heat it in winter.

The following questions refer to section B.

89 What is the purpose of this email?

- a to arrange a meeting
- b to ask for a photograph
- c to answer a question
- d to present an offer

90 Why has Nicholas Fortman attached a document to his email?

- a because Marissa Locke asked him to
- b because he wants Marissa to do something with it
- c because he can't send it otherwise
- d because it is a good way to advertise *Architecture Today*

The following questions refer to section C.

91 Who is Gaudí's work praised by?

- a mainly just people who are very knowledgeable about architecture
- b mostly just children
- c both those who know little and those who know a lot about architecture
- d usually just people who are connected to the church

92 Where is la Sagrada Família located?

- a in Reus
- b near Barcelona
- c on the outskirts of Reus
- d in central Barcelona

The following questions refer to section D.

93 What is the main point of the first paragraph?

- a The construction of buildings is bad for the environment in a number of ways.
- b Not all building processes affect the environment directly.
- c The construction of private homes is no less damaging than the development of commercial properties.
- d All building construction creates waste and emissions.

94 In the first sentence of the second paragraph, what does the second **it** refer to?

- a the developed world
- b protection of the environment
- c green design
- d a group of people

95 Which factor is especially significant for buildings being constructed in very cold or very warm places?

- a location
- b reusing of materials
- c the builders working on the project
- d the architect working on the project

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 Which sections mention products or concepts connected with the protection of the environment?

- a A, B and C
- b A, B and D
- c A, C and D
- d B, C and D

97 Which section does not include a direct reference to any private residences?

- a A
- b B
- c C
- d D

98 Which sections mention different styles of architecture?

- a A and C
- b B and D
- c A and D
- d B and C

A

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- **Competitive salaries and excellent working conditions**

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Please consult our website for rates.

B

Dear Frank,

Thank you for the subscription to **Fly!** magazine. What a great gift! You obviously remember how crazy I am about planes. I was so surprised when I received the May issue that it took me a while to realize what you'd done! I haven't been able to put it down since, especially as there's a feature on fighter planes, which is really interesting. I can't wait to get next month's issue.

By the way, do you want to come to the air show with me next weekend? It's only a twenty-minute drive, and there'll be vintage aircraft and flying displays, and everything. Let me know.

Thanks again for the subscription.

Yours,
Dave

C

Home | Airlines | News | Contact

FLY! Magazine Online – Free Access to All Articles!

Pilot Saves Plane and Passengers

By Sally Morton

Captain Arnold Ramon has become a local hero after executing a perfect emergency landing in Dolphin Bay. He was forced to ditch the plane in the sea when it hit a flock of birds that knocked out both engines. The tragic Flight 309 disaster, over 30 years ago, was the last time an aircraft crash-landed on water in this area. This time, everybody got out alive. Some passengers were treated for hypothermia and shock; most are expected to be released from the hospital tomorrow.

"There wasn't much panic, thanks to Captain Ramon. After the plane came down, he made sure that everyone got out safely. He was the last to leave. We owe our lives to him," stated one of the passengers.

To see a short documentary about the Flight 309 disaster, click on this icon.

D

World Air Ensures the Safety of Passengers and Crew

RECURRENT TRAINING COURSES

Recurrent training is about striving for perfection. Above all, it is an investment in the safety of our passengers.

Pilots continually need to improve their skills, no matter how proficient or experienced they are. Every plane has its own particular flight characteristics and, naturally, pilots need to keep abreast of any changes to procedures, flight rules, tracking systems, and so on.

For these reasons, pilots participate in recurrent training on a regular basis. World Air arranges free recurrent courses for all their pilots. The training is provided by highly qualified instructors authorized by the Federal Aviation Organization, which sets national aviation standards.

To Our Pilots

Recurrent training should be much more than simply an obligatory procedure. We do not want you to feel you are just 'going through the motions'. Furthermore, it is difficult to learn unless you find a course stimulating. For this reason, our courses are designed so that even the most seasoned pilot will find them informative. Moreover, our instructors always focus on keeping the training relevant and allow you access to the most up-to-date flight simulators for practice.

Remember! Our aim is the promotion of aviation safety.

For information about scheduling training, please contact Ms Smith at: (660) 533-0114.

Refer to page 96 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

99 How, according to the ad, will World Air affect the airline industry?
- **a** Airline companies will become smaller.
- **b** Flights will cost passengers more.
- **c** Rival companies will have to provide better services.
- **d** Pilots will be paid more.

100 The main purpose of the text is to
- **a** invite people to apply for a position.
- **b** advertise a new company.
- **c** explain the difference a company will make in an industry.
- **d** inform the public of changes in the flying industry.

The following questions refer to section B.

101 What is the main purpose of the letter?
- **a** to confirm a subscription
- **b** to extend an invitation
- **c** to thank a customer
- **d** to thank a friend

102 What is Dave looking forward to?
- **a** subscribing to *Fly!* magazine
- **b** reading the June issue
- **c** driving to the air show with Frank
- **d** flying in a very old airplane

The following questions refer to section C.

103 What is suggested in the first paragraph?
- **a** This wasn't the first time Captain Ramon had crash-landed a plane.
- **b** Planes rarely fly in this area.
- **c** Thirty years ago, some passengers died.
- **d** The pilot ended up in the hospital.

104 According to the last paragraph, which statement is true?
- **a** All the passengers left the plane before the captain.
- **b** None of the passengers panicked.
- **c** None of the passengers felt they were in any real danger.
- **d** Only one passenger really appreciated Captain Ramon's actions.

The following questions refer to section D.

105 What is the main point of section D?
- **a** Recurrent training benefits both pilots and passengers.
- **b** Pilots who reach a high enough standard can become trainers.
- **c** Many pilots find it difficult to remember procedures and flight rules.
- **d** With recurrent training, pilots can improve the image of the airline.

106 According to paragraph 3, what role does the Federal Aviation Organization play?
- **a** Its instructors train World Air pilots.
- **b** World Air instructors have its approval to train pilots.
- **c** It trains World Air instructors.
- **d** It issues certificates.

107 In the third line of the fourth paragraph, why does the writer mention 'going through the motions'?
- **a** to refer to a particular procedure that pilots have to learn
- **b** to show that some courses are very long
- **c** to describe the actions that pilots must take
- **d** to show that some courses are not very interesting

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 Which sections invite readers to access more information?
- **a** A, B and C
- **b** A, B and D
- **c** A, C and D
- **d** B, C and D

109 What is probably true about *Fly!* magazine?
- **a** Members of the public can advertise in it.
- **b** It comes out twice a month.
- **c** Readers must subscribe to read the online edition.
- **d** It does not include articles about military aircraft.

110 Which section mentions where a reader can find the prices for placing an advertisment?
- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

PRACTICE EXAM 6

Exam 6: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Letter

Cell phones are currently allowed in your school, but the school principal is considering banning all electronic devices. The school wants to know the opinion of the students on this matter.

- Write a **letter** to the school principal to explain your opinion. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your letter, "Dear Principal Jordan,"

Task 2: Essay

Some people claim that, though cell phones can be very useful in certain situations, they can also be harmful for communication and relationships.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 6: Listening

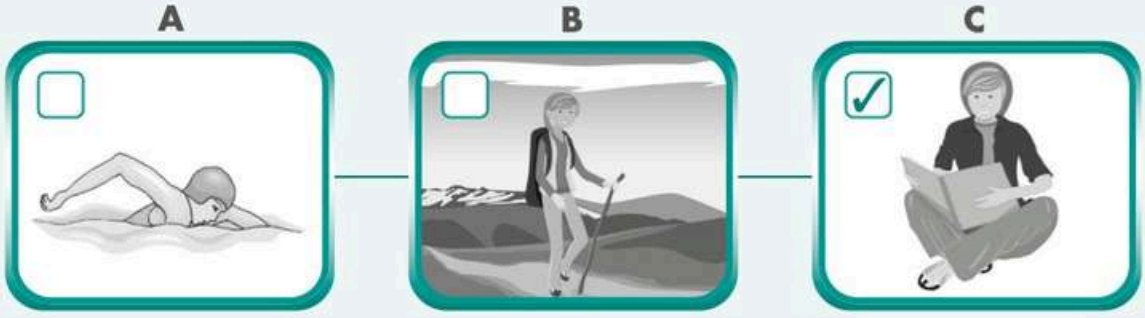
LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

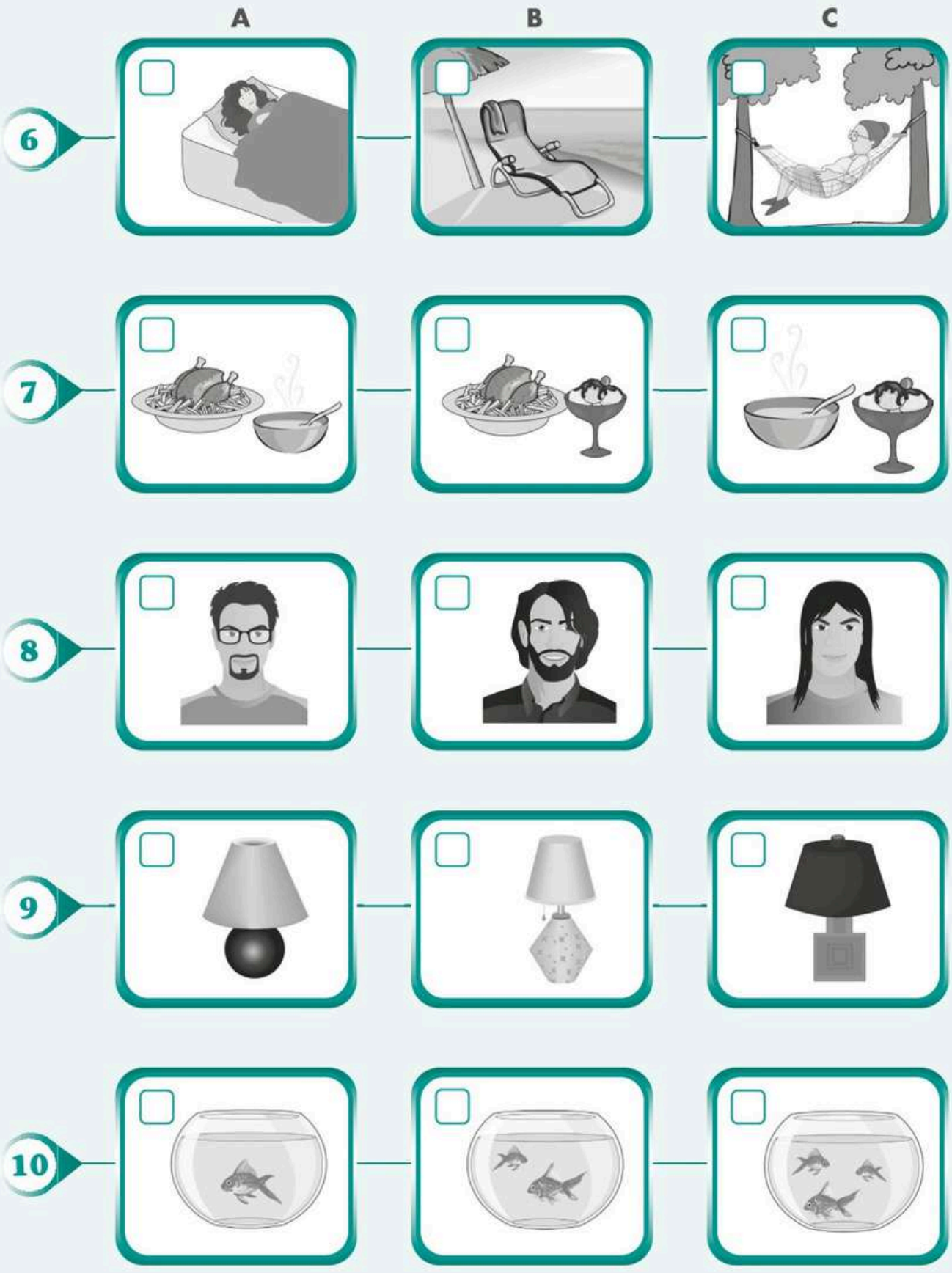
Here is an example:

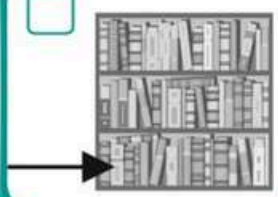
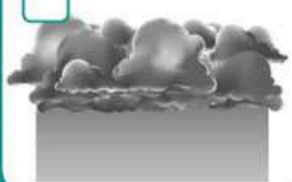


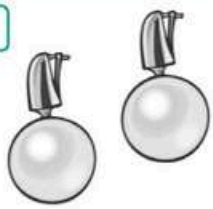
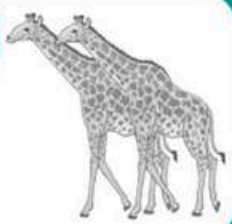
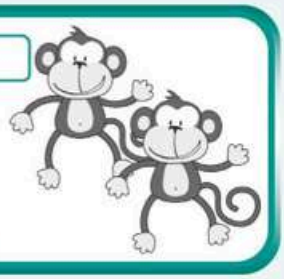
The correct answer is C.

Do you have any questions?


A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
BANK
DRY CLEANER'S
GOLDBURGERS
CAR WASH


A
B
C
6
7
8
9
10

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

	A	B	C
21	88 °F	90 °F	78 °F
22			
23			
24			
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to an expert talking to some travelers.

26 What has Andy been asked to do?
- **a** give the audience any advice Jane forgot to give them
- **b** give the audience some extra advice
- **c** tell people what usually happens on desert trips
- **d** describe some of things they may see in the desert

27 What has Jane already told the audience?
- **a** that Andy knows more about vehicles
- **b** details of the more difficult problems they might face
- **c** that they probably won't need to follow Andy's advice
- **d** what they should take with them on the trip

28 What does Andy recommend that people take with them?
- **a** the lightest possible clothing
- **b** warm shoes
- **c** a special type of hat
- **d** both light clothing and warm clothing

29 What does Andy recommend for protection in a sandstorm?
- **a** sunglasses
- **b** a mask
- **c** a blanket
- **d** cosmetics

30 For which problem does Andy not recommend a particular item?
- **a** finding your way
- **b** staying warm
- **c** protecting your eyes
- **d** signalling to other people

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a recorded message that a doctor's receptionist has left for him.

31 What is the main purpose of the message?
- **a** to remind the doctor that the speaker has a day off work
- **b** to say that Henry made a mistake
- **c** to say that the speaker worked overtime
- **d** to notify people of some alterations to a schedule

32 What is most likely to be troubling Ms James just now?
- **a** a medical problem
- **b** issues with her guide dog
- **c** some allergies
- **d** her appointment time

33 What does the speaker want Henry to do when he starts work?
- **a** change the 10 o'clock appointment
- **b** visit a patient at home
- **c** call a patient
- **d** check that he hasn't forgotten anything

34 Why did the speaker mention the hospital to the representative?
- **a** He will find more doctors there.
- **b** Doctor Whyte will be there at 5 o'clock.
- **c** So he will understand that his meeting can't last a long time.
- **d** He needs to be there by 6 o'clock.

35 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** She thinks it's time they took their work more seriously.
- **b** She has a lot to say in a short time.
- **c** She wants to make sure they know certain things.
- **d** She wants them to try to work faster.

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to part of a radio broadcast.

36 What is the presenter talking about?
- **a** an event at a lighthouse
- **b** a race along the coast
- **c** a one-day sporting event
- **d** a long-distance race

37 What did the cyclists do today?
- **a** They went up and down hills.
- **b** They rode from coast to coast.
- **c** They climbed toward a higher point.
- **d** They got off and pushed their bikes uphill.

38 What does the speaker tell us about the listeners?
- **a** Some of them are taking part in the race.
- **b** Some of them didn't know about the race until recently.
- **c** Some of them are very young.
- **d** Fewer of them are interested in the Red Cap Coast-to-Coast now.

39 What is true about a rider being given a red cap?
- **a** They have the best overall time.
- **b** They have won every leg of the race so far.
- **c** Overall, they aren't doing as well as the rider who came first in that day's leg.
- **d** All the other riders follow that rider the next day.

40 What does the speaker mean when he says:
- **a** Jim Hardy has crashed three bikes in this race.
- **b** Jim Hardy will no longer be racing in this year's Red Cap Coast-to-Coast.
- **c** Jim Hardy was injured, but will continue to race.
- **d** Jim Hardy was one of three people injured in a crash.

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a youth leader talking to a group of children.

41 What do we learn about the speaker?
- **a** This is her first experience of camping.
- **b** She wants to know what the children plan to bring with them.
- **c** She is aware that most of the children have no experience of camping.
- **d** She knows only a few of the children.

42 Who will be driving SUVs to the camp?
- **a** just the speaker
- **b** the speaker and four other people
- **c** four team leaders in total
- **d** all the team leaders except the speaker

43 What do the children need to bring equipment for?
- **a** accommodation and cooking
- **b** sleeping and eating
- **c** cooking and first aid
- **d** first aid and accommodation

44 What does the speaker say about the weather?
- **a** They may experience different types.
- **b** It's likely to get very cold and wet.
- **c** There'll be more hot days than cold ones.
- **d** They need to know more before they can decide what clothes to take.

45 Why does the speaker suggest they take spare batteries?
- **a** She knows they like electronic games.
- **b** They might need them to see at night.
- **c** Their camping equipment uses a lot of them.
- **d** They might need them for their cell phones.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

46 "I let Lucy borrow my cell phone for the day." "So that's why you didn't call me back. I _ _ _ to reach you all day!"
- **a** am trying
- **b** would be trying
- **c** have tried
- **d** have been trying

47 If I were Frank, I _ _ _ apologize to them.
- **a** would
- **b** have to
- **c** had to
- **d** needn't

48 He only agreed with them _ _ _ not to seem difficult.
- **a** so that
- **b** in case
- **c** so as
- **d** due to

49 I've been a customer at this store _ _ _ it opened thirty years ago.
- **a** when
- **b** since
- **c** from then
- **d** ever after

50 If you think my cupboards need _ _ _, go ahead and do it.
- **a** have cleaned
- **b** to be cleaned
- **c** being cleaned
- **d** to clean

51 "Is Erica going to watch the midnight movie?" "No, her dad won't let _ _ _ up that late."
- **a** her to stay
- **b** that she stay
- **c** her staying
- **d** her stay

52 "Is Cheryl going to the party?" "Not _ _ _ her friend Jessica gets an invitation too."
- **a** despite
- **b** without
- **c** unless
- **d** only

53 Joe asked _ _ _ any alternatives.
- **a** are there
- **b** about being
- **c** whether there were
- **d** as to there were

54 Nobody could criticize _ _ _ giving up.
- **a** with them
- **b** about their
- **c** of their
- **d** them for

55 _ _ _ she gets her degree, she'll start working for the family business.
- **a** During
- **b** Before long
- **c** Since
- **d** Once

56 My grandma used to make extra money _ _ _ a fortune teller.
- **a** like
- **b** with
- **c** doing
- **d** as

57 I have decided _ _ _ them about my problem.
- **a** to tell
- **b** telling
- **c** for telling
- **d** that I tell

58 "Why did you hire that lawyer?" "She _ _ _ to be the best."
- **a** says
- **b** said
- **c** has said
- **d** is said

59 The man _ _ _ I was just speaking is a famous film director!
- **a** that
- **b** who
- **c** to which
- **d** to whom

60 The message _ _ _ to the right people.
- **a** didn't give
- **b** can't have given
- **c** can't have been given
- **d** hasn't given

61 She _ _ _ her living as a cook in an Asian restaurant.
- a wins
- b gains
- c saves
- d earns

62 They don't grow olives here, so they have to _ _ _ them.
- a import
- b locate
- c display
- d fold

63 Greta broke her little brother's toy, and now she feels _ _ _ .
- a rude
- b responsible
- c guilty
- d heavy

64 Traveling is _ _ _ part of the job; you will have to visit factories in different countries.
- a a similar
- b an essential
- c a fresh
- d an individual

65 The thieves knew what they were doing; they took only the most _ _ _ pieces of jewelry from the box.
- a valuable
- b worthless
- c productive
- d permanent

66 This mountain _ _ _ marks the border between the two countries.
- a line
- b arrangement
- c array
- d range

67 Did the earthquake cause any _ _ _ in the village?
- a decay
- b preparation
- c damage
- d erosion

68 The teacher won't grade the projects if you _ _ _ the deadline.
- a fail
- b miss
- c lose
- d waste

69 She didn't know the answer, so she _ _ _ what another student had written.
- a imitated
- b matched
- c cheated
- d copied

70 The Olympic Games take _ _ _ every four years.
- a apart
- b part
- c place
- d hold

71 Tom can't make up his _ _ _ where to have his birthday party.
- a decision
- b mind
- c brain
- d choice

72 Shirley _ _ _ a cold while she was camping.
- a obtained
- b gathered
- c came down
- d caught

73 The recent _ _ _ the price of fruit and vegetables was caused by the bad weather.
- a lack of
- b rise in
- c result of
- d intention of

74 I want to find a scarf to _ _ _ my new gloves.
- a combine
- b match
- c suit
- d fit

This passage is about tattoos.

A tattoo is any form of artwork made on someone's body using a needle and ink. People may choose anything from a simple, clear symbol to an ornate work of art.

In ancient times, people in different parts of Europe decorated their bodies with tattoos, but tattooing later fell out of favor there. Nevertheless, tattoos were popular in the Americas and other parts of the world. The word "tattoo" comes from the island of Tahiti, and tattoos became known to Europeans again when Captain Cook sailed to the Pacific Ocean in 1769.

Before long, people with interesting tattoos were being exhibited at fairs and in circuses, and Europeans started getting tattoos. They were particularly popular among European and American sailors. The Danish king, Frederick IX (1899 –1972), who had a successful career as a naval officer before becoming king, was very proud of his tattoos. Of course, tattooing also had its dark side. In some countries, prisoners were tattooed, and so were 19th-century British soldiers who left the army without permission. Tattoos have also been used for a long time to show gang membership.

Tattoos are currently very popular again. Some people copy fashionable designs, while others opt for something more individual. Some people prefer their tattoos to be small and discreet, while others want them to cover large parts of their body. It is not unheard of for people to change their minds and have surgery to remove tattoos, though this may leave scars. Modern nanobead tattoos, however, can be removed by laser treatment, leaving no scars. Apart from the aesthetic problems that tattoos or their removal may cause, there may also be health issues. Some of the inks used have been linked with cancer, and people may be infected with hepatitis or HIV if the needle is not clean.

---

75 What, according to the passage, is true about tattooing?

- **a** It can be done without ink.
- **b** It originally comes from Tahiti.
- **c** Though it is an ancient practice, it is currently very popular.
- **d** Different styles were used in ancient times.

76 What, according to the passage, helped tattoos become popular again in Europe?

- **a** People wanted to copy a famous sea captain's tattoos.
- **b** It was possible to see people with tattoos at places of entertainment.
- **c** Europeans saw them on American sailors.
- **d** People saw tattoos being created at fairs.

77 In the second sentence of the third paragraph, what does **They** refer to?

- **a** tattoos
- **b** people with interesting tattoos
- **c** Europeans
- **d** fairs and circuses

78 What does the writer imply by mentioning Frederick IX?

- **a** Frederick probably felt that tattoos were part of his identity as a sailor.
- **b** Tattooing was popular among royalty.
- **c** At one point in history, only royalty were allowed to have tattoos.
- **d** Frederick had to get his tattoos before he became king.

79 What negative aspect of tattooing is mentioned?

- **a** that tattooed soldiers did not always do the right thing
- **b** that tattoo artists belong to gangs
- **c** that it was considered to be a sign of criminality
- **d** that tattoos were used to label certain people as 'bad' for ever

80 What does the writer seem to be most concerned about?

- **a** a tattoo covering too big an area
- **b** a tattoo causing a health problem
- **c** people requiring laser treatment
- **d** tattoos created with nanotechnology

This passage is about food production.

It is estimated that the world population will pass the 9 billion mark by the year 2050. Obviously, food production on existing agricultural land will have to increase if we are to feed such a large number of mouths without surrendering our remaining natural ecosystems to agriculture. To do this, farmers will need the help of science and technology.

When discussing food production, we cannot avoid comparing organic farming methods to conventional farming. Organic farms help to sustain biodiversity and conserve the soil, but conventional farms yield more crops per acre. The difference in yield depends on the type of crop. For example, organic fruit production yields only about 3% less than conventional fruit production. However, the difference in yield between organic cereals and those produced with the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers can reach 26%. This is a significant contrast, and it is the demand for cereals in particular which increases as populations rise.

Over the years, a great deal of research has been carried out on conventional farming methods, whereas there has been relatively little research into organic farming. Considering the advantages to the environment of organic agriculture, further study to see how yields can be improved would clearly be a good idea.

One obstacle to future policy-making is that those who support organic farming and those who are in favor of conventional farming find themselves in opposing camps. It is an issue of ideologies. Perhaps the time has come when researchers should come up with a system of agriculture which combines the best of both worlds. Only then will we be able to produce the food we are going to need while reducing the negative effects of agriculture on the environment.

---

81 What is the main purpose of the passage?

- **a** to suggest that integrating two forms of farming could help solve a problem
- **b** to discuss the similarities between organic and conventional farming
- **c** to look at how consumption can be reduced
- **d** to emphasize the advantages of organic farming

82 In the first paragraph, what does the writer suggest we should avoid?

- **a** the use of science and technology on farms
- **b** planning for the increase in population
- **c** using areas like national parks for agriculture
- **d** increasing production on agricultural land

83 If more fruit was grown organically, what would the results be?

- **a** Production would drop by as much as 26%.
- **b** Less damage would be done to soil.
- **c** The yield would increase by up to 3%.
- **d** It would increase the demand for fruit.

84 In the third paragraph, what does the author suggest?

- **a** That there must be new studies for the differences between organic and conventional farming.
- **b** That scientists should stop researching conventional farming.
- **c** That more research into increasing organic yields should be made.
- **d** That there should be more research into the advantages of organic farming.

85 What does the writer consider to be a problem at present?

- **a** the fact that politicians can't agree on a unified agricultural policy
- **b** rivalry between supporters of organic and conventional farming
- **c** the increase in the number of organic farms
- **d** disagreement among supporters of conventional farming methods

86 In the fourth paragraph, what does **the best of both worlds** refer to?

- **a** combining research with an ideology
- **b** food that can be produced without harming the environment
- **c** combining the least negative systems of agriculture
- **d** the benefits of both conventional and organic farming

A

TV Ratings June 1–30



The (nearly) brand-new KidTown Network is already breaking all sorts of records in children's programming. It has just taken over the number one spot for cartoons in the 5–8 age range, with its exclusive weekly broadcast of the wildly funny *Dog Diaries*.

The network's *KidNewz* program has also been gaining ground, especially in the 9–12 age range. It now holds the number two spot in its category. The quirky reporting style is a big hit with pre-teens, as is the fact that some of the reporters are pre-teens themselves.

B

A life in television: profile of Pamela Pearson



At 16, Pamela has already accomplished more than many of us. She featured in a series of award-winning commercials when she was just 4, and by 11 Pamela was already making fascinating little videos about her life as "the baby" in a family of five children.

Today we found Pamela hard at work at her desk at the KidTown Network. This afternoon she's making recommendations to the station regarding crime shows for kids.

"So far, this is my favorite aspect of the television business... I'd love to run my own station one day," Pamela said.

We wouldn't be at all surprised if this talented young woman ended up doing just that.

C

NEW HOPE FOR TELEVISION PROGRAMMING?

by Brad Larkin, Entertainment editor

Until recently, I had almost given up on television. It got to the point where I thought that maybe stations were competing for an award for "worst programming".

Then, this past spring, two things happened that gave me new hope: the KidTown Network and New Century TV. These two stations have really breathed some new life into TV, without resorting to some absurd new reality TV show about buying clothes or something ridiculous like that!

Not only do they both broadcast some unique programs from abroad (how refreshing!) but they both also have some worthwhile original content to share with the world. Check them out!

D

General Manager
Light Digital Manufacturing Company
2133 Locust Ave.
Franklin 76555

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to complain about a recent purchase we made from your company. Last month, we bought two new ENG (Electronic News Gathering) cameras (model: Bright FX221) for use by our staff reporters, who also operate the cameras. We had understandably high expectations of these cameras: at $9,000 a piece, they were hardly cheap. However, this equipment has fallen short of our expectations in a number of significant ways.

First of all, even though your sales representative claimed that the cameras are "surprisingly light", two of our reporters regularly experience neck and shoulder pain. The cameras weigh over 12 pounds each, whereas many similar ENG cameras made by your competitors weigh well under 7 pounds.

The second main problem concerns camera settings. Your brochure claimed that the camera's menu is "easy to use", and we liked the fact that the most commonly-used buttons are conveniently placed on the side of the camera for easy access. However, several of these buttons have already broken, so reporters have to go into the digital menu to make their adjustments, which obviously wastes a lot of time.

I would like to discuss possible solutions with you at your earliest convenience. Thank you in advance for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,
Louis Stevens, Production Manager
KidTown Network

Refer to page 112 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

87 What is the main purpose of section A?

- **a** to describe the station's most popular programs
- **b** to encourage other TV stations to create children's news programs
- **c** to discuss how well viewers like the station's programs
- **d** to analyze the station's target audience

88 In the first sentence of the second paragraph, what does **gaining ground** refer to?

- **a** popularity among viewers
- **b** age of viewers
- **c** length of the programs
- **d** frequency of broadcasts

The following questions refer to section B.

89 What is the main point of section B?

- **a** to list Pamela's acting jobs
- **b** to describe Pamela's work in television
- **c** to examine Pamela's acting style
- **d** to outline Pamela's current work at the station

90 How old is Pamela now?

- **a** 5
- **b** 7
- **c** 11
- **d** 16

The following questions refer to section C.

91 What is the purpose of this text?

- **a** to complain about the state of television
- **b** to recommend some new media
- **c** to criticize the choice of programs on TV
- **d** to explain why people should not watch reality shows

92 What kind of program do we know we can see on both the Kidtown Network and New Century TV?

- **a** reality shows
- **b** cooking shows
- **c** foreign shows
- **d** children's shows

The following questions refer to section D.

93 Why did Mr Stevens write this letter?

- **a** to complain about the price of equipment
- **b** to request that something be done about problematic equipment
- **c** to describe possible improvements to equipment
- **d** to describe his meeting with a sales representative from Light Digital Manufacturing

94 In the last sentence of the first paragraph, what does **fallen short** refer to?

- **a** the variety of products available
- **b** price and payment methods
- **c** weight and construction of the cameras
- **d** purpose of the cameras

95 According to Mr Stevens, how much do ENG cameras made by some competitors weigh?

- **a** less than 7 pounds
- **b** exactly seven pounds
- **c** exactly 12 pounds
- **d** more than 12 pounds

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 What is possible regarding the cameras belonging to the KidTown Network?

- **a** They are used by pre-teen reporters.
- **b** They were used by Pamela Pearson to make short films when she was much younger.
- **c** They are used to make foreign TV shows.
- **d** They weren't made by Light Digital Manufacturing.

97 Which section doesn't mention any specific type of television program?

- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

98 Which section refers to the success a TV station now enjoys?

- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

A

First annual Foxton Apple Harvest Festival

October 8th and 9th, Mack Park

- Support local apple growers and learn more about the health benefits of the amazing apple.
- Make the perfect apple pie with Mr Puck in the cooking tent.
- Enjoy a fabulous parade while munching on sweet and savory apple snacks.
- Dance to the beat of music by a nature-loving band: Lost Trees.
- Take part in a play or an "Apple Magic" show.
- Sign up the youngsters for the Apple Art Competition.
- Take the Apple Wagon to Hartley Farms for a special tour.

[$2 admission fee; all profits will go to the Healthy Child Foundation]

B

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED
for the *Foxton Apple Harvest Festival*

- We need more **teachers** and **local artists** to help us design the two planned floats. This year's themes are: *The Birth of an Apple* and *On the Apple Farm*.
- Do you have some **sewing skills**? Please help us make costumes for the school groups that will be taking part in the parade.
- Are you a **creative cook**? We need apple recipes and people to help prepare them on the Friday before the festival.
- **No special skills**? Please help us supervise games and set up and take down tents, etc. We also need helping hands for clean-up on both nights of the festival. Without you, we just can't make this work!

C

From: Mark Hanson (Entertainment Team Leader, Foxton Apple Harvest Festival)
To: Iris Boone (Director, Foxton Apple Harvest Festival)
Date: 18 September

Festival Music
Unfortunately, Aiden Carter (from the Lost Trees) has cancelled both of the band's performances because last week the truck with all their musical equipment was stolen.
I have put in calls to several local bands whose music I think would complement the festival's themes, and I will keep you posted.

Festival Play
As per your request, I am attaching a copy of the script of the play by the Foxton Players. Judging by the rehearsals, the project is progressing well. However, the director has requested a later time for Sunday's performance, so I would like to meet with you briefly to look at the master schedule.

D

Apple Extravaganza

by Charlie Haskins, staff writer

A good time was had by all at the first annual Foxton Apple Harvest Festival at Mack Park this past weekend. People of all ages participated in the festivities, which included a parade, cooking, dancing and even a play. Luckily, the scattered showers on Saturday afternoon didn't put too much of a damper on the fun.

"My outstanding team leaders and I would like to express our gratitude to all the dedicated volunteers who made this possible. From sewing costumes to picking up litter, their contributions were invaluable," said festival director Iris Boone. "We were happy that people had a great time, and thrilled by the amount of money we raised for the Healthy Child Foundation. Our profits amounted to over $2,500, which will directly support the foundation's programs. This organization helps to keep underprivileged children well nourished, which is a lasting gift for them and their families."

A few criticisms were made by festival-goers. Some parents said that the children's games were not very well organized, and a few attendees thought that the music was too loud. Also, festival organizers were asked by the city to pay for damage caused to flowers and bushes while the stage was being set up.

Despite its problems, the festival was judged to be an overall success, and both organizers and local residents are already looking forward to the second one.

Refer to page 114 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

99 What is the main purpose of section A?

- **a** to inform people about the many uses of apples
- **b** to promote a local foundation for children
- **c** to encourage people to attend a festival
- **d** to persuade people to consume more apples

100 Which of the following is **not** possible to do at the festival?

- **a** Learn to bake an apple pie.
- **b** Participate in a show.
- **c** Enter the festival without paying.
- **d** Visit a farm.

The following questions refer to section B.

101 What are teachers and artists being asked to do?

- **a** organize the volunteers who will work on the floats
- **b** come up with themes for the floats
- **c** design the costumes for the school groups
- **d** plan the way the floats will look

102 What are volunteers with no other relevant talents being encouraged to help with?

- **a** games and equipment
- **b** cooking and sewing
- **c** designing the floats
- **d** writing recipes

The following questions refer to section C.

103 What has Mark Hanson done regarding the music?

- **a** He has canceled the band that was originally scheduled to perform.
- **b** He has started looking for a new band for the festival.
- **c** He has asked for help regarding suitable bands for the festival.
- **d** He is looking for equipment that Aiden Carter's band could use.

104 Why is Mark Hanson giving Iris Boone a script of the play?

- **a** She asked him for it.
- **b** He thinks she should read it.
- **c** He is worried about it.
- **d** She is going to direct it.

The following questions refer to section D.

105 What is the main point of section D?

- **a** On the whole, the event went very well.
- **b** The weather caused a lot of problems.
- **c** The event didn't go very well overall.
- **d** The organizers didn't raise as much money as they'd hoped to.

106 What does the Healthy Child Foundation do?

- **a** It donates money to festivals.
- **b** It makes sure poor children have enough food.
- **c** It organizes food festivals.
- **d** It raises money to pay for medicines for poor children.

107 What did the people who organized the festival have to pay a fine for?

- **a** for playing very loud music
- **b** for damage caused to a stage
- **c** for breaking safety rules
- **d** for ruining plants

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 Which sections mention problems connected with the festival?

- **a** A and B
- **b** A, B and C
- **c** C and D
- **d** all sections

109 What is true about the volunteers who helped with the festival?

- **a** The event couldn't have taken place without them.
- **b** They caused a lot of problems for the festival organizers.
- **c** They didn't have any special talents.
- **d** There weren't enough of them.

110 Which section mentions a change in the schedule?

- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

PRACTICE EXAM 7

Exam 7: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Letter

Your town is considering opening a new factory in the outskirts. Some people are in favor because more jobs will be created, but others are against because it will cause high levels of pollution.

- Write a **letter** to the editor of the local newspaper to explain your opinion. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your letter, "Dear Editor,"

Task 2: Essay

Children under the age of six should not be allowed in restaurants.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 7: Listening

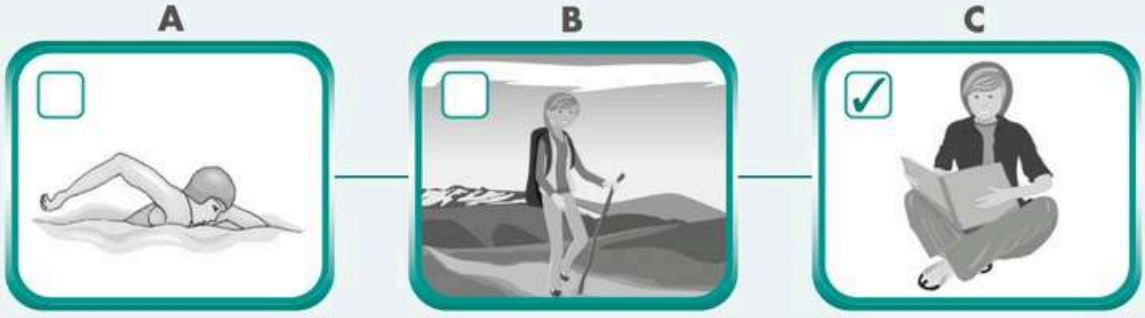
LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

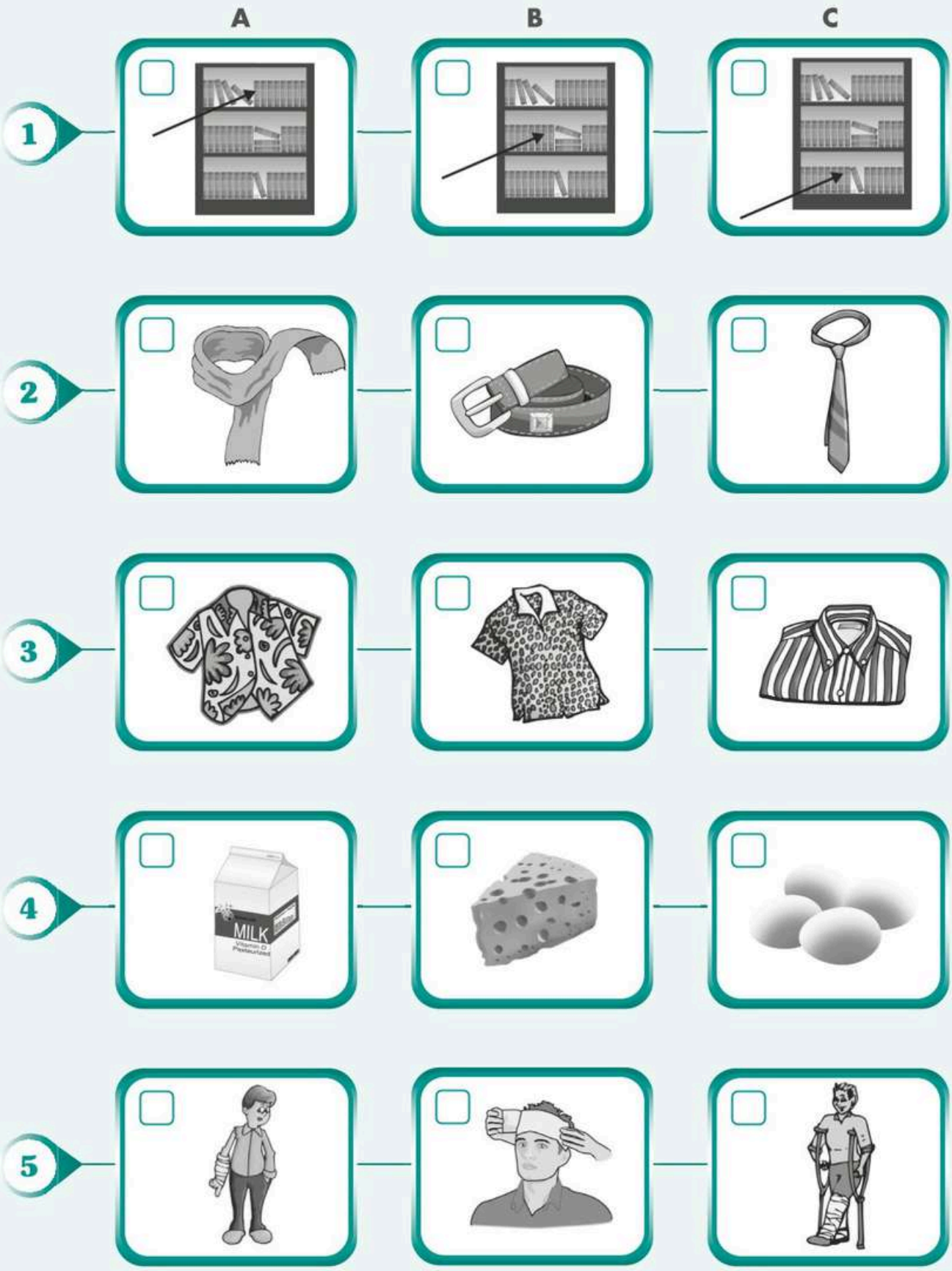
In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

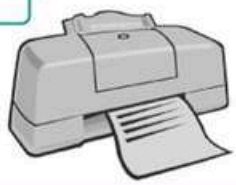
Here is an example:

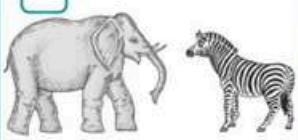


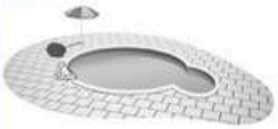
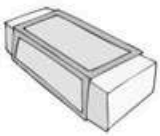
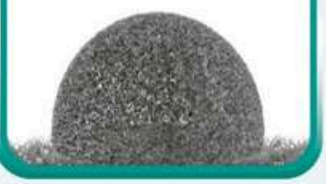
The correct answer is C.

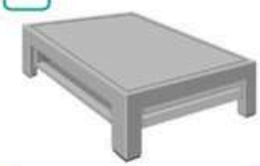
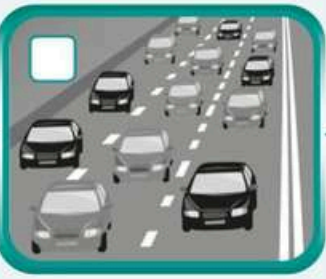
Do you have any questions?


A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
MILK

	A	B	C
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16			
17			
18			
19	 AUSTRALIA	 SOUTH AMERICA	 AFRICA
20			

	A	B	C
21	$ 3.50	$ 6.50	$ 10
22			
23			
24			
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a woman talking to a group of people.

26 Who is the speaker talking to?
- a a group of young people
- b a group of teachers
- c a group of parents
- d a group of psychologists

27 What do teenagers frequently think about when they are buying clothes, according to the speaker?
- a their friends' preferences
- b the price of the clothes
- c the quality of the items
- d their parents' ideas

28 Why does the speaker mention depression?
- a to describe one of the effects of growing up too quickly
- b to explain the effect that some teenagers can have on their parents
- c to illustrate a possible result of getting bad grades
- d to emphasize that dressing differently from their peers can affect teens badly

29 What does the speaker say about teenagers who wear certain clothes to shock adults?
- a They are probably testing their parents.
- b They think their parents don't really care what they do.
- c They are probably challenging their parents for the very first time.
- d Nobody really knows why they do it.

30 What does the speaker say about parents?
- a They should speak with their teenage kids more often.
- b They need good role models.
- c What they do is more important than what they say.
- d Parents' friends can help with self-esteem.

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to part of a local radio broadcast.

31 What is the main purpose of the broadcast?
- a to describe some Chinese specialties
- b to explain why some Chinese food is good for you
- c to review a new Chinese restaurant
- d to discuss why some Chinese restaurants are so popular

32 What is true about the special offer?
- a It will continue for two months.
- b It applies only to the children's menu.
- c It doesn't include the price of the chopsticks.
- d It includes a sweet.

33 What does the speaker say about the building?
- a It is brand-new.
- b It needs to be repaired.
- c It is pleasing to the eye.
- d It is very large.

34 Why does the speaker mention the waitress?
- a to say that her appearance added to the overall atmosphere
- b to suggest she could have taken his order sooner
- c to say that she wasn't happy about having to explain the menu
- d to suggest that she looked out of place

35 What does the speaker mean when he says: 
- a The check came before he had finished his meal.
- b He had a very unpleasant surprise.
- c When it was time to pay, he was relieved.
- d There were mistakes on the check.

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a woman giving a talk to a group of young people.

36 What does the speaker say about online shopping?
- a More and more people are avoiding it.
- b It's becoming more popular.
- c Consumers' concerns about online security are not reasonable.
- d Lots of people think it's less convenient than shopping from home.

37 How does the speaker suggest consumers avoid online credit card use?
- a They should pay by check.
- b They ought to go to the store to pay.
- c They could telephone the company.
- d They might ask customer service to come to their house.

38 What does the speaker say about returning items?
- a Items can rarely be returned to stores.
- b Some items have to be returned by ship.
- c Most retailers will pay for items to be returned.
- d Valuable items may need to be insured.

39 Why is the woman talking to the young people?
- a to discourage them from shopping online
- b to give some advice about shopping online
- c to outline the advantages of shopping online
- d to give information about secure websites

40 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- a Some consumers want to shop online but are scared to.
- b Consumers generally have difficulty choosing products when shopping online.
- c Online shopping's so convenient people are afraid they'll spend too much.
- d People worry that their online shopping could hurt the business of traditional stores.

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a man talking on the radio.

41 What is the main purpose of the talk?
- a to point out the benefits of television
- b to discuss the bad points of television
- c to advise parents not to let their children watch TV
- d to suggest what children should do instead of watching TV

42 What does the speaker say about very young children?
- a Experts agree that TV is bad for them.
- b Pediatricians say they should be allowed to watch a little TV.
- c Parents should not allow them to watch any television.
- d Television is very bad for the development of their brains.

43 What is true about commercials, according to the speaker?
- a Children don't usually watch them.
- b Over half of them advertise food.
- c They are not to blame for childhood obesity.
- d Fewer than 50% of them advertise snacks.

44 Why does the speaker mention violence on TV?
- a to show that it can affect sleeping patterns
- b to describe how stereotypes are formed
- c to explain why some kids have low grades
- d to illustrate how TV can affect behavior

45 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- a Problems should be dealt with after some time has passed.
- b Potentially upsetting content in programs should be talked about, not ignored.
- c Parents and children should decide together whether a program might upset a child.
- d Children should never watch programs that might upset them.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

46 First, they cleaned the windows, then they went on _ _ _ the floor.
- **a** to be mopping
- **b** to be mopped
- **c** to mop
- **d** mopping

47 You'd better not _ _ _ Sam your car; he's an awful driver.
- **a** lend
- **b** to lend
- **c** lending
- **d** to lending

48 Jim isn't fast enough _ _ _ the race.
- **a** for winning
- **b** that he won
- **c** to win
- **d** so he'll win

49 The letters arrived _ _ _ we were getting ready to leave.
- **a** just as
- **b** since
- **c** by the time
- **d** as though

50 We'd better take a cab; _ _ _ we'll miss the start of the movie.
- **a** unless
- **b** otherwise
- **c** else
- **d** so as not

51 I'll never forget _ _ _ the criminal's terrible confession.
- **a** hearing
- **b** to hear
- **c** listening
- **d** to have listened

52 "I need to find someone to set up our new computers at work."
"I know someone _ _ _ be perfect for the job."
- **a** who she would
- **b** who would she
- **c** she would
- **d** who would

53 Her new documentary _ _ _ shown at the Starlight Movie House last week.
- **a** has been
- **b** is
- **c** had
- **d** was

54 The moment her sister _ _ _ the room, Diane started playing the game again.
- **a** has left
- **b** left
- **c** had been leaving
- **d** is leaving

55 "Did you meet the owner of the company?"
"No, but the man _ _ _ I spoke to was the owner's assistant."
- **a** to whom
- **b** that
- **c** whose
- **d** which

56 "Ruby said I didn't do very well in the competition."
"Well, _ _ _!"
- **a** either did she
- **b** neither did she
- **c** she didn't too
- **d** nor she

57 They would have helped you if you _ _ _ them to.
- **a** would ask
- **b** have asked
- **c** had asked
- **d** asked

58 This elevator _ _ _ used for ages.
- **a** isn't being
- **b** hasn't been in
- **c** has to be
- **d** hasn't been

59 "Should I accept a ride into town from Greg?"
"Not _ _ _ you like to live dangerously."
- **a** except
- **b** unless
- **c** without
- **d** except for

60 The man _ _ _ watch I found was really happy about it.
- **a** whose
- **b** who his
- **c** which his
- **d** of which his

61 Lots of people in poor countries don't have _ _ _ to clean drinking water.
- **a** access
- **b** admission
- **c** opportunity
- **d** entrance

62 Daniel Lane will be standing _ _ _ the principal while she's at the conference.
- **a** up to
- **b** up against
- **c** out for
- **d** in for

63 I'd love to buy a car like that, but I can't _ _ _ it.
- **a** appreciate
- **b** afford
- **c** estimate
- **d** stand

64 We _ _ _ that the project will be finished by the middle of the summer.
- **a** apply
- **b** select
- **c** count
- **d** estimate

65 You should have seen the _ _ _ on Matt's face when we told him the news!
- **a** complexion
- **b** appearance
- **c** expression
- **d** aspect

66 This restaurant is very popular, _ _ _ with students.
- **a** hardly
- **b** particularly
- **c** precisely
- **d** exactly

67 I _ _ _ out the window to see if it was raining.
- **a** saw
- **b** observed
- **c** watched
- **d** glanced

68 The doctor _ _ _ me that I'd feel better after taking the medicine.
- **a** assured
- **b** confirmed
- **c** approved
- **d** provided

69 My little brother asks questions all day long; he's _ _ _ about everything!
- **a** indifferent
- **b** curious
- **c** distant
- **d** selfish

70 We'll have to go _ _ _ to eat; the Mexican restaurant is closed on Mondays.
- **a** everywhere
- **b** anywhere
- **c** somewhere
- **d** elsewhere

71 Before we left the house, Victoria went over the plan in _ _ _ detail.
- **a** high
- **b** long
- **c** great
- **d** deep

72 Three schools were closed _ _ _ the heavy snowfall.
- **a** due to
- **b** thanks for
- **c** on account
- **d** for why

73 What _ _ _ do you play on the team?
- **a** place
- **b** station
- **c** position
- **d** occupation

74 Richard paid for the meal and gave the waiter a generous _ _ _.
- **a** bonus
- **b** fee
- **c** tip
- **d** reward

This passage is about poltergeists.

One evening in 1977 in Enfield, North London, the two Harper children complained to their mother that their beds were moving up and down and "going all funny". When Ms Harper walked into the room, the movements had stopped, but shortly afterwards, a heavy piece of furniture slid across the floor by itself, and there was a loud knocking on the wall.

According to reports, Ms Harper asked her neighbors for help. They too heard the knocking, and called the police, who also heard it; one officer even saw a chair suddenly move across the floor. Over the next few days, several people witnessed small objects, which were hot to the touch, flying through the air in the Harper house.

Some people believe that all this was caused by a poltergeist (a German word that means "noisy ghost"). It is claimed that poltergeists also sometimes start fires or floods, or produce horrible smells. Many paranormal researchers believe that "poltergeist activity" is caused by psychokinesis – a very powerful blast of energy that is generated, not by a ghost, but by a living person's mind. The activity usually happens when a particular individual, most often a child or a teenager, is present. Skeptics, however, say that the poltergeist phenomena are fake. Certainly it is known that many people use hidden wires and other tricks to make tables float into the air, create loud noises, or spread puddles of water on the floor.

On the other hand, poltergeist stories have been around for an extremely long time, and many are well documented. The earliest known account comes from ancient Egypt; it describes beds shaking and stones raining down from above. This is probably why so many of the people who investigate poltergeists and unusual mental powers believe that the occurrences are real.

---

75 What would be the best title for the article?

- **a** Poltergeists: Two Famous Cases
- **b** A Ghostly Family
- **c** What Are Poltergeists?
- **d** Poltergeist Hoaxes

76 Who heard the knocking on the wall in the Harpers' house?

- **a** just Ms Harper and her neighbors
- **b** no more than five people
- **c** the Harpers, their neighbors, and a police officer
- **d** at least seven people

77 In the first sentence of the third paragraph, what does **all this** refer to?

- **a** just the objects flying round the Harper house
- **b** the strange events in the Harper house
- **c** all unexplained activity everywhere
- **d** the police and the neighbors observing strange phenomena

78 What is believed by lots of people who do research into the paranormal?

- **a** that all "poltergeist activity" is fake
- **b** that ghosts can generate powerful energy
- **c** that tricks are used to produce unpleasant smells
- **d** that "poltergeist activity" is caused by young people

79 What supports the idea that poltergeist activity is caused by psychokinesis?

- **a** A specific person is usually in the place where it happens.
- **b** Teenagers have very powerful energy.
- **c** The fires, floods and smells could only be produced in this way.
- **d** If poltergeists don't exist, psychokinesis is the only explanation.

80 What is one reason some people believe in the existence of poltergeists?

- **a** There have been stories about them since ancient Egypt.
- **b** In the past, poltergeists used to throw stones and shake beds.
- **c** Many times children or teenagers are present when the incidents happen.
- **d** They are caused by a person's mental energy.

This passage is about water polo.

Water polo, which originated in Great Britain in the 1870s, should not be confused with polo, a game in which two teams of four players on horseback use long-handled mallets (wooden hammers) to hit a wooden ball between two goal posts. Water polo was originally called "football-in-the-water", but its current name was, at one time, used for an earlier form of the game in which players rode barrels that were painted to look like horses, and hit the ball with sticks.

A water polo team has seven members (including the goalkeeper) actively playing at a time, and as many as six substitute players. Pool size is generally about 30 meters by 20 meters, with goals measuring 3 meters wide at each end. Pools must be at least two meters deep. A game also requires several different officials: timekeepers, secretaries who record the various types of foul committed (eg – holding or hitting an opponent), goal judges and two referees who have the final authority.

It is a tough, demanding sport. Although one of the crucial requirements of a successful water polo player is the ability to pass the ball quickly and accurately, water polo involves a lot of contact between players, and this often results in players fouling each other. Finger injuries are quite common due to the difficulty of catching a fast-moving wet ball, and close-contact play can result in head injuries. All in all, it is a game that demands skills, stamina, determination, and an ability not to be put off by pain or tough tactics. Of course, the more demanding a sport is, the more satisfaction players can ultimately gain from participating.

---

81 What is the main purpose of this passage?

- **a** to compare water polo with other similar sports
- **b** to describe how water polo is played
- **c** to describe water polo briefly and mention what players should expect
- **d** to explain why there are so many injuries in water polo

82 Which statement is true about water polo?

- **a** It used to be played using barrels.
- **b** It is played by teams of six players.
- **c** Originally, it was played with a wooden ball.
- **d** Today, it is better known as "football-in-the-water".

83 What is true about the depth of a water polo pool?

- **a** It is never deeper than the width of the goals.
- **b** It depends on the length and width of the pool.
- **c** It may be as little as two meters.
- **d** It must be two meters deep.

84 Who may change another official's decision?

- **a** a goal judge
- **b** a referee
- **c** a secretary
- **d** a timekeeper

85 According to the writer, what shouldn't a player expect?

- **a** fast ball passes
- **b** to be able to foul other players without being punished
- **c** contact with other players
- **d** some painful moments

86 What does the author imply about water polo?

- **a** Only players who can pass the ball quickly and accurately should take part.
- **b** There are more injuries in this sport than in most other contact sports.
- **c** Most players find it too hard and violent.
- **d** It is exciting for players because it is challenging.

A

THIS COULD BE **YOUR BIG BREAK!**

Auditions for the third season of this popular TV talent show begin on September 25th.

Don't hesitate! If you think you've got talent, come and perform for our celebrity judges. You may be lucky enough to get through to the next round, and have a chance of winning the $30,000 cash prize! No matter how unusual your talent is, you can audition for YOUR BIG BREAK!



For more information, go to www.yourbigbreak.web

B

To: Thomas Langley
From: Angela Pearson
Subject: Your Big Break

Dear Tom,

The latest numbers indicate that Your Big Break, our highest-rated show, is beginning to lose viewers. Once again, last week's ratings were lower than the week before. I'm beginning to see a trend here. We need to look into why this is and what we can do about it.

Obviously, our network's show now has competition from the popular new show on Channel 4. On the other hand, Paul Swan has been getting a lot of criticism lately. Perhaps we need to tell him not to overdo the bad guy act.

Let's meet in my office at 3pm to discuss the matter further.

Thanks,
Angela

C

Anita's Blog

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Dear friends,

What's on my hit list today? Talent shows! I don't usually watch that stuff and, after a few minutes, I found myself thinking, "WHY AM I WATCHING THIS GARBAGE?"

First of all, I hated the hurtful remarks of the judge who's been assigned the role of the 'bad guy'. Then, contestants who obviously have psychological problems are made to look foolish. And what about the kids, as young as six, straining (and maybe permanently damaging) their vocal chords in an attempt to sound like adults? Since when is this entertainment?

And as for the talented contestants, they have their hopes of fame raised, only for them to be dashed along the way. And all this for ratings and profit? It gives a whole new meaning to the word exploitation.

D

The Your Big Break Review!

November 14

This week's show was certainly eventful. Paul Swan finally managed to make a contestant burst into tears, and was loudly booed for his 'accomplishment'. He informed Margo Smith, a pretty 18-year-old with a sweet voice, that she had no star quality.

An argument ensued between Swan and fellow judge, Julia Rogers, which ended with Julia marching off the set. A commercial break followed and, by the time they were on the air again, Julie was back in her seat looking sour. Was she really angry, or was she acting? Your guess is as good as mine. Anyway, Margo Smith went through to the next round, despite everything.

The best act was undoubtedly Hazard, a group of amazingly energetic break dancers. The audience gave them a standing ovation, and the judges were unanimous. Hazard went on to the next round as well.

Of course we had the customary flops. One magician lost his pigeon halfway through the act. (It's probably still in the rafters somewhere!) And there were the usual 'artists' who know their act is awful, but just want their grandma to see them on TV.

Despite everything, Your Big Break remains one of the most entertaining shows on TV, which, to be honest, doesn't say much for the other shows, does it?

Refer to page 130 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

87 What is the main purpose of section A?
- a to get people to watch a show
- b to inform people about a cash prize
- c to encourage people to audition for a talent show
- d to publicize a brand new TV show

88 According to the text what is most likely to happen if you audition for the show?
- a The judges will watch your performance.
- b You will go to the next round of the show.
- c You could win $30,000.
- d Your talent may be more unusual than others'.

The following questions refer to section B.

89 Why did Angela write to Tom?
- a to say that they need to stop a bad situation from becoming worse
- b to arrange for a meeting the following week
- c to talk about the latest trends
- d to celebrate the show's success

90 What suggestion does Angela make?
- a One of the judges on the panel should be replaced.
- b The show should be aired at a different time.
- c A judge should tone down his rudeness.
- d They should stop making the show.

The following questions refer to section C.

91 In the first paragraph, why does the writer use the expression **on my hit list**?
- a She wants to say that she hardly ever watches talent shows.
- b She plans to criticize something.
- c She thinks talent shows are very popular.
- d She wants to tell readers about something successful.

92 How does the writer feel about contestants who perform well?
- a They are usually encouraged.
- b They are likely to make a lot of money.
- c They are being taken advantage of.
- d They will gain from the show even if they don't win.

The following questions refer to section D.

93 According to paragraph 1, what happened for the first time on this show?
- a The audience booed one of the judges.
- b A contestant was rude to a member of the panel.
- c One of the judges made a contestant cry.
- d Paul Swan made a nasty comment.

94 In paragraph 2, what is the writer unsure about?
- a whether Julia Rogers' annoyance was real
- b if Margo Smith went on to the next round
- c whether two of the judges had an argument
- d if Julia Rogers really left the set

95 What is the main point of paragraph 4?
- a A lot of talentless people take part in the show.
- b Some awful contestants become successful.
- c The show's greatest fans are contestants' relatives.
- d Accidents prove that the show is broadcast live.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 Which sections mention a judge or judges?
- a A, B and C
- b A, B and D
- c B, C and D
- d all sections

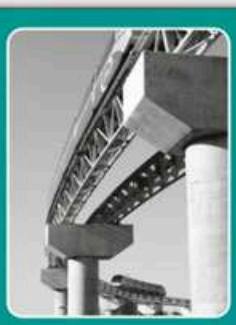
97 What do we know is true about Paul Swan?
- a He's unpleasant both on and off the air.
- b Members of the audience like him.
- c His rudeness is a role he's playing.
- d He continually argues with other judges.

98 Which section presents the show in a positive light?
- a A
- b B
- c C
- d D

A

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WHAT IS A LIGHT RAIL SYSTEM?



Light rail transit is like a cross between a tram and a traditional railway system. Light rail trains are electric and are generally powered by overhead wires. They are usually found in urban centers and run on tracks above ground, but are often more separated from other road traffic than a traditional tram system. Light rail systems are found in lots of cities in Asia, Europe and North America. They have the advantages of being fast, almost silent and capable of moving large numbers of passengers.

B

Santa Lucia Light Rail System

Line 1	1st Avenue ⟷ Medley Heights
Line 2	Bethany Beach ⟷ Airport
Line 3	Garden Square ⟷ Newport Pier

Trains run seven days a week, from 5am until 2am the following morning.

Tickets

	S-1*	S-10**	S-Day***
Adults	$1.80	$14	$6
Children (under 16) & senior citizens	$1.00	$7	$3

***S-1** a standard single ticket for a journey between any two stations

****S-10** entitles you to make 10 separate journeys within one month

*****S-Day** unlimited journeys within 24 hours of first validating the ticket

- Yearly passes are also available.
- At the start of each journey, passengers must validate their tickets in the machine on the platform.
- Any passenger who is unable to produce a valid ticket for their journey will be fined $50.

C

EXTENSION TO LIGHT RAIL SYSTEM

The Santa Lucia City Council yesterday voted unanimously to approve the extension to the city's light rail system. The extension, which will be known as Line 4, will run for about 25 miles (40 km) and will link the downtown area to the Jefferson suburbs.

Ten new stations are going to be built and the line will also connect with two stations on the existing network: 1st Avenue (Line 1) and Holland Street (Line 3).

Construction will be funded jointly by the city council and Vectura Transportation, the company which operates the light rail system. Work will start in August and is due to be completed within three years. The designs for the new stations and the line, part of which will run on an elevated track, have been praised by architects and urban planners.



D

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing in response to your article about the city council's approval of the extension to the light rail system. I think it is disgraceful that they have made this decision without listening to the public's views.

I am very much in favor of improving public transportation. However, the council could have considered other alternatives, and their decision to go ahead with this project will have serious repercussions for many local people.

I live in a second-floor apartment on 7th Avenue and I currently have a beautiful view over Bayside Park. Unfortunately, once the elevated section of the new line is built, the only thing I will be able to see will be the train tracks. My apartment will be darker, and much noisier, and my privacy will be destroyed because people riding trains on the new line will be able to see right into my living room. I don't want to sell my apartment and move out but, even if I did, this probably wouldn't be an option because I'm sure property values in the area will fall dramatically.

These are the long-term problems. More immediately, large-scale construction in the already crowded downtown area will make commuting almost impossible for downtown residents, something the council has done nothing to prepare for. This is typically short-sighted, and I urge them to reconsider these plans before they ruin the lives of so many of us.

Yours,
Arthur Baxter

Refer to page 132 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

99 In the first sentence, what does the phrase **is like a cross between** mean?
- **a** makes improvements on
- **b** is very different from
- **c** combines elements of
- **d** is related to

100 What is **not true** about light rail systems?
- **a** They run on electricity.
- **b** Their tracks don't touch the ground.
- **c** They connect different cities.
- **d** They carry a lot of people.

The following questions refer to section B.

101 What is the main purpose of section B?
- **a** to encourage more people to use the light rail system
- **b** to announce changes in ticket prices
- **c** to give information to light rail system employees
- **d** to provide passengers with important information

102 If an adult and a young child have to make ten light rail journeys each on the same day, what is the smallest amount they could spend on tickets?
- **a** $9
- **b** $14
- **c** $21
- **d** $28

The following questions refer to section C.

103 What is true about the light rail extension?
- **a** The Santa Lucia city council is going to pay for all of the necessary building work.
- **b** The new line will open this August.
- **c** Part of the new line will run underground.
- **d** There will be a total of twelve stations on the new line.

104 Why does the writer mention architects and urban planners?
- **a** The city will have to hire some to complete the extension.
- **b** They disagree about the planned extension.
- **c** They are impressed with the city's proposals for the extension.
- **d** They are the type of people who the city hopes will use the new extension.

The following questions refer to section D.

105 Why has Mr Baxter written to the newspaper?
- **a** because he read something that was incorrect in the paper
- **b** because the council has asked for feedback from citizens on their plan
- **c** because he wants to suggest an alternative to the light rail extension
- **d** because he hopes the council will change their decision

106 What is the main purpose of paragraph 3?
- **a** to explain how the extension will affect him personally
- **b** to point out problems with the design of the extension
- **c** to complain about property prices in Santa Lucia
- **d** to discuss the issue of privacy

107 In the last sentence of paragraph 4, what or who does **them** refer to?
- **a** long-term problems
- **b** local residents
- **c** council members
- **d** the plans for the extension

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 About which aspect of the light rail system extension do two of the sections most seriously differ on?
- **a** the number of people it will serve
- **b** the level of noise it will create
- **c** how quickly it will be constructed
- **d** how little it will affect road traffic

109 Which sections mention details regarding the construction of the extension to the Santa Lucia light rail system?
- **a** A and B
- **b** B and C
- **c** C and D
- **d** all sections

110 Which section mentions the benefits of the light rail system?
- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

PRACTICE EXAM 8

Exam 8: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Letter

The local high school has decided to require students to do 55 hours of community service a year during their free time. Students will be asked to help in soup kitchens, the senior citizen center and other charities.

- Write a **letter** to the school principal to explain your opinion. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your letter, "Dear Ms Jones,"

Task 2: Essay

Bullying is a common problem in schools all over the world, and schools and parents should take steps to fight it.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 8: Listening

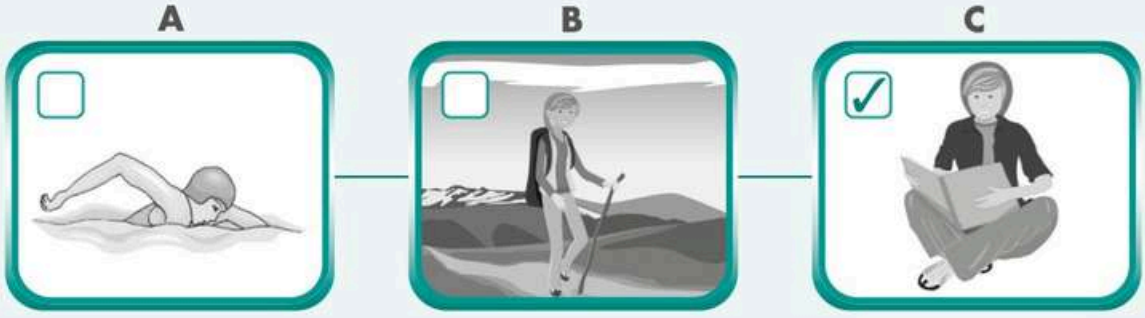
LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

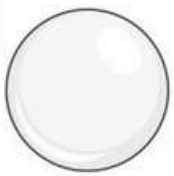
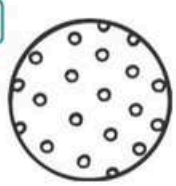
In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

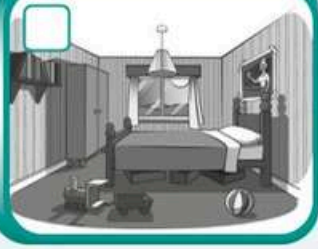
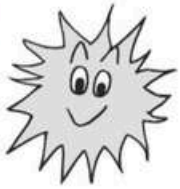
Here is an example:

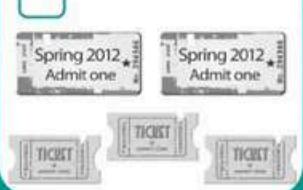


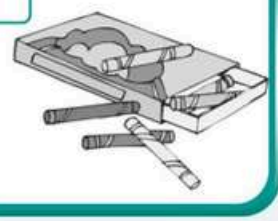
The correct answer is C.

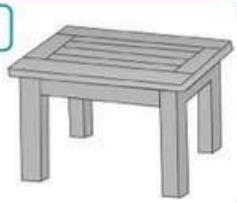
Do you have any questions?

	A	B	C
1	$60	$100	$120
2			
3			
4			
5			

	A	B	C
6	10:00	10:30	11:00
7			
8			
9			
10			

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16			
17	Russell	Russel	Rusell
18			
19			
20			

	A	B	C
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a podcast.

26 What is the purpose of today's podcast?
- **a** to compare different festivals in different countries
- **b** to explain what is special about May 5th
- **c** to educate people about a Mexican celebration
- **d** to inform young people about a day when lots of people play tricks

27 Who probably enjoys April Fool's Day the least?
- **a** newspaper readers
- **b** people who dislike practical jokes
- **c** people who don't speak English
- **d** newspaper owners

28 What do newspapers do to trick their readers?
- **a** They play practical jokes on them.
- **b** They print funny, untrue articles.
- **c** They trick other newspapers.
- **d** They offer paper fish for readers to pin onto others.

29 According to the speaker, when does a French child shout "April Fish"?
- **a** when an adult hasn't noticed the child pin a paper fish to his or her back
- **b** whenever the child wants a candy from an adult
- **c** when an adult refuses to give the child a candy
- **d** when an adult has tried to trick the child

30 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- **a** The adult is likely to become very angry.
- **b** The adult should be worried about the pin.
- **c** The child has to be very careful.
- **d** The child may be very sorry later.

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a school principal talking to students.

31 How does the speaker feel about the students that her talk mainly concerns?
- **a** proud
- **b** disappointed
- **c** sorry
- **d** patient

32 What does the speaker seem most concerned about?
- **a** possible weaknesses in the school's computer system
- **b** finding out who did the hacking
- **c** finding the students' real grades
- **d** technicians altering grades

33 According to the speaker, what is most likely to happen to the student hackers?
- **a** They could be made to leave the school.
- **b** They could be sent to the police station.
- **c** They could be arrested.
- **d** They could be made to take exams again.

34 What does the speaker hope to find out from the students?
- **a** if any teachers were involved
- **b** technical details about the hacking
- **c** information about who caused the trouble
- **d** what their real grades were

35 What does the speaker suggest about punishment?
- **a** Any teacher can punish whoever was involved.
- **b** The sooner the guilty students come forward, the less severe their punishment will be.
- **c** The punishment will be worse if the principal deals with it.
- **d** Guilty students won't be punished if they admit what they did.

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to part of a radio show.

36 What is the purpose of the program?
- **a** to help people decorate their home regardless of what it costs
- **b** to share economical ways for people to make their homes look better
- **c** to impress people with luxury decorations
- **d** to sell decorating products

37 What does the speaker say about the first two pieces of advice?
- **a** They are very cheap.
- **b** You aren't required to spend any money.
- **c** They will make your living room seem smaller.
- **d** They are only appropriate for large homes.

38 According to the speaker, what shouldn't you keep?
- **a** anything you don't like much or rarely use
- **b** old furniture
- **c** decorative items
- **d** decorations that only you like

39 Where does the speaker suggest looking for items you want to get cheaply?
- **a** in your garage
- **b** in an online sale
- **c** in certain carpet stores
- **d** at a yard sale

40 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** You can do practically anything if you have enough money.
- **b** We can help you even if you have very little money.
- **c** This is the perfect show for people who don't need to budget.
- **d** We can help you to make your budget bigger.

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a speaker at a careers day.

41 What is the purpose of the talk?
- **a** to explain what a careers day is
- **b** to inform students about a type of job
- **c** to tell students how many companies the speaker has worked for
- **d** to find careers for students

42 What does the speaker say about copywriters?
- **a** They read out ads on the radio.
- **b** They have to work for an advertising agency.
- **c** They may produce material for a wide variety of clients.
- **d** They regularly send ads to people's cell phones.

43 What does the speaker say about qualifications for copywriters?
- **a** There are many specific requirements.
- **b** It is necessary to have a certain degree.
- **c** You must be able to work on the visual aspects of an ad.
- **d** Creativity and good writing skills are vital.

44 What advice does the speaker give about portfolios?
- **a** You only need a few good ideas to start your portfolio.
- **b** You can start putting one together as soon as you find a job.
- **c** You need one before you can get better ideas.
- **d** A good one helps you get your message across to the public.

45 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- **a** Getting an ordinary job is the best you will be able to do.
- **b** There is no better way to get into copywriting.
- **c** If they don't like your ideas, you won't get through their door.
- **d** They will not see you if they don't know you.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

46 I wouldn't have done that if I _ _ _ what was going to happen.
- a knew
- b had known
- c were knowing
- d have known

47 The teacher reminded _ _ _ use our calculators during the exam.
- a us that we can't
- b to us we can't
- c about our not being able to
- d we won't be able to

48 Paul is very clever. _ _ _ that, he couldn't work out any of these problems.
- a In spite
- b Because
- c Despite
- d Regardless

49 Surely you _ _ _ about leaving school!
- a can't seriously be
- b can't be serious
- c haven't seriously been
- d aren't seriously

50 I'm new to this game, but I'm quite good at it, _ _ _ I?
- a am
- b aren't
- c would
- d don't

51 Gran warned _ _ _ anyone to bully our little brother.
- a us not allowing
- b for our allowing
- c us not allow
- d us against allowing

52 I couldn't do the task because it _ _ _ to me properly.
- a hadn't explained
- b wasn't being explained
- c made no explanation
- d hadn't been explained

53 Don't you think we _ _ _ about the cancellation?
- a should have told
- b should have been told
- c would have been told
- d can't have told

54 Those students are from poor families and _ _ _ them can afford to buy a computer.
- a a few
- b little of
- c none of
- d none

55 John often has difficulty _ _ _ new vocabulary.
- a being learned
- b learn
- c to learn
- d learning

56 Have you seen her _ _ _ gadget?
- a red electronic useful little
- b useful little red electronic
- c little red useful electronic
- d electronic little useful red

57 That's the best suggestion I _ _ _ all day!
- a have heard
- b am hearing
- c was hearing
- d hear

58 They asked me how _ _ _ what was going to happen.
- a I had known
- b had I known
- c do I know
- d did I know

59 I can't stand _ _ _ to in that way.
- a talking
- b talk
- c been talked
- d being talked

60 Colin _ _ _ while his teacher was explaining the task.
- a had daydreaming
- b was daydreaming
- c has daydreamed
- d has been daydreaming

61 Annie's parents _ _ _ a limit on how much TV she can watch every day.
- a set
- b form
- c make
- d give

62 We missed the train and, as a _ _ _, we were really late for the meeting.
- a product
- b result
- c reason
- d point

63 Don't worry! Nothing will _ _ _ wrong.
- a get
- b turn
- c go
- d come

64 This statue is over 2,000 years old, _ _ _ archeologists.
- a depending on
- b connected with
- c accounting for
- d according to

65 Theresa just deleted an important file by _ _ _.
- a fault
- b error
- c mistake
- d failure

66 Jim's _ _ _ a lot of weight since he started working at the ice cream parlor!
- a gained
- b earned
- c put
- d achieved

67 The kids love _ _ _ the Net in their free time.
- a downloading
- b skimming
- c riding
- d surfing

68 Jack wasn't _ _ _ enough to wait in the long line at the bakery.
- a thoughtless
- b firm
- c patient
- d tolerant

69 Using your cell phone in the library is _ _ _ forbidden.
- a partly
- b openly
- c freely
- d strictly

70 There was a problem with bullying at the school, and the principal said that parents should be _ _ _.
- a inquired
- b presented
- c replied
- d informed

71 The problem of homelessness in our city has _ _ _ in recent years.
- a produced
- b decreased
- c supplied
- d abandoned

72 Luckily, our math teacher was in a very good _ _ _ today.
- a spirit
- b feeling
- c emotion
- d mood

73 Henry's decision to quit his job _ _ _ as a surprise to everyone.
- a went
- b was
- c came
- d showed

74 Our business can do _ _ _ all its fax machines now that eveyone's online.
- a out of
- b away with
- c down
- d up

This passage is about missed calls.

You want to send a message to somebody on the other side of town, or even on the other side of the globe. You aren't going to write anything; in fact you aren't going to use words at all. The message will reach the other person immediately and, crucially, it's completely free. How are you going to do it?

The answer would be obvious to millions of people. You'll send the person a missed call. That means you call them from your cell phone, but hang up before they answer. This simple way of passing on any prearranged message is an incredibly popular way of communicating in many developing countries.

In recent years, cell phone prices have fallen dramatically. This, along with the introduction of pre-paid phones that don't tie users to expensive long-term contracts, means that almost everybody, even in the world's poorest countries, can afford one. However, actually making calls can still be very expensive and sending text messages, though cheaper, is clearly not a practical option in regions with high levels of illiteracy.

Depending on the context, a missed call could mean "I'm on my way", "Everything's fine" or simply, "I'm thinking of you". In some places, complicated codes have developed using multiple missed calls: for example, two missed calls in quick succession could mean, "I'm running late" while five means, "I'm online, let's chat". Farmers in Bhutan know how much milk their customers want from the number of missed calls they receive, and some businesses in India send their customers missed calls to tell them that their orders are ready for collection. Given all of this, it is hardly surprising that, in some developing countries, missed calls make up more than half of all cell phone activity.

---

75 Which statement would the writer of the passage probably agree with?
- **a** Businesses in developed countries should start using missed calls to communicate with customers.
- **b** People in developing countries often don't know how to get the most from their cell phone.
- **c** People can communicate with missed calls even if the meaning hasn't been agreed beforehand.
- **d** Missed calls can be used to send a wide variety of messages.

76 According to the first paragraph, what's the most important advantage of using missed calls to communicate?
- **a** You don't have to talk to the other person.
- **b** It doesn't cost anything.
- **c** You will get a response from the other person very quickly.
- **d** You don't need to know where the other person is.

77 In the second sentence of the third paragraph, what does **one** refer to?
- **a** a long-term contract
- **b** a poor country
- **c** a cell phone call
- **d** a cell phone

78 Why, according to the writer, are some people not communicating with text messages?
- **a** because they are still very expensive
- **b** because their phone doesn't have that feature
- **c** because they don't know how to read or write
- **d** because it is quicker to send a missed call

79 Why does the author mention Bhutan?
- **a** As an example of how missed calls are used.
- **b** To explain how you can order milk in Bhutan.
- **c** Because in Bhutan most people communicate with missed calls.
- **d** To show that it's not surprising to receive a lot of missed calls.

80 Why do some people send more than one missed call, one after the other?
- **a** It allows them to send more than one message at once.
- **b** They want to make sure the other person gets the message.
- **c** The number of missed calls corresponds to a specific message.
- **d** It is meant to show that the message they are sending is important.

This passage is about spider webs.

Just as not all spiders build webs, not all web-building spiders construct the same type of web. Each strand of a spider web may be made up of several strands of silk. Spiders use protein to produce their silk. The thread, which is stronger than steel wire of the same thickness, is elastic – it can stretch to become longer.

Some spiders, which live in holes in the ground called *burrows*, leave silk threads at the mouth of the burrow that vibrate when insects touch them. These vibrations inform spiders that their next meal has arrived. Other spiders make silk 'sheets', one above another, filling spaces between plants or parts of plants. Cobweb spiders anchor their webs with sticky threads of silk that hold the web in place and also help insects that touch them to become more entangled. Some spiders stay in the center of their web; they know where insects have landed because they feel the tension on that specific line. Others leave a thread attached to the center and wait on a leaf near the other end of the thread until they sense movement. When insects become trapped in a sticky thread, spiders may also wrap more and more silk around the insect to make sure that it cannot move.

Some spiders work as individuals, while others prefer teamwork. During the night, the ogre-faced spider spins a net, which it holds between its front legs. Then it jumps down on its prey and throws the net over it. If it is still hungry in the morning, it may also eat the web. Bolas spiders swing or throw a single thread at passing moths. Orb weavers, however, share the work of building and maintaining a communal web among the members of several families.

---

81 What is the main purpose of the passage?

- **a** to show why some spiders are better at catching insects than others
- **b** to explain how spiders make their silk
- **c** to explain how spiders catch their prey
- **d** to show how vital teamwork is for making webs

82 Which three qualities does a good web have?

- **a** strength, tension and thinness
- **b** strength, elasticity and stickiness
- **c** stickiness, strength and tension
- **d** protein levels, stickiness and tension

83 What signals the arrival of an insect to a spider that lives in a burrow?

- **a** continuous short shaking movements
- **b** a change in the spaces between parts of plants
- **c** the amount of stickiness on a line
- **d** the mouth of the burrow being blocked

84 Which word or phrase in the 2nd paragraph means "hold firmly in place"?

- **a** anchor
- **b** vibrate
- **c** wrap
- **d** become entangled

85 In the second sentence of the third paragraph, what does **which** refer to?

- **a** the night
- **b** the spider
- **c** the net
- **d** the prey

86 According to the passage, what is the main difference between an orb weaver and an ogre-faced spider?

- **a** their favorite food
- **b** their feeding hours
- **c** whether they cooperate with others
- **d** their ability to catch enough food

Exam 8: Reading

A

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Luxury cruises



Discover Golden Cruises

Golden Cruises offers exceptional personal service and a wide variety of onboard activities and amenities. Enjoy excellent cuisine in a range of different dining venues. Accommodation is spacious, and a large number of cabins and suites have private balconies.

Click below to learn about 5-, 7- and 10-day cruises, read a detailed description of our fleet and find out about special rates.

Cruises ¦ Fleet ¦ Deals

C

Hi George,

I got back from the cruise yesterday – had a great time. Shortly after we set sail, there was a lifeboat drill, which I knew nothing about! Luckily, I saw the notice in my (surprisingly roomy) cabin, and found out where I had to go. The ship's photographer took snaps of everyone. You should've seen me! I looked really disheveled in my bright orange life jacket, so I got a photo as a memento.

Guess what? Cruises are not exactly relaxing! One minute it's time for lunch, and the next you've arrived at a port of call or something. I hadn't expected shore excursions to be extra... some were pretty expensive, in fact, but I didn't want to miss out on anything. Of course, I took tons of photos!

See you soon,
Anne

B

MS Golden Marigold meets the strictest safety regulations, and our crew receives regular training. However, safety on board also depends on the cooperation of our passengers. Please read the following information carefully.



SAFETY ON BOARD:
ATTENTION ALL PASSENGERS

Lifeboat Drill

The lifeboat drill is compulsory for all passengers and will be announced over the public address system after embarkation. Life jackets must be worn during lifeboat drill. Your life jacket is kept in the clothes closet in your cabin and should be returned there after use. During the lifeboat drill, passengers are requested to go to their assigned muster station, where they will receive additional safety instructions. You will find a map showing primary and secondary routes to your muster station on the back of your cabin door.

D

SEA CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE

The captain of Golden Cruises' latest acquisition, the *Golden Dahlia*, has been charged with negligence for running the 83,000-ton vessel aground late Friday evening. A number of passengers and crew members were injured but, fortunately, no serious casualties were reported. Apparently, the captain, Philip Patterson, 49, had been working for the company for only ten months.

Witnesses report that the vessel shuddered after sailing very close to the shore and striking rocks. Passengers describe confusion and fear as the ship began to list after impact, and members of the crew have been accused of botching the evacuation of the ship.

"It was impossible to lower all the lifeboats, as the ship was listing badly," a member of the crew told reporters.

Some of the 2,500 passengers had to swim to shore, while others were hoisted to safety by helicopters. A number of passengers have said that they plan to take legal action against the cruise line. However, a Golden Cruise spokesperson stated: "Our crew members followed all the required procedures for the evacuation of the vessel."

Experts, who point out that the largest modern cruise ships resemble small cities, warn that procedures for the evacuation of such vessels need to be revised.

Refer to page 148 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

87 What is the main purpose of section A?
- a to advertise a specific cruise ship
- b to recommend a particular cruise
- c to promote a cruise company
- d to offer cruises at reduced prices

88 What can a person who books a cruise by this company be sure to enjoy?
- a A seven-day cruise.
- b A large cabin.
- c A private balcony.
- d A different restaurant every day.

The following questions refer to section B.

89 What is implied about safety regulations on board?
- a Individual members of the crew decide what they should be.
- b Passengers don't need to have anything to do with them.
- c It is the responsibility of the passengers to make sure there is regular training.
- d They are taken very seriously by the company and the crew.

90 What must passengers do after they put on their life jackets?
- a find their muster station
- b take a map with them
- c wait for an announcement
- d get ready to disembark

The following questions refer to section C.

91 Why did Anne buy the picture the ship's photographer had taken?
- a She looked very attractive in it.
- b It was inexpensive.
- c She wanted to remember the lifeboat drill.
- d So that she could send it to her friend.

92 What was not a surprise to Anne?
- a She took a large number of photographs.
- b Her cabin was quite large.
- c There was a lifeboat drill as soon as the ship set sail.
- d Passengers had to pay extra for shore excursions.

The following questions refer to section D.

93 Why is Philip Patterson being charged with negligence?
- a His cruise ship, the *Golden Dahlia*, sank.
- b A number of passengers lost their lives.
- c It's possible that he didn't carry out his duties satisfactorily.
- d The ship's lifeboats weren't in good condition.

94 In line 6 of paragraph four, why does the spokesperson refer to **required procedures**?
- a to indicate that the safety rules are inadequate
- b to show that the company is not liable for prosecution
- c to explain that all the lifeboats were in use
- d to prove that the evacuation went smoothly

95 What is suggested in paragraph five?
- a Experts say that all cruise ships need better evacuation procedures.
- b Modern cruise ships should be less crowded.
- c Lifeboat drills should take place more often.
- d Some contemporary cruise ships are enormous.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 Which sections refer to safety procedures?
- a A, B and C
- b A, B and D
- c B, C and D
- d A, C and D

97 What is probably not true about Golden Cruises?
- a Their cruise ships are luxurious.
- b Lifeboat drills are held daily on their ships.
- c All their cruises are very expensive.
- d The company owns a number of cruise ships.

98 Which section mentions unscheduled expenses?
- a A
- b B
- c C
- d D

A

Vacancies Organic Farm Manager

Job Description:
This position involves the supervision of a staff of five full-time employees plus additional seasonal help. The work entails greenhouse management, using organic methods.

The ideal candidate will have a degree in agriculture and experience in organic farming. Management skills and an ability to motivate staff are essential. We are looking for someone who is efficient and enthusiastic and who can work well both independently and as part of a team.

Applicants should call Ms Rochester at:
(121) 555-6223

B

Sheridan School

To Whom It May Concern:

As principal of Sheridan School, I am delighted to recommend Fatima Dutta for admission to your college. Fatima's outstanding academic performance is a direct result of her exceptional intellect and hard work.

Fatima has expressed an interest in studying horticulture or agriculture, and I have no doubt that she will succeed with flying colors, considering her excellent grades in science subjects.

Fatima is personable and reliable. She is admired and respected by both students and teachers and would certainly be a great asset to any institution of higher education.

If you have further questions regarding Fatima Dutta, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,
Susan Williams

C

SANDRA'S GOURMET CHEESES

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Sage Derby

Sage Derby is a green-veined semi-hard cheddar-type cheese imported from Derbyshire in England. Sage is added during the manufacturing process, and it is this herb which gives the cheese its distinctive flavor. Sage Derby is one of the oldest English gourmet cheeses, dating back to the seventeenth century.

Now also available: Sage Derby made from organic milk

Organic cheese is produced to very high standards. The cows which produce the milk are not given any antibiotics, and the animal feed they eat is grown without chemical fertilizers and is not genetically modified.

8 oz portion – Standard: $9, **Organic**: $15

To order a selection of our cheeses in a super gift box, please **CLICK HERE**.

D

Agricultural Runoff



The United States has over 330 million acres of agricultural land which produces an abundant food supply. However, when this land is poorly managed, agricultural activities can affect water quality adversely by producing polluted runoff. This happens when rainwater or melting snow carries soil and pollutants into lakes, rivers and groundwater.

Fields are by far the largest source of agricultural runoff. Sediment (tiny particles of soil) washed off agricultural land can cloud water, but pesticides and the nitrates found in chemical fertilizers also end up in lakes and rivers. These can result in algal blooms, which are deadly to aquatic life but can also give drinking water a foul smell and taste. In fact, high concentrations of nitrates in drinking water can cause 'blue baby syndrome', a disease which is potentially fatal to infants. In addition to this, livestock farming and ranching create tons of manure. Runoff from poorly managed facilities carries dangerous bacteria and viruses into rivers and lakes, or deep underground.

A number of government programs have been set up to assist in reducing agricultural runoff. These programs help farmers and ranchers design and pay for good pollution management practices. More assistance is also planned for organic farming, since it obviously produces much less water pollution.

Refer to page 150 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

99 What is the main purpose of section A?

- **a** to advertise organic farm produce
- **b** to find a part-time employee
- **c** to give information about a farm
- **d** to fill the position of farm manager

100 What would seasonal help on this farm most likely do?

- **a** be responsible for hiring full-time employees
- **b** help cultivate and harvest crops
- **c** inspire full-time employees
- **d** work well on their own

The following questions refer to section B.

101 What is the main purpose of the letter?

- **a** to give details about Fatima's academic performance at school
- **b** to explain what Fatima likes about science
- **c** to persuade the reader that Fatima deserves a place at their college
- **d** to prove that Fatima is well liked

102 What career will Fatima probably choose when she graduates from college?

- **a** farming
- **b** aviation
- **c** medicine
- **d** public relations

The following questions refer to section C.

103 What is the main purpose of section C?

- **a** to explain the history of a particular type of cheese
- **b** to encourage people to buy only organic cheese
- **c** to advertise gourmet cheese
- **d** to describe cheeses from different countries

104 How does the organic cheese differ from the standard cheese?

- **a** It is cheaper to produce and to buy.
- **b** It has a more interesting history.
- **c** It is not made from cow's milk.
- **d** It is produced under stricter conditions.

The following questions refer to section D.

105 In the third sentence of paragraph 2, what does **These** refer to?

- **a** particles of soil
- **b** chemical pollutants
- **c** lakes and rivers
- **d** fields

106 According to paragraph 2, what may be a threat to very young children?

- **a** nitrates from chemical fertilizers
- **b** bacteria
- **c** water that is clouded by sediment
- **d** viruses

107 According to paragraph 3, who might get money from the government?

- **a** farmers whose crops produce no runoff
- **b** ranchers who want to reduce agricultural runoff
- **c** people who do research on water pollution
- **d** people who advise farmers on management practices

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 Which sections mention organic farming?

- **a** A, B and C
- **b** A, B and D
- **c** A, C and D
- **d** B, C and D

109 According to the texts, what is not true about organic produce?

- **a** It can be grown in greenhouses.
- **b** It is less dangerous to the environment.
- **c** It contains no antibiotics.
- **d** It is genetically modified.

110 Which section mentions the disadvantages of certain agricultural methods?

- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

PRACTICE EXAM 9

Exam 9: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Letter

Your English school newspaper has published an article on cyberbullying. In it, it mentions that over half of schoolchildren have been bullied at least three times while online.

- Write a **letter** to the school principal suggesting ways in which the school can help prevent cyberbullying. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your letter, "Dear Mr Brown,"

Task 2: Essay

Volunteering work can teach a person to be a more active and caring member in his/her community.

- Write an **essay** on whether you agree or disagree with the statement above.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 9: Listening

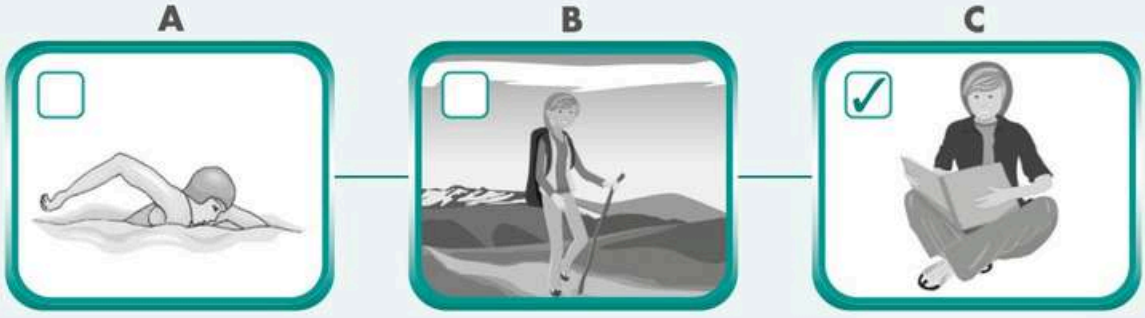
LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

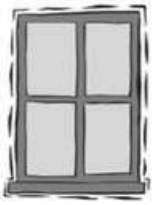
Here is an example:

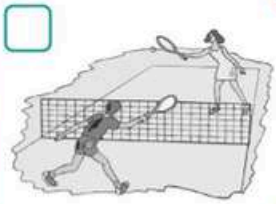
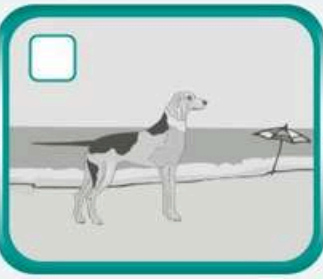


The correct answer is C.

Do you have any questions?

	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

	A	B	C
6			
7			 COOKIES CRACKERS COOKIES
8	 BERLIN AIRPORT	 PARIS AIRPORT	 LONDON AIRPORT
9			
10			

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

	A	B	C
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a nurse in a hospital.

26 Who is the nurse talking to?
- **a** a group of teenage girls
- **b** some people who will train the volunteers
- **c** some experienced volunteers
- **d** some young people who will be trained as volunteers

27 What does the nurse ask about?
- **a** medical check-ups and parental consent
- **b** whether anyone has had tuberculosis
- **c** what they know about medical procedures
- **d** how much they know about the training course

28 What will the young people do first?
- **a** help at reception
- **b** spend time with patients who need someone to talk with
- **c** learn about the work
- **d** learn how to become reliable

29 What might the most experienced volunteers be able to do?
- **a** find out how specimens are tested
- **b** listen to patients read
- **c** learn how to prepare medication
- **d** learn about medical treatments

30 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** It would be bad if you delivered the wrong thing to the patients.
- **b** We don't want patients to catch an illness from volunteers.
- **c** Tuberculosis is a serious problem in this hospital.
- **d** You must be careful not to say anything horrible to the patients.

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a gallery owner talking to a group of students.

31 What is the main purpose of the talk?
- **a** to give a full description of the sort of people who attend art biennials
- **b** to explain the role of non-artists in a biennial
- **c** to introduce the background to the most recent Venice Biennial
- **d** to explain what an art biennial is

32 Why does the speaker mention biennial plants?
- **a** to show the connection between art and nature
- **b** because they live for only two years
- **c** to give an example of another use of the word 'biennial'
- **d** because many artists are inspired by them

33 What does the speaker say about the first international art exhibition in Venice?
- **a** It only had a lot of visitors because the king and queen attended it.
- **b** The king of Italy, Umberto I, was himself an artist.
- **c** It is the only one to have been attended by royalty.
- **d** Other art biennials are considered to be modelled on it.

34 What feature of the original Venice Biennial does the speaker not mention?
- **a** which artists had works of art there
- **b** which royals were there
- **c** whether people liked it
- **d** whether many people attended it

35 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** Abandoned factories are better venues than art museums.
- **b** Artists prefer their work to be shown in places other than art museums.
- **c** The exhibit is shared between different places.
- **d** Some works don't reach the exhibit in good condition.

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to the director of an educational institute.

36 What is the main purpose of the talk?
- **a** to present an outline of the history of philosophy
- **b** to give people an idea of some of the things they can do and learn about
- **c** to show that there will be plenty for children to do
- **d** to agree on times for different activities

37 What is special about the activities on Day 4?
- **a** Children will be shown how to create their own games.
- **b** Children will be giving audiovisual presentations.
- **c** They include information about child philosophers.
- **d** They are especially for children.

38 Why does the speaker mention the straw in a glass of water?
- **a** to show how philosophy can give us a clear picture of our world
- **b** to prove that philosophy can be about everyday things
- **c** to show that philosophy can help us figure out whether what we see is real
- **d** to prove that there are no easy answers in life

39 Why does the speaker recommend starting in room 3?
- **a** They can get refreshments there before the activities begin.
- **b** That's where the exhibits on ancient philosophy are.
- **c** The presentation there is designed to give an introduction to philosophy.
- **d** Details on the connections between nature, history and philosophy can be found there.

40 Who will the panel discussion be most useful for?
- **a** people who want to know how philosophy can help us achieve things
- **b** philosophy professors
- **c** people who are taking a college degree
- **d** contemporary philosophers

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a professor of horticulture talking on the radio.

41 According to the speaker, why is California a good place for growing strawberries?
- **a** Strawberries are more popular there than anywhere else.
- **b** California is the only place where growers can find the right technology.
- **c** California's climate is particularly suitable for strawberry growing.
- **d** It is easy to transport strawberries to other parts of the US from there.

42 Why has California's strawberry growing industry been criticized?
- **a** Californian strawberries are very likely to be diseased.
- **b** A chemical used by strawberry growers is bad for the planet.
- **c** It isn't as productive as it could be.
- **d** The growers there don't spray their plants with pesticides.

43 What does the speaker say about pesticides?
- **a** The California Strawberry Commission wants to ban them.
- **b** The government doesn't allow the use of any pesticides in California.
- **c** Different groups in California are arguing about whether to use pesticides.
- **d** Soon, strawberry growers will have more need of alternatives to pesticides.

44 Why might strawberry growers choose not to use coconut coir?
- **a** It doesn't hold enough water.
- **b** It may cause disease in plants.
- **c** It is very expensive.
- **d** It contains some dangerous chemicals.

45 What does the speaker mean when he says: 🔊
- **a** Government agencies will quite soon prevent the use of pesticides.
- **b** Soon there will be fewer types of pesticide available.
- **c** There will be even more official control over the use of pesticides quite soon.
- **d** Government agencies will soon have total control over the way pesticides are used.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

46 The tasks _ _ _ to each student were chosen by Mr Smith.
- a given
- b are given
- c that have given
- d giving

47 I won't be able to tell you anything until I _ _ _ from Jack.
- a will hear
- b would hear
- c hear
- d am hearing

48 I'd rather _ _ _ back later; I'm busy now.
- a your coming
- b you came
- c you're coming
- d that you'd come

49 Is that the factory _ _ _ you used to work?
- a which
- b that
- c where
- d in where

50 Lynne's parents have spoiled her. She's not used to _ _ _ what to do.
- a have been told
- b them telling
- c have told
- d being told

51 Doug _ _ _ fourteen different cities by the end of his trip.
- a will have visited
- b is visiting
- c has been visiting
- d was visited

52 She wanted to know who _ _ _ the key to.
- a I'd given
- b do I give
- c was given
- d got given

53 Usually, _ _ _ of the researchers is given their own project to work on.
- a each
- b both
- c all
- d everyone

54 I'll do the laundry _ _ _ you cook dinner.
- a as though
- b otherwise
- c while
- d consequently

55 "I never have any money left by the end of the month."
"It _ _ _ if you didn't take cabs everywhere!"
- a is helping
- b would help
- c helps
- d must help

56 It was _ _ _ a journey that we all fell asleep.
- a so tiring
- b such tiring
- c a such tiring
- d so tired

57 _ _ _ him only once a long time ago, she couldn't remember his name.
- a She has met
- b To be meeting
- c Having met
- d Meeting

58 I was in a terrible situation, but luckily Maria _ _ _ give me some useful advice.
- a can
- b could
- c was able to
- d would

59 The game is said _ _ _ invented by a bored prisoner.
- a to have been
- b has been
- c to being
- d to have

60 They told us _ _ _ useful.
- a nothing
- b quite a
- c some
- d none of

61 A strange little girl _ _ _ us for the entire train ride.
- a decided on
- b saw through
- c stared at
- d developed into

62 Two police officers were _ _ _ the area.
- a marching
- b sightseeing
- c patrolling
- d commuting

63 Although most things are getting more expensive, the price of these computers has _ _ _ in recent years.
- a lessened
- b shortened
- c cut
- d fallen

64 Our teacher sometimes asks us to take _ _ _ while she is speaking.
- a statements
- b reactions
- c notes
- d messages

65 It didn't take the police long to find the _ _ _ child.
- a blank
- b missing
- c absent
- d misplaced

66 There's no _ _ _ for you to worry about me.
- a requirement
- b need
- c demand
- d use

67 You'll save money if you cut _ _ _ staff, but you may lose customers that way.
- a back on
- b down
- c away from
- d into

68 I have no idea where Jerry is. He's normally very _ _ _.
- a timely
- b punctual
- c immediate
- d exact

69 Vince failed the exam last year, but this time he _ _ _ it.
- a took
- b passed
- c revised
- d received

70 If you take the dress back to the store with your receipt, you can get a full _ _ _.
- a withdrawal
- b profit
- c discount
- d refund

71 I wish you would _ _ _ more of an effort to get along with Steve.
- a do
- b give
- c make
- d take

72 Adam is _ _ _ of fixing the car on his own.
- a capable
- b knowledgeable
- c clever
- d powerful

73 We really need to come up with some better marketing _ _ _ this year.
- a measures
- b actions
- c manners
- d techniques

74 I'll _ _ _ it online, and it will be here by Wednesday.
- a claim
- b demand
- c command
- d order

This passage is about rats.

Rats are believed to have originated in Asia, Java and Australia. A few of the 56 species of the genus *Rattus* have spread across the globe to inhabit virtually every place where people have settled.

For a number of reasons, rats are rarely considered in anything other than a very negative way by most people. Firstly, there would be much more food available for the hungry if these rodents didn't eat or contaminate grain stored in warehouses. Rats are also notorious for spreading diseases, notably the bubonic plague which killed millions of people in the Middle Ages. The bacteria that cause this disease live not only in rat fleas, but also in the rats themselves. Bubonic plague still exists today, but few cases are reported because we have a better awareness of the causes of the disease and, when a case does occur, it can be treated with antibiotics.

Unfortunately, on islands where rats have inadvertently been introduced by humans, they have been responsible for the extinction of many species of small animals. Moreover, rats are extremely destructive to the places where they live. Their teeth are exceptionally hard, enabling them to gnaw through materials like brick, concrete or even metal! One of their greatest 'weapons', however, is the speed at which they multiply. One pair of rats can produce over a million descendants in less than two years.

On the other hand, not all rats are destructive or carry diseases. They are widely used in laboratories for medical research, thereby helping to improve the health of human beings. They are so intelligent that some scientists are studying their behavior in the hope of learning more about how the human brain works. Furthermore, rats are not dirty creatures. They groom themselves and keep themselves clean, and some people actually keep them as pets.

---

75 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- **a** to explain why rats are less of a threat to the environment than they used to be
- **b** to discuss the impact of rats on delicate ecosystems
- **c** to examine the relationship between rats and people
- **d** to emphasize that rats are creatures that can be useful to us

76 According to the passage, what do rats do?
- **a** They go to fields and eat crops that people have planted.
- **b** They make some food dangerous for people to eat.
- **c** They eat the food that people store in their homes.
- **d** They avoid man-made materials.

77 What is true about bubonic plague?
- **a** Many people still become infected with this disease.
- **b** The bacteria that cause it are rarely carried by rats.
- **c** A lack of knowledge was one of the reasons why it killed so many people in the past.
- **d** The disease has completely disappeared due to the use of antibiotics.

78 What caused the disappearance of local animal species in some areas?
- **a** People brought rats to these areas to kill off native animal species.
- **b** People brought rats there with them by accident.
- **c** Rats destroyed the native animals habitats with their sharp teeth.
- **d** Rats introduced illnesses which killed the local animal species in those areas.

79 In the third sentence of the third paragraph, what does **them** refer to?
- **a** species of small animals
- **b** the places which rats live in
- **c** building materials
- **d** rats

80 Why is rats' intelligence important, according to the writer?
- **a** It allows researchers to look into how the human mind works.
- **b** It is the reason why they make interesting pets.
- **c** They have managed to spread throughout the world because of it.
- **d** It is why they keep themselves clean and don't get ill.

This passage is about rubberized road surfaces.

Although you might not have heard about rubberized road surfaces, they are by no means a new idea. America's first "rubber road", in Akron, Ohio, was ready for use in 1948, and that was built with the help of information from Holland, since people had been building this kind of road there since the 1930s.

From an environmental point of view, rubberized road surfaces kill two birds with one stone. One of the benefits of such a surface is a significant reduction in noise pollution. Another major advantage is that lots of used car tires are used to make the road. If millions of old tires were not being used in this way, they would either be taking up space in landfills or end up being dumped in ugly heaps all over the country. These could easily result in huge fires, leading to serious pollution of the atmosphere and of fresh water supplies. Also, when tires fill with water, the water attracts disease-carrying insects.

A lot of research has gone into the best way to use old rubber in road surfaces, because the new road has to be able to carry heavy traffic for quite a few years without wearing out. With the experience that road engineers now have, they can make roads that last longer, require less maintenance and repair work, and cost less in the long term. In addition to making the road quieter, a rubberized road surface can help vehicles to brake more quickly and safely.

The benefits of this technology are so important that the use of rubber in road surfaces is now required by law in some parts of the world. Similar technologies are also proving to be very useful in the construction of playgrounds and running tracks.

---

81 What is the main aim of this text?

- **a** to explain the benefits of a technological innovation
- **b** to assess a new road construction technique
- **c** to discuss ways of dealing with rubbish
- **d** to highlight an example of American inventiveness

82 What was special about the "rubber road" in Akron?

- **a** It was the first of its type.
- **b** It was something new to the USA.
- **c** It was built by Dutch engineers.
- **d** It was the first to be built since the 1930s.

83 What are the **two birds** referred to in the second paragraph?

- **a** rare, endangered species
- **b** improvements to road surfaces
- **c** places for recycling rubber
- **d** environmental problems

84 In the fourth sentence of the second paragraph, what does **they** refer to?

- **a** environmental benefits
- **b** old tires
- **c** water supplies
- **d** ugly heaps

85 Which is not mentioned as a result of the use of rubberized roads?

- **a** reduction in braking distances
- **b** decrease in noise levels
- **c** less water consumption
- **d** less landfill waste

86 What is now true about rubberized surface technology?

- **a** All road engineers now have to build roads with rubber.
- **b** It can be used for different purposes.
- **c** New research on the technology is no longer being carried out.
- **d** It is more useful for other purposes than road building.

A

BROWNSTONE BANK
CUSTOMER NOTIFICATION

Tuesday November 4th

We are sorry to report that there was a bank robbery on the premises this morning. Thankfully, no customers or employees were hurt during the robbery.

We will be closed for business for the rest of the day today, as well as from opening time until 11 a.m. tomorrow, in order to clean up and give police time to gather evidence.

We will reopen for business as usual at 11 o'clock tomorrow. We apologize for any inconvenience.

Katherine Kurry, General Manager

B

Security guards needed

Dreiser's department store, the oldest store of its kind downtown, is looking to hire three more security guards. Candidates must have a high school or equivalent diploma, at least one year of relevant experience and excellent interpersonal skills.

Main duties:
Greet shoppers, check packages/bags as necessary, patrol designated areas both inside the store and in the parking lot, monitor our alarm and closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems, escort employees carrying cash boxes, and provide assistance to customers with special needs.

Pick up an application form at the information desk or submit one online at www.dreisers.web

C

BROWNSTONE BANK
Victim Support for Employees

The recent robbery seems to have had quite an impact on many of us. Several people have complained about flashbacks and general anxiety caused by the trauma of being held at gunpoint.

If you believe that you might benefit from talking to an expert and your co-workers about the robbery, please come along to our first group therapy meeting. The session will be run by Mr Timothy Green, a counselor who has been specially trained in issues related to criminal violence. We will be meeting every Tuesday evening from 5:30 – 6:30 for the next two months. Fees will be covered by the bank.

First session: Tuesday November 11th at 5:30pm in the lobby

D

EYES AROUND TOWN?

The surge in vandalism, robbery and so on in our town over the past few years has resulted in many homeowners and businesses taking preventative measures. Some have installed burglar alarms, and a large number of business owners have even hired security guards to protect their property.

Most recently, the robbery at Brownstone Bank had employees and customers demanding more protection. The bank's management has decided to install surveillance cameras.

The 'Citizens for Public Safety' neighborhood watch group is collecting signatures in support of the installation of surveillance cameras around the commercial part of town. They believe that these will help to deter and catch criminals. Of course, a large number of local residents oppose the idea. They say that they don't want to feel that they are being watched 24 hours a day, and that the cameras will ruin the old-fashioned charm of Main Street and the central square.



There will be a town meeting regarding crime and safety in Longville on Thursday March 5th in the Altman Room on the second floor of the Town Hall. The mayor and her staff will be available to answer questions on relevant matters, and will ask representatives of local organizations as well as individual citizens for their opinions on the matter.

Refer to page 166 when answering the questions below.

The following question refers to section A.

87 What is the main point of section A?
- **a** to describe the robbery
- **b** to inform people about the bank being closed temporarily
- **c** to express regret that bank employees couldn't stop the robbery from happening
- **d** to explain the methods the police are using in their investigation

The following questions refer to section B.

88 What does the classified ad say about Dreiser's department store?
- **a** It is the only department store downtown.
- **b** All customers' bags have to be checked.
- **c** It has been around longer than any other downtown department store.
- **d** They have never had security guards working there before.

89 What must be checked regularly by security guards?
- **a** all indoor and outdoor parts of the store
- **b** the alarm and CCTV systems
- **c** only the parking lot
- **d** only the inside of the store

90 Who would most likely get this job?
- **a** A martial arts expert who has never worked in a similar post before.
- **b** A person who has finished high school, has worked in a similar post and is good with people.
- **c** Someone who can check alarm and closed-circuit TV systems.
- **d** A candidate who has just received a high school diploma and has a pleasant personality.

The following questions refer to section C.

91 Who is invited to attend the group therapy sessions?
- **a** any bank employee who was present during the robbery
- **b** all bank customers and employees
- **c** only employees who work in the evenings
- **d** only employees who have had flashbacks from the day of the robbery

92 What is most likely to prevent someone from attending therapy sessions with Mr Green?
- **a** anxiety caused by the robbers
- **b** the cost of the sessions
- **c** a desire to discuss the issue privately
- **d** a lack of permission from their employer

The following questions refer to section D.

93 What is the purpose of section D?
- **a** to discuss a possible response to rising crime rates
- **b** to persuade people that crime levels aren't that worrying
- **c** to get support for the installation of surveillance cameras in town
- **d** to report on what was discussed at a town meeting

94 Where do the 'Citizens for Public Safety' want surveillance cameras placed?
- **a** just around Brownstone Bank
- **b** in residential areas
- **c** only in the main square
- **d** in a number of places in the shopping area

95 What is the main point of paragraph 4?
- **a** The mayor will give her opinion in a town meeting.
- **b** Local organizations and individual residents will be able to voice their opinions.
- **c** The mayor's decision will be announced by a member of her staff.
- **d** Residents will vote on whether they want surveillance cameras or not.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 Which section doesn't mention any specific type of crime?
- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

97 Where are surveillance cameras already being used?
- **a** at Brownstone Bank
- **b** at Dreiser's department store
- **c** on Main Street
- **d** in the town's main square

98 Which section raises concerns regarding the atmosphere in a specific area?
- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

A

LABOR DAY WEEKEND

Events for Children

Sign your kids up today – places are limited!

★ **BREAKDANCING COMPETITION**

Great prizes!

Where? Stardust Theater
When? 5.00–9.00pm Friday
Who? Teens only, sorry

★ **FREE BEADING CLASSES**

Learn to make your own jewelry, or create one-of-a-kind gifts for your friends and family!

Where? Dayton Elementary School
When? 10am–4pm Saturday
Who? Youngsters of any age!

★ **PIZZA-MAKING WORKSHOPS**

Learn to make yummy pizzas with healthy ingredients!

Where? Napoli Pizza Palace
When? Saturday 11am–3pm
Who? Kids from 8–12

★ **STARLIGHT CIRCUS**

Trapeze artists, sword swallowers, fire-eaters, jugglers and more!

One day only!

Where? Dayton Park
When? Monday 11am–1pm
Who? Priority given to under-6s

B

CIRCUS: ORIGINS

The ancient Romans held outdoor circuses where thousands of spectators watched chariot races and battles between warriors. They would occasionally see a star performer eaten by lions.

It is widely believed that the modern circus was born in London between 1768 and 1770, and the focus was on horseback riding. The first American circus was presented in Philadelphia in 1793.

The early traveling circuses were very simple. Displays of horsemanship were still the primary focus; apart from that, there would be a very simple musical accompaniment with a few jugglers and acrobats.

During the nineteenth century, American circuses got bigger and more extravagant, as the new railways made it possible for the performers, equipment and animals to travel long distances.

RELATED ARTICLES INCLUDE: Clown, Elephant (picture), Lions (Training Lions)

C

Our Circus Nightmare

The circus is in town this week, and our class went to see it on Monday. All of us wish we'd stayed at school instead!

The first part was fantastic: hilarious clowns, amazing acrobats, and a thrilling tightrope walker. But, after the intermission, everything changed.

The first thing we saw was a "boxing match" between two chimpanzees which cringed every time their trainer approached. The next act was just as bad: a tired-looking tiger was made to run around in circles and jump through rings of fire. And it just kept getting worse.

We're going to boycott circuses that feature animals. We're also organizing a demonstration outside the circus to inform people about the situation.

If you'd like to help, please contact Gloria Baker or Ryan Flintock (10th grade).



D

The Owner
Slapstick Circus
Pittsburgh, PA

Dear Sir/Madam,

As Director of the Animal Rights Movement (A.R.M.) here in Pittsburgh, I was of course curious about your operation. I attended yesterday evening's performance of your circus, and I was shocked by what I saw.

It is the view of the A.R.M. that no animals should be made to perform. Bumbo, the elephant in your circus, was exhibiting neurotic behavior: swaying back and forth, and repeatedly bobbing her head. Such behavior is brought about by the monotony of being alone and confined to a cage. Elephants are extremely intelligent creatures that have complex social relationships, and the females stay with their family group for their entire lives. Bumbo is obviously missing her relatives. At some point, she might suddenly become enraged and run amok, and this could cause the death or serious injury of her trainer, or members of the audience. This has, as I am sure you know, happened on several occasions.

The A.R.M. feels that it is in the interests of both the animals and circus owners to stop using animals in circuses. It is not acceptable to force animals to do tricks for our entertainment. Public awareness of this issue is growing, and there are already lots of people who avoid circuses that are not animal-free. The reputation and popularity of your circus would be enhanced if you yourself took the initiative, rather than waiting for angry demonstrations outside the big top.

Yours sincerely,
Penny Weekes

Refer to page 168 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

99 In the information about free beading classes, what does **one-of-a-kind** refer to?
- **a** numbers
- **b** quality
- **c** uniqueness
- **d** quantity

100 Which event would a five-year-old be most likely to get into?
- **a** the breakdancing competition
- **b** the beading class
- **c** pizza making
- **d** the circus

The following questions refer to section B.

101 What is true of the first modern circuses?
- **a** They started in the 17th century.
- **b** They featured mainly horseback riding skills.
- **c** Live music was a key element.
- **d** The jugglers and acrobats were the star attractions.

102 What allowed the expansion of modern circuses?
- **a** an improvement on the music that accompanied performances
- **b** a shift in the focus towards acrobatics and juggling
- **c** the ability to travel longer distances
- **d** the use of the railway system

The following questions refer to section C.

103 Why did the writer's attitude suddenly change?
- **a** because animals were used in the second part of the show
- **b** because she was frightened of the fire
- **c** because the clowns were funnier than the chimpanzees
- **d** because very little happened in the second half

104 What doesn't the writer intend to do?
- **a** go only to animal-free circuses
- **b** publicize the cruel treatment of circus animals
- **c** go into the circus and make a speech to the audience
- **d** accept help from other students

The following questions refer to section D.

105 In paragraph 2, why does the writer mention the relationship female elephants have with their families?
- **a** to show how similar elephants and humans are
- **b** to encourage the owner to think of them as family members
- **c** to show that elephants are unique
- **d** to explain why circus life is inappropriate for elephants

106 In the last sentence of paragraph 2, what does **This** refer to?
- **a** the mistreatment of elephants
- **b** neurotic behavior
- **c** a circus animal hurting or killing someone
- **d** animals being kept in cages

107 What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?
- **a** to make the circus owner more interested in the animals
- **b** to threaten to stop going to the circus
- **c** to suggest that the circus owner takes the first step
- **d** to warn that there will be demonstrations outside the circus

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 Which section doesn't mention circus animals?
- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

109 Which sections are written by people who recently went to a circus?
- **a** A and B
- **b** B and D
- **c** B and C
- **d** C and D

110 Which section maintains a neutral attitude towards circus animals?
- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

PRACTICE EXAM 10

Exam 10: Writing

WRITING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

- Choose either Task 1 (Email/Letter) or Task 2 (Essay). Write on only ONE of these tasks.
- Once you have chosen your task, darken the circle for "Email/Letter" or "Essay" on your writing answer document.
- You will have 30 minutes to write your answer.
- Use #2 (soft) pencil only.
- Use only the lines provided on the writing answer document to complete this section. You should write about one page.
- Do not write your answer in the booklet.
- You will not be graded on the appearance of your paper, but your handwriting must be readable.
- You may use the planning area provided in this booklet, but it will not count toward your score.

Writing Prompt

Task 1: Email

Your English school newspaper has published an article on the necessity of raising awareness about stress in young people and how to deal with it, and has invited readers to offer suggestions and recommendations.

- Write an **email** to the newspaper editor to explain your opinion. Give reasons to support your ideas.
- Start your email, "Dear Editor,"

Task 2: Essay

Human activity, especially in urban areas, has always been harmful to the environment and wildlife.

- Write an **essay** on what you think small towns and cities can do to minimize the harmful effects of their growth on the planet.
- Include specific reasons and details to support your opinion.

Exam 10: Listening

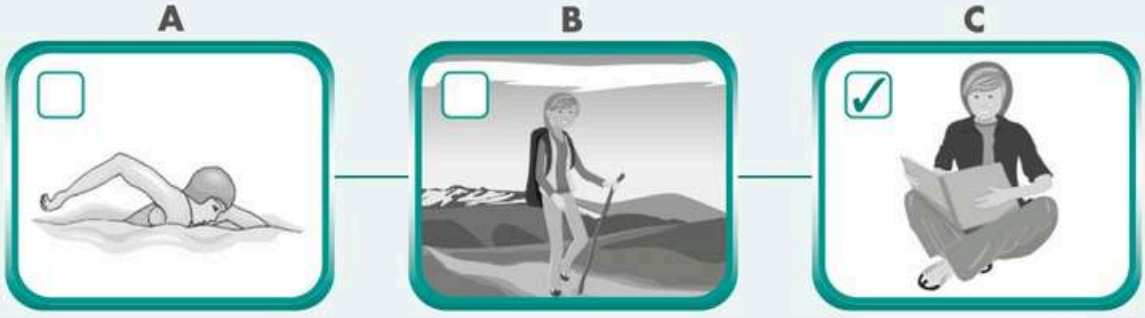
LISTENING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

This section of the test has two parts. Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

LISTENING TEST, PART 1

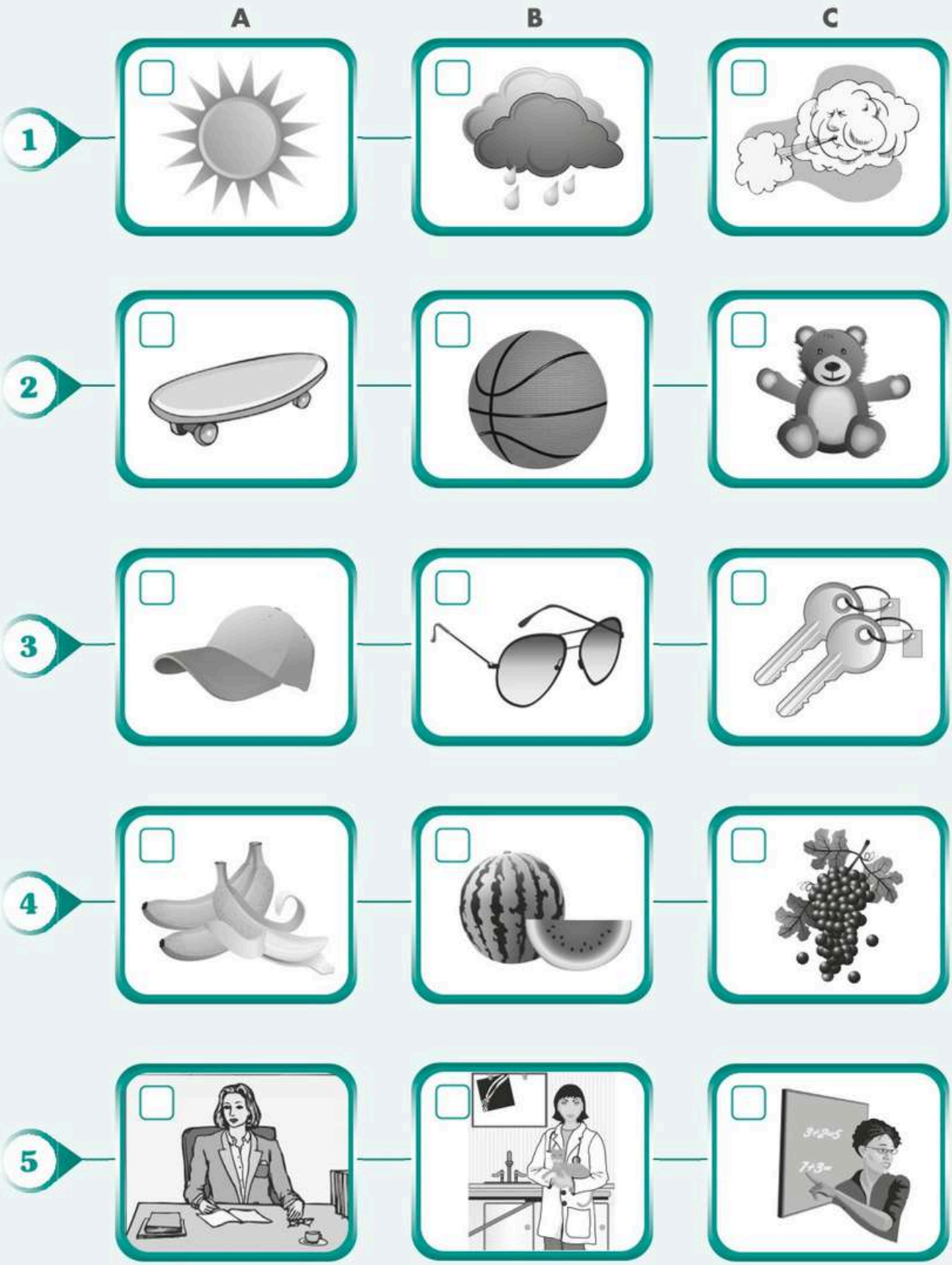
In this part, you will hear 25 short conversations. After each conversation, you will hear a question about it. You will hear each conversation and question once. The answer choices are shown as pictures. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet, not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, or C.

Here is an example:

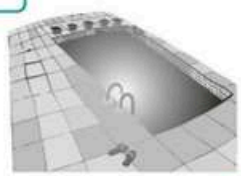


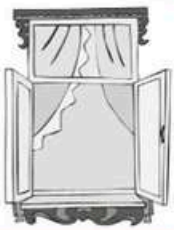
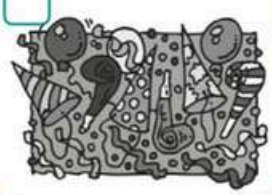
The correct answer is C.

Do you have any questions?


A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5

	A	B	C
6			
7			
8			
9	$5	$10	$15
10			

	A	B	C
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

	A	B	C
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

	A	B	C
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

LISTENING TEST, PART 2

In this part, you will hear four short talks. After each talk, you will hear five questions about it. Before each talk begins, you will have time to preview the questions that are printed in the test booklet.

You will hear each talk twice. Then you will hear the questions once. If you want to, you may take notes in your booklet as you listen. Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet not in the test booklet. You should mark A, B, C, or D.

Do you have any questions?

Now you will hear the first talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a teacher in a science class.

26 What is the purpose of the talk?
- **a** to convince students to protest against fracking
- **b** to discuss various theories about how natural gas is formed
- **c** to give an overview of the various ways in which natural gas is collected
- **d** to give some general information about a specific fossil fuel

27 What does the speaker say about the formation of natural gas?
- **a** It takes a long time.
- **b** It's a rare occurrence.
- **c** It isn't clear how it happens.
- **d** It stopped happening a long time ago.

28 How is natural gas different from coal and oil?
- **a** It gives off less pollution when burned.
- **b** It can't be used to produce much energy.
- **c** It isn't a fossil fuel.
- **d** It doesn't burn as easily.

29 Where does fracking help to free gas from?
- **a** water
- **b** some kinds of rock
- **c** certain types of sand
- **d** land under the sea

30 Why are certain chemicals used in fracking?
- **a** to break the rocks
- **b** to keep underground water sources clean
- **c** to stop the holes in the rocks from closing
- **d** to avoid using too much water

Now you will hear the second talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a tour guide.

31 What does the speaker say about baseball?
- **a** It was invented by a woman.
- **b** It's very American.
- **c** It's not as popular as apple pie.
- **d** It was invented in 1846.

32 Who formed the first women's baseball team?
- **a** Abner Doubleday
- **b** the Zabo family
- **c** some people from Vassar College
- **d** a group of sportswriters

33 Why were sportswriters interested in Margaret Gisolo?
- **a** because she was banned from playing
- **b** because of her age
- **c** because she organized a state championship
- **d** because of her gender and her ability

34 What did Margaret Gisolo use the money she earned from baseball for?
- **a** to join the US Navy
- **b** to pay for her university studies
- **c** to teach dancing at a university
- **d** to learn to play professional tennis

35 What did Margaret Gisolo do during the Second World War?
- **a** She served in the armed forces.
- **b** She taught physical education.
- **c** She taught dance at a university.
- **d** She became a professional tennis player.

Now you will hear the third talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a cooking instructor.

36 Why is the instructor talking to the class?
- **a** to present a general history of guerrilla dining
- **b** to discuss the quality of food served at secret restaurants
- **c** to explain what guerrilla dining is and how it works
- **d** to describe the types of people who typically organize guerrilla dining events

37 What does the speaker say about Cuba?
- **a** It's where underground dining started.
- **b** Guerrilla dining is new there.
- **c** It has more secret restaurants than South America.
- **d** It's one of the early homes of guerrilla dining.

38 If you were a secret dinner guest, when would you find out the location of the 'restaurant'?
- **a** when you help to pay the cook's expenses
- **b** when you get your invitation
- **c** on the day that the event takes place
- **d** at the same time as the cook

39 What does the speaker say about secret restaurants and health inspections?
- **a** Some places haven't been inspected by health officials.
- **b** There is rarely a need for these places to be inspected.
- **c** Health inspectors know where most of these places are.
- **d** Health inspection officials often refuse to inspect these places.

40 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** The food at the events is frequently more expensive than it would be in a restaurant.
- **b** The food at the events is the same price as it would be in a restaurant, but tastier.
- **c** The food at the events is worse in quality and price than at restaurants.
- **d** The food at the events is of a superior standard and much cheaper than it would be in a restaurant.

Now you will hear the fourth talk. Look at the questions.

Listen to a radio announcement.

41 Who does Music Mission aim to help?
- **a** local music teachers
- **b** young people who don't have much money
- **c** professional musicians
- **d** all the youth of Logan City

42 What type of music was played at Music Mission's 2010 festival?
- **a** country and folk
- **b** electronic and experimental music
- **c** world music
- **d** jazz and blues

43 How much would an 11-year-old have to pay to watch the concert?
- **a** $12
- **b** $5
- **c** $3
- **d** nothing

44 What is the announcement mainly about?
- **a** the history of Music Mission's fund-raisers
- **b** next Sunday's concert
- **c** what Music Mission does
- **d** the underprivileged young people of Logan City

45 What does the speaker mean when she says: 🔊
- **a** This was their aim and what they were paid to do.
- **b** This was their aim, which they were dedicated to achieving.
- **c** This was their aim or, rather, what they'd been told to do.
- **d** This was their aim or, more likely, their short-term goal.

READING SECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not begin this section until the examiner has read these instructions to you. Do not turn the page until the examiner has told you to do so.

This section of the examination contains 65 questions. Each question has only one correct answer.

Here are examples of each kind of question. In each example, the correct answer is underlined. If you do not understand how to do the questions, raise your hand and a proctor will explain the examples to you. None of the actual test questions can be explained.

GRAMMAR

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the conversation or sentence.

You know I'm going to be out of town for a few days, _ _ _ you?

a aren't
b don't
c won't
d would

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that most appropriately completes the sentence.

These curtains used to be bright blue but, over time, the color has _ _ _.

a shrunk
b vanished
c failed
d faded

READING

There are two types of reading tasks.

- In one part, you will see two reading passages followed by six questions each.
- In the next part, you will see two multi-text readings with 12 questions each.

Choose the best answer to each question.

Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first answer completely. If you do not know the answer, you may guess. Try to answer as many questions as possible.

You have **75 minutes** to answer all 65 questions. If you finish before the time is over, you may check your answers within the reading section only. Do not go back to the listening section of the exam. Do not leave the room before the end of the time period. Remain silent and in your seat until the group is dismissed.

Do you have any questions?

46 If you _ _ _ about it first, you wouldn't have done it.
- a were thinking
- b have been thinking
- c might think
- d had thought

47 _ _ _ how much you know, you still won't be able to answer this question.
- a Consequently
- b Therefore
- c No matter
- d In spite

48 "I'll never be able to climb up that mountain!"
"Of course you will. It's _ _ _ you think."
- a not at all hard as
- b nowhere near as hard as
- c not so hard
- d not nearly as hard

49 Terry _ _ _ about it then because he was abroad at the time.
- a can't know
- b wouldn't know
- c wasn't known
- d couldn't have known

50 "You should have warned me about that."
"I would've if _ _ _ about it."
- a I've thought
- b I'm to think
- c I thought
- d I'd thought

51 He didn't offer _ _ _ help, did he?
- a you much
- b to you much
- c you a
- d you no

52 I really appreciate _ _ _ asked to join your group.
- a have been
- b to have
- c being
- d to be

53 They had to leave earlier than you, _ _ _?
- a hadn't they
- b didn't they
- c shouldn't they
- d had they

54 They sympathized _ _ _.
- a for me getting annoyed
- b that I got annoyed
- c with my getting annoyance
- d with my getting annoyed

55 They lied to us about _ _ _ their chores.
- a to finish
- b having finished
- c to have finished
- d been finished

56 Please tell me _ _ _ want to do.
- a what you really
- b that you really
- c which you really
- d what do you really

57 "He should know. I sent him a letter about it last week."
"Yes, but it probably _ _ _ yet."
- a wouldn't arrive
- b hasn't arrived
- c doesn't arrive
- d wasn't arriving

58 You are the first person, _ _ _ than my sister, that I've told this to.
- a apart
- b rather
- c instead
- d other

59 Martha _ _ _ to like cheese, but now she eats it all the time.
- a wasn't used
- b didn't use
- c not used
- d hasn't used

60 "Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?"
"Sorry. I _ _ _ my car repaired yet."
- a hadn't
- b haven't had
- c wasn't having
- d won't have

61 I highly _ _ _ that book. It's fascinating!
- a imply
- b promote
- c recommend
- d instruct

62 That dress really _ _ _ you. You look fantastic!
- a matches
- b fits
- c goes
- d suits

63 Of course you're not allowed to leave the room without the teacher's _ _ _!
- a permission
- b allowance
- c freedom
- d permit

64 Do you think watching TV is a _ _ _ of time?
- a loss
- b lack
- c decrease
- d waste

65 It's a long way to go. You can't expect them to have _ _ _ the island so soon.
- a arrived
- b been
- c gotten
- d reached

66 My sister is _ _ _ what happened, and she won't even talk to me now.
- a furious about
- b angry for
- c upset with
- d worried to

67 I don't understand the _ _ _ of this project. I haven't learned anything!
- a power
- b support
- c reason
- d purpose

68 Rachel lives just a short _ _ _ from the office.
- a space
- b range
- c distance
- d route

69 Can you help me make the sandwiches? Just _ _ _ the butter on the bread.
- a cover
- b pour
- c throw
- d spread

70 That little black dog _ _ _ to our neighbor.
- a owns
- b applies
- c belongs
- d has

71 I have no _ _ _ for people who are unkind to animals.
- a strength
- b respect
- c value
- d power

72 She's a well-known actress who has _ _ _ in several excellent films.
- a exhibited
- b emerged
- c appeared
- d shown

73 I know that I can count _ _ _ your support.
- a up to
- b for
- c in
- d on

74 We both have children called Louise and Ben. What _ _ _!
- a a coincidence
- b an occasion
- c a dilemma
- d an alarm

This passage is about ancient agriculture.

Over the last decade or so, a lot of genetic research has been done with the aim of settling important questions regarding early human history. Researchers are learning how to unlock the clues and evidence contained within ancient DNA samples in order to shed light on the lives of some of our earliest ancestors.

Experts have known for some time that farming, which originated in what is now referred to as the Middle East some 11,000 years ago, spread from there towards the eastern Mediterranean, then north and west over a period of several thousand years. They were, however, unsure about the details of how farming practices were adopted by hunter-gatherers in the area we now call Europe. After studying the DNA of several ancient skeletons found in modern-day Sweden, a group of Scandinavian researchers recently suggested that it was the Middle Eastern farmers themselves who traveled and carried their agricultural practices throughout the region, which was occupied by less advanced hunter-gatherers. These migrants and the local hunter-gatherers probably more or less kept to themselves, for a while at least. Eventually the ideas that had been brought there were adopted by the hunter-gatherers. Though more DNA evidence will be needed to conclusively prove that the earliest farmers in Europe were people who had migrated from the Middle East, these early findings would suggest that this was the case.

This topic is of great importance to archeologists and non-experts alike, as the change from hunting and gathering to farming led to fundamental changes in societies, such as the storing of goods and the use of money. Essentially it is believed that the spread of farming points to the beginning of what we think of as "civilization", and related research helps to settle debates about early human history.

---

75 What is the main purpose of this passage?

- **a** to explain how DNA samples are studied
- **b** to compare the lifestyles of ancient farmers to that of hunter-gatherers
- **c** to show why some early farmers moved out of the Middle East
- **d** to present the theory that the first farmers in Europe came from somewhere else

76 In the third sentence of the second paragraph, what does **which** refer to?

- **a** agricultural practices
- **b** Europe
- **c** studying the DNA
- **d** details of how farming practices were adopted

77 According to the writer, what is true about the first farming practices?

- **a** They came out of present-day Europe.
- **b** They spread eastwards from their point of origin.
- **c** They came from European hunter-gatherers.
- **d** They are over 10,000 years old now.

78 What, according to the passage, is true about the earliest traveling farmers?

- **a** They were less sophisticated than the hunter-gatherers they encountered.
- **b** They always mixed with the hunter-gatherers they came across.
- **c** They didn't have many ties with hunter-gatherers.
- **d** Their farming techniques worked better in new places.

79 What is true about hunter-gatherers?

- **a** They traveled to Sweden from the Middle East.
- **b** They changed their lifestyle immediately upon coming into contact with farmers.
- **c** Their DNA was very similar to that of farmers.
- **d** They weren't originally influenced by the new farming practices.

80 What, according to the writer, is the importance of knowing about the origins of farming?

- **a** In many ways, farming is the basis of our way of life today.
- **b** We have a lot to learn from ancient farming techniques.
- **c** Ancient farmers were very different from present-day ones.
- **d** Archeologists have deliberately misinformed people on this topic at times.

This passage is about lying.

We are all familiar with signs that may suggest that someone is lying. We know about some signs of dishonesty from dealing with young children who are trying to mislead us: not looking at us, trying to cover the mouth, and restless movements as if they would rather be somewhere else. When the liars are adults, we can learn from experience. For instance, after working in the same place for a year, I realized that my boss always signaled a lie by breathing in deeply before telling it.

Studies have given us guidelines for detecting dishonesty. We are aware that we often make gestures with our hands while we are speaking, but they come so naturally to us that we cannot reproduce them to fake our message. For this reason, people who are lying often try not to make signs with their hands which might reveal some information to the other person.

Other giveaways are small hand movements towards the mouth, nose or other parts of the face. Here, the liar is slow to recognize what he or she is doing, but usually sends the brain a conscious message to stop the gesture, which results in the movement looking suspicious. Like young children, adult liars often feel more comfortable when most of their body is out of sight (behind a desk, for example), but even then the observer may notice small changes of body position that indicate the liar's discomfort.

It has been jokingly suggested that, for certain professions, success depends on being able to lie convincingly. Joking aside, research has shown that the most successful members of some such professions are the ones who can control the messages their hands and faces, as well as their words, send out.

---

81 What is the main purpose of the passage?
- **a** to explain why people tell lies
- **b** to discourage people from telling lies
- **c** to discuss ways in which people accidentally reveal their dishonesty
- **d** to explain why some people are good at detecting lies

82 What does the comment about children not looking at us suggest?
- **a** We think our eyes might give away the fact that we are lying.
- **b** Children are better liars than adults.
- **c** People seldom tell the truth when looking directly at someone.
- **d** You only look at someone when you want them to believe you.

83 Why can it be hard to pretend something with hand gestures?
- **a** The other person may pay no attention to them.
- **b** It is difficult to communicate in this way.
- **c** The other person may not understand them.
- **d** They only look natural when we truly mean what we are saying.

84 In the second sentence of the third paragraph, what does **here** refer to?
- **a** other giveaways
- **b** small hand movements
- **c** telling lies
- **d** a conscious message

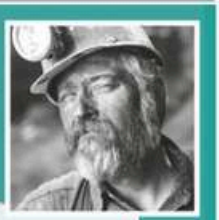
85 Why do liars feel more comfortable when most of their body is hidden?
- **a** They feel more powerful when they're behind a desk.
- **b** Their body movements are less likely to give them away.
- **c** Like children, they know little about body language.
- **d** The other person won't notice small changes of body position.

86 What does research on some successful professional people suggest?
- **a** They can never do their work properly without telling lies.
- **b** They know that they can lie in a convincing way.
- **c** They are aware of what messages their bodies send out to other people.
- **d** They avoid telling lies.

A

DIGGER & Co.

MINING INDUSTRY CATALOG



The *SAFETYFIRST* REFUGE CHAMBER is an explosion-resistant steel chamber that can provide miners with a safe environment during an underground emergency.

Equipment:

- fresh air supply (96 hours of continuous use)
- carbon dioxide removal system
- gas detector
- environmental toilet
- fire extinguisher
- chamber location assist (flashing light guides miners and rescuers to the chamber)
- flashlights (for internal use)

Supplies

- food
- drinking water
- disposable waste bags
- first-aid kit

Chambers are available in different sizes.

B

Visit Holby Coal Mine Museum



The museum site was a working mine from 1889 to 2004.

General Exhibits

- miners' protective clothing, tools and safety lamps
- reconstruction of 19th-century underground working conditions
- life in an early 20th-century mining community

Audiovisual Experiences

- Coal and its Uses
- Mining Machinery
- Mining Accidents
- Working in Mines 100+ years ago
- Working in a Modern Mine

Guided Tours

- The Winding House (for transporting miners below ground and back)
- The Fan House (for bringing oxygen down to the miners)
- The Pithead Baths
- The Explosives Storeroom
- The Underground Tour [1½ hours] (experience a miner's life 500 feet below the surface – not for children under 10)

Open: Mon – Sat, 9am – 5pm
Special rates for families and school groups

C

Freeland County Coal Mines: Worker Profile



Name: Evie Brown
Age: 47

Evie has been working down in the mines for 29 years. When she left school at 17, work was very hard to find, so she ended up becoming Freeland's first ever female miner.

Evie had to work really hard to be accepted by the other miners, but it was harder still to make other women understand why she took up mining. Evie likes her work, and is proud of what she does and who she is.

Evie admits that it was difficult working in a mine and bringing up children. Luckily, she had plenty of help from her husband, Mike, a school cook. As for her children, she is proud that they are both in college.

D

FAQs – Safety at Mines

Who are most likely to have accidents?
Under-25s are twice as likely as older workers to be injured. They may lack sufficient training, experience, judgment or sense of responsibility.

What is a 'zero-injury' attitude?
The company must actively promote the idea that any injury is unacceptable. Training programs, supervision, hazard prevention measures and workers' morale (feeling they are "part of the team") are all important.

Who is responsible?
Trainers, supervisors and health and safety officials are largely responsible for ensuring that accidents do not occur. However, the company's culture must result in everyone being seen as an active participant in the effort to work safely.

What more can be done, apart from regular training?
Executives and managers must have systems in place for constant monitoring of potential hazards and dangerous activities. They must encourage workers to report real or potential safety problems, and to feel free to refuse to work where safety is not a priority.

How can workers be encouraged to commit to safety?
Safe working practices should be reinforced. Make sure workers receive praise for correct working methods. Encourage them to contribute ideas to work safety discussions and to feel free to express relevant criticism.

Refer to page 184 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

87 What is the main purpose of Section A?

- **a** to show what Digger & Co have in their mine
- **b** to encourage mine owners to purchase safety installations
- **c** to give miners a sense of security
- **d** to inform scientists about developments in technology

88 What doesn't the refuge chamber supply miners with?

- **a** things to treat minor injuries
- **b** something to put out a fire
- **c** something that detects explosions
- **d** something that tells them if there is gas present

The following questions refer to section B.

89 Which audiovisual experience would probably be of most interest to someone who enjoyed the second general exhibit?

- **a** Coal and its Uses
- **b** Mining Machinery
- **c** Working in Mines 100+ years ago
- **d** Working in a Modern Mine

90 Which guided tour might be inappropriate for families?

- **a** The Winding House
- **b** The Pithead Baths
- **c** The Explosives Storeroom
- **d** The Underground tour

The following questions refer to section C.

91 What, according to the text, has been hardest for Evie to do?

- **a** working as a miner
- **b** being understood by other women
- **c** helping her husband
- **d** getting her children into college

92 What is unique about Evie?

- **a** She does a job that no woman in Freeland had done before.
- **b** She has worked in the mine longer than all her current co-workers.
- **c** She does a job that none of the other miners can do.
- **d** She is the first miner in Freeland whose children have gone to college.

The following questions refer to section D.

93 What is the main purpose of Section D?

- **a** to show who is responsible for causing most accidents
- **b** to explain how you can avoid ever having any accidents
- **c** to make sure that those who are responsible for accidents are punished
- **d** to make people think about why there are accidents and what can be done

94 In the second paragraph, what is meant by **hazard prevention measures**?

- **a** rules that make each worker responsible for any accidents they have
- **b** insurance policies that help people who are injured
- **c** things people can do to try to make sure there is less danger
- **d** rules that make it illegal to harm other people

95 What does the last sentence in paragraph 5 mean?

- **a** Workers should feel that all their work can be criticized.
- **b** Workers should not be too scared to mention possible safety problems.
- **c** Make sure workers know they have to admit when they make mistakes.
- **d** You must make workers understand that everyone makes mistakes.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

96 Which sections are aimed specifically at people who own or are managers of a mine?

- **a** A and C
- **b** A and D
- **c** B and C
- **d** C and D

97 Which section makes no direct reference to accidents or emergencies?

- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

98 Which sections consider younger people as liabilities?

- **a** A and D
- **b** B and C
- **c** C and D
- **d** D and B

A

Customs and Border Protection

When you arrive at passenger processing an officer will:

- Look at your documents
- Put your passport through an electronic reader
- Ask you questions about your trip
- Ask if you have anything to declare

You do not need to declare any personal items that you are bringing into the country with the exception of food.

Please do not gift wrap items because officers may need to open and examine them.

B

Send | From: | To: | Account | Bcc...

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to complain about one of your package tours. We spent five days in New York (from May 5th to May 10th) and we are very dissatisfied.

First of all, we had been promised a five-star hotel, but the one we stayed in was average at best. Secondly, we did not expect to have to pay extra for excursions or museums. Last, but not least, we hadn't been informed by your company that taking certain food items into the United States is prohibited. As a result, we had some very expensive gifts confiscated at customs.

In view of this, we feel that we are entitled to a refund. We expect to hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
James Davies

C

OnLine News

Sting Operation Busts Animal Smuggling Ring



In a well-coordinated operation, undercover agents have made a number of arrests in four central African countries in connection with smuggling. The agents, posing as smugglers, recovered hundreds of live parrots as well as animal skins and ivory. Authorities believe that the items were to be sold abroad. Many people believe that it is unacceptable that poachers are still killing elephants for their tusks, and that lions and leopards are dying so that their hides can be sold. However, as long as there is a market for such items in the West and in Asia, this gruesome trade will continue. Obviously, only a small part of the illegal trade was disrupted by this operation.

D

An Interview with Customs Officer, George Brody



How long have you been a customs officer, Mr Brody?
For over twenty years, and I've seen lots of changes. Nowadays we use body scanners, so we can see if someone's hiding anything under their clothes. Some people still try to fool us, but they usually get caught.

Why do people try to smuggle things through customs?
Either to avoid paying duty on them or because bringing them into the country is illegal.

What kinds of things are we talking about?
Some, though not as many as you might think, try to smuggle in drugs or weapons. Most of them know about the state-of-the-art technology at airports now. People trying to smuggle in banned foods and smugglers of exotic pets are not always so professional, but you'd be amazed at the lengths they go to.

Can you give us some examples?
Well, live animals like snakes, rare birds or young mammals are sometimes attached to smugglers' bodies in specially designed containers. Once, we heard a strange noise and, when the woman was searched, we discovered tropical fish swimming about in bags filled with water that were taped around her waist!

Unbelievable! Can you tell someone's a smuggler just by looking at them?
It's not easy, but there are signs we look for, like certain types of body language for example.

Exam 10: Reading

Refer to page 186 when answering the questions below.

The following questions refer to section A.

99 What are passengers told about presents they may be carrying?

- **a** They will be asked questions about them.
- **b** The presents should not be wrapped.
- **c** They will be checked electronically.
- **d** Customs officers will not open them.

100 What do you have to declare when you cross the border?

- **a** gifts
- **b** documents
- **c** food
- **d** personal items

The following questions refer to section B.

101 What is the main purpose of section B?

- **a** to ask for money back
- **b** to recommend a package tour
- **c** to inform the company about customs regulations
- **d** to complain about New York

102 Why does the writer mention the hotel he stayed in?

- **a** It was too far from the museums.
- **b** He had to pay more than he expected.
- **c** It was not satisfactory.
- **d** It was not as good as a hotel he had stayed in previously.

The following questions refer to section C.

103 How were the poachers caught?

- **a** The parrots made a lot of noise.
- **b** Agents interrogated some buyers.
- **c** They were betrayed by other smugglers.
- **d** Agents pretended to be smugglers.

104 Why does the writer believe that smuggling will continue?

- **a** People haven't stopped buying illegal items.
- **b** The authorities cannot catch all the poachers.
- **c** There are still lots of wild animals.
- **d** Many agents are corrupt.

The following questions refer to section D.

105 Why is it easier to catch smugglers now?

- **a** New laws give customs officers more powers.
- **b** Smugglers are less professional these days.
- **c** Customs officers can see hidden objects.
- **d** Customs officers are allowed to search passengers.

106 According to George Brody, where is the latest technology used?

- **a** at border crossings
- **b** at airports
- **c** in special containers
- **d** under people's clothes

107 How were the tropical fish discovered?

- **a** The woman's luggage was searched.
- **b** The woman was acting strangely.
- **c** They showed up on a scanner.
- **d** Customs officers noticed something unusual.

The following questions refer to two or more sections.

108 Which sections mention bringing food into a country?

- **a** A, B and C
- **b** A, B and D
- **c** A, C and D
- **d** B, C and D

109 Which section comments on the unethical aspect of smuggling?

- **a** A
- **b** B
- **c** C
- **d** D

110 Which sections mention the use of modern technologies?

- **a** A and D
- **b** B and C
- **c** C and D
- **d** D and B


SPEAKING EXAMS

Overview

The ECCE Speaking Exam has **four** stages. The whole test lasts for about 10-15 minutes.

Stage 1 (2–3 minutes)

- During this stage, the examiner asks you a few general personal questions about yourself.

Stage 2 (3–4 minutes)

- The examiner then gives you the candidate prompt page to look at. It includes instructions about a problem and some pictures.
- The examiner reads aloud the instructions to you.
- Then you should ask the examiner the questions that are printed on your candidate page. You should listen carefully to the answers. You may ask additional questions if you want to.

Stage 3 (1–3 minutes)

- When you are ready to say how you would solve the problem, explain to the examiner what you think he/she should do.
- You are expected to explain why you think your solution is best. You are also expected to explain why you did not choose the other possible solution.

Stage 4 (2–4 minutes)

- The examiner asks you further questions that are related to the topic introduced by the prompt. There will be at least three questions.

Help solve a problem

Situation

I am your friend and I have a problem. Find out what my problem is and offer me some good advice.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- What is the problem?
- What are some possible solutions?
- What are the disadvantages of each solution?

Then

When you have all the information you need, you should offer some advice to help solve the problem. You can choose one of the solutions or create your own solution to the problem. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.







SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Situation

I am the principal of the local high school, and I have been given some money to spend on improving the school's facilities. Find out what my options are, and then give me advice on which to choose.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- What are the options?
- What are the advantages of each option?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

Then

When you have all the information you need, explain which facility you have chosen and why. Be ready to explain why you didn't choose the other option. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.

OPTION 1



OPTION 2



Help solve a problem

Situation

I am your friend and I have a problem. Find out what my problem is and offer me some good advice.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- What is the problem?
- What are some possible solutions?
- What are the disadvantages of each solution?

Then

When you have all the information you need, you should offer some advice to help solve the problem. You can choose one of the solutions or create your own solution to the problem. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.







MALL LOCATION

Situation

I am a member of the city council, and we have to decide where a big new shopping mall should be built. Find out what the options are, and then give me advice on where the mall should be located.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- What are the options?
- What are the advantages of each option?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

Then

When you have all the information you need, explain which option you have chosen and why. Be ready to explain why you didn't choose the other option. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.

OPTION 1



OPTION 2



Help solve a problem

Situation

I am your friend and I have a problem. Find out what my problem is and offer me some good advice.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- What is the problem?
- What are some possible solutions?
- What are the advantages of each option?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

Then

When you have all the information you need, you should offer some advice to help solve the problem. You can choose one of the solutions or create your own solution to the problem. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.







GO OR STAY?

Situation

My 15-year-old cousin needs to learn English, and she has just been offered a very good deal on a 2-month language course in Britain. Tell me what advice you think I should give her.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- What are the options?
- What are the advantages of each option?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

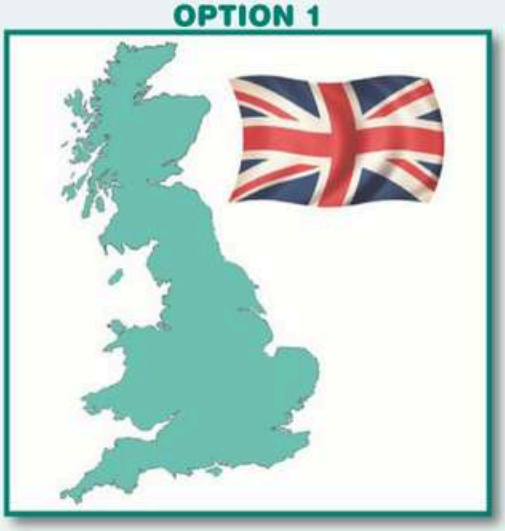
Then

When you have all the information you need, explain which option you have chosen and why. Be ready to explain why you didn't choose the other option. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.

OPTION 1



OPTION 2



Help solve a problem

Situation

I am your friend and I have a problem. Find out what my problem is and offer me some good advice.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

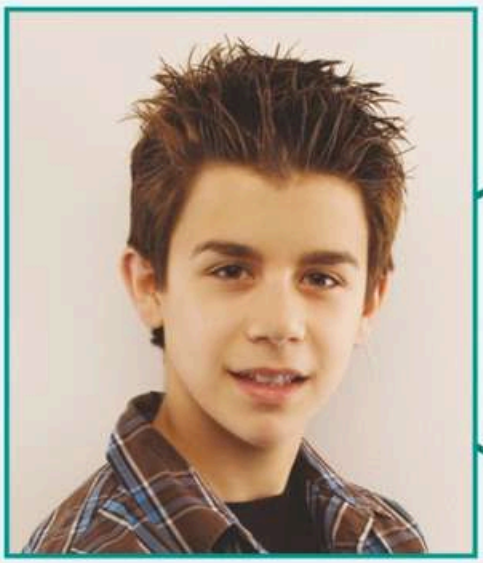
- What is the problem?
- What are your options?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

Then

When you have all the information you need, you should offer some advice to help solve the problem. You can choose one of the solutions or create your own solution to the problem. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.







PUBLIC FACILITY

Situation

Our city has been given funding for a new public facility, and I have to make a recommendation to the council. Find out what the options are, and then give me advice on which one to recommend.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- What are the options?
- What are the advantages of each option?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

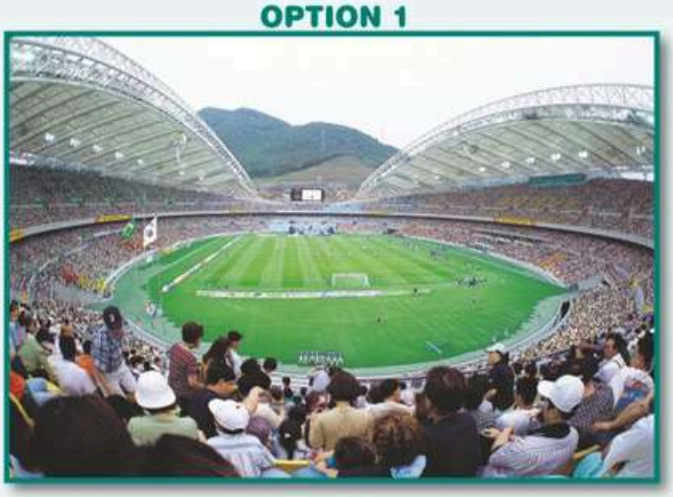
Then

When you have all the information you need, explain which option you have chosen and why. Be ready to explain why you didn't choose the other option. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

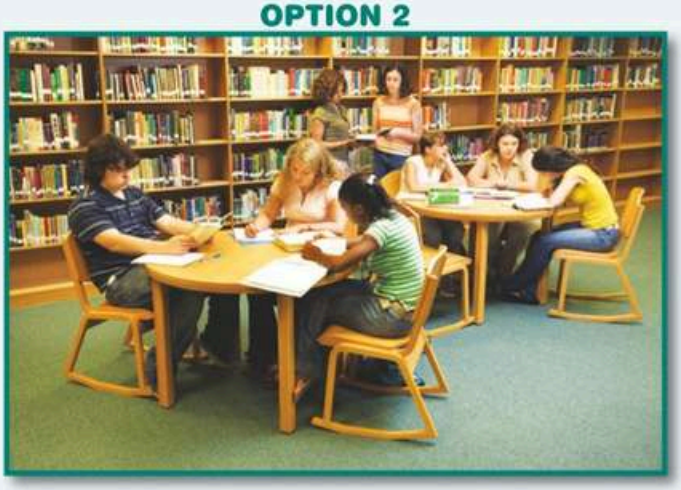
Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.

OPTION 1



OPTION 2



Help solve a problem

Situation

I am your friend and I have a problem. Find out what my problem is and offer me some good advice.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- What is the problem?
- What are some possible solutions?
- What are the disadvantages of each solution?

Then

When you have all the information you need, you should offer some advice to help solve the problem. You can choose one of the solutions or create your own solution to the problem. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.







ADDING A COMPULSORY SUBJECT

Situation

I am a high school principal. We have decided to add one more subject to the school curriculum, and this subject will be compulsory. Find out what my options are, and give me some advice.

First

You should look at the pictures below and ask:

- What are the options?
- What are the advantages of each option?
- What are the disadvantages of each option?

Then

When you have all the information you need, explain which option you have chosen and why. Be ready to explain why you didn't choose the other option. Remember to use information you learn from asking questions to explain your final choice.

Finally

After you have shared your advice, you will be asked more questions about the topic.

OPTION 1



OPTION 2



Writing Answer Document Instructions
For the Writing section of the ECCE exam, you have to use a Writing Answer Document similar to the one on the next page.

At the top left of page one of your writing answer document, you have to fill in the following information on the lines:
- FULL NAME: Print your full name in this order: first name, then middle initial, then family name. Use all capital letters.
- TODAY'S DATE: Print the month, day, and year.

At the middle left of page one of your writing answer document, you have to fill in the blocks according to the following:
- CENTER: Print the 3-digit test center number (the examiner will tell you the number).
- REGISTRATION: Print your 6-digit personal registration number. Include all zeros, including those at the beginning of the number.
- FORM: Print the form letter that is on the front of your test booklet.

You then have to fill in the circles below the blocks:
- Find the number or letter that is the same as the number or letter you have printed in the block above.
- Darken the circle completely so that you cannot see the number or letter inside.
- Do this for your center number, registration number, and form letter.
- Darken only one circle in each of the columns.
- Leave the section that says "Task" blank for now.

Answer Sheet Instructions
For the Listening and Reading sections of the ECCE exam, you have to fill in your answers on an answer sheet similar to the one on the following pages.

These sections of the exam will be machine scored, so you must follow the instructions carefully:
- Do not fold or crease your answer sheet.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet. Answers marked in the booklet will not be scored.
- Make heavy black marks that fill the circle completely. Your mark must be dark enough to be read by the scanning machine. The scanner cannot see very light marks.
- Do not make any other marks on your answer sheet.
- If you change your mind about an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Fill in only one circle for each question.
- Any question with more than one answer marked will be counted wrong.
- If you are not sure about an answer, you may guess.

At the top left of page one of your answer sheet, you have to fill in the following information on the lines:
- FULL NAME: Print your full name in this order: first name, then middle initial, then family name. Use all capital letters.
- TODAY'S DATE: Print the month, day, and year.
- SIGNATURE: Sign your name.

At the middle left of page one of your answer sheet, you have to fill in the blocks according to the following:
- CENTER: Print the 3-digit test center number (the examiner will tell you the number).
- REGISTRATION: Print your 6-digit personal registration number. Include all zeros, including those at the beginning of the number.
- LAN (Language): print the 2-digit code number for your native language (the examiner will tell you the number).
- FORM: Print the form letter that is on the front of your test booklet.

You then have to fill in the circles below the blocks:
- Find the number or letter that is the same as the number or letter you have printed in the block above.
- Darken the circle completely so that you cannot see the number or letter inside.
- Do this for all the numbers or letters of your registration number and center number and form.
- Darken only one circle in each of the columns.

At the box that says GENDER:
- Darken the circle FEMALE, MALE, PREFER NOT TO SAY, or PREFER TO SELF-DESCRIBE.
- If you choose PREFER TO SELF-DESCRIBE, please fill in the line with the gender description you prefer.

At the top middle of page two of your answer sheet, you have to fill in the following information:
- REGISTRATION: Print your 6-digit personal registration number. Include all zeros, including those at the beginning of the number.
- FULL NAME: Print your full name in this order: first name, then middle initial, then family name. Use all capital letters.

MODEL

WRT300

ECCE
WRITING ANSWER DOCUMENT

Full Name (PRINT)

Today's Date (mm/dd/yy)

CENTER

REGISTRATION

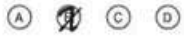
FORM

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS

- Make heavy black marks that fill the circle completely.
- Cleanly erase any answer you wish to change.
- Make no stray marks on the answer sheet.
- Do not fold or crease the answer sheet.
- The examiner will tell you how to fill in the identification section.

EXAMPLES

WRONG WRONG





WRONG RIGHT





TASK

① EMAIL/ LETTER

② ESSAY

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

MODEL

ECCE
LISTENING & READING
ANSWER SHEET

Full Name (PRINT)

Today's Date (mm/dd/yy)

Signature

CENTER	REGISTRATION	LAN	FORM

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS

- Make heavy black marks that fill the circle completely.
- Cleanly erase any answer you wish to change.
- Make no stray marks on the answer sheet.
- Do not fold or crease the answer sheet.
- The examiner will tell you how to fill in the identification section.

EXAMPLES

WRONG WRONG

WRONG RIGHT

GENDER

- (A) FEMALE
- (B) MALE
- (C) PREFER NOT TO SAY
- (D) PREFER TO SELF-DESCRIBE:

_____

LISTENING

1.	10.	19.	
2.	11.	20.	
3.	12.	21.	
4.	13.	22.	
5.	14.	23.	
6.	15.	24.	
7.	16.	25.	
8.	17.		
9.	18.		

MODEL

ECCE
LISTENING & READING
ANSWER SHEET

REGISTRATION

Full Name (PRINT) _____

LISTENING

26.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	36.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
27.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	37.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
28.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	38.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
29.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	39.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
30.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	40.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
31.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	41.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
32.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	42.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
33.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	43.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
34.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	44.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
35.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	45.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ

READING

46.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	63.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	79.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	95.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
47.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	64.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	80.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	96.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
48.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	65.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	81.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	97.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
49.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	66.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	82.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	98.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
50.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	67.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	83.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	99.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
51.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	68.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	84.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	100.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
52.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	69.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	85.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	101.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
53.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	70.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	86.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	102.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
54.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	71.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	87.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	103.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
55.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	72.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	88.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	104.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
56.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	73.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	89.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	105.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
57.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	74.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	90.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	106.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
58.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	75.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	91.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	107.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
59.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	76.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	92.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	108.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
60.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	77.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	93.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	109.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
61.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	78.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	94.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ	110.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ
62.	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ	Ⓓ															

SIMULATION TESTS

- **PRACTICE TEST 9** Simulation with Timer
- **PRACTICE TEST 10** Simulation with Timer