

# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 1

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

You are advised to spend 20 minutes on Questions 1-14. First, read the text below and answer Questions 1-8.

## A Filling the reservoir

Your iron is designed to function using tap water. However, it will last longer if you use distilled water.

- Always unplug the iron before filling the reservoir.
- Always empty the reservoir after use.

## B Temperature and steam control

Your Moulex iron has two buttons which control the intensity of heat produced by the iron. You can, therefore, adjust the temperature of the iron and the amount of steam being given off depending upon the type of fabric being ironed.

- Turn the steam control to the desired intensity.
- Turn the thermostat control to the desired temperature.

Important: If your iron produces droplets of water instead of giving off steam, your temperature control is set too low.

## C Spray button

This button activates a jet of cold water which allows you to iron out any unintentional creases. Press the button for one second.

## D Pressing button

This button activates a super shot of steam which momentarily gives you an additional 40g of steam when needed.

Important: Do not use this more than five successive times.

## E Suits etc.

It is possible to use this iron in a vertical position so that you can remove creases from clothes on coathangers or from curtains. Turning the thermostat control and the steam button to maximum, hold the iron in a vertical position close to the fabric but without touching it. Hold down the pressing button for a maximum of one second. The steam produced is not always visible but is still able to remove creases.

Important: Hold the iron at a sufficient distance from silk and wool to avoid all risk of scorching Do not attempt to remove creases from an item of clothing that is being worn, always use a coathanger.

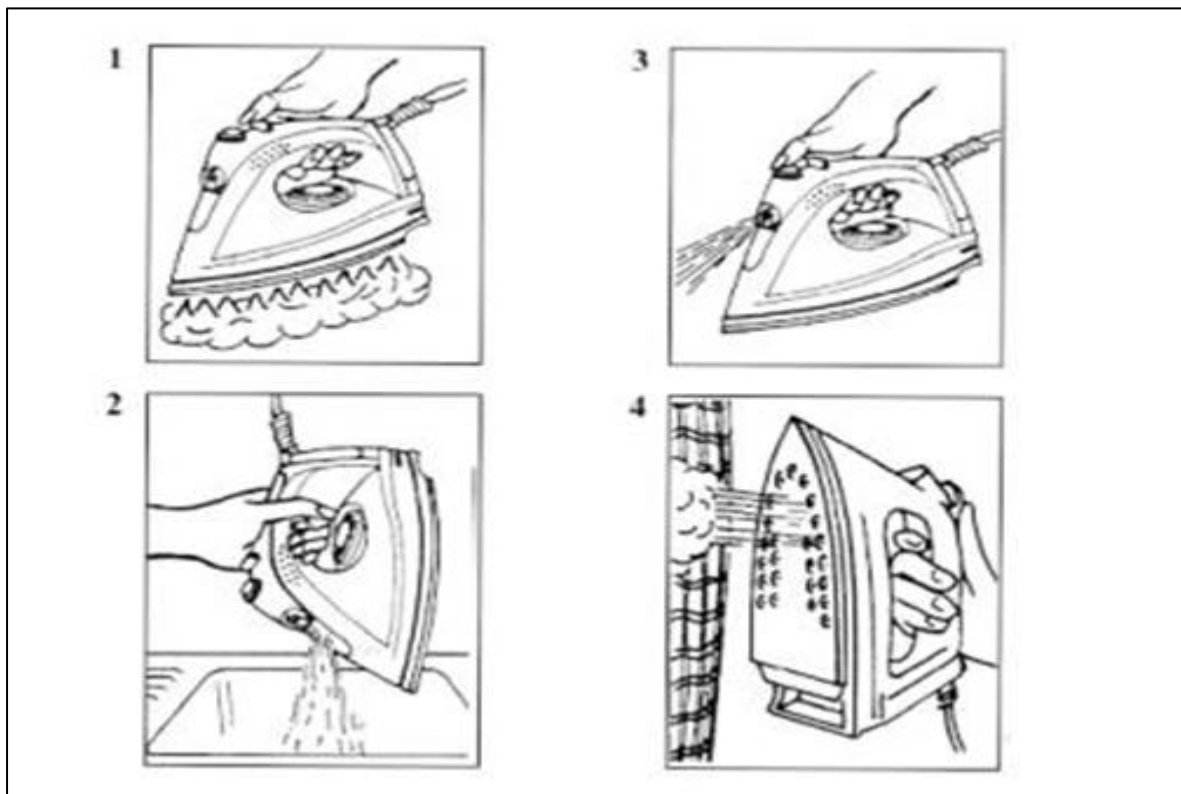
## F Auto-clean

In order that your iron does not become furred up, Moulex have integrated an auto-clean system and we advise you to use it very regularly (1-2 times per month).

- Turn the steam control to the off position.
- Fill the reservoir and turn the thermostat control to maximum.
- As soon as the indicator light goes out, unplug the iron and, holding it over the sink, turn the steam control to auto-clean. Any calcium deposits will be washed out by the steam. Continue the procedure until the reservoir is empty.

### Questions 1-4

Match the pictures below to the appropriate section in the instructions. Write the correct letter A-F in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.



### Questions 5-8

Answer the following questions on the Moulex iron using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**. Write your answers in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.

5. What sort of water are you advised to use?
6. What factor makes you decide on the quantity of steam to use?
7. What should you do if your iron starts to drip water?
8. What could damage your iron if you do not clean it?

Now, read the information below and answer Questions 9-14.

### CLASSIC TOURS – coach break information

#### Luggage

We ask you to keep luggage down to one medium-sized suitcase per person, but a small holdall can also be taken on board the coach.

#### Seat Allocation

Requests for particular seats can be made on most coach breaks when booking, but since allocations are made on a first come first served basis, early booking is advisable. When bookings are made with us you will be offered the best seats that are available on the coach at that time.

#### Travel Documents

When you have paid your deposit we will send to you all the necessary documents and labels, so that you receive them in good time before the coach break departure date. Certain documents, for

example air or boat tickets, may have to be retained and your driver or courier will then issue them to you at the relevant point.

### **Special Diets**

If you require a special diet you must inform us at the time of booking with a copy of the diet. This will be notified to the hotel or hotels on your coach break, but on certain coach breaks the hotels used are tourist class and whilst offering value for money within the price range, they may not have the full facilities to cope with special diets. Any extra costs incurred must be paid to the hotel by yourself before departure from the hotel.

### **Accommodation**

Many of our coach breaks now include, within the price, accommodation with private facilities, and this will be indicated on the coach break page. Other coach breaks have a limited number of rooms with private facilities which, subject to availability, can be reserved and guaranteed at the time of booking – the supplementary charge shown in the price panel will be added to your account. On any coach break there are only a limited number of single rooms. When a single room is available it may be subject to a supplementary charge and this will be shown on the brochure page.

### **Entertainment**

Some of our hotels arrange additional entertainment which could include music, dancing, film shows, etc. The nature and frequency of the entertainment presented is at the discretion of the hotel and therefore not guaranteed and could be withdrawn if there is a lack of demand or insufficient numbers in the hotel.

### **Questions 9-14**

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 9-14 on your answer sheet.

9. If you want to sit at the front of the coach

**A** ask when you get on the coach.

**B** arrive early on the departure date.

**C** book your seat well in advance.

**D** avoid travelling at peak times.

10. Your air tickets

**A** will be sent to your departure point.

**B** must be collected before leaving.

**C** will be enclosed with other documents.

**D** may be held by your coach driver.

11. If you need a special diet you should

**A** inform the hotel when you arrive.

**B** pay extra with the booking.

**C** tell the coach company.

**D** book tourist class.

12. It may be necessary to pay extra for

**A** a bathroom.

**B** boat tickets.

**C** additional luggage.

**D** entertainment.

13. Entertainment is available

- A at all hotels.
- B if there is the demand.
- C upon request.
- D for an additional cost.

14. With every booking Classic Tours guarantee you will be able to

- A request high quality meals.
- B take hand luggage on the coach.
- C use your own personal bathroom.
- D film if you want to.

You are advised to spend 20 minutes on Questions 15-29.

### Questions 15-21

Look at the article Clubs for Students below. Which club would you contact for each of the requirements below? Write the appropriate letter A-G in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet. You may use each letter more than once.

The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example- you wish to go swimming at 7am every morning. Answer-G

- 15. You would like to take Spanish classes.
- 16. You want to join a club that has international branches.
- 17. You would like an opportunity to speak in public.
- 18. You would like to take part in amateur theatrical productions.
- 19. You want to visit some famous sites with a group of other students.
- 20. You are interested in finding out about part-time work.
- 21. You want to meet some English people who have started their careers.

### CLUBS FOR STUDENTS

There are a variety of Clubs which provide social and cultural activities for those wishing to meet others with similar interests from the same or from different national backgrounds.

#### A Commonwealth Trust

Organised discussion meetings, learned talks, cultural events excursions to places of interest and invitations to major British diary events Open to overseas visitors and students.

#### B Charles Peguy Centre

French youth centre providing advice, support and information to young Europeans aged between 18-30. Facilities include an information and advice service regarding education, work placement and general welfare rights. Moreover the centre holds a database of jobs, accommodation and au pair placements specifically in London. Members may use a fax machine a copier and computers for CVs.  
Hours Monday: 14.00-17.00

Tuesday-Friday: 10.00-17.00

Membership: £35 per year, plus £5 per month.

#### C Kensington Committee of Friendship for Overseas Students

KCOF is the society for young people from all countries. Each month there are some 40 parties, discos, visits to theatres, concerts, walks and other gatherings where you will be able to meet lots of

people. A new programme is sent each month directly to members (£5 to join in October, less later in the year). Events are free or at low often reduced prices. Office open 10.30-17.30 weekdays only

#### **D Royal Overseas League**

Open 365 days per year, this is a club with facilities in London and Edinburgh with restaurants, bars and accommodation. There are branches around the world and 57 reciprocal clubs world-wide. Quarterly magazine, literary lectures, annual music and art competitions, and summer and winter programme of events for members. Membership fees overseas students aged 17-24 £47 per year + initial joining fee £23.50; others £70 per year + initial joining fee £35 (half price after July). Further information from the Membership Secretary.

#### **E YMCA London Central**

Facilities include photography art drama, pottery, language courses, badminton, squash, exercise to music, circuit training, sports clinic, fitness testing and other activities. Hours weekdays 07.00-22.30, weekends 10.00-21.00. Membership fees: aged 16-17 £25 per year plus attendance charge of £1 30 per visit; aged 18-19 £213 per year; aged 20-25 £366 per year

#### **F London Inter-Varsity Club (IVC)**

IVC is an activities and social club with a varied range of events, from cycling and drama to windsurfing and yoga. Most members are young English professionals, but overseas visitors are welcome. The club arranges restaurant meals, dancing and parties, weekends away around Britain, plus a weekly club night in a Covent Garden bar. There are usually over 25 different events every week run by IVC members for IVC members. To find out more, telephone the club or write (Freepost) to the office.

#### **G Central Club**

Provides accommodation and club facilities. No membership fee. Coffee shop open for all meals swimming pool (open 06.00), multi-gym, hairdressing salon.

#### **Questions 22-29**

Read the article on International Students House and look at the statements below. In boxes 22-29 on your answer sheet write

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

Example

The club is for overseas students only Answer- False  
The first one has been done for you as an example.

22. The club has long-term dormitory accommodation.
23. Membership must be renewed monthly.
24. The club provides subsidised restaurant meals.
25. The club is open to non-members on Tuesday evenings.
26. STA Travel help finance the Students Adviser.
27. The services of the Students Adviser are free to all club members.
28. You must make an appointment to see the Students Adviser.
29. There will be a surcharge for accommodation over the Christmas period.

## **INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS HOUSE**

International Students House is a unique club and accommodation centre for British and overseas students in London. It is located in the heart of London's West End and is close to all public transport facilities.

### **ACCOMMODATION**

- \* comfortable accommodation for up to 450 people in single, twin, 3/4 bedded and multi-bedded rooms
- \* 44 self-contained flats for married students and families
- \* long and short stays welcomed

### **MEMBERSHIP**

Club membership is open to all full-time students, professional trainees, student nurses and au pairs. Membership costs are kept to an absolute minimum to enable the widest possible access. You can join for as little as one month and for up to one year at a time. Membership entitles you to use the various facilities of the House. It has:

- \* restaurants
- \* student bars and coffee shop
- \* study rooms
- \* clubs and societies
- \* aerobics and fitness training
- \* discos, dance, jazz and cinema
- \* travel and excursions and much more! The best way to check out all we have on offer is to drop in any Tuesday evening between 7.15 pm and 8.30 pm for Open House in the Club Room. This is an opportunity for you to meet the staff and other club members, enjoy a free cup of coffee and find out all about what's going on. You can take advantage of special membership offers. (Useful tip: bring along 3 passport size photographs if you wish to take out membership.)

### **ADVICE SERVICE**

Thanks to the support of STA Travel and in association with LCOS (the London Conference on Overseas Students) International Students House now provides the service of an International Students Adviser. This new welfare service is open to all students at London's bona-fide academic institutions. It aims to provide welfare support to help students overcome any personal or practical difficulties they may be experiencing whilst studying in Britain. One of the key features of the Advice Service is that the Adviser can be seen during the evenings until about 8 pm, Monday to Thursday.

### **CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR**

Unable to get home for Christmas? How about joining in the fun at International Students House! Check out our special programme of activity taking place over the Christmas period. Even come and stay – the House will be offering reduced accommodation rates for students wishing to spend a few days in London over Christmas. We'll also have an exciting New Year's Eve party so come and join us and ring in the new year in the spirit of internationalism.

### Reading passage 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 30-41 which are based on the reading passage below.

#### PAPER RECYCLING

**A** Paper is different from other waste produce because it comes from a sustainable resource: trees. Unlike the minerals and oil used to make plastics and metals, trees are replaceable. Paper is also biodegradable, so it does not pose as much threat to the environment when it is discarded. While 45 out of every 100 tonnes of wood fibre used to make paper in Australia comes from waste paper, the rest comes directly from virgin fibre from forests and plantations. By world standards this is a good performance since the world-wide average is 33 per cent waste paper. Governments have encouraged waste paper collection and sorting schemes and at the same time, the paper industry has responded by developing new recycling technologies that have paved the way for even greater utilisation of used fibre. As a result, industry's use of recycled fibres is expected to increase at twice the rate of virgin fibre over the coming years.

**B** Already, waste paper constitutes 70% of paper used for packaging and advances in the technology required to remove ink from the paper have allowed a higher recycled content in newsprint and writing paper. To achieve the benefits of recycling, the community must also contribute. We need to accept a change in the quality of paper products; for example stationery may be less white and of a rougher texture. There also needs to be support from the community for waste paper collection programs. Not only do we need to make the paper available to collectors but it also needs to be separated into different types and sorted from contaminants such as staples, paperclips, string and other miscellaneous items.

**C** There are technical limitations to the amount of paper which can be recycled and some paper products cannot be collected for re-use. These include paper in the form of books and permanent records, photographic paper and paper which is badly contaminated. The four most common sources of paper for recycling are factories and retail stores which gather large amounts of packaging material in which goods are delivered, also offices which have unwanted business documents and computer output, paper converters and printers and lastly households which discard newspapers and packaging material. The paper manufacturer pays a price for the paper and may also incur the collection cost.

**D** Once collected, the paper has to be sorted by hand by people trained to recognise various types of paper. This is necessary because some types of paper can only be made from particular kinds of recycled fibre. The sorted paper then has to be repulped or mixed with water and broken down into its individual fibres. This mixture is called stock and may contain a wide variety of contaminating materials, particularly if it is made from mixed waste paper which has had little sorting. Various machinery is used to remove other materials from the stock. After passing through the repulping process, the fibres from printed waste paper are grey in colour because the printing ink has soaked into the individual fibres. This recycled material can only be used in products where the grey colour does not matter, such as cardboard boxes but if the grey colour is not acceptable, the fibres must be de-inked. This involves adding chemicals such as caustic soda or other alkalis, soaps and detergents, water-hardening agents such as calcium chloride, frothing agents and bleaching agents. Before the recycled fibres can be made into paper they must be refined or treated in such a way that they bond together.

**E** Most paper products must contain some virgin fibre as well as recycled fibres and unlike glass, paper cannot be recycled indefinitely. Most paper is down-cycled which means that a product made from recycled paper is of an inferior quality to the original paper. Recycling paper is beneficial in that it saves some of the energy, labour and capital that goes into producing virgin pulp. However, recycling requires the use of fossil fuel, a non-renewable energy source, to collect the waste paper from the community and to process it to produce new paper. And the recycling process still creates emissions which require treatment before they can be disposed of safely. Nevertheless, paper recycling is an important economical and environmental practice but one which must be carried out in a rational and viable manner for it to be useful to both industry and the community.

**Questions 30-36**

Complete the summary below of the first two paragraphs of the Reading Passage. Choose **ONE OR TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

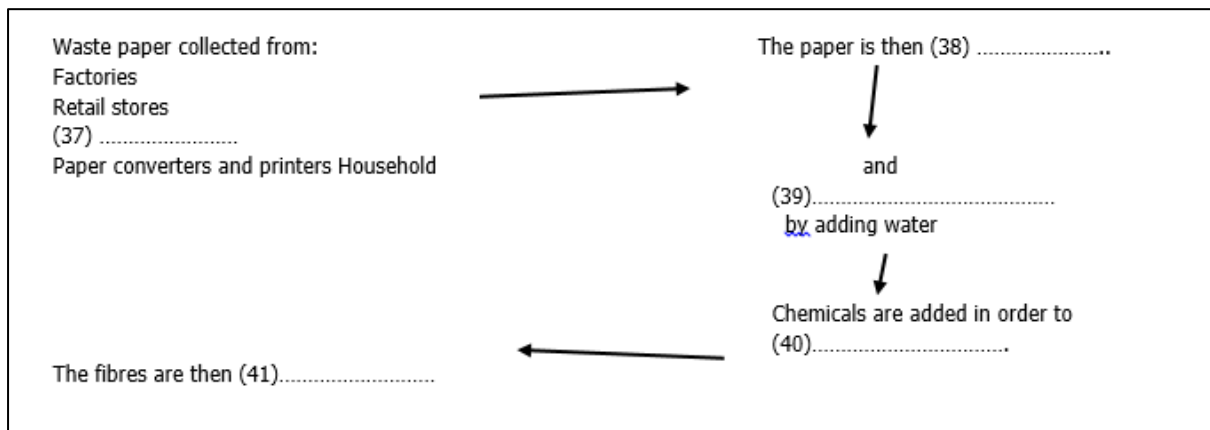
**SUMMARY**

Example

From the point of view of recycling, paper has two advantages over minerals and Oil in that firstly it comes from a resource which is (30) ..... and secondly it is less threatening to our environment when we throw it away because it is (31) ..... Although Australia's record in the re-use of waste paper is good, it is still necessary to use a combination of recycled fibre and (32) ..... to make new paper. The paper industry has contributed positively and people have also been encouraged by (33) ..... to collect their waste on a regular basis. One major difficulty is the removal of ink from used paper but (34) ..... are being made in this area. However, we need to learn to accept paper which is generally of a lower (35) ..... than before and to sort our waste paper by removing (36) ..... before discarding it for collection.

**Questions 37-41**

Look at paragraphs C, D, and E and, using the information in the passage, complete the flow chart below. Use **ONE OR TWO WORDS** for each answer.





## General Reading Mock Test 1 Answers:

### Answers

1. D	11. C	21. F	31. biodegradable
2. A	12. A	22. T	32. virgin fiber/ pulp
3. C	13. B	23. F	33. governments/ the government
4. E	14. B	24. NG	34. advances
5. distilled (water)	15. E	25. T	35. quality
6. the (type of) fabric	16. D	26. T	36. contaminants
7. turn up/ increase temperature	17. A	27. NG	37. offices
8. calcium deposits/ furring up	18. E	28. NG	38. sorted
9. C	19. A	29. F	39. (re)pulped
10. D	20. B	30. sustainable/ replaceable	40. de-ink/remove ink/make white
41. refined			



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 2

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Section 1

### USE OF UNIVERSITY GROUNDS BY VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

The University grounds are private.

The University authorities only allow authorised members of the University, visitors and drivers of vehicles servicing the University to enter the grounds.

Members of staff who have paid the requisite fee and display the appropriate permit may bring a vehicle into the grounds. A University permit does not entitle them to park in Hall car parks however, unless authorised by the Warden of the Hall concerned.

Students may not bring vehicles into the grounds during the working day unless they have been given special permission by the Security Officer and have paid for and are displaying an appropriate entry permit. Students living in Halls of Residence must obtain permission from the Warden to keep a motor vehicle at their residence.

Students are reminded that if they park a motor vehicle on University premises without a valid permit, they will be fined £20

### Questions 1-5

Look at the information on the following reading passage about the use of vehicles in the University grounds.

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

Example

The campus roads are not open to general members of the public. **TRUE**

1. University employees do not need to pay for their parking permits.
2. Parking in Halls of Residence is handled by the Wardens of the Halls.
3. Having a University permit does not allow staff to park at Halls.
4. Parking permits cost £20 a year.
5. Students living in Hall do not need permission to park in Hall car parks.

## PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

*The name of your medicine is Borodine tablets.*

### WHAT ARE *Borodine* TABLETS USED FOR?

*Borodine* tablets are used to help relieve hay fever and conditions due to allergies, in particular skin reactions and a runny nose.

It is not recommended that *Borodine* tablets are given to children under 12 years of age or pregnant or breastfeeding women.

### BEFORE YOU TAKE *Borodine* TABLETS

In some circumstances it is very important not to take *Borodine* tablets. If you ignore these instructions, this medicine could affect your heart rhythm.

Are you taking oral medicines for fungal infections?

Have you suffered a reaction to medicines containing *Borodine* before?

Do you suffer from any liver, kidney or heart disease?

**If the answer to any of these questions is YES, do not take *Borodine* tablets before consulting your doctor.**

### AFTER TAKING *Borodine* TABLETS

*Borodine* tablets, like many other medicines, may cause side-effects in some people.

**If you faint, stop taking *Borodine* tablets and tell your doctor immediately.**

In addition *Borodine* tablets may cause problems with your vision, hair loss, depression or confusion, yellowing of your skin or your eyes.

**If you have these effects whilst taking *Borodine* tablets tell your doctor immediately.**

Other side-effects are dizziness or headaches, and indigestion or stomach ache. However, these effects are often mild and usually wear off after a few days' treatment. If they last for more than a few days, tell your doctor.

### Questions 6-13

Look at the patient information leaflet on the following page.

Match each of the following sentences with TWO possible endings A-M from the box below.

#### Example

Borodine table should not be given to ..... A and M

#### Questions 6 and 7

Borodine tablets might be used to treat.....

#### Questions 8 and 9

You must ask your doctor before taking Borodine tablets if you are already being treated for .....

#### Questions 10 and 11

You do not need to consult your doctor immediately if Borodine tablets give you .....

#### Questions 12 and 13

You must consult your doctor at once if you find Borodine tablets cause.....

#### Possible Endings

- A children under 12 years of age.
- B a headache.
- C an uncomfortable feeling in your stomach.
- D symptoms similar to a cold.

- E** a change in your skin colour.
- F** anything treated by a prescription medicine.
- G** a kidney complaint.
- H** a whitening of the eyes.
- I** sore or broken skin.
- J** a fungal infection.
- K** a feeling of sadness.
- L** shortness of breath.
- M** a woman expecting a child.

## **Section 2**

### **WEST THAMES COLLEGE**

#### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

West Thames College (initially known as Hounslow Borough College) came into existence in 1976 following the merger of Isleworth Polytechnic with part of Chiswick Polytechnic. Both parent colleges, in various guises, enjoyed a long tradition of service to the community dating back to the 1890s.

The college is located at London Road, Isleworth, on a site occupied by the Victorian house of the Pears family, Spring Grove House. An earlier house of the same name on this site had been the home of Sir Joseph Banks, the botanist who named Botany Bay with Captain Cook in 1770. Later he founded Kew Gardens.

Situated at the heart of West London, West Thames College is ideally placed to serve the training and education needs of local industry and local people. But its influence reaches much further than the immediate locality.

Under its former name, Hounslow Borough College, it had already established a regional, national and international reputation for excellence. In fact, about eight per cent of its students come from continental Europe and further afield, whilst a further 52 per cent are from outside the immediate area. Since 1 April 1993, when it became independent of the local authority and adopted its new title, West Thames College has continued to build on that first class reputation.

These days there is no such thing as a typical student. More than half of West Thames college's 6000 students are over 19 years old. Some of these will be attending college part-time under their employers' training schemes. Others will want to learn new skills purely out of interest, or out of a desire to improve their promotion chances, or they may want a change in career.

The college is also very popular with 16-18 year olds, who see it as a practical alternative to a further two years at school. They want to study in the more adult atmosphere the college provides. They can choose from a far wider range of subjects than it would be practical for a sixth form to offer. If they want to go straight into employment they can still study at college to gain qualifications relevant to the job, either on a day-release basis or through Network or the Modern Apprenticeship Scheme.

#### **Questions 14-20**

Look at the introduction to West Thames College below and at the statements (Questions 14-20) below.

In boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet write

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

14. Chiswick Polytechnic was closed at the same time West Thames College was opened.
15. Most of the students at the college come from outside the local area.
16. The college changed its name to West Thames College in 1993.
17. There are currently 6000 students over the age of 19 attending the college.
18. Students under the age of 16 cannot attend any of the courses offered by the college.
19. The college offers a more mature environment in which to learn than a school.
20. There are fewer subjects to study in the sixth form of a school than at the college.

### **WEST THAMES COLLEGE SERVICES FOR STUDENTS**

**A** As a full-time student at West Thames College you will have your own Personal mentor who will see you each week to guide you through your studies, and discuss any problems which may arise. We take a cooperative approach to the assessment of your work and encourage you to contribute to discussion.

**B** This service provides specialist assistance and courses for those who need help to improve their writing, oral and numeracy skills for the successful completion of their college course. Help with basic skills is also available.

**C** This service is available to anyone who is undecided as to which course to follow. It is very much a service for the individual, whatever your age, helping you to select the best option to suit your circumstances. The service includes educational advice, guidance and support, including a facility for accrediting your previous experience – the Accreditation of Prior Learning (APL). The Admissions Office is open Monday to Friday 9.00 am to 5.00 pm. All interviews are confidential and conducted in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere. Evening appointments are available on request.

**D** The College Bookshop stocks a wide range of books, covering aspects of all courses, together with a good selection of stationery. It also supplies stamps, phone cards, blank videos and computer disks. The shop is open at times specified In the Student Handbook in the mornings, afternoons and evenings.

**E** When students are weary from study and want the chance to relax and enjoy themselves with friends, they can participate in a number of recreational activities. Depending on demand, we offer a range of sporting activities including football, badminton, basketball, table tennis, volleyball, weight training and aerobics. For the non-sporting students we offer a debating society, video club, hair and beauty sessions, as well as a range of creative activities. Suggestions for activities from students are always welcome.

**F** This confidential service is available if you have practical or personal difficulties during your course of study, whether of a financial or personal nature. Our Student Advisors can help you directly or put you in touch with someone else who can give you the help you need.

**G** The College Nurses are there for general medical advice and for treatment of illness or injury. All visits are confidential. First aid boxes and fully-trained First Aiders are also on hand at various locations around the college.

**H** West London employers have a permanent base in the centre of college, with access to a database of more than 24,000 jobs available locally and in Central London. They will also help you with job applications and interview techniques.

Look at the West Thames College's Services for Students on the following page. Each paragraph A-H describes a different service provided by the college.

From the list below (i-xi) choose the most suitable summaries for paragraphs A, C and E-H. Write the appropriate number (i-xi) in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.

**NB** There are more summaries than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.

- i A shop for the books and stationery needed to study
- ii Counseling and welfare willing to listen, offer advice or arrange a referral
- iii An Examinations Office arranging exams and issuing certificates
- iv A Registrar's Office handling all fee payments and related enquiries
- v A Medical service offering on-site assistance with health-related problems
- vi A tutorial system for regular one-to-one guidance, support and feedback
- vii Careers Advice helping students into employment
- viii An admissions Service providing assistance in choosing and applying for higher education courses
- ix A Student Union representing students on college committees
- x Clubs and societies for students' free-time
- xi A Learning Support Service supporting students in studying, presenting information and handling numbers.

21 Paragraph A

**Example**

Paragraph B xi

22 Paragraph C

**Example**

Paragraph D i

23. Paragraph E

24. Paragraph F

25. Paragraph G

26. Paragraph H

### Section 3

Read the following passage and answer Questions 27-40

#### The Discovery of Uranus

Someone once put forward an attractive though unlikely theory. Throughout the Earth's annual revolution around the sun, there is one point of space always hidden from our eyes. This point is the opposite part of the Earth's orbit, which is always hidden by the sun. Could there be another planet there, essentially similar to our own, but always invisible?

If a space probe today sent back evidence that such a world existed it would cause not much more sensation than Sir William Herschel's discovery of a new planet, Uranus, in 1781. Herschel was an extraordinary man — no other astronomer has ever covered so vast a field of work — and his career deserves study. He was born in Hanover in Germany in 1738, left the German army in 1757, and

arrived in England the same year with no money but quite exceptional music ability. He played the violin and oboe and at one time was organist in the Octagon Chapel in the city of Bath. Herschel's was an active mind, and deep inside he was conscious that music was not his destiny; he therefore, read widely in science and the arts, but not until 1772 did he come across a book on astronomy. He was then 34, middle-aged by the standards of the time, but without hesitation he embarked on his new career, financing it by his professional work as a musician. He spent years mastering the art of telescope construction, and even by present-day standards his instruments are comparable with the best.

Serious observation began 1774. He set himself the astonishing task of 'reviewing the heavens', in other words, pointing his telescope to every accessible part of the sky and recording what he saw. The first review was made in 1775; the second, and most momentous, in 1780-81. It was during the latter part of this that he discovered Uranus. Afterwards, supported by the royal grant in recognition of his work, he was able to devote himself entirely to astronomy. His final achievements spread from the sun and moon to remote galaxies (of which he discovered hundreds), and papers flooded from his pen until his death in 1822. Among these, there was one sent to the Royal Society in 1781, entitled *An Account of a Comet*. In his own words:

On Tuesday the 13th of March, between ten and eleven in the evening, while I was examining the small stars in the neighbourhood of H Geminorum, I perceived one that appeared visibly larger than the rest; being struck with its uncommon magnitude, I compared it to H Geminorum and the small star in the quartile between Auriga and Gemini, and finding it to be much larger than either of them, suspected it to be a comet.

Herschel's care was the hallmark of a great observer; he was not prepared to jump any conclusions. Also, to be fair, the discovery of a new planet was the last thought in anybody's mind. But further observation by other astronomers besides Herschel revealed two curious facts. For the comet, it showed a remarkably sharp disc; furthermore, it was moving so slowly that it was thought to be a great distance from the sun, and comets are only normally visible in the immediate vicinity of the sun. As its orbit came to be worked out the truth dawned that it was a new planet far beyond Saturn's realm, and that the 'reviewer of the heavens' had stumbled across an unprecedented prize. Herschel wanted to call it *georgium sidus* (Star of George) in honour of his royal patron King George III of Great Britain. The planet was later for a time called Herschel in honour of its discoverer. The name Uranus, which was first proposed by the German astronomer Johann Elert Bode, was in use by the late 19th century.

Uranus is a giant in construction, but not so much in size; its diameter compares unfavourably with that of Jupiter and Saturn, though on the terrestrial scale it is still colossal. Uranus' atmosphere consists largely of hydrogen and helium, with a trace of methane. Through a telescope the planet appears as a small bluish-green disc with a faint green periphery. In 1977, while recording the occultation of a star behind the planet, the American astronomer James L. Elliot discovered the presence of five rings encircling the equator of Uranus. Four more rings were discovered in January 1986 during the exploratory flight of Voyager 2. In addition to its rings, Uranus has 15 satellites ('moons'), the last 10 discovered by Voyager 2 on the same flight; all revolve about its equator and move with the planet in an east—west direction. The two largest moons, Titania and Oberon, were discovered by Herschel in 1787. The next two, Umbriel and Ariel, were found in 1851 by the British astronomer William Lassell. Miranda, thought before 1986 to be the innermost moon, was discovered in 1948 by the American astronomer Gerard Peter Kuiper.

### Questions 27-31

Complete the table below. Write a date for each answer.  
Write your answers in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

Event	Date
<i>Example</i> William Herschel was born	<i>Answer</i> 1738
Herschel began investigating astronomy	(27).....
Discovery of the planet Uranus	(28).....
Discovery of the moons Titania and Oberon	(29).....
First discovery of Uranus' rings	(30).....
Discovery of the last 10 moons of Uranus	(31).....

### Questions 32-36

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer of the Reading Passage?  
In boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet write

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

#### Example

Herschel was multi-talented YES

32. It is improbable that there is a planet hidden behind the sun.
33. Herschel knew immediately that he had found a new planet.
34. Herschel collaborated with other astronomers of his time.
35. Herschel's newly-discovered object was considered to be too far from the sun to be a comet.
36. Herschel's discovery was the most important find of the last three hundred years.

### Questions 37-40

Complete each of the following statements (Questions 37-40) with a name from the Reading Passage.

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

The suggested names of the new planet started with ..... (37) ....., then ..... (38) ....., before finally settling on Uranus. The first five rings around Uranus were discovered by ..... (39) .....

From 1948 until 1986, the moon ..... (40)..... was believed to be the moon closest to the surface of Uranus.



## General Reading Mock Test 2 Answers:

### Answers

1. FALSE	11. C	21. VI	31. 1986
2. TRUE	12. E (in either order)	22. VIII	32. YES
3. TRUE	13. K	23. X	33. NO
4. NOT GIVEN	14. NOT GIVEN	24. II	34. NOT GIVEN
5. FALSE	15. TRUE	25. V	35. YES
6. D (in either order)	16. TRUE	26. VII	36. NOT GIVEN
7. I	17. FALSE	27. 1772	37. Georgium sidus
8. G (in either order)	18. NOT GIVEN	28. 1781	38. Herschel
9. J	19. TRUE	29. 1787	39. James L. Elliot
10. B (in either order)	20. TRUE	30. 1977	40. Miranda



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 3

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)


## DINING OUT

**A**

**Aboyne**  
The original  
**Luigi's Italian Restaurant**  
is now back in Aboyne  
**231 Beach Road,  
Aboyne**  
(ample parking available)  
Open:  
Luncheon 12 to 3 pm  
Dinner 6 to 10 pm  
**TUESDAY TO SUNDAY**  
Entrees \$5.50 Mains \$8.00  
Free ice cream for the kids  
Special functions  
Up to 120 people  
**Reservations: Phone 9763 3501**

**B**

**Mermaids**

 **Italian & Seafood Cuisine**

**Lunch:**  
Tuesday – Friday  
12 noon – 2.30 pm

**Dinner:**  
7 nights  
6.00 pm – 11.30 pm

**Tel & Fax: 9784 1234**  
**54 Shore Street  
Kempton**

**C**

**RIVIERA  
CRUISING BOAT CLUB**  
*Breakfast by the water*  
**\$5.00**  
Saturday & Sunday  
8.00 am to 11.00 am

- Australian
- Continental
- American



**At Riviera  
Cruising Boat Club  
9753 5544  
The Quay, Gateside**

### Questions 1-7

Look at the three restaurant advertisements on the following page. Answer the questions below by writing the letters of the appropriate restaurants (A–C) in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

### Example

It stops serving lunch at 2.30 pm. B

1. It is open for breakfast.
2. It is open every night for dinner.
3. It is only open for lunch on weekdays.
4. It has recently returned to its previous location.
5. It welcomes families.
6. It caters for large groups.
7. It only opens at weekends.

## NEW ELECTRICITY ACCOUNT PAYMENT FACILITIES AVAILABLE FROM JULY 1998

After 1 July 1998, you may pay your electricity account in any of the following ways:

### 1. Payments via mail:

#### (A) No receipt required:

Mail payments to:

Coastside Power  
Locked Bag 2760  
Southport NSW 3479

#### (B) Receipt required:

Mail payments to:

Coastside Power  
PO Box 560  
Northbridge NSW 3472

2. Agency payments (payments directly to the bank): Payments can be made at any branch of the Federal Bank by completing the deposit slip attached to your account notice.

NB: This facility is no longer available at South Pacific Bank branches.

3. Payments directly to Coastside Power Office: Payments can be made directly to Coastside Power Office at 78-80 Third Avenue, Northbridge. Office hours are Monday to Friday, 8.30 am to 4.30 pm.

Payment may be by personal cheque, bank cheque or cash.

Note: Payments cannot be made by phone.

### Questions 8-13

Read the information given in 'New Electricity Account Payment Facilities' on the above page and look at the statements below (Questions 8-13). In boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet write:

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

### Example

You must pay your account by mail. FALSE

8. If you want a receipt, you should send your payment to the Southport address.
9. You may pay your account at branches of the Federal Bank.
10. You must pay the full amount, instalments are not permitted.
11. The Coastside Power Office is open on Saturday mornings.
12. You may pay your account by phone using your credit card.
13. There is a reduction for prompt payment.

## Central Library

### PERSONAL COMPUTERS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC TO USE

- 2 personal computers are available, for a fee of \$5.00. There is also an ink jet printer attached to each terminal. The library has a number of commercially available programs for word processing and spreadsheets.
- A4 paper can be bought from the desk if you wish to print your work. Alternatively you can bring your own paper. If you wish to store information however, you will need to bring your own floppy disk.

### Bookings

Because of high demand, a maximum of one hour's use per person per day is permitted. Bookings may be made up to three days in advance. Bookings may be made in person at the information desk or by phoning 8673 8901 during normal office hours. If for some reason you cannot keep your appointment, please telephone. If the library is not notified and you are 15 minutes late, your time can be given to someone else. Please sign in the visitors' book at the information desk when you first arrive to use the computer.

Please note that staff are not available to train people or give a lot of detailed instruction on how to use the programs. Prior knowledge is, therefore, necessary. However, tutorial groups are available for some of the programs and classes are offered on a regular basis. Please see the loans desk for more information about our computer courses.

### Section 2

#### Questions 14-20

Read the passage about personal computers below and look at the statements below (Questions 14-20).

In boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet write

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

14. There are two computers and two printers available for public use at the library.
15. You can buy floppy disks at the information desk.
16. The information desk is closed at weekends.
17. It is essential to reserve a computer three days in advance if you want to use one.
18. If you are more than a quarter of an hour late, you could lose your reservation for the computer.
19. Library employees do not have detailed knowledge of computers.
20. The library runs courses for people who want to learn about computers.

## GOOD REASONS FOR CHOOSING ATLAS ENGLISH LANGUAGE COLLEGE

On an English course with Atlas English Language College, you improve your language skills and make friends from all over the world!

**A** Because Atlas courses start every Monday of the year, there's bound to be one that fits in with your academic, personal or professional commitments. Whatever your level of language ability, from beginner to advanced, you can choose to study for any length of time, from two weeks to a full year. Courses match a range of individual requirements, from intensive examination preparation to short summer programmes. Most courses commence at 9 am and run till 3 pm.

**B** If you take an intensive full-time course, we will help you to select the Special Interest Options which best suit your goals. From then on, our teacher will discuss your work with you on a weekly basis. This means that you should develop the language skills you need – and that you are helped to study at your own pace.

**C** The popularity and success of any language school depend greatly on the quality of the teachers and the methods they employ. All Atlas teachers have specialist qualifications in the teaching of English to foreign students and are all native speakers. We employ only experienced professionals with a proven record of success in the classroom.

**D** Atlas's teaching methodology is constantly revised as more is discovered about the process of learning a new language. Our teachers have access to an extensive range of materials, including the very latest in language teaching technology.

**E** On your first day at school, you will take a test which enables our Director of Studies to place you at the appropriate study level. Your progress will be continuously assessed and, once you have achieved specific linguistic goals, you will move up to a higher level of study.

**F** Every Atlas course fee includes accommodation in carefully selected homestay families. Breakfast and dinner each day are also included, so you need have no concerns about having to look for somewhere to live once you get to the school.

**G** On completion of any Intensive, Examination or Summer course, you will receive the Atlas Course Certificate of Attendance. On completion of a four-week course or longer you will also receive the Atlas Academic Record that reflects your ability in every aspect of the language from conversation to writing. Such a record will allow you to present your linguistic credentials to academic institutions or potential employers around the world.

### Questions 21-26

The text on Atlas English Language College on the above page has seven paragraphs (A-G). Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

Write the appropriate numbers (i-ix) in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.

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

### List of Headings

- i Recognition of your achievements
- ii Courses start every week
- iii Other services/Pastoral care/Personal arrangements
- iv A personal approach
- v Two meals every day

- vi First-class staff
- vii Up-to-date classroom practice
- viii Discovering a new language
- ix Monitored achievement

- 21. Paragraph B
- 22. Paragraph C
- 23. Paragraph D
- 24. Paragraph E
- 25. Paragraph F
- 26. Paragraph G

## **ROBOTS AT WORK**

**A** The newspaper production process has come a long way from the old days when the paper was written, edited, typeset and ultimately printed in one building with the journalists working on the upper floors and the printing presses going on the ground floor. These days the editor, subeditors and journalists who put the paper together are likely to find themselves in a totally different building or maybe even in a different city. This is the situation which now prevails in Sydney. The daily paper is compiled at the editorial headquarters, known as the prepress centre, in the heart of the city, but printed far away in the suburbs at the printing centre. Here human beings are in the minority as much of the work is done by automated machines controlled by computers.

**B** Once the finished newspaper has been created for the next morning's edition, all the pages are transmitted electronically from the prepress centre to the printing centre. The system of transmission is an update on the sophisticated page facsimile system already in use in many other newspapers. An imagesetter at the printing centre delivers the pages as films. Each page takes less than a minute to produce, although for colour pages four versions, once each for black, cyan, magenta and yellow are sent. The pages are then processed into photographic negatives and the film is used to produce aluminium printing plates ready for the presses.

**C** A procession of automated vehicles is busy at the new printing centre where the Sydney Morning Herald is printed each day. With lights flashing and warning horns honking, the robots (to give them their correct name, the LGVs or laser guided vehicles) look for all the world like enthusiastic machines from a science fiction movie, as they follow their own random paths around the plant busily getting on with their jobs. Automation of this kind is now standard in all modern newspaper plants. The robots can detect unauthorised personnel and alert security staff immediately if they find an "intruder"; not surprisingly, tall tales are already being told about the machines starting to take on personalities of their own.

**D** The robots' principal job, however, is to shift the newsprint (the printing paper) that arrives at the plant in huge reels and emerges at the other end sometime later as newspapers. Once the size of the day's paper and the publishing order are determined at head office, the information is punched into the computer and the LGVs are programmed to go about their work. The LGVs collect the appropriate size paper reels and take them where they have to go. When the press needs another reel its computer alerts the LGV system. The Sydney LGVs move busily around the press room fulfilling their two key functions to collect reels of newsprint either from the reel stripping stations or from the racked supplies in the newsprint storage area. At the stripping station, the tough wrapping that helps to protect a reel of paper from rough handling is removed. Any damaged paper is peeled off and the reel is then weighed.

**E** Then one of the four paster-robots moves in. Specifically designed for the job, it trims the paper neatly and prepares the reel for the press. If required the reel can be loaded directly onto the press; if not needed immediately, an LGV takes it to the storage area. When the press computer calls for a reel, an LGV takes it to the reel loading area of the presses. It lifts the reel into the loading position and places it in the correct spot with complete accuracy. As each reel is used up, the press drops the heavy cardboard core into a waste bin. When the bin is full, another LGV collects it and deposits the cores into a shredder for recycling.

**F** The LGVs move at walking speed. Should anyone step in front of one or get too close, sensors stop the vehicle until the path is clear. The company has chosen a laser guide function system for the vehicles because, as the project development manager says “The beauty of it is that if you want to change the routes, you can work out a new route on your computer and lay it down for them to follow”. When an LGV’s batteries run low, it will take itself offline and go to the nearest battery maintenance point for replacement batteries. And all this is achieved with absolute minimum human input and a much reduced risk of injury to people working in the printing centres.

**G** The question newspaper workers must now ask, however, is, “how long will it be before the robots are writing the newspapers as well as running the printing centre, churning out the latest edition every morning?”

### Section 3

#### Questions 27-32

The Reading Passage on the above pages has seven paragraphs (A-G). Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs A-B and D-G from the list of headings below.

Write the appropriate numbers (i-ix) in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

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

#### List of Headings

- i Robots working together
- ii Preparing LGVs for take-over
- iii Looking ahead
- iv The LGVs’ main functions
- v Split location for newspaper production
- vi Newspapers superseded by technology
- vii Getting the newspaper to the printing centre
- viii Controlling the robots
- ix Beware of robots!

#### Example

Paragraph C ix

27 Paragraph A

28 Paragraph B

29 Paragraph D

30 Paragraph E

31 Paragraph F

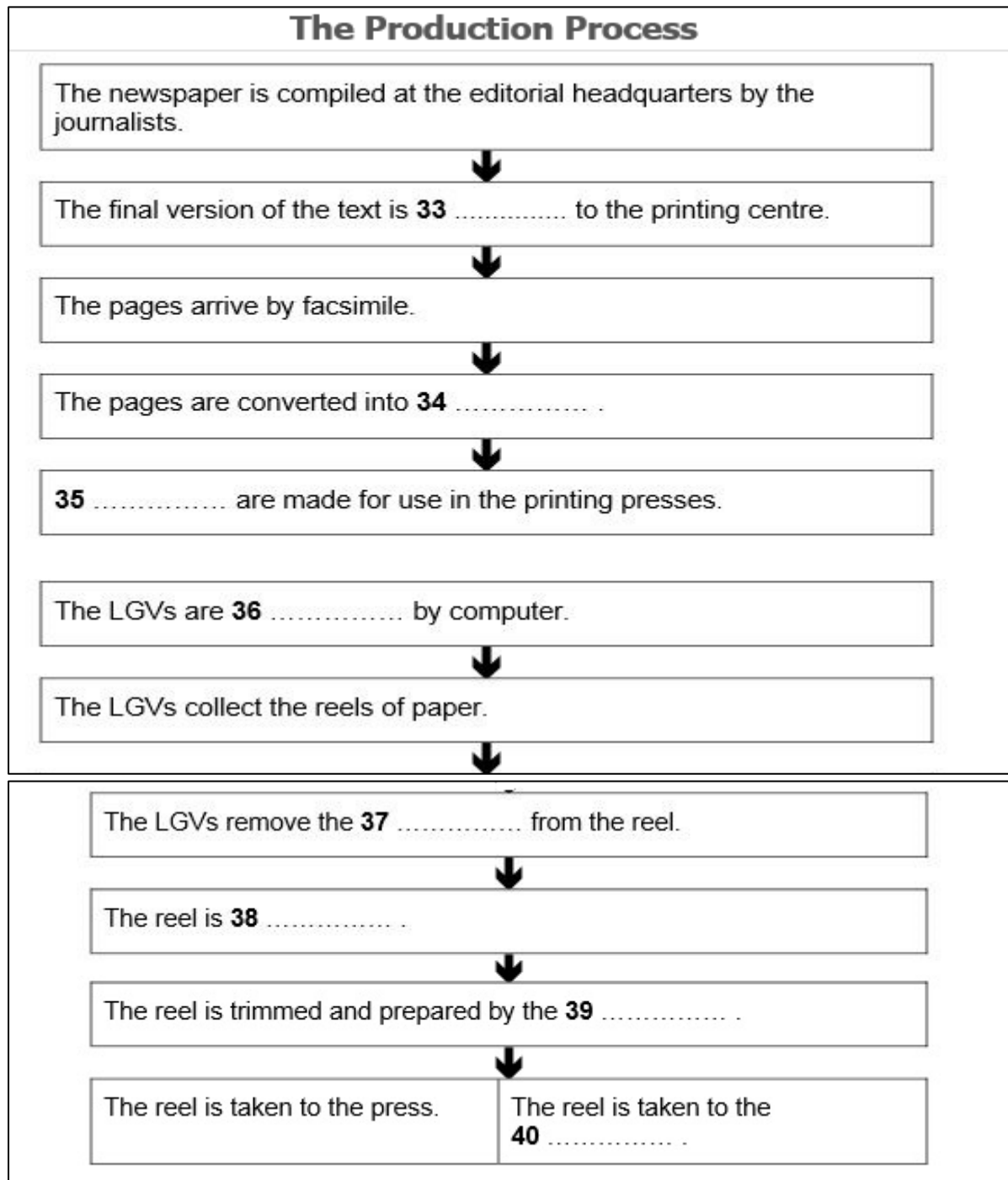
32 Paragraph G

**Questions 33 – 40**

Complete the flow-chart below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 33-40 on your answer sheet.





## General Reading Mock Test 3 Answers:

### Answers

1. C	11. FALSE	21. IV	31. VIII
2. B	12. FALSE	22. VI	32. III
3. B	13. NOT GIVEN	23. VII	33. transmitted (NOT sent) (electronically)
4. A	14. TRUE	24. IX	34. (photographic) film/ negative(s)
5. A	15. FALSE	25. III	35. (aluminium) printing plates
6. A	16. NOT GIVEN	26. I	36. programmed
7. C	17. FALSE	27. V	37. (tough) wrapping// damaged paper
8. FALSE	18. TRUE	28. VII	38. weighed
9. TRUE	19. NOT GIVEN	29. IV	39. paster robot(s)
10. NOT GIVEN	20. TRUE	30. I	40. storage area



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 4

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Section 1

### Questions 1 – 8

Look at the five advertisements, A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E , in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

- A International Language Centre
- B Global Language Learning Centre
- C Tafe International
- D Club Francais
- E University of Canberra

Which advertisement mentions

1. up-to-date teaching systems?
2. that the institution has been established for a significant time?
3. examination classes?
4. that arrangements can be made for activities outside class?
5. the availability of courses for school students?
6. language teaching for special purposes?

Which **TWO** advertisement mentions

7. a wide variety of language choices?
8. evening classes?

**A** **INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE CENTRE**  
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

*FRENCH & JAPANESE  
SUMMER INTENSIVE*

Also commencing January 2005  
\* Mandarin \* Cantonese \* Thai  
\* Vietnamese \* Korean \* Indonesian \* English  
\* Spanish \* Italian \* German \* Russian

For further details contact:  
Admissions & Information Office  
5 Blich Street,  
Sth. Sydney, 2000

Tel: 295 4561  
Fax: 235 4714

**B** **Global Language Learning Centre**

ONE OF THE WORLD'S BEST LANGUAGE SCHOOLS IS NOW IN SYDNEY

LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE IN 10-20 WEEKS

LATEST METHODS FULL AND PART-TIME COURSES

BUSINESS, HOSPITALITY OR TRAVEL

Phone for Appointment 938 0977

**C** **DO YOU WANT TO LEARN ENGLISH SOMEWHERE DIFFERENT?**

*Then come to Perth, the Picturesque Capital City of Western Australia*

Situated on the beautiful Swan River, Perth offers you...

- Mediterranean climate
- lovely Indian Ocean beaches
- every sport imaginable
- multicultural society
- government owned TAFE Colleges
- high standards of facilities and staff
- maximum flexibility
- hostel or homestay accommodation

**Intensive English Courses Available**

- 5 intakes per year
- 10 week modules
- multicultural classes
- optional programs
- Cost: \$2000 AUD per 10 weeks

**Study Tours Available**

- English/cultural/tourism

**WE PLAN THE PROGRAM TO SUIT YOUR NEEDS**

For further details, contact:  
TAFE International,  
Level 5, 1 Mill Street,  
Perth 6000, Western Australia  
Telephone: 619 320 3777

**D** **French**  
SUMMER COURSES  
January 2005

**Adults Crash Course 9-19 Jan**  
Intensive 3 or 4 hrs a day, morning or evening, 30 hrs \$250  
(Beginners and Low Intermediate only)

**Adults Normal Course 9 Jan-4 March**  
10 levels from Beginner to Advanced  
Twice a week - 2 hrs morning or evening  
Once a week, Saturday 9am-1.30pm 32hrs \$278

**High School Crash Course 11-25 Jan**  
Intensive 3 hrs a day, 1pm-4pm 24hrs \$200  
Years 8 to 12  
Starts Wednesday 11.1.97

**Club Français**  
27 Claire St, Sydney, Phone 227 1746

**E** **UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA**  
Learn English in Australia's National Capital

- \* The TESOL Centre has more than 24 years' experience in providing quality language programs for overseas students
- \* Test preparation, possibility of further academic study
- \* Access to University facilities
- \* Classes conducted on campus with opportunity to mix with Australian students

### Questions 9-13

Read the notice about road works below. In boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet write:

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

9. The road will be closed for two days and not re-opened until Monday.
10. The road will be open as far as Little Street.
11. Work on the road will continue each weekend for the next month.
12. Temporary traffic lights will operate at intersections with Main Street.
13. There will be bus services to the university throughout the weekend.

### MAIN STREET, GATTON RE-DEVELOPMENT

#### ROAD WIDENING TO AFFECT WEEKEND TRAFFIC AND BUS SERVICES TO THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

The next stage in the re-development of the roads in the town of Gatton will mean that Main Street will be closed between Little and Denning Streets from 6am on Saturday, 12 August to 6pm on Sunday, 13 August. The intersections of these streets with Main Street will not be affected.

We expect that the work will be completed at this time without further disruption to traffic.

Motorists should note that Main Street will be closed over the weekend during the hours indicated.

No university bus services will operate through the area between Little and Denning Streets. However, alternative services will operate on bus routes 566 and 45 between Gatton Road, the town centre and the university.

The Transport and Roads Department apologises for any inconvenience caused while improvements are in progress.

### Section 2

#### Questions 14-19

Read the enrolment details for Ashwood College on the following page and look at the statements below.

In boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet write.

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

#### Example

Overseas students may enroll for a course at the college from their home country **TRUE**

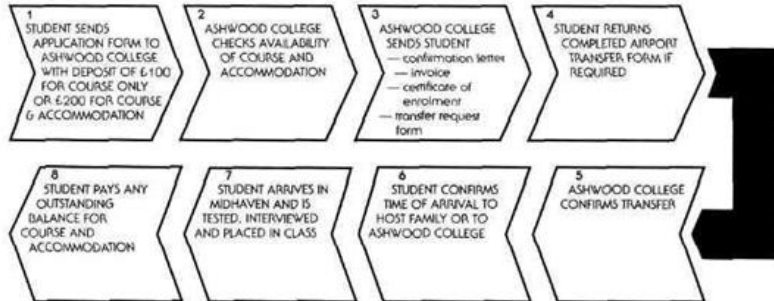
14. Overseas students must pay a deposit when they apply for a course at the college.
15. Outstanding fees are payable by the end of the first week of the course.
16. Classes are organised according to ability level.
17. There is a break between each lesson.
18. Students may change courses at any time during the term.
19. Any student is permitted to take a week's holiday during a 12-week course.

# ASHWOOD

COLLEGE

## How to enrol if you are abroad . . .

Please complete the Application Form and send this with the correct Non-Returnable Deposit (see below) to: The Overseas Registrar, Ashwood College, 20 Glossop Street, Midhaven.  
Tel: 01423-968075; Fax: 01423-968076.



## How to enrol if you are in Midhaven . . .

We invite you to visit us and see the school. After an assessment you will be able to reserve a place on the next available course. We have two centres in Midhaven.



### Deposits/payment

1. Your enrolment form must be accompanied by the course deposit of £100 or, if you are booking accommodation through the school, your course and accommodation deposit of £200.
2. Any balance of course and accommodation fees must be paid in full by the first day of your course.
3. All bank charges incurred in sending money to Ashwood College must be paid by the student.
4. Deposits and payments are non-refundable and non-transferable.
5. A charge of £20 will be made for any changes made to bookings.

### Conditions

- Timetable**  
Each hour consists of 50 minutes' tuition and a 10-minute break.
- Public and School Holidays**  
There is no reduction in the fee where a course includes a Public Holiday, except for two weeks at Christmas.
- Age**  
The above centres of Ashwood College do not accept students under 16 years of age.
- Attendance**  
Students are expected to attend regularly and on time. Students forfeit tuition if they arrive late, are absent or leave before the course ends.

### Student Holidays

Students on long courses except examination preparation courses may take a holiday of one week every 12 weeks without losing their course fee for this period.

**Location and Time of Courses**  
Ashwood College has two all-year centres and a summer centre in Midhaven. Before entry to the school, students must take an entry test to determine the level of class they enter. We cannot guarantee the time or location of a student's course although every attempt is made to place students in the centre and at the time of their choice.

## Questions 20-26

Read the information on the Language Institute on the following page.

Complete the summary of information below:

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 20-26 on your answer sheet.

### Example

Overseas students who study at ..... may choose to spend more of their free time. **Totara Language Institute**

### SUMMARY

with local students by applying for a room in the .....20..... Places are available here even for students enrolled on the minimum length course of .....21..... Class sizes for each course range from .....22..... students and all the class teachers are well qualified; many of them teach on graduate

programmes in areas such as applied linguistics. As a member of the Language Institute, you will automatically be able to join the .....23..... . Hamilton can offer students a wide range of social activities. The city itself lies on either side of the .....24..... which results in some very .....25..... views and enjoyable walks in the gardens. The Institute employs an activities coordinator who can help you organise your free time and you may also wish to make use of this service for planning your .....26..... when you leave New Zealand. Remember that a student permit is not valid when you have finished your studies.

### **THE TOTARA LANGUAGE INSTITUTE NEW ZEALAND**

Study English in a national university with students from many countries.

- 4-week blocks
- 5 hours' tuition each day
- Examination preparation
- University entry (with appropriate academic and English requirements)

Choice of accommodation for all students – homestays with local families or in Halls of Residence with New Zealand students.

The Totara Language Institute is part of the University of Waikato in the city of Hamilton, in New Zealand's North Island. Intensive English classes are taught in four-week blocks throughout the year and students may enrol for as many blocks as they wish. Classes are for 5 hours each day, Monday to Friday, and include preparation for several international English language examinations. All the courses are taught by highly qualified teachers, many of whom also teach on Language Institute graduate programmes in second language teaching and applied linguistics. Classes are small, usually from 10-12 students with a maximum number of 15, and normally contain a mix of students from a wide range of countries. Students who study English at the Language Institute become international members of the Waikato Students' Union. The option is available to move on to university study if students meet the English language and academic entry levels for their choice of programme. The Language Institute provides student support, welfare and activities services. Students are met at Auckland airport on arrival and accommodation is provided with local families or in University Halls of Residence with New Zealand students.

Hamilton, one of New Zealand's fastest growing cities, is ideally located for a wide range of leisure and cultural activities. The Waikato river, the longest river in New Zealand, flows through the centre of the city, providing a picturesque and park-like setting of riverside walks and gardens. The Waikato region is a diverse agricultural area, rich in historic sites, arts and crafts, hot springs, native forests, mountains and rivers. Within easy reach is an unspoilt coastline; the wild and rugged west coast beaches famous for surfing, and the more peaceful east coast resorts are only a short drive from Hamilton. Further afield the mountains of the central North Island, 3 hours' drive away, provide superb ski facilities in winter and hiking country in summer.

The Language Institute activities coordinator can assist students to arrange any sport and leisure activities. Assistance is also available for ongoing travel arrangements for students. Students on a visitor visa or work permit may study for a maximum of 3 months. Courses of longer duration require a student permit which is issued for the length of study only.

### Section 3

#### Questions 27- 40

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 27-40.

#### Question 27

From the list below choose the most suitable title for the whole of the Reading Passage. Write the appropriate letter A-D in box 27 on your answer sheet.

- A Pollution control in coal mining
- B The greenhouse effect
- C The coal industry and the environment
- D Sustainable population growth

#### Questions 28-31

The Reading Passage has four sections A-D.

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

Write the appropriate numbers i-viii in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Headings

- i Global warming
- ii The dangers of the coal industry
- iii Superclean coal
- iv Environment protection measures
- v Coal as an energy source
- vi Coal and the enhanced greenhouse effect
- vii Research and development
- viii Mining site drainage

28 Section A

29 Section B

30 Section C

31 Section D

**A** Coal is expected to continue to account for almost 27 per cent of the world's energy needs. However, with growing international awareness of pressures on the environment and the need to achieve sustainable development of energy resources, the way in which the resource is extracted, transported and used is critical.

A wide range of pollution control devices and practices is in place at most modern mines and significant resources are spent on rehabilitating mined land. In addition, major research and development programmes are being devoted to lifting efficiencies and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases during coal consumption. Such measures are helping coal to maintain its status as a major supplier of the world's energy needs.

**B** The coal industry has been targeted by its critics as a significant contributor to the greenhouse effect. However, the greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon involving the increase in global surface temperature due to the presence of greenhouse gases – water vapour, carbon dioxide, tropospheric ozone, methane and nitrous oxide – in the atmosphere. Without the greenhouse effect, the earth's average surface temperature would be 33-35 degrees C lower, or -15 degrees C. Life on earth, as we know it today, would not be possible.

There is concern that this natural phenomenon is being altered by a greater build-up of gases from human activity, perhaps giving rise to additional warming and changes in the earth's climate. This additional build-up and its forecast outcome has been called the enhanced greenhouse effect. Considerable uncertainty exists, however, about the enhanced greenhouse effect, particularly in relation to the extent and timing of any future increases in global temperature.

Greenhouse gases arise from a wide range of sources and their increasing concentration is largely related to the compound effects of increased population, improved living standards and changes in lifestyle. From a current base of 5 billion, the United Nations predicts that the global population may stabilise in the twenty-first century between 8 and 14 billion, with more than 90 per cent of the projected increase taking place in the world's developing nations. The associated activities to support that growth, particularly to produce the required energy and food, will cause further increases in greenhouse gas emissions. The challenge, therefore, is to attain a sustainable balance between population, economic growth and the environment.

The major greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane and nitrous oxide. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the only major contributor to the greenhouse effect that does not occur naturally, coming from such sources as refrigeration, plastics and manufacture. Coal's total contribution to greenhouse gas emissions is thought to be about 18 per cent, with about half of this coming from electricity generation.

**C** The world-wide coal industry allocates extensive resources to researching and developing new technologies and ways of capturing greenhouse gases. Efficiencies are likely to be improved dramatically, and hence CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduced, through combustion and gasification techniques which are now at pilot and demonstration stages.

Clean coal is another avenue for improving fuel conversion efficiency. Investigations are under way into superclean coal (3-5 per cent ash) and ultraclean coal (less than 1 per cent ash). Superclean coal has the potential to enhance the combustion efficiency of conventional pulverised fuel power plants. Ultraclean coal will enable coal to be used in advanced power systems such as coal-fired gas turbines which, when operated in combined cycle, have the potential to achieve much greater efficiencies.

**D** Defendants of mining point out that, environmentally, coal mining has two important factors in its favour. It makes only temporary use of the land and produces no toxic chemical wastes. By carefully pre-planning projects, implementing pollution control measures, monitoring the effects of mining and rehabilitating mined areas, the coal industry minimises the impact on the neighbouring community, the immediate environment and long-term land capability.

Dust levels are controlled by spraying roads and stockpiles, and water pollution is controlled by carefully separating clean water runoff from runoff which contains sediments or salt from mine workings. The latter is treated and re-used for dust suppression. Noise is controlled by modifying equipment and by using insulation and sound enclosures around machinery.

Since mining activities represent only a temporary use of the land, extensive rehabilitation measures are adopted to ensure that land capability after mining meets agreed and appropriate standards which, in some cases, are superior to the land's pre-mining condition. Where the mining is underground, the surface area can be simultaneously used for forests, cattle grazing and crop raising, or even reservoirs and urban development, with little or no disruption to the existing land use. In all cases, mining is subject to stringent controls and approvals processes.

In open-cut operations, however, the land is used exclusively for mining but land rehabilitation measures generally progress with the mine's development. As core samples are extracted to assess the quality and quantity of coal at a site, they are also analysed to assess the ability of the soil or subsoil material to support vegetation. Topsoils are stripped and stockpiled prior to mining for subsequent dispersal over rehabilitated areas. As mining ceases in one section of the open-cut, the disturbed area is reshaped. Drainage within and off the site is carefully designed to make the new land surface as stable as the local environment allows: often dams are built to protect the area from soil erosion and to serve as permanent sources of water. Based on the soil requirements, the land is suitably fertilised and revegetated.

### Questions 32-36

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet.

32 The global increase in greenhouse gases has been attributed to

- A industrial pollution in developing countries.
- B coal mining and electricity generation.
- C reduced rainfall in many parts of the world.
- D trends in population and lifestyle.

33 The proportion of all greenhouse gases created by coal is approximately

- A 14 per cent.
- B 18 per cent.
- C 27 per cent.
- D 90 per cent.

34 Current research aims to increase the energy-producing efficiency of coal by

- A burning it at a lower temperature.
- B developing new gasification techniques.
- C extracting CO<sub>2</sub> from it.
- D recycling greenhouse gases.

35 Compared with ordinary coal, new, 'clean' coals may generate power

- A more cleanly and more efficiently.
- B more cleanly but less efficiently.
- C more cleanly but at higher cost.
- D more cleanly but much more slowly.

36 To control dust at mine sites, mining companies often use

- A chemicals which may be toxic.
- B topsoil taken from the site before mining.
- C fresh water from nearby dams.
- D runoff water containing sediments.



**Questions 37-40**

Do the following statements reflect the opinions of the writer in the Reading Passage?  
In boxes 37—40 on your answer sheet write:

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

37 The coal industry should be abandoned in favour of alternative energy sources because of the environmental damage it causes.

38 The greatest threats to the environment are the gases produced by industries which support the high standard of living of a growing world population.

39 World population in the twenty-first century will probably exceed 8 billion.

40 CFC emissions have been substantially reduced in recent years.



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## General Reading Mock Test 4 Answers:

### Answers

1. B	11. FALSE	21. 4/four weeks	31. iv
2. E	12. NOT GIVEN	22. 10 to/15	32. D
3. E	13. TRUE	23. (waikato) Student's Union	33. B
4. C	14. TRUE	24. (waikato) river	34. B
5. D	15. FALSE	25. picturesque	35. A
6. B	16. TRUE	26. (ongoing)travel (arrangements)	36. D
7. A AND B	17. TRUE	27. C	37. NO
8. B AND D	18. NOT GIVEN	28. v	38. Yes
9. FASLE	19. FALSE	29. vi	39. Yes
10. TRUE	20. (University) Halls of Residence	30. vii	40. Not Given



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 5

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## SECTION 1

### Questions 1- 4

Read the information on The Medicine in the passage below.

Do the following statements agree with the information in the passage? In boxes 1- 4 on your answer sheet write.

- YES** if the statement agrees with the information  
**NO** if the statement contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information about this in the passage

### Example

You must shake the bottle before you take the medicine. **YES**

### The Medicine

- This medicine must be taken as directed.
- Before using, shake the bottle.
- Dose: 50ml to be taken twice daily after the midday and evening meals.

### Instructions

- Do not take this medicine on an empty stomach or immediately before lying down.
- If any of the following occur, discontinue taking the medicine and contact your doctor: dizziness, vomiting, blurred vision.
- This medicine is not available without a prescription and is not suitable for children under 5 years.
- Once you have begun to take this medicine you must continue to take it until the bottle is empty, unless advised otherwise by your doctor.
- Only one course of this medicine should be taken in a period of six months.
- Expiry date: 16 February 2004.

1. You should lie down after you have taken the medicine.
2. You must stop taking the medicine if your eyesight is affected.
3. You must stop taking the medicine when you feel better.
4. This medicine is suitable for a person of any age.

### Questions 5-9

Look at the notice below.

Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** answer the following questions.

Write your answers in boxes 5-9 on your answer sheet.

### Example

What has been found in some Fancy Foods products? **pieces of metal**

5. Where can you find the batch number on the jars?
6. How much will you receive for an opened jar of contaminated Chicken Curry?
7. If you have eaten Chicken Curry from a jar with one of the batch numbers listed, whom should you contact?
8. What information do they ask you to provide about the jar of Chicken Curry you ate?
9. What is the maximum reward Fancy Foods is offering for information about who contaminated their product?

### **IMPORTANT NOTICE: PRODUCT RETURN**

Fancy Foods wishes to inform the public that pieces of metal have been found in some jars of Fancy Foods Chicken Curry (Spicy). The batches of the Jars involved have numbers from J6617 to J6624. The batch number is printed on the bottom of each jar.

If you have any jars with these batch numbers, please return them (preferably unopened) to the supermarket where you purchased them. You can also return them to the factory (Fancy Foods Retailers, Blacktown). Fancy Foods will pay \$10 for each jar returned unopened and \$5 for each jar already opened.

No payment will be made for empty jars, which do not need to be returned. However, the company's Retailing Manager will be interested to hear from people who have consumed chicken curry from any of the above batch numbers. In particular, it will be helpful if they can give information about the place of purchase of the product.

Jars of Fancy Foods Chicken Curry (Coconut) and Fancy Foods Chicken Curry (Mango) have not been affected and do not need to be returned.

### **REWARD**

Fancy Foods will pay a reward of \$ 10,000 to \$50,000 for information which leads to the conviction of any person found guilty of placing metal pieces in its products. If you have such information, please contact the Customer Relations Manager, Fancy Foods Retailers, Blacktown.

### **Questions 10-13**

Look at the extract from a brochure on the following page.

From the list of headings below, choose the most suitable headings for Sections C-F.

Write the appropriate numbers i-viii in boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet.

### **Example**

Section A vii

10. Section C

11. Section D

12. Section E

13. Section F

### **List of Headings**

i Payment options

ii Save money by not paying interest

iii Choosing your style of furniture

iv Free advice on furnishing your home

v Location of stores

vi Applying for a card

vii Ordering furniture from home

viii A wide range of furniture

## **Fabulous Furniture**

### **Section A**

Have you ever wanted to buy a small bedside table? Or a dinner table for 20 people? If you want it, we've got it! Fabulous Furniture has Australia's widest choice of furniture.

### **Section B**

If you visit a Fabulous Furniture store, you can have your furniture – right now – using our Fabulous Furniture Credit Card. When you see something you really want, you can have it straight away, and pay later.

### **Section C**

Unlike most cards, the Fabulous Furniture Credit Card offers a full 60-day interest-free period on every Fabulous purchase – no matter when you make your purchase. This leaves you with more money to spend on other things.

### **Section D**

- You may choose to pay the full amount within 60 days. In this case, you pay no interest.
- You may spread your payments over a longer period. In this case, interest will be charged after the initial 60-day interest-free period.

### **Section E**

Application is absolutely free! Nor are there any annual fees or administration fees. Just fill in the application form and bring it to your nearest Fabulous Furniture store. Your application will be processed promptly and you can begin making purchases immediately after your application is approved.

### **Section F**

We have stores in every major city, so you're never far away from a Fabulous Furniture store. For our addresses, just check in your local telephone directory.

## **SECTION 2**

### **Questions 14-17**

Read the notice on the following page about Student Clubs and Societies.

The notice has four main paragraphs A-D. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the appropriate numbers i-x in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

### **List of Headings**

- i English Society
- ii Education Club
- iii Film Appreciation Society
- iv Drama Society
- v Music Club
- vi Games Society
- vii Women's Club
- viii Debating Club
- ix United Nations Student Club
- x Technical Students' Club

- 14. Paragraph A
- 15. Paragraph B
- 16. Paragraph C
- 17. Paragraph D

**Questions 18 and 19**

Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**, answer the following questions.  
Write your answers in boxes 18 and 19 on your answer sheet.

- 18. How do you let the CAS President know you are interested in joining a club?
- 19. How often is the CAS Ball held?

**STUDENT CLUBS AND SOCIETIES**

Desperate to find friends with common interests?  
Urgently in need of student contacts around college?  
Looking for different cultural and religious experiences?  
Wanting some good discussion?  
Don't look any further!  
**JOIN A CLUB OR SOCIETY AND HAVE FUN!**

**A.** This club was first started by a group of friends who enjoyed going to the cinema. When our trips became more frequent we realised that there must be others who also shared our love of movies. This club is for those people. Membership gives wide access to other activities like basketball and football as well as barbeques and other social functions. We don't just enjoy movies.

**B.** The association has many opportunities to debate and we are a non-political unbiased international organisation which aims to promote international awareness on campus. We establish links and access to the organisation's agencies and other internationalist organisations and their resources. Our plans this year include discussion groups, guest speakers and to build a model of the UN General Assembly.

**C.** Whether for fun or debating experience, we discuss everything from personal experience, future society or feminism. This year we plan an internal competition, weekly debates and beginners' lessons as well as chances to compete nationally. Whether it be to improve your verbal or social skills the society provides both!

**D.** Want to be a movie star? Then go somewhere else! On the other hand, want to work really hard for great rewards? Then come and join the club where the interesting theatre is created. We usually put on three productions each year. So if you like to write, paint, act, direct or do anything in the theatre, come and put your name down with us.

If you are interested in joining any of these clubs, you can leave a message for the President at the CAS Office in the Student Union Building. And don't forget the CAS Ball is an annual event! This year it's being held on 22 December!

It is possible for some students in Higher Education in Britain to borrow money through a government scheme. These loans are called 'student loans' and are described in the passage.

## Questions 20-27

Read the passage and answer the questions 20-27 below.

In boxes 20-27 on your answer sheet write-

- YES** if the answer to the question is 'yes'  
**NO** if the answer to the questions is 'no'  
**NOT GIVEN** if the information is not given in the passage

20. I'm taking a month's cookery course at a local college. It's a private catering college. I'm going a couple of evenings a week, after work. I get a diploma at the end of it. Can I get some help with a student loan?

21. I'm starting a foundation course in September. It's full time and after a year I hope to get on to a degree course. The fees for the actual course are being paid for by my Local Authority. Am I eligible for a student loan?

22. I finish my first degree in July. I've got a place on a Postgraduate Certificate in Education course to start in September. Will the Local Authority pay the tuition fees for this course?

23. Now all her children are grown up my mother says she'd like to finish the studies she was forced to give up earlier in life. She's 48 now and her course is full-time for a year. Is she too old to get a student loan?

24. I've already been given a small scholarship to cover some of my tuition fees. Can I still get a student loan?

25. I'm actually staying with my aunt while I'm at college. Will the Student Loans Company want to know how much she earns?

26. I owed the bank rather a lot of money a few years ago. It's all paid back now but they won't lend me any more. Will this disqualify me from getting a student loan?

27. I took a course a couple of years ago, got a student loan, but had to withdraw half-way through. I've kept up all my payments on my loan. Am I eligible for a second loan?

## STUDENT LOANS

The Government has been funding a loans scheme for students in Higher Education since September 1990.

These loans are available as a 'top up' to the standard grant. Although the loan is intended to supplement the grant for living costs, eligibility for a student loan is not restricted to those who receive a maintenance grant. The decision whether or not to take the loan is yours.

### Eligibility

You are eligible for a student loan if you are a UK resident and are attending a full-time Higher Education course, below postgraduate level, or a Postgraduate Certificate in Education course, provided you start your course before your 50th birthday. Full-time courses last at least one academic year and include sandwich courses which combine time at college with time spent in a workplace.

Eligible courses are offered by colleges, universities, the Scottish grant-aided colleges and other publicly funded institutions providing Higher Education courses.

In general, eligible courses include first-degree courses or their equivalents and any other courses for which your Local Authority will pay your tuition fees.

### **Your financial circumstances**

Students who want loans are not 'means tested' or 'credit vetted' – all those eligible will obtain a loan. This means that:

- The amount of your maintenance grant or tuition fees does not matter.
- Other income, if any, is not taken into account.
- Any previous student loans are not taken into account.
- The income of your parents, spouse, partner or other relatives is not taken into account.
- Your previous financial record is not a consideration.

### **When to apply for a loan**

If you would like more information on how to apply for a student loan in readiness for your entry to Higher Education in Autumn 2003, then you should contact The Student Loans Company from June 2003 onwards. Once in Higher Education, you can apply for a loan at any time in the academic year.

## **SECTION 3**

### **FIRST IMPRESSIONS COUNT**

**A** Traditionally uniforms were — and for some industries still are — manufactured to protect the worker. When they were first designed, it is also likely that all uniforms made symbolic sense — those for the military, for example, were originally intended to impress and even terrify the enemy; other uniforms denoted a hierarchy — chefs wore white because they worked with flour, but the main chef wore a black hat to show he supervised.

**B** The last 30 years, however, have seen an increasing emphasis on their role in projecting the image of an organisation and in uniting the workforce into a homogeneous unit — particularly in 'customer facing' industries, and especially in financial services and retailing. From uniforms and workwear has emerged 'corporate clothing'. "The people you employ are your ambassadors," says Peter Griffin, managing director of a major retailer in the UK. "What they say, how they look, and how they behave is terribly important." The result is a new way of looking at corporate workwear. From being a simple means of identifying who is a member of staff, the uniform is emerging as a new channel of marketing communication.

**C** Truly effective marketing through visual cues such as uniforms is a subtle art, however. Wittingly or unwittingly, how we look sends all sorts of powerful subliminal messages to other people. Dark colours give an aura of authority while lighter pastel shades suggest approachability. Certain dress style creates a sense of conservatism, others a sense of openness to new ideas. Neatness can suggest efficiency but, if it is overdone, it can spill over and indicate an obsession with power. "If the company is selling quality, then it must have quality uniforms. If it is selling style, its uniforms must be stylish. If it wants to appear innovative, everybody can't look exactly the same. Subliminally we see all these things," says Lynn Elvy, a director of image consultants House of Colour.

**D** But translating corporate philosophies into the right mix of colour, style, degree of branding and uniformity can be a fraught process. And it is not always successful. According to Company Clothing magazine, there are 1000 companies supplying the workwear and corporate clothing market. Of these, 22 account for 85% of total sales — £380 million in 1994.

**E** A successful uniform needs to balance two key sets of needs. On the one hand, no uniform will work if staff feel uncomfortable or ugly. Giving the wearers a choice has become a key element in



the way corporate clothing is introduced and managed. On the other, it is pointless if the look doesn't express the business's marketing strategy. The greatest challenge in this respect is time. When it comes to human perceptions, first impressions count. Customers will size up the way staff look in just a few seconds, and that few seconds will colour their attitudes from then on. Those few seconds can be so important that big companies are prepared to invest years, and millions of pounds, getting them right.

**F** In addition, some uniform companies also offer rental services. "There will be an increasing specialisation in the marketplace," predicts Mr Blyth, Customer Services Manager of a large UK bank. The past two or three years have seen consolidation. Increasingly, the big suppliers are becoming 'managing agents', which means they offer a total service to put together the whole complex operation of a company's corporate clothing package – which includes reliable sourcing, managing the inventory, budget control and distribution to either central locations or to each staff member individually. Huge investments have been made in new systems, information technology and amassing quality assurance accreditations.

**G** Corporate clothing does have potentials for further growth. Some banks have yet to introduce a full corporate look; police forces are researching a completely new look for the 21st century. And many employees now welcome a company wardrobe. A recent survey of staff found that 90 per cent welcomed having clothing which reflected the corporate identity.

### Questions 28-33

The passage First Impressions Count has seven paragraphs A—G. Which paragraphs discuss the following points?

Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

#### Example

the number of companies supplying the corporate clothing market **D**

- 28 different types of purchasing agreement
- 29 the original purposes of uniforms
- 30 the popularity rating of staff uniforms
- 31 involving employees in the selection of a uniform
- 32 the changing significance of company uniforms
- 33 perceptions of different types of dress

### Questions 34-40

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer of the passage? In boxes 34-40 on your answer sheet write

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

- 34 Uniforms were more carefully made in the past than they are today.
- 35 Uniforms make employees feel part of a team.
- 36 Using uniforms as a marketing tool requires great care.
- 37 Being too smart could have a negative impact on customers.
- 38 Most businesses that supply company clothing are successful.
- 39 Uniforms are best selected by marketing consultants.
- 40 Clothing companies are planning to offer financial services in the future.

## General Reading Mock Test 5 Answers:

1. NO	11. i	21. YES	31. E
2. YES	12. vi	22. NOT GIVEN	32. B
3. NO	13. v	23. NO	33. C
4. NO	14. iii	24. YES	34. NOT GIVEN
5. (on the) bottom (of jar)	15. ix	25. NO	35. YES
6. \$5	16. viii	26. NO	36. YES
7. (company's) retailing manager	17. iv	27. YES	37. YES
8. place of purchase	18. leave (a) message	28. F	38. NO
9. \$50,000	19. annually	29. A	39. NOT GIVEN
10. ii	20. NO	30. G	40. NOT GIVEN



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 6

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Reading

### MAIL ORDER BROCHURE

Want some great clothing ideas for your family?

Our key for clothing specials in July:

**M** for men            **W** for women            **C** for children

For under \$10

Cotton socks C – made of pure cotton for long wearing

Woollen socks C – to keep young feet warm in winter

Sports socks M – to go with jeans and other casual clothes

Patterned belts W – to go with jeans and other casual clothes

For under \$25

Cotton shirts W – for day and evening wear

Silk shirts M – five sizes, in designer colours, for that special social occasion

T-shirts C – hard-wearing, white with a variety of animal motifs

Colour T-shirts M W – cotton and polyester blend, plain colours, no ironing

For under \$50

Blue jeans M W – non-shrink, colourfast, small sizes only

Silk shirts M W – plain and patterned, all sizes

Hooded jacket C – protects from the wind, 4 sizes, large strong pockets

jacket W – waterproof with zipper front, all sizes

Or you can buy a gift voucher so that someone else can choose. These come in \$10, \$20 and \$50 amounts.

Additional monthly specials for July to September

July – \$10 voucher with any purchase over \$60

August – Travel alarm clock worth \$19.95 free with purchases of \$80 or more!

September – Children's backpacks. Free with any credit card purchase over \$75!

Note: Postage and packing charges

These are applied to each order as follows:

Within Australia:

\$7.95 per address, regular post

\$17.95 for Express Delivery Service (overnight)

Overseas:

Surface Mail (allow a minimum of two months for delivery)

Airmail (allow around two weeks delivery to most destinations)

### Questions 1-7

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

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write

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

1. Women's cotton socks cost less than men's.
2. Men's silk shirts are available in more than five colours.
3. Children's 7-shirts come in a variety of colours.
4. The child's jacket has four pockets.
5. If you buy clothes worth \$80 in August, you will receive a free alarm clock.
6. The charge for special next-day delivery in Australia is \$7.95.
7. All clothing is guaranteed to arrive within two months.

### Questions 8-14

The list of New Book Releases on the following page has nine book descriptions A-I.

Choose the correct title for each book from the list of book titles below.

Write the correct number i-xi in boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Book Titles

- i Field Guide to Native Birds of Australia
- ii The Bush on Two Wheels: 100 Top Rides
- iii Bush Foods of Australian Aborigines
- iv A Pictorial History of the Dinosaur in Australia
- v Bushwalking in Australia
- vi World Geographica
- vii Driving Adventures for 4-wheel-drive Vehicles
- viii Survival Techniques in the Wild
- ix Encyclopaedia of Australian Wildlife
- x Guide to the Art of the Australian Desert
- xi Field Guide to Animals of the World

8. Book A
9. Book B
10. Book C

**Example** Book D vi

11. Book E
12. Book F
13. Book G
14. Book H

**Example** Book I vii

#### New Book Releases

**A** This book describes the creativity of Aboriginal people living in the driest parts of Australia. Stunning reproductions of paintings, beautiful photography and informative text.

**B** Pocket-sized maps and illustrations with detailed information on the nesting sites and migration patterns of Australia. This is a classic booklet suitable for both beginner and expert.

**C** Packed full of information for the avid hiker, this book is a must. Photographs, maps and practical advice will guide your journeys on foot through the forests of the southern continent.

**D** More than-an atlas – this book contains maps, photographs and an abundance of information on the land and climate of countries from around the globe.

**E** Australia’s premier mountain biking guidebook – taking you through a host of national parks and state forests.

**F** Here’s the A-Z of Australian native animals – take an in-depth look at their lives and characteristics, through fantastic photographs and informative text.

**G** Graphic artists have worked with researchers and scientists to illustrate how these prehistoric animals lived and died on the Australian continent.

**H** A definitive handbook on outdoor safety – with a specific focus on equipment, nutrition, first aid, special clothing and bush skills.

**I** Detailed guides to 15 scenic car tours that will take you onto fascinating wilderness tracks and along routes that you could otherwise have missed.

## **SECTION 2**

Read the advertisement below and answer questions 15-20.

### **WORK & TRAVEL USA**

Do you want to have the best summer holiday ever?

Have you just graduated and want to escape for a unique experience abroad?

Only \$1950 will make It all happen!

This unbeatable program fee includes:

- return flight from Sydney to Los Angeles (onward travel in USA not included)
- 3 months’ insurance cover
- 2 nights’ accommodation on arrival plus meet and greet and airport transfer
- arrival orientation by experienced InterExchange staff
- visa application fees

You also have:

- access to a J-1 visa enabling you to work in the USA
- an extensive directory of employers
- InterExchange support throughout the program
- 24-hour emergency support throughout the length of the program

Call toll-free 1800 678 738

InterExchange has 50 years’ experience in international student exchange programs. 18,000 students from around the world travel yearly to the USA on this very program. InterExchange can also offer you work opportunities in other countries.

## WHAT IS INTEREXCHANGE?

InterExchange, one of the world's leading operators of international exchange programs and related services:

- is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation
- has 700 professional staff in 30 countries worldwide
- was founded in 1947

InterExchange operates these programs for students all around the world. It offers you trained and travelled staff, plus full support during the application process. You can choose any job that interests you anywhere in the USA, whether that is working in a law firm in Boston, a famous ski resort in Colorado or serving coffee and doughnuts in the buzzing streets of New York. You can select the period you work and the period you travel; you may want to work for 1 month and travel for 3, or work the entire duration of your stay. The choice is yours.

## YOU CAN TAKE UP THIS OPPORTUNITY IF YOU ARE:

- a full-time student at an Australian university or TAFE college
- presently enrolled, or finishing this year, or you have deferred a year of study
- over 18 years old by November in the academic year in which you apply to InterExchange
- enthusiastic about the experience of a lifetime

## Questions 15-20

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the advertisement.

In boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet, write

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

15. The program cost includes internal flights within the USA.
16. Emergency assistance offered in the program includes legal advice.
17. InterExchange offers similar programs in countries other than the USA.
18. InterExchange is part of a government program.
19. There are no restrictions on the type of job you can do.
20. There is an upper age limit for applicants.

### NETSCAPE

**File edit View Go Communicator Help**

#### CONTENTS: ARTHUR PHILLIP COLLEGE

**A** about Arthur Phillip College

**G** learning methods

**B** entry requirements

**H** course fees

**C** orientation for new students

**I** study commitment

**D** academic counselling service

**J** assessment and results

**E** credit courses to university

**K** social activities and clubs

**F** assistance for international students

**L** what's new

### Questions 21-27

Each of the short paragraphs below (21-27) gives information about Arthur Phillip College. Read each paragraph and choose which of the linked sections of the website, A-L, would contain this information.

Write the correct letter A-L in boxes 21-17 on your answer sheet.

21. All students receive a transcript of results and relevant award documentation when they end their studies with the College.
22. On enrolment, all students receive automatic membership to the Social Club and Public Speaking Club. Students may choose to participate in any arranged activities. The College encourages and promotes interaction between students and teaching and non-teaching staff.
23. Successful completion and the achievement of an A or B result in some courses will enable students to achieve advanced standing in these subjects if they proceed to university study. For a list of the courses acceptable to a particular university, e-mail us your request with the name of the university and the course you are interested in.
24. Arthur Phillip College is one of the top business colleges in Sydney, Australia. The College offers a wide range of educational and training programs in business and related areas. Its accredited vocational training courses are designed to meet the needs of individual students and industry.
25. At Arthur Phillip College you will learn from lectures, seminars, case studies, group projects, individual assignments and class workshops. Lectures and seminars present concepts and ideas and provide for question-and-answer sessions. Students are expected to take an active role in the learning process through class participation, presentations and projects.
26. Courses at Arthur Phillip College involve an average of 25 hours per week of tuition time, with supervised group study accounting for a further 5 hours per week. At least 10 hours per week of individual study is also recommended for most courses.
27. During this program, you will meet the Director of Studies, teachers and key administrative staff such as the Accommodation Officer and Student Counsellor so that, right from your first day, you will know how each of them can help you during your time at the College.

### SECTION 3

#### The Lack Of Sleep

##### Section A

It is estimated that the average man or woman needs between seven-and-a-half and eight hours' sleep a night. Some can manage on a lot less. Baroness Thatcher, for example, was reported to be able to get by on four hours' sleep a night when she was Prime Minister of Britain. Dr Jill Wilkinson, senior lecturer in psychology at Surrey University and co-author of 'Psychology in Counselling and Therapeutic Practice', states that healthy individuals sleeping less than five hours or even as little as two hours in every 24 hours are rare, but represent a sizeable minority.

##### Section B

The latest beliefs are that the main purposes of sleep are to enable the body to rest and replenish, allowing time for repairs to take place and for tissue to be regenerated. One supporting piece of evidence for this rest-and-repair theory is that production of the growth hormone somatotropin, which helps tissue to regenerate, peaks while we are asleep. Lack of sleep, however, can

compromise the immune system, muddle thinking, cause depression, promote anxiety and encourage irritability.

### **Section C**

Researchers in San Diego deprived a group of men of sleep between 8pm and 6am on just one night, and found that levels of their bodies' natural defences against viral infections had fallen significantly when measured the following morning. 'Sleep is essential for our physical and emotional well-being and there are few aspects of daily living that are not disrupted by the lack of it', says Professor William Regelson of Virginia University, a specialist in insomnia. 'Because it can seriously undermine the functioning of the immune system, sufferers are vulnerable to infection.'

### **Section D**

For many people, lack of sleep is rarely a matter of choice. Some have problems getting to sleep, others with staying asleep until the morning. Despite popular belief that sleep is one long event, research shows that, in an average night, there are five stages of sleep and four cycles, during which the sequence of stages is repeated. In the first light phase, the heart rate and blood pressure go down and the muscles relax. In the next two stages, sleep gets progressively deeper. In stage four, usually reached after an hour, the slumber is so deep that, if awoken, the sleeper would be confused and disorientated. It is in this phase that sleep-walking can occur, with an average episode lasting no more than 15 minutes.

In the fifth stage, the rapid eye movement (REM) stage, the heartbeat quickly gets back to normal levels, brain activity accelerates to daytime heights and above and the eyes move constantly beneath closed lids as if the sleeper is looking at something. During this stage, the body is almost paralysed. This REM phase is also the time when we dream.

### **Section E**

Sleeping patterns change with age, which is why many people over 60 develop insomnia. In America, that age group consumes almost half the sleep medication on the market. One theory for the age-related change is that it is due to hormonal changes. The temperature rise occurs at daybreak in the young, but at three or four in the morning in the elderly. Age aside, it is estimated that roughly one in three people suffer some kind of sleep disturbance. Causes can be anything from pregnancy and stress to alcohol and heart disease. Smoking is a known handicap to sleep, with one survey showing that ex-smokers got to sleep in 18 minutes rather than their earlier average of 52 minutes.

### **Section F**

Apart from self-help therapy such as regular exercise, there are psychological treatments, including relaxation training and therapy aimed at getting rid of pre-sleep worries and anxieties. There is also sleep reduction therapy, where the aim is to improve sleep quality by strictly regulating the time people go to bed and when they get up. Medication is regarded by many as a last resort and often takes the form of sleeping pills, normally benzodiazepines, which are minor tranquillizers.

### **Section G**

Professor Regelson advocates the use of melatonin for treating sleep disorders. Melatonin is a naturally secreted hormone, located in the pineal gland deep inside the brain. The main function of the hormone is to control the body's biological clock, so we know when to sleep and when to wake. The gland detects light reaching it through the eye; when there is no light, it secretes the melatonin into the bloodstream, lowering the body temperature and helping to induce sleep. Melatonin pills contain a synthetic version of the hormone and are commonly used for jet lag as well as for sleep



disturbance. John Nicholls, sales manager of one of America's largest health food shops, claims that sales of the pill have increased dramatically. He explains that it is sold in capsules, tablets, lozenges and mixed with herbs. It is not effective for all insomniacs, but many users have weaned themselves off sleeping tablets as a result of its application.

#### Questions 28-40

The passage has seven sections labelled A-G.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 28-35 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

28 the different amounts of sleep that people require

29 an investigation into the results of sleep deprivation

30 some reasons why people may suffer from sleep disorders

31 lifestyle changes which can help overcome sleep-related problems

32 a process by which sleep helps us to remain mentally and physically healthy

33 claims about a commercialised man-made product for sleeplessness

34 the role of physical changes in sleeping habits

35 the processes involved during sleep

#### Questions 36-40

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

In boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet, write:

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

36. Sleep can cure some illnesses.

37. The various stages of sleep occur more than once a night.

38. Dreaming and sleep-walking occur at similar stages of sleep.

39. Sleepers move around a lot during the REM stage of sleep.

40. The body temperature rises relatively early in elderly people.

## General Reading Mock Test 6 Answers:

### Answers

1. NOT GIVEN	11. ii	21. J	31. F
2. NOT GIVEN	12. ix	22. K	32. B
3. FALSE	13. iv	23. E	33. G
4. NOT GIVEN	14. viii	24. A	34. E
5. TRUE	15. FALSE	25. G	35. D
6. FALSE	16. NOT GIVEN	26. I	36. NOT GIVEN
7. FALSE	17. TRUE	27. C	37. TRUE
8. X	18. FALSE	28. A	38. FALSE
9. J	19. TRUE	29. C	39. FALSE
10. v	20. NOT GIVEN	30. E	40. TRUE



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 7

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Reading

### SECTION 1

Read the text below and answer Questions 1-6

**A**

#### **HELP - snack bar serving person**

Bright, friendly, experience not essential  
Energy and enthusiasm an absolute must  
Sat & Sun only  
Call or drop in at Kingsway Centre, Melbourne/Royston.  
Tel: 01763 24272 and ask for the Manager.

**B**

#### **Granta Hotel**

**Requires a part-time silver service waiter/waitress.**

Only applicants with experience and good references need apply.  
Excellent wages, meals on duty.  
Tel: 01223 51468 (office hours)

**C**

**WANTED** from January till July, a nanny/carer for Toby, 2 yrs. Formal qualifications not as important as a sensible, warm and imaginative approach.

Hours: 8.30-5.00 Mon-Fri  
Car driver essential, non-smoker  
References required  
For further details phone: 01480 88056 after 6pm.

**D**

**Cleaner required for 12- floor modern office block in the Station Road area. St Ives.**

2 hours per day. Mondays to Fridays-  
To finish work before the offices open

Wages: \$80 per week  
Tel: 01223 93292

**E**

#### **Mature, experienced Administrator/Secretary**

for soft furnishing company, working within the hotel industry

Hours: 1 pm - 5pm, Mon - Fri

Phone: Mr. S Quinn 01353 71251

**F**

**FULL-TIME COOK** for a new and exciting café venture. Good conditions. Pay and hours can be negotiated.

Apply Red Café (01863) 72052

**G**

#### **50-Seater Restaurant TO LET**

Ideal for very experienced person looking to start up on their own.

Located on busy A10 road.

Reply Box No. P762, New market Newspapers Ltd.,  
51 Cambridge Road, New market, CB8 3BN

### Questions 1-6

Look at the seven job advertisements, A-G, and read the descriptions of people below.  
Which is the most suitable job for each person?

1. a person with two small children who wants a few hours a week of unskilled work in the early mornings
2. a person with no experience or qualifications who is looking for a short term full-time job, Monday to Friday
3. a lively student with no experience, who cannot work on weekdays
4. a person with more than 20 years' experience in catering who would like to run a business
5. a catering college graduate who is now looking for his first full-time job
6. a person with many years' experience working in hotels who is now looking for well- paid part-time employment in a hotel

Read the text below and answer Questions 7-14.

### INTERCITY Sleeper between London and Scotland

Most tickets may be used for travel by Sleeper, subject to availability, and a reservation in a two-berth cabin can be made for £25, except in the case of Solo and Special tickets, which include Sleeper reservations in the fare. The price includes early morning tea or coffee and biscuits. A continental or hot breakfast can be ordered if you wish.  
Choose from a range of tickets to suit your journey.

#### A – SuperApex

Only available for travel after 9am. Book at least 2 weeks ahead and travel between Edinburgh or Glasgow and London for the unbeatable price of £59 return. This ticket is non-refundable unless the service is cancelled.

#### B – Apex

Areal bargain fare. Only £69 return between Edinburgh or Glasgow and London. Great value Sleeper travel available by booking at least a week before outward travel. Ticket refundable on payment of a 25% administrative charge.

#### C – SuperSaver

Available right up to the day of travel and valid any day except these peak days: all Fridays, also 18-30 December, 31 March and 28 May. Departures between midnight and 2am count as previous day's departures. London to Glasgow or Edinburgh £82.

#### D – Saver

This flexible ticket is valid every day and can be bought on the day of travel. Your ticket allows standard class travel on any train between 10am and midnight. No seat reservations available. London to Glasgow or Edinburgh £95.

#### E – Solo

Treat yourself and enjoy exclusive use of a Standard cabin. Solo is an inclusive return travel ticket with Sleeper reservations for one or both directions. Outward and return reservations should be made at the time of booking. The journey must include a Saturday night away. £140-£160 London to Edinburgh/Glasgow return.

#### F – Special

Special is an inclusive return travel package for two people including sleeper reservations for one or

both directions. It can mean savings for both of you. Outward and return reservations should be made at the time of booking. From £120.

### **G – Standard**

Not the cheapest option but available up to the time of travel and valid for all trains and at all times. You are advised to turn up early for travel on a Friday.

### **Questions 7-14**

Look at the seven types of train ticket, A-G, on page 107.

For which type of train ticket are the following statements true? Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 7-14 on your answer sheet.

**NB** You may use any letter more than once.

7. There are advantages if you book a journey with a friend.
8. You cannot use this on a Friday.
9. This can be used without restriction.
10. This can only be booked up to 7 days before departure.
11. It's the cheapest ticket available but there is a restriction on departure time.
12. If you decide not to travel after you have bought the ticket, you cannot get your money back.
13. This is not available if you're travelling out on a Monday and back the next day.
14. You cannot use this ticket for departures between midnight and 10am.

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-21

### **FORMAL DRESS CODE FOR COMPANY EMPLOYEES**

At Transit European, the company's objective in establishing a formal dress code is to enable our employees to project the professional image that is in keeping with the needs of our clients and customers who seek our guidance, input, and professional services. Because our industry requires the appearance of trusted business professionals and we serve clients at our site on a daily basis, a more formal dress code is necessary for our employees.

#### **Formal Dress Code Guidelines**

In a formal business environment, the standard of dressing for men and women is a suit. Alternatively a jacket may be worn with appropriate accessories. Torn, dirty, or frayed clothing is unacceptable. Clothing should be pressed and never wrinkled. No dress code can cover all contingencies so employees must exert a certain amount of judgement in their choice of clothing to wear to work. If you experience uncertainty, please ask your supervisor for advice.

#### **Shoes and Footwear**

Conservative walking shoes, dress shoes, loafers, boots, flats, dress heels, and backless shoes are acceptable for work. Not wearing stockings or socks is inappropriate. Tennis shoes and any shoe with an open toe are not acceptable in the office.

#### **Accessories and Jewellery**

The wearing of ties, scarves, belts, and jewellery is encouraged, provided they are tasteful. Items which are flashy should be avoided.

#### **Makeup, Perfume, and Cologne**

A professional appearance is encouraged and excessive makeup is unprofessional. Remember that some employees may have allergic reactions to the chemicals in perfumes and makeup, so wear these substances in moderation.

### Hats and Head Covering

Hats are not appropriate in the office. Head covers that are required for reasons of faith or to honour cultural tradition are permitted.

### Dress Down Days

Certain days can be declared dress down days, generally Fridays. On these days, business casual clothing is allowed. Clothing that has our company logo is strongly encouraged. Sports team, university, and fashion brand names on clothing are generally acceptable. However, you may wish to keep a jacket in your office in case a client unexpectedly appears.

### Violation of Dress Code

If clothing fails to meet these standards, as determined by the employee's supervisor, the employee will be asked not to wear the inappropriate item to work again. If the problem persists, the employee will receive a verbal warning and may be sent home to change clothes.

### Question 15-21

Complete the notes below.

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

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

### NOTES ON COMPANY DRESS CODE

Aim of formal dress code: to present a (15).....to clients

Acceptable types of formal clothing: jacket or suit

State of clothes: they must be (16).....and in good condition

Footwear: tennis shoes and open toe shoes are not allowed

Accessories: ties, scarves, belts and jewellery may be worn

-these must be (17).....and not brightly coloured

Make up: avoid wearing too much make up and perfume.

-these sometimes cause (18).....

Hats: hats should not be worn

-head covers in line with religious reasons or (19).....are allowed

Dressing down: casual clothing is allowed on some Fridays

-clothing with the (20).....on it is recommended

Breaking the dress code: if advice is repeatedly ignored, a (21).....is given

### JLP RETAIL: STAFF BENEFITS

Questions 22-27 Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the text for each answer.

Whatever your role, your pay range will be extremely competitive and reviewed in the light of your progress. In addition to your salary, you will enjoy an array of excellent benefits from the moment you join the company.

### Paid holiday

The holiday entitlement is four weeks per year, rising to five weeks after three years (or in the case of IT graduate trainees, after promotion to programmer or trainee analyst). There are further long-service increases for most staff after ten or fifteen years. Managers, including graduate trainees, receive five weeks' holiday from the outset.

**Pension scheme**

We offer a non-contributory final salary pension scheme, payable from the age of 60, to most staff who have completed the qualifying period of five years.

**Life assurance**

Our life assurance scheme pays a sum equivalent to three times your annual salary to your nominated beneficiary.

**Discounts**

After three months' service, all staff are entitled to a 12% discount on most purchases from the company's stores. This rises to 25% after one year's service.

**Subsidised dining room**

In most sites, we provide a dining room where you can enjoy excellent food at very reasonable prices.

**Holiday and leisure facilities**

The business owns a number of residential clubs which offer subsidised holiday accommodation for staff with at least three years' service.

**Sports clubs**

We support an extensive range of sports activities including football, netball, golf, skiing, sailing, squash, riding and gliding.

**Ticket subsidies**

Ticket subsidies of 50% of the cost of plays or concerts are available. Staff may also take advantage of corporate membership to bodies such as the Science Museum.

**Education subsidies**

We give generous financial support to staff who wish to acquire leisure skills or continue their education, e.g. through the Open University or evening classes.

**Extended leave**

Staff who complete 25 years' service can enjoy paid sabbatical leave of up to six months.

**Health services**

We have an occupational health service staffed by full-time doctors and health advisers.

**Financial help, benefits and discounted deals**

In cases of particular hardship, we will help staff with a loan. We have also negotiated a range of benefits for staff such as discounted private healthcare and a car purchase scheme, along with a number of one-off deals with hotels and amusement parks.

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

22. Pay increases depend on the that each member of staff makes.

23. Employees must work a minimum of to be eligible for a pension.

24. Staff may take a holiday at one of the provided by the company.

25. The company pay half the seat price for and plays.

26. The company gives financial assistance for both educational courses and as part of staff development.

27. Employees may be entitled to a if they find themselves in difficult circumstances.

### Section 3

**A** On the afternoon of 30th August 1989, fire broke out at Uppark, a large eighteenth-century house in Sussex. For a year builders had been replacing the lead on the roof, and by a stroke of irony, were due to finish the next day, on August 31st. Within fifteen minutes of the alarm being sounded, the fire brigade had arrived on the scene, though nothing was to survive of the priceless collection on the first floor apart from an oil painting of a dog which the firemen swept up as they finally retreated from the blaze. But due to the courage and swift action of the previous owners, the Meade-Featherstonhaugh family, and the staff, stewards and visitors to the house, who formed human chains to pass the precious pieces of porcelain, furniture and paintings out on to the lawn, 95 per cent of the contents from the ground floor and the basement were saved. As the fire continued to rage, the National Trust's conservators were being mobilised, and that evening local stationers were especially opened to provide the bulk supplies of blotting paper so desperately needed in the salvage operation.

**B** The following morning, Uppark stood open to the sky. A sludge of wet charcoal covered the ground floor and basement, and in every room charred and fallen timbers lay amongst the smoke. It was a scene of utter devastation.

**C** After the initial sense of shock, the days which followed the fire were filled with discoveries. Helped by volunteers, the National Trust's archaeologists and conservators swung into action, first of all marking the site out into a grid and then salvaging everything down to the last door handle. The position of each fragment was recorded, and all the debris was stored in countless dustbins before being shifted and categorised.

**D** There was great excitement as remnants of the lantern from the Staircase Hall were pulled out from the debris of two fallen floors, and also three weeks later when the Red Room carpet, thought to have been totally lost, was found wrapped around the remains of a piano. There was a lucky reprieve for the State Bed too. Staff who had left the scene at 3am on the night of the fire had thought its loss was inevitable, but when they returned the next morning it had escaped largely undamaged. Firemen, directed by the National Trust's conservators from outside the Tapestry Room window, dismantled the silk-hung bed and passed it out piece by piece. Twenty minutes later the ceiling fell in.

**E** The scale of the task to repair Uppark was unprecedented in the National Trust. The immediate question was whether it should be done at all. A decision had to be whatever had not been damaged by the fire was exposed to the elements. Within a month, after consulting many experts and with the agreement of the National Trust's Executive Committee, the restoration programme began. It was undertaken for three main reasons. After the fire it had become apparent just how much remained of the structure with its splendidly decorated interiors; to have pulled the house down, as one commentator suggested, would have been vandalism. Also the property was covered by insurance, so the repairs would not call upon the National Trust's own funds. Lastly, much had been saved of the fine collection acquired especially for Uppark from 1747 by Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh and his son Harry. These objects belonged nowhere else, and complete restoration of the house would allow them to be seen and enjoyed again in their original setting.

**F** The search for craftsmen and women capable of doing the intricate restoration work was nationwide. Once the quality and skill of the individual or company had been ascertained, they had to pass an economic test, as every job was competitively tendered. This has had enormous benefits because not only have a number of highly skilled people come to the fore – woodcarvers for example,



following in the footsteps of Grinling Gibbons – but many of them, for example plasterers, have relearnt the skills of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which can now be of use to other country house owners when the need arises.

**G** In June 1994 the building programme was completed, on time and on budget. The total cost of the work to repair the house and its contents came to be nearly £20 million, largely met from insurance. In addition, it made economic sense for the National Trust to invest time and money in upgrading water and heating systems, installing modern environmental controls, and updating fire and security equipment.

**H** The final stages of restoration and the massive programme of reinstallation took eight months. The family and the room stewards were visibly moved when returning to their old haunts, perhaps the best testament that the spirit of Uppark had not died. But the debate will no doubt continue as to whether or not it was right to repair the house after the fire. The National Trust has done its best to remain true to Uppark; it is for others to judge the success of the project.

Note: The National Trust is a charitable organisation in Britain set up over a hundred years ago to preserve the national heritage.

### **Question 28-33**

The text below has eight paragraphs A-H.

Which paragraphs contain the following information?

Write the appropriate letters, A-H, in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

28 the procedure for sorting through the remains of the fire

29 how Uppark looked after the fire

30 improvements made to the rebuilt Uppark

31 the selection of people to carry out the repair work

32 why the National Trust chose to rebuild Uppark

33 how people reacted to the rebuilt Uppark

### **Questions 34-37**

Answer the questions below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 34-37 on your answer sheet.

34 On what date in 1989 should the original repairs to the roof have been completed?

35 By what method were things rescued immediately from the burning house?

36 After the fire, what did the conservators require large quantities of immediately?

37 Into what did the conservation put material recovered from the fire?

### **Question 38-40**

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.

38 The fire destroyed

**A** all the contents of the ground floor.

**B** most of the contents of the basement.

**C** the roof of the house.

**D** all the contents of the first floor.

39 One of the reasons the National Trust decided to rebuild Uppark was that

- A the Meade-Featherstonhaugh family wanted them to.
- B the building as it stood was unsound.
- C they wouldn't have to pay for the repairs.
- D nothing on this scale had been tried before.

40 Some of the craftsmen and women employed in the restoration of Uppark have benefited because

- A they were very well paid for doing intricate work.
- B their businesses have become more competitive.
- C they were able to work with Grinling Gibbons
- D they acquired skills they did not have previously.



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## General Reading Mock Test 7 Answers:

### Answers

1. D	11. A	21. verbal warning	31. F
2. C	12. A	22. progress	32. E
3. A	13. E	23. five years	33. H
4. G	14. D	24. (residential) clubs	34. august 31 <sup>st</sup>
5. F	15. Professional	25. concerts	35. human chain/chains
6. B	16. Pressed	26. leisure skills	36. blotting paper
7. F	17. Tasteful	27. loan	37. (countless) dustbins
8. C	18. allergic reactions	28. C	38. C
9. G	19. cultural tradition	29. B	39. C
10. B	20. company logo	30. G	40. D



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 8

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## READING

### SECTION 1

#### Questions 1-14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1-8.

#### Some places to visit

**A** Beautiful Kingsley House was built in the 18th century, and all the rooms are decorated and furnished in the style of the time. They include the dining room, study and dressing room, which contains a display of 18th-century ladies' clothing. Our volunteer guides in each room bring the house to life with stories of the past.

**B** The Africa Museum was founded 50 years ago, and to commemorate the event, we have chosen 50 treasures from the permanent collection and put them together to tell the fascinating story of that continent. This exhibition continues until the end of the year. The Folk Art Gallery opens to the public next month, exhibiting traditional paintings and other objects from all over Africa.

**C** From the outside, 17 Mansfield Street may not look particularly exciting, but come inside, and you'll find yourself in a historic building that started life as a theatre, before becoming a bank and then a restaurant, which is still in operation. On Sundays and Mondays, when the restaurant is closed, a guide is available to show you round the building and its fascinating architectural features.

**D** The Industrial Heritage Centre tells the fascinating story of a local family firm. Mr John Carroll started his engineering business in this building exactly 150 years ago. The firm closed in 1969, but the factory has been re-created, with machines like those that Mr Carroll was familiar with. See what working life could be like in the 19th century, a life far removed from the elegance of the wealthy.

**E** The Fashion Museum has only just opened. It is home to an outstanding collection of more than 30,000 objects worn by men, women and children, dating from the 17th century to the present day. You'll see how people used to dress! As well as the permanent exhibits, you can currently see Dressing the Stars, which displays original costumes worn by the stars of many popular films.

**F** Having spent the best part of two years being refurbished, the Mason Museum has recently opened its doors again. It provides a magnificent setting for its art collection and for the beautiful 18th-century furniture for which the Mason is famous. Open Mondays to Fridays 10-4, and weekends 10-6.

#### Questions 1-8

The text above has six descriptions of places to visit in the same city, A—F. Which description mentions the following information?

Write the correct letter, A—F, in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1. Clothes that well-known people have worn
2. a display that cannot be seen yet
3. people who talk in an entertaining way

4. The museum having just reopened
5. a building that has changed its function several times.
6. Furniture of the same kind that was used when the building was new
7. being open for tours on certain days of the week
8. special event to mark an anniversary

Read the text below and answer Questions 9-14.

### **LearnWithUs courses**

LearnWithUs courses are a great way to learn, because they're so flexible. All our courses are taken online using a computer, so you can work through the course at your own speed, and go back to any session whenever you want to. For some courses there are workbooks, in addition to the computer course, to provide extra written practice.

We offer hundreds of courses in a whole range of subjects from reading, writing and maths to business and management. Many of these are specially designed for people whose first language isn't English.

Step one: have a chat with a friendly member of staff in one of our 1,500 LearnWithUs centres around the country. They can advise you on the most suitable course. They'll also work out whether you qualify for funding, so that you won't have to pay the full fee for the course.

You might want to try a taster lesson first. This is a single computer session in any subject of your choice, and it will show you what learning with LearnWithUs is like.

When you've made your final decision, step two is to register on your course. Once you've done this, a staff member will show you how to get started, whether you're using a computer at home, at work or at a LearnWithUs centre.

That's all you need to do! When you start your course, you can contact your LearnWithUs centre by phone (we're open during normal office hours) or email if you need help.

### **Questions 9-14**

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

In boxes 9-14 on your answer sheet, write

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

9. You can work through parts of a course more than once.
10. The number of courses offered by LearnWithUs has increased enormously.
11. Many staff members have worked through a LearnWithUs course themselves.
12. You may have to pay to take a LearnWithUs course.
13. Everybody takes the same taster lesson.
14. LearnWithUs centres are open seven days a week.

## SECTION 2

### Questions 15-27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-20.

#### The benefits of having a business mentor

##### Introduction

If you're starting your own business, you probably need a mentor. This is a business person who volunteers to give their time to help somebody else with their work – particularly somebody who is new to business. They have a wealth of experience they are willing to share, perhaps from setting up and running their own company. The mentor's role is to support, develop, stimulate and challenge. However, business mentors won't solve your problems for you or tell you what to do: they will talk things over with you, rather than acting as consultants. Many people setting up their first business have found that a mentor can have a very positive effect on its success.

##### Why business mentoring is important

If you have a gap in your knowledge or experience, then mentoring could work very well for you. For example, you may have a great concept for a business but need a bit of assistance to turn it into a successful venture.

A mentor can provide you with a number of benefits, such as:

- guidance on developing and improving your business
  - help with decisions – particularly difficult ones
  - ideas for new products or services, or for working practices that will improve your efficiency
  - tips for your business that are gained from practical experience
  - access to a network of contacts with other business people
- A business mentor can also help you to:
- develop key business skills
  - improve your problem-solving abilities
  - build confidence
  - work on your personal development

##### Face-to-face business mentoring

If you decide that face-to-face business mentoring is right for you, mentor and mentee should decide in advance on the nature of the relationship.

You will need to agree on the degree of involvement that suits you both. Some mentors and mentees work extremely closely, keeping in touch with each other most weeks or even most days. In the majority of cases, however, a mentor will provide help every few weeks or months. In either case, they might meet, speak on the phone, or exchange emails.

You should also agree on a level of structure to suit you both. Mentoring can be a very formal process with regular meetings which follow a specific agenda and work towards a specific set of goals. It can also be quite a casual arrangement, where the mentee calls on the mentor as and when problems or questions arise.

### Questions 15-20

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet.

How can a mentor help somebody setting up a business?  
A mentor (15)..... to help a new business person.  
Mentors have a different role from (16).....

A mentor can:

- help you turn your idea into a successful business
  - assist when you need to make (17).....
- suggest how your business can increase its (18).....
- introduce you to a business network
  - help you to develop your skills, abilities and provide you with more (19).....

To be agreed:

- how much (20)..... the mentor should have
- how much structure the mentoring process should have

Read the text below and answer Questions 21-27.

### **A Planning Process for Middle-Sized Projects**

Any business project — such as reducing energy costs, or improving efficiency — needs to be planned, and time spent planning will save far more time later on. The typical stages in this planning process are explained below.

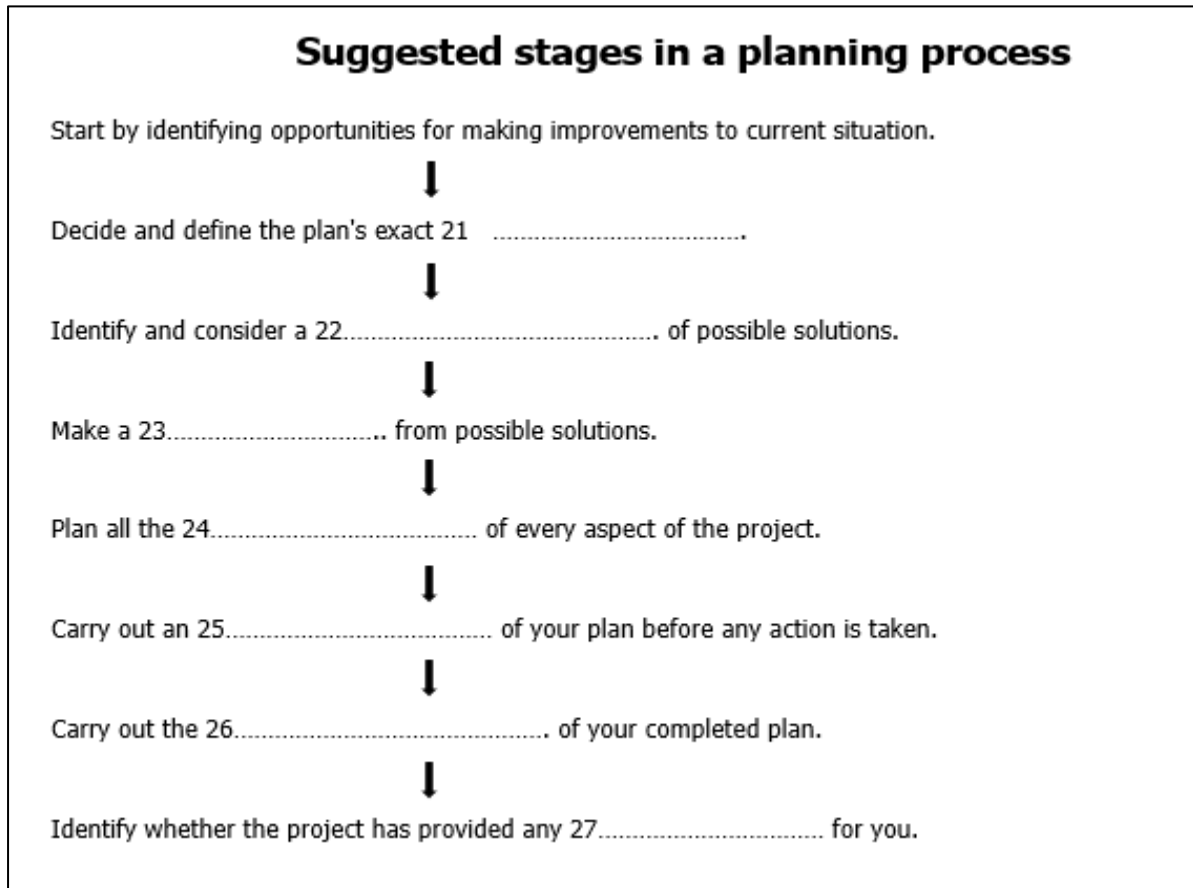
- Your first task is to spot what needs to be done. Examine your firm's current position, perhaps making a formal analysis of its strengths and weaknesses. Then think about how you might improve that position: what opportunities are there for achieving this?
- The next step is to decide precisely what the aim of your plan is. This is best expressed in a simple single sentence, to ensure that it is clear and sharp in your mind. Doing this helps you to avoid wasting effort on irrelevant side issues.
- Next you should work out how to do it. It is tempting just to grasp the first idea that comes to mind, but it is better to consider a wide range of options: this way, you may come up with less obvious but better solutions.
- Once you have explored the options available to you, the selection of which option to use is the next step. If you have the time and resources, you might decide to evaluate all options, carrying out some planning, such as costing, for each. Normally you will not have this luxury.
- You already have a broad idea of what your project will consist of. Now is the time to work out the full details, identifying the most efficient and effective method of carrying it out, including answering the questions of 'who', 'what' and 'when'.
- The next stage is to review your plan and decide whether it will work satisfactorily. This evaluation enables you to change to another option that might be more successful, or to accept that no plan is needed.
- Once you have finished your plan and decided that it will work satisfactorily, it is time for implementation. Your plan will cover how this is to be done.
- Once you have achieved a plan, you can close the project. At this point it is often worth assessing the project to see whether there are any lessons that you can learn.

### Questions 21-27

Complete the flow-chart below.

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

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



### SECTION 3

#### Questions 28-40

Read the text below and answer Questions 28-40.

#### The Penny Black

It might not have looked very impressive, but the Penny Black, now 170 years old, was the first stamp to be created and it launched the modern postal system in Britain.

Before 1840 and the arrival of the Penny Black, you had to be rich and patient to use the Royal Mail. Delivery was charged according to the miles travelled and the number of sheets of paper used; a 2-page letter sent from Edinburgh to London, for example, would have cost 2 shillings, or more than £7 in today's money. And when the top-hatted letter carrier came to deliver it, it was the recipient who had to pay for the postage. Letter writers employed various ruses to reduce the cost, doing everything possible to cram more words onto a page. Nobody bothered with heavy envelopes; instead, letters would be folded and sealed with wax. You then had to find a post office — there were no pillar boxes — and hope your addressee didn't live in one of the several rural areas which were not served by the system. If you were lucky, your letter would arrive (it could take days) without being read or censored.



The state of mail had been causing concern throughout the 1830s, but it was Rowland Hill, an inventor, teacher and social reformer from Kidderminster, who proposed a workable plan for change. Worried that a dysfunctional, costly service would stifle communication just as Britain was in the swing of its second industrial revolution, he believed reform would ease the distribution of ideas and stimulate trade and business, delivering the same promise as the new railways.

Hill's proposal for the penny post, which meant any letter weighing less than half an ounce (14 grams) could be sent anywhere in Britain for about 30p in today's money, was so radical that the Postmaster General, Lord Lichfield, said, 'Of all the wild and visionary schemes which I ever heard of, it is the most extravagant.' Lord Lichfield spoke for an establishment not convinced of the need for poor people to post anything. But merchants and reformers backed Hill. Soon the government told him to make his scheme work. And that meant inventing a new type of currency.

Hill quickly settled on 'a bit of paper covered at the back with a glutinous wash which the user might, by applying a little moisture, attach to the back of a letter'. Stamps would be printed in sheets of 240 that could be cut using scissors or a knife. Perforations would not arrive until 1854. The idea stuck, and in August 1839 the Treasury launched a design competition open to 'all artists, men of science and the public in general'. The new stamp would need to be resistant to forgery, and so it was a submission by one Mr Cheverton that Hill used as the basis for one of the most striking designs in history. Cheverton, who worked as a sculptor and an engineer, determined that a portrait of Queen Victoria, engraved for a commemorative coin when she was a 15-year-old princess, was detailed enough to make copying difficult, and recognisable enough to make fakes easy to spot. The words 'Postage' and 'One Penny' were added alongside flourishes and ornamental stars. Nobody thought to add the word 'Britain', as it was assumed that the stamps would solely be put to domestic use.

With the introduction of the new postal system, the Penny Black was an instant hit, and printers struggled to meet demand. By the end of 1840, more than 160 million letters had been sent — more than double the previous year. It created more work for the post office, whose reform continued with the introduction of red letter boxes, new branches and more frequent deliveries, even to the remotest address, but its lasting impact on society was more remarkable.

Hill and his supporters rightly predicted that cheaper post would improve the 'diffusion of knowledge'. Suddenly, someone in Scotland could be reached by someone in London within a day or two. And as literacy improved, sections of society that had been disenfranchised found a voice.

Tristram Hunt, an historian, values the 'flourishing of correspondence' that followed the arrival of stamps. 'While I was writing my biography of Friedrich Engels I could read the letters he and Marx sent between Manchester and London,' he says. 'They wrote to each other three times a day, ping-ponging ideas back and forth so that you can almost follow a real-time correspondence.'

The penny post also changed the nature of the letter. Weight-saving tricks such as cross-writing began to die out, while the arrival of envelopes built confidence among correspondents that mail would not be stolen or read. And so people wrote more private things — politically or commercially sensitive information or love letters. 'In the early days of the penny post, there was still concern about theft,' Hunt says. 'Engels would still send Marx money by ripping up five-pound notes and sending the pieces in different letters.' But the probity of the postal system became a great thing and it came to be expected that your mail would not be tampered with.

For all its brilliance, the Penny Black was technically a failure. At first, post offices used red ink to cancel stamps so that they could not be used again. But the ink could be removed. When in 1842, it

was determined that black ink would be more robust, the colour of the Penny Black became a sort of brownish red, but Hill's brainchild had made its mark.

### Questions 28-30

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 28-30 on your answer sheet.

28 One of the characteristics of the postal service before the 1840s was that

- A postmen were employed by various organisations.
- B letters were restricted to a certain length.
- C distance affected the price of postage.
- D the price of delivery kept going up.

29 Letter writers in the 1830s

- A were not responsible for the cost of delivery.
- B tried to fit more than one letter into an envelope.
- C could only send letters to people living in cities.
- D knew all letters were automatically read by postal staff.

30 What does the text say about Hill in the 1830s?

- A He was the first person to express concern about the postal system.
- B He considered it would be more efficient for mail to be delivered by rail.
- C He felt that postal service reform was necessary for commercial development.
- D His plan received support from all the important figures of the day.

### Questions 31-34

Look at the following statements (Questions 31-34) and the list of people below.  
Match each statement with the correct person, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, in boxes 31-34 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 31 His inspiration came from a particular picture.
- 32 He claimed that the postal system would lead to the spread of information.
- 33 He organised the creation of the first stamp.
- 34 He expressed doubts about the plans to change the postal service.

### List of People

- A Rowland Hill
- B Lord Lichfield
- C Cheverton
- D Tristram Hunt

### Questions 35-40

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

### The Penny Black

- Design came about as a result of a competition organised by the 35.....
- Based on an engraving of Queen Victoria featured on a 36.....

- Apart from the Queen's face, the stamp had just three words and pictures of 37..... as decoration
- No mention of 38..... as plan was for stamps to be for domestic use only
- The 39..... which was applied to indicate that the stamp had been used, proved to be ineffective
- In 1842, the 40..... of the stamp was changed



## General Reading Mock Test 8 Answers:

### Answers

1. E	11. NOT GIVEN	21. aim	31. C
2. B	12. TRUE	22. range	32. A
3. A	13. FALSE	23. selection	33. A
4. F	14. FALSE	24. details	34. B
5. C	15. volunteers	25. evaluation	35. Treasury
6. A	16. consultants	26. implementation	36. (commemorative) coin
7. C	17. decisions	27. lessons	37. (ornamental) stars
8. B	18. efficiency	28. C	38. (word) Britain
9. TRUE	19. confidence	29. A	39. (red) ink
10. NOT GIVEN	20. involvement	30. C	40. colour/color



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 9

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## READING

### SECTION 1

#### Questions 1-14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1-7.

#### Interesting Day Courses in your Area

##### A Photographing Wildlife

This workshop includes an introduction in the classroom, two photography sessions with specially arranged access to the zoo enclosures so that you can take natural-looking close-ups of the most exotic species, and the opportunity to review and discuss your images as a group.

##### B Drawing For Fun

You will learn some basic techniques using soft pencils and charcoal. These and different types of paper are provided. Just bring yourself and a willingness to 'have a go'. This is a start-up day so people who have already attended courses should not apply.

##### C Find Your Voice

You may feel you can't sing or you may be an established singer who wants to improve or gain confidence. You will be shown how to sing in tune, how to breathe correctly and how to project your voice. You may attend this course more than once and each time have a wonderful experience. Everyone can sing and it's great fun.

##### D Focus On Landscapes

This course is designed for students who are familiar with painting in watercolours, but are having difficulty with some techniques. We will discuss choice of materials, colour mixing and any other areas that may be raised.

The day will start with a demonstration, followed by an opportunity to sketch outdoors. After a light lunch cooked in the studio, there will be a further practical session.

##### E Taking Happy Pictures

The main objective is to introduce you to the skills required to take good photographs of people at special events, such as parties or weddings. We will discuss camera settings, dealing with varied light or bad weather, and how to get a good atmosphere. Lunch is provided at a nearby hotel, followed by a practical session inside the studio.

##### F The Music Takeaway

Get some friends, family or colleagues together for your own music course in a venue of your choice, which could be your front room, basement or workplace. We send two guitar tutors to lead a one-day session for you in the style of music you prefer, such as rock, country, funk or blues.

#### Questions 1-7

Look at the six advertisements, A—F below. For which course are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, A—F, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1. Participants can decide where the course is held.
2. Different ability levels are welcome.
3. All the necessary materials are supplied.
4. Participants will be able to go where the public are not normally allowed.
5. It is possible to repeat this course.
6. You can select what to study from a range of options.
7. The course will provide advice on how to overcome difficult conditions.

Read the text below and answer Questions 8-14.

### **Learn to Skydive**

Accelerated Freefall (AFF) is an intensive skydiving course and you can experience freefall on your very first jump. We offer the AFF Level 1 course as a unique introduction to the world of parachuting and skydiving. It's great as a one-off freefall experience. However, the full eight-level Accelerated Freefall course is the best way to learn to skydive and attain your licence as a qualified parachutist, which allows you to jump at skydiving centres across the world.

The AFF Level 1 course begins with an intensive day of ground training. During the day, you will learn how your parachute equipment works and how to check and fit it, how to exit the aircraft, how to maintain the correct body position in the air, monitor your altitude and deploy your parachute and how to deal with emergencies. The day will finish with a written test. The training can be both mentally and physically tiring so you should stay overnight if you wish to do your first jump the next day. For safety reasons we require you to return and jump in less than a month after your training in order to complete the Level 1 course.

When you come to do your jump you will receive refresher training before you board the aircraft. You will exit the aircraft with two AFF Level 1 instructors. They will provide in-air coaching as they fall alongside you, holding onto your harness. You will experience about one minute of freefall and deploy your own parachute, then fly and navigate for around five minutes before landing on the dropzone. Following this, you will meet your instructors to debrief the jump and collect your certificate. Shortly after you arrive home, you will receive an email link to the instructors' footage of your skydive to post online.

There are some restrictions for solo skydiving. The maximum acceptable weight is 95 kg fully clothed and a reasonable level of fitness is required. As far as age is concerned, the minimum is 16 and a parental signature of consent is required for students of 16-17 on three forms. Adults over 45 wishing to skydive must bring a completed Declaration of Fitness form signed and stamped by their doctor. Acceptance rests with the head instructor.

### **Questions 8-14**

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

In boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet, write

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

8. After doing the AFF Level 1 course, people can skydive in different countries.
9. The AFF Level 1 course takes more than one day to complete.
10. Students must do their first jump within a certain period.
11. Training continues after the student jumps out of the plane.

12. During a first jump, an instructor will open the student's parachute.
13. Instructors usually film the first jumps that the students make.
14. Students will be divided into age groups when taking the course.

## SECTION 2

### Questions 15-27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-20.

#### Mistakes when applying for a job

There are many mistakes that people make when writing their résumé (CV) or completing a job application. Here are some of the most common and most serious.

The biggest problem is perhaps listing the duties for which you were responsible in a past position: all this tells your potential employers is what you were supposed to do. They do not necessarily know the specific skills you used in executing them, nor do they know what results you achieved – both of which are essential. In short, they won't know if you were the best, the worst, or just average in your position.

The more concrete information you can include, the better. As far as possible, provide measurements of what you accomplished. If any innovations you introduced saved the organization money, how much did they save? If you found a way of increasing productivity, by what percentage did you increase it?

Writing what you are trying to achieve in life – your objective – is a waste of space. It tells the employer what you are interested in. Do you really think that employers care what you want? No, they are interested in what they want! Instead, use that space for a career summary. A good one is brief – three to four sentences long. A good one will make the person reviewing your application want to read further.

Many resumes list 'hard' job-specific skills, almost to the exclusion of transferable, or 'soft', skills. However, your ability to negotiate effectively, for example, can be just as important as your technical skills.

All information you give should be relevant, so carefully consider the job for which you are applying. If you are applying for a job that is somewhat different than your current job, it is up to you to draw a connection for the resume reviewer, so that they will understand how your skills will fit in their organization. The person who reviews your paperwork will not be a mind reader.

If you are modest about the skills you can offer, or the results you have achieved, a resume reader may take what you write literally, and be left with a low opinion of your ability: you need to say exactly how good you are. On the other hand, of course, never stretch the truth or lie.

### Questions 15-20

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet.

15. It is a mistake to specify your..... in past positions.
16. Do not include a description of your..... in life.
17. Include soft skills such as an ability to.....successfully.

18. Think hard about the position so you can ensure that the information in your application is.....
19. Make the..... between your abilities and the job you are applying for clear.
20. Do not be too..... about what you can do.

Read the text below and answer Questions 21-27.

## **HEALTH AND SAFETY CERTIFICATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY (H&S Certificate)**

### **Who should register for this course?**

The H&S Certificate is aimed at people who work as supervisors within the construction industry (whether or not that is part of their job title), who are required to ensure that activities under their control are undertaken safely.

### **Course duration**

Option 1 — Conversion Course (for those who have a PHS Certificate — see below): 10 days, either one day a week or two weeks full-time

Option 2 — Full Course (for all others): 15 days, either one day a week or three weeks full-time

For both options, the written exam and practical assessment take half a day.

### **About the course**

The course provides thorough preparation for the H&S Certificate, which is an award in health and safety specifically designed for the construction industry. It combines theory with practice, ensuring that those who gain the certificate are capable of managing health and safety throughout each stage of the construction process, from planning and design to use and finally demolition.

### **You may already be one step towards gaining an H&S Certificate**

The PHS (Principles of Health and Safety) Certificate can be taken separately or as part of the H&S Certificate. If you gained this qualification no more than five years before entering for the H&S Certificate, it will be recognised as contributing to your Certificate without the need to repeat that unit of the course.

### **Course content**

The H&S Certificate is divided into three units. Unit 1 covers the principles of health and safety (and is identical to the PHS Certificate), Unit 2 covers the identification and control of hazards, and Unit 3 deals with practical applications of health and safety.

### **How is the course assessed?**

Candidates take written examinations for Units 1 and 2. Unit 3 is assessed by a practical examination testing the ability to identify health and safety issues in a construction workplace. Unit 3 needs to be taken within 14 days of a written examination.

A full certificate is issued on successful completion of all three units.

### **Funding**

Candidates from non-EU countries may be eligible for a small number of grants. These cover the cost of tuition, but not examination fees. For details, please contact the Registrar.

### **Enquiries**

For further information please contact our administration office.



### Questions 21-27

Answer the questions below.

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

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

21. Which position is the Certificate intended for?
22. How many days must a student without a PHS Certificate study?
23. What is the last stage of the construction process that is covered by the course?
24. For how long does a PHS Certificate count towards the H&S Certificate?
25. What do students learn to identify and deal with in Unit 2?
26. What type of examination is used for Unit 3?
27. What will a grant pay for?

### SECTION 3

#### Questions 28-34

The text on next page has seven sections, A—G.

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

Write the correct number, i—x, in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Headings

- i The instructions for old dances survive
- ii Inspired by foreign examples
- iii Found in a number of countries and districts
- iv An enthusiastic response from certain people
- v Spectators join in the dancing
- vi How the street event came about
- vii From the height of popularity to a fall from fashion
- viii A surprise public entertainment
- ix Young people invent their own clog dances
- x Clog dancing isn't so easy

- 28 Section A .....
- 29 Section B .....
- 30 Section C .....
- 31 Section D .....
- 32 Section E .....
- 33 Section F .....
- 34 Section G .....

#### Clog dancing's big street revival

**A** The streets of Newcastle, in the north-east of England, have begun to echo with a sound that has not been heard for about a century. A sharp, rhythmic knocking can be heard among the Saturday crowds in one of the city's busiest intersections. It sounds a little like dozens of horses galloping along the street, but there are none in sight. In fact, it's the noise of a hundred people dancing in wooden shoes, or clogs.

The shoppers are about to be ambushed by the UK's biggest clog dance event. The hundred volunteers have been coached to perform a mass routine. For ten minutes, the dancers bring the city centre to a standstill. There are people clogging on oil drums and between the tables of

pavement cafés. A screaming, five-man team cuts through the onlookers and begins leaping over swords that look highly dangerous. Then, as swiftly as they appeared, the cloggers melt back into the crowd, leaving the slightly stunned spectators to go about their business.

**B** This strange manifestation is the brainchild of conductor Charles Hazlewood, whose conversion to clog dancing came through an encounter with a folk band, The Unthanks. ‘Rachel and Becky Unthank came to develop some ideas in my studio,’ Hazlewood says. ‘Suddenly, they got up and began to mark out the rhythm with their feet — it was an extraordinary blur of shuffles, clicks and clacks that was an entirely new music for me. I thought, “Whatever this is, I want more of it”.’

Hazlewood was inspired to travel to Newcastle to make a television programme, *Come Clog Dancing*, in which he and a hundred other people learn to clog in a fortnight. Yet when he first went out recruiting, local people seemed unaware of their heritage. ‘We went out on to the streets, looking for volunteers, but nobody seemed to know anything about clog dancing; or if they did, they thought it originated in the Netherlands.’

**C** The roots of clog dancing go back several hundred years, and lie in traditional dances of the Dutch, Native Americans and African-Americans, in which the dancer strikes the ground with their heel or toes, to produce a rhythm that’s audible to everyone around. In England, clogging is believed to have first developed in the mid-19th century in the cotton mills of Lancashire, in the north-west, where workers created a dance that imitated the sound of the machinery. The style quickly spread and developed a number of regional variations. In Northumberland, it became a recreation for miners, who danced solo or to the accompaniment of a fiddle.

‘The Northumberland style is very distinct from Lancashire clogging,’ says Laura Connolly, a virtuoso dancer who worked with Hazlewood on the programme. ‘Northumbrian dancing is quite neat and precise with almost no upper-body movement, whereas the Lancastrian style is more flamboyant.’

**D** Whatever the region, clogging remains very much a minority pursuit. Yet at the turn of the 20th century, clogging was a fully-fledged youth craze. Two famous comic film actors, Stan Laurel and Charlie Chaplin, both began their careers as cloggers. But the dance almost completely died out with the passing of the industrial age. ‘People danced in clogs because they were cheap, hardwearing and easily repaired,’ Connolly says. ‘Yet eventually clogs became associated with poverty and people were almost ashamed to wear them.’

**E** Fortunately, the key steps of the dances were preserved and handed down in a series of little blue books, often named after their inventors. ‘It means that we still know what Mrs Willis’s Rag or Ivy Sands’s Hornpipe were like,’ Connolly says. ‘It’s my dream that one day there’ll be a little blue book called Laura Connolly’s Jig.’

**F** Her biggest challenge to date was to teach Hazlewood and 100 other beginners a routine sufficiently accomplished to perform on television, from scratch, in less than two weeks. ‘I started people off with something simple,’ she says. ‘It’s a basic shuffle that most people can pick up.’ Once Hazlewood had absorbed the basics, Connolly encouraged him to develop a short solo featuring more complex steps — though he nearly came to grief attempting a tricky manoeuvre known as Charlie Chaplin Clicks, so named as it was the signature move of Chaplin’s film character the Little Tramp.

‘To be honest, I never quite got those right,’ Hazlewood says with a laugh. ‘We came up with a slightly easier version, which Laura thought we should call Charlie Hazlewood Clicks. The thing about

clogs is that they're all surface: there's no grip and they're slightly curved so you stand in a slightly peculiar way. The potential to fall over is enormous.'

On the day, Hazlewood managed to pull off a decent solo, clicks and all. 'I wasn't convinced, until the moment I did it, that I was going to get it right,' he admits. 'But in the end, clog dancing is not so very different from conducting. Both require you to communicate a beat — only I had to learn how to express it with my feet, rather than my hands. But it's a good feeling.'

**G** 'People forget that clogging was originally a street dance,' Connolly says. 'It was competitive, it was popular, and now young people are beginning to rediscover it for themselves. As soon as we finished in Newcastle, I had kids coming up to me saying, "Clog dancing's cool — I want to do that!'

### Questions 35-37

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 35-37 on your answer sheet.

### A clog dancing event in Newcastle

First the city's shoppers hear a sound that seems to be created by a large number of 35....., and then over a hundred people wearing clogs appear and dance. Most dance on the pavement, some on oil drums. One group uses 36..... as part of its dance. The event was organised by Charles Hazlewood, a 37..... He was introduced to clog dancing by a folk band working-with him in his studio.

### Questions 38-40

Complete the notes below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

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

### The origins of clog dancing

- Originated in the Netherlands and North America
- In England, probably invented by factory workers copying the noise made by the 38..... in mills
- In Northumberland, was danced by 39.....
- Very popular in the early 20th century
- Lost popularity when clogs were thought to indicate 40.....

## General Reading Mock Test 9 Answers:

### Answers

1. F	11. TRUE	21. supervisor(s)	31. vii
2. C	12. FALSE	22. 15 (days)	32. j
3. B	13. TRUE	23. demolition	33. x
4. A	14. NOT GIVEN	24. 5 years	34. iv
5. C	15. duties	25. hazards	35. horses
6. F	16. objectives	26. practical	36. swords
7. E	17. negotiate	27. tuition	37. conductor
8. FALSE	18. relevant	28. viii	38. machinery
9. TRUE	19. connection	29. vi	39. miners
10. TRUE	20. modest	30. iii	40. poverty



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 10

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Section-1

### Question 1-7

Look at the three private school advertisements on the following pages. Answer the questions below by writing the letters of the appropriate schools (A-C) in the boxes on your answer sheet.

### Example

It lays special stress on classical languages.     **C**

1. It has an excellent linguistic lab.
2. It has a well-equipped maths lab.
3. It has arrangement for vocational training.
4. It charges reasonable fees
5. It is a training centre for some competitive examinations.
6. It does not have access to internet
7. Admission/ Registration here closes the earliest.

### **A**

#### **Metropolitan High School**

34, Link Road, Liverpool Ph. 97725831  
(A Residential co-educational School)

**Admission open for all classes upto 10th  
Session 2009-10**

#### **Special Features**

- \* Highly qualified faculty.
- \* Extensive sports facilities.
- \* Excellent hostel facilities.
- \* Horse riding as an adventure sport.
- \* Computer centre having access to internet.
- \* Medical care under qualified doctors.
- \* Well-equipped maths lab.
- \* Nourishing veg and non veg balanced diet.

**Last Date : 5 March 2009     Admission Enquiries : 97855128**

### **B**

#### **Apollo Senior Secondary School**

89 Somerset Place, Birmingham  
(A Non-residential coeducational school)  
**Registration open for classes IX and XI**

**Session 2009-10**

#### **Special Features**

- \* Swimming pool
- \* Skating Rink
- \* Aviation Training
- \* Co-curricular activities like dancing, music, art & craft.
- \* Fully vegetarian balanced diet.
- \* Pipe Band for Girls & Boys
- \* Excellent Linguistic lab.
- \* Training centre for some competitive examinations.

**Last Date : 10 March 2009**

**C**  
**Cosmopolitan High School**  
93 Twelfth Square, New Castle  
Ph. 97879454  
**(A Residential School for Girls)**  
**Admission open for all classes upto 10th**  
**Session 2009-10**

- \* Having linkage with three sister institutions.
- \* Special stress on classical languages
- \* Computer centre having access to internet.
- \* Reasonable fees to suit all economic classes.
- \* Excellent hostel facilities.
- \* Well-qualified staff.
- \* Highly qualified doctors to ensure healthcare.
- \* Fully vegetarian balanced diet.
- \* Arrangement for vocational training.

**Last Date : 12 March 2009**

**Question 8-13**

Look at the information on the following page about the holding of MegaTrade fair.

In boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet write

**TRUE** if the statement is true

**FALSE** if the statement is false

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

Example

The trade fair is being held at Minerva Banquet Hall **TRUE**

8. 10 percent discount on artificial jewellery will be allowed.
9. Rates are negotiable for shopkeepers only.
10. No special discount on electronic goods will be allowed.
11. There is arrangement for home delivery.
12. The fair will be open on Sundays.
13. Special discount on purchase of toys, books, and stationery items worth below £20 cannot be allowed.

**Imperium Trading Co.**

**Mega Trade Fair at Minerva a Banquet Hall**

**18, Circular Road, London**

You'll be glad to learn that Imperium Trading Co is holding Mega Trade Fair at Minerva Banquet Hall from 10 October to 30 October.

- A discount of 20 per cent will be allowed on most of the items except gold and silver jewellery, crockery and glassware.
- Whereas there'll be 10 percent discount on cutlery, crockery and glassware, 5 per cent discount will be permissible on artificial jewellery.
- While special discount of 10 per cent on purchase of stationery items, toys and books worth more than £ 20 will be allowed, such concession will not be available on furniture, electronic goods, readymade garments, cosmetics, and handicrafts.

**Visit for**

- Breath-taking variety
- Excellence & elegance
- Unique quality
- Dirt cheap rates
- Envidable modernity

Timing: 10 am to 10 pm

Open on Sundays

Note : \* No bargaining will be allowed.

\* Terms are cash. Ph. 97455708

**Section-2****Questions 14-17**

Look at the "The Charm of Glenwood Springs" on the following pages. Each paragraph A-E describes a different experience about the Glenwood Springs.

From the list below (i-viii) choose the most suitable summaries for paragraphs B-E.

Write the appropriate numbers (i-viii) in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

NB : There are more summaries than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.

**Summaries**

- (i) The Glenwood Springs as a versatile tourist centre.
- (ii) The Importance of the Glenwood Springs for the USA.
- (iii) The name and creation of the Glenwood Springs.
- (iv) Sights around the Glenwood Springs.
- (v) Walking is the best way to the Glenwood springs.
- (vi) Different options for reaching the Glenwood Springs.
- (vii) The mysteries of the Glenwood Springs.
- (viii) Reaching the Glenwood Springs through Vail.

**Example**

Paragraph A (vi)

14. Paragraph B

15. Paragraph C

16. Paragraph D

17. Paragraph E

**The Charm of Glenwood Springs**

**A.** If you find world's one of the most famous skiing sites, Aspen, to be highly expensive, you can opt for the Glenwood Springs in Colorado US , just 65 km away. You can reach this place by road or rail as both options are available. Then there are about 14 direct air services but the three airports in Eagle County, Aspen and Grand Junction are about 50, 65 and 145 km respectively from here.

**B.** To be more adventurous or enterprising, you can go from Denver through Vail, another ski destination on the most eco- friendly highway called 1-70. This way, you'll cover about 250 km. Before you reach Glenwood Springs, you'll have an exciting experience when you wade through a serpentine mountainous tract which is said to be one of the tentacles of the awe-. inspiring, huge red rock, the Grand Canyon.

C. The name Glenwood Springs was given to the place by Sarah Cooper, wife of one of the town's founding fathers, Issac Cooper. Before this the town was discovered as a gold mine. It is situated at the confluence of Roaring Park and Colorado rivers and was known as 'Defiance'. Earlier the tourists were attracted only towards the 'Fairy Caves' with grottos and labyrinthine ducts. The place became famous for its curative hot water springs only when in the late 1800s Walter Devereaux and his brothers created here the world's largest hot water pool which was dotted with nearly three score such springs.

D. Among the people who visit this place are skiers, rafters, hikers, mountain bikers, hunters, fishermen, snowmobilers and of course 'yampah' tasters. 'Yampah' means 'big medicine'. Such is attraction for the hot springs that the pool remains full to capacity even in rain and snow. The water is captured at 122°F and then toned down to 93 to 104 F. There are two pools with temperatures slightly different from each other. There are continental eateries all around besides the typically American ones. Then the accommodation here is fairly cheap being about one-fourth of that in Aspen.

E. Glenwood Springs is situated at the height of 5700 feet, but the average altitude of the mountains around reaches up to 13000 feet. If you stand on the rooftop of a high building, you can have a view of fascinating sights all around. On the western side you can have a captivating view of the Red Mountain. On the east you can see the famous Cavern Adventure Park which can be approached by a cable car. If you go there, you'll be happy to find there the world's first Alpine coaster sliding through the downhill park with a speed of about 80 km per hour. On the southern side you'll find the famous ski destination called Sunlight Mountain Resort offering snowmobiling and ice-skating. If you take a view from the park of the Roaring Fork Valley, you'll feel the marvel of a sight. Here you'll find America's world famous Amtrak railhead which can enable you to reach the historical downtown on to the Hot Springs pool. About a 20 km stretch of the Roaring Fork River has been declared the Gold Medal River where you're allowed to fish to lay your hands on the best of trout and here at some place you can bring your pets also if you like.

#### Questions 18-27

Look at the "Human Empowerment Centre's Memorandum" on the following page. In boxes 18-27 of your answer sheet write

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

18. Mere celebration of World Health Days is not enough.
19. The UN must step in to ensure health for people.
20. Even some less expensive food items can ensure health.
21. Exercise is not at all necessary to keep healthy.
22. It is the duty of the government to supply free iodised salt to the poor.
23. People should be discouraged to take skimmed milk as it has no food value.
24. Drinking a lot of water daily is good for health.
25. The rich people need no advice as all kinds of food items are available to them.
26. Expectant mothers should be given special attention in the matter of diet.
27. Consumption of foods containing less fat but lots of vitamins and minerals is good for health.



## Human Empowerment Centre Memorandum

The centre appeals to all concerned as under:

Although the World Health Days are now celebrated all over the world regularly, that's not enough. The governments, the NGOs, the educational institutions and the media the world over, should take specific steps to awake, the people in the matter of health.

People should be advised to take a balanced diet. The wealthy should be told about the harmful effects of over-eating and a rich diet. The poor should be told how they can keep healthy even by taking certain kinds of food which are not so expensive but contain lots of vitamins and minerals such as carrots, amla, skimmed milk, guava, leafy vegetables, etc. The importance of the use of iodised salt should be brought home to all. People should also be told about the benefits of drinking a lot of water daily.

People should be advised to take regular exercise. They should be told about the ill-effects of drinking, smoking, drug-taking, consumption of fast foods, soft drinks, excessive fat and sugar. Special arrangements for milk, fruit and other nutritious food items for poor children and expectant mothers should be made.

Pollution should be brought to the lowest level by taking all necessary steps. Drug-peddlers and adulterators should be given exemplary punishments. The use of toxic chemicals should be banned or regulated. Also arrangements for people's participation in tension-releasing programmes such as yoga, meditation, etc. on a large-scale should be made.

### Section-3

Read the passage on the following pages and answer questions 28-40

#### Questions 28-32

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage under section 3 above.

In boxes 28-32 of your answer sheet write

- YES** if the statement agrees with the information.  
**NO** if the statement contradicts the information.  
**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this in the passage.

#### Example

Cornelius Houtman was a Dutch navigator **YES**

28. Bhimli is a short for Bheemunipatman  
29. Vasco da Gama landed at Pondecherry in India.  
30. Besides iron ore, copper mines were also discovered near Bhimli.  
31. Bhimli is at a distance of 25 Km from Vizag.  
32. Even today, Bhimli is a large flourishing town.

#### Questions 33-40

Complete the summaries below. Choose your answers from the passage and write them in boxes 33-40 on your answer sheet.

33. The route used by Vasco da Gama was used by Cornelius Houtman in.....  
34. Besides the charm of its sandy beaches, Bhimli offers the spectacular sight of the flow of the..... river into the Bay of Bengal.

35. For its shallow waters Bhimli's beaches are very..... for swimming and water sports.
36. Bhimli's mythological significance arises out of the belief that was slain.....here by one of the Pandava princes.
37. It was in the..... century that the Kalinga rulers got control of the place.
38. The Dutch got control of Bhimli in the..... century.
39. Finally, the British became the owners of Bhimli in exchange for their islands in.....
40. You get the impression of..... as you sight the coastal coconut trees and mounds of red sand among other things.

### **A Beach Calling for Attention**

It is said that when Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut in India, he was stinking. The local Indian chief gave him some common salt besides some other elements and asked him to have a bath and wash his clothes to move the obnoxious smell emanating from his body. The route used by Vasco da Gama was used by an adventurous Dutch navigator, Cornelius Houtman, in 1596, but instead of reaching Calicut, he reached Bhimli, a beach about 25 km from Vishakhapatnam, generally called Vizag.

Bhimli, itself a short for Bheemunipatnam, and the stretch from Vizag have a fine motorable road running along the seacoast. The area has all along a hilly terrain on the one side and a vast expanse of golden sand on the other. Bhimli offers a picturesque sight with its sandy beaches located where the Gosthani river flows into the Bay of Bengal.

In India beaches such as those of Goa and Chennai, especially the former, are among the internationally famous tourist centres, but, Bhimli deserves to be tried, virtually having not been discovered as a tourist spot by some renowned persons. The place offers a stunning view for all the valid reasons which make a good beach worth-visiting. You can find there coconut trees lining the coast and mounds of red sand interspersed between small fishermen huts and boats as things out of an art movie. You have sea-food there in small stalls selling fresh prawn and pomfret dishes all around the beach. Walking there is a retreat and bathing there is fun and then, above all, Bhimli has one of the safest beaches for swimming and water sports as water there is shallow. Though it is a small place, you can get there coconut, fruits, plastic buckets, nylon ropes, vegetables and all other necessary things.

If you go after mythology and history, Bhimli has both. It is said that it was here that the Pandava prince Bhima slew Bakasura. Hence, the name of the place, Bhimli. The place passed hands from the early rulers to the Kalinga Empire in the 3rd century, then to Pallavas of Kanchi and then to Cholas of Tanjore, from whom it passed on to the Qutubshahs of Golconda and later to the Dutch in the 17th century. The Dutch made it their settlement for trade and set up a port there. The Dutch had to bring several ships here and they could capture the place only after fighting pitched battles with locals. Then the port traded in tropical fruits, birds, animals, cloth diamonds, emerald and other items. Later, the discovery of iron ore around Bhimli made the Dutch to realize the hold over Bhimli to be even more meaningful. Then, besides iron ore, cotton fabric woven by the artisans of Bhimli was traded at the port town.

Later by the middle of the 18th century, the British had wrested many of the Dutch settlements in India. Accordingly, the Dutch gave up their colonies in India, including Bhimli, to the British in exchange for, the British islands in Sumatra. Once a flourishing seaport, today Bhimli is reduced to just a small village of fishermen. Its beaches especially call for a serious attention from lovers of vast sandy expanses on sea-coasts and safe swimming and water sports.

## General Reading Mock Test 10 Answers:

### Answers

1. B	11. NOT GIVEN	21. FALSE	31. YES
2. A	12. YES	22. NOT GIVEN	32. NO
3. C	13. YES	23. FALSE	33. 1596
4. C	14. viii	24. TRUE	34. Gosthani
5. B	15. iii	25. FALSE	35. safe
6. B	16. i	26. TRUE	36. bakasura
7. A	17. iv	27. TRUE	37. 3 <sup>rd</sup> century
8. NO	18. TRUE	28. YES	38. 17 <sup>th</sup> century
9. NO	19. NOT GIVEN	29. NO	39. Sumatra
10. YES	20. TRUE	30. NOT GIVEN	40. an art movie



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 11

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Reading

### WALK FOR CHARITY

Dear Friend,

Please join us for our annual Walk for Charity. Starting in Weldown, you and your friends can choose a delightful 10, 20 or 30 kilometre route.

The money raised will provide support to help people all over the world. Start collecting your sponsors now and then simply come along on the day. Please read the instructions below carefully, especially if you require transport to and from Weldown.

See you on Sunday 14 May,

**V Jessop**

Walk Co-ordinator

P.S. Well done to last year's walkers for helping to raise a grand total of £21,000. The money has already been used to build a children's playground.

#### START TIMES:

30 km: 8-10 am 20 km: 8 - 10.30 am

10 km: 8 - 11.30 am

The organisers reserve the right to refuse late-comers.

**CLOTHING** should be suitable for the weather. If rain is forecast, bring some protection and be prepared for all eventualities. It is better to wear shoes that have been worn in, rather than ones that are new.

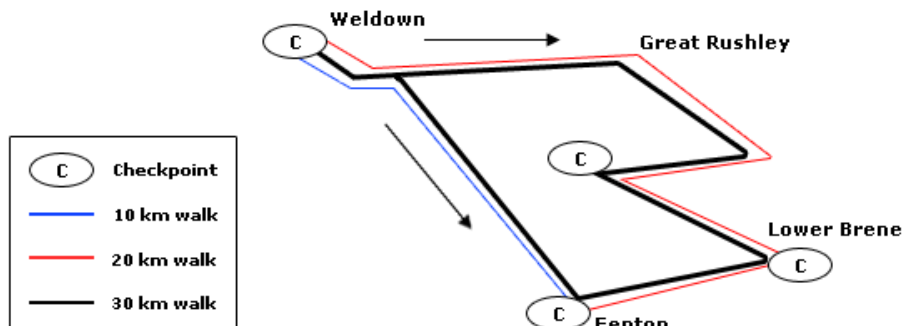
**ROUTE MAPS** will be available from the registration point. The route will be sign-posted and marshalled.

Where the route runs along the road, walkers should keep to one side in single file, facing oncoming traffic at all times. If you need help along the route, please inform one of the marshals.

Free car parking available in car parks and on streets in Weldown.

#### BUSES

For the 10 and 20 km routes, a bus will be waiting at Fenton to take walkers back to Weldown; The bus will leave every half-hour starting at midday. The service is free and there is no need to book.



### Questions 1-7

Look at the information on the given page about a walk for charity.

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the text for each answer.

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

1. What is the starting point for the 30 km walk?
2. What is the latest start time for the 20 km walk?
3. Regarding footwear, what are you warned against wearing?
4. What are the officials who help participants on the route called?
5. Where does the 20 km walk finish?
6. What is the frequency of the Fenton to Weldon bus?
7. Which walk does not pass through Lower Brene?

### Question 8-14

Read the information below and answer question 8-14

#### The Week's Best

##### A Wild Rose

(Tuesday 19.00)

This TV drama is about a young private detective employed by a team of New York businessmen who send her to Brazil to look into a series of hotel robberies. When she gets there, she discovers that the hotels, which are owned by the businessmen, have been empty for the last two years and the local authorities have no record of any robberies.

##### B Animal Planet

(Wednesday 23.00)

This is a classic black-and-white film from the forties in which astronaut Charlie Huston crash-lands on a planet ruled entirely by animals. It is a first-class suspense adventure which also looks at the human condition, although this is not always a successful part of the film.

##### C Strange Encounter

(Saturday 21.00)

Suspense is skilfully built up in this clever, small-scale supernatural story. A young couple view a deserted old house that they are interested in buying. They meet a strange old lady who tells them of the mystical powers of the house and how previous owners have been able to travel back through the centuries to meet their ancestors.

##### D The Longest Walk

(Tuesday 21.30)

Ffyna Campbell is nearly there. All she has to do now is walk the length of France and Britain and she has succeeded in walking around the world. Tonight she drinks coffee in a tent and tells her story to Janet Street-Porter before she sets off for the Pyrenees mountains.

##### E Rubicon 5

(Thursday 20.30)

This is a TV film being used to launch a new science fiction series. It has impressive special effects and a strong, believable cast of characters who travel to the twenty-third century. The action takes place in underground cities where the environment is controlled by computers.

### **F New Science**

(Friday 19.30)

This popular half-hour science magazine continues into its twenty-ninth year, proving itself to be a hardy survivor in the television world. Tonight it is presented by Carol Vorderman who introduces five reports, which include computer-driven cars and in-flight ten-pin bowling.

### **G There and Back Again**

(Sunday 22.00)

Paul Theroux's account of his recent journey from London to Japan and back makes ideal material for this evening's travel slot. Based on his own novel, the progress of his journey on the railways of Europe and Asia (Victoria station, Paris, Istanbul...) acts as a fascinating travelogue as the inhabitants gradually shift from the West to the East.

### **Questions 8-14**

Look at the seven television programmes A-G on the given page and answer Questions 8-14.

For which programme are the following statements true? Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet.

**NB** You may use any letter more than once.

8. This programme is in the form of a personal interview.
9. This programme is a documentary about technological developments.
10. These TWO programmes are about time travel.
11. This programme is taken from a book.
12. This film is the introduction to a set of programmes.
13. These TWO programmes are about present-day travellers.
14. This programme is about investigating a possible crime.

### **SECTION 2**

#### **Question 15-27**

#### **BINGHAM REGIONAL COLLEGE**

#### **International Students' Orientation Programme**

##### **What is it?**

It is a course which will introduce you to the College and to Bingham. It takes place in the week before term starts, from 24th – 28th September inclusive, but you should plan to arrive in Bingham on the 22nd or 23rd September.

##### **Why do we think it is important?**

We want you to have the best possible start to your studies and you need to find out about all the opportunities that college life offers. This programme aims to help you do just that. It will enable you to get to know the College, its facilities and services. You will also have the chance to meet staff and students.

##### **How much will it cost?**

International students (non-European Union students)

For those students who do not come from European Union (EU) countries, and who are not used to European culture and customs, the programme is very important and you are strongly advised to attend. Because of this, the cost of the programme, exclusive of accommodation, is built into your tuition fees.

## EU students

EU students are welcome to take part in this programme for a fee of £195, exclusive of accommodation. Fees are not refundable.

### Accommodation costs (international and EU students)

If you have booked accommodation for the year ahead (41 weeks) through the College in one of the College residences (Cambourne House, Hanley House, the Student Village or a College shared house), you do not have to pay extra for accommodation during the Orientation programme. If you have not booked accommodation in the College residences, you can ask us to pre-book accommodation for you for one week only (Orientation Programme week) in a hotel with other international students. The cost of accommodation for one week is approximately £165. Alternatively, you can arrange your own accommodation for that week in a flat, with friends or a local family.

### What is included during the programme?

Meals: lunch and an evening meal are provided as part of the programme, beginning with supper on Sunday 23rd September and finishing with lunch at midday on Friday 28th September. Please note that breakfast is not available.

Information sessions: including such topics as accommodation, health, religious matters, welfare, immigration, study skills, careers and other 'essential information'.

Social activities: including a welcome buffet and a half-day excursion round Bingham.

Transport: between your accommodation and the main College campus, where activities will take place.

### Questions 15-20

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text above.

In boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet, write

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

15. Participants are advised to arrive one or two days early.
16. The cost of the programme for European Union students, excluding accommodation, is £195.
17. The number of places available is strictly limited.
18. Some students are not charged extra for accommodation during the programme.
19. The College will arrange accommodation with local families.
20. You can obtain breakfast at the College for an extra charge.

### Student Accommodation

The College offers five basic accommodation options. Here is some information to help you make your choice

**A CAMBOURNE HOUSE** – self-catering, student residence, located in the town centre about 2 miles from the main College campus. Up to 499 students live in 6, 7 and 8 bedroom flats, all with en-suite shower rooms. Rent is £64 per week, including bills (not telephone). Broadband Internet connections and telephones, with communal kitchen/dining and lounge areas. Parking space is available, with permits costing £60 per term.

**B STUDENT VILLAGE** – features 3, 4, 5 and 7 bedroom, self-catering shared houses for 250 students close to the main College campus. Rent is £60 per week inclusive of bills (except telephone). Parking is available with permits costing £90 for the academic year.

**C HANLEY HOUSE** – a second, modern, self-catering residence in the town centre for 152 students. Eighteen rooms per floor with communal kitchens, lounges, bathrooms and toilets. Rent is £53 per week including bills (not telephone). There is no space for parking nearby.

**D GLENCARRICK HOUSE** – a privately-owned and managed student residence in the town centre above a multi-storey car park, close to a major nightclub and housing 120 students. Rooms are allocated by the College Accommodation Service. Rents range from £58.50 to £68.50 for a single en-suite room or larger en-suite room respectively. A small extra charge is made for electricity.

**E HOUSE SHARES** – this recent initiative is a range of shared houses for 140 students, conforming to standards set by us to meet all legal safety requirements. A room in a shared house costs between £45 and £55 per week, exclusive of bills, and will be within a 4-mile radius of both campuses. As with halls of residence, the rent is payable termly.

### Questions 21-27

Look at the accommodation options A-E on previous page For which options are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter A-E in boxes 21-27 on your answer sheet.

**NB** You may use any letter more than once.

21. This is possibly inconvenient for car owners.
22. This is best if you like surfing the Web.
23. Of the College residences, this has the fewest students.
24. This is a new option offered by the College.
25. You have to organise parking a year at a time.
26. This accommodation does not belong to the College.
27. Here you definitely do not have your own bathroom.

### GLOW-WORMS

**A** The glow-worm belongs to a family of beetles known as the Lampyridae or fireflies. The fireflies are a huge group containing over 2000 species, with new ones being discovered all the time. The feature which makes fireflies and glow-worms so appealing is their ability to produce an often dazzling display of light. The light is used by the adult fireflies as a signal to attract a mate, and each species must develop its own 'call-sign' to avoid being confused with other species glowing nearby. So within any one area each species will differ from its neighbours in some way, for example in the colour or pattern of its light, how long the pulses of light last, the interval between pulses and whether it displays in flight or from the ground.

**B** The firefly's almost magical light has attracted human attention for generations. It is described in an ancient Chinese encyclopaedia written over 2000 years ago by a pupil of Confucius. Fireflies often featured in Japanese and Arabian folk medicine. All over the world they have been the inspiration for countless poems, paintings and stories. In Britain, for example, there are plenty of anecdotes describing how glow-worms have been used to read by or used as emergency bicycle lamps when a cyclist's batteries have failed without warning. Early travellers in the New World came back with similar stories, of how the native people of Central America would collect a type of click beetle and



release them indoors to light up their huts. Girls threaded them around their feet to illuminate the forest paths at night.

Fireflies very similar to those we see today have been found fossilised in rocks which were formed about 30 million years ago, and their ancestors were probably glowing long before then. It is impossible to be sure exactly when and where the first firefly appeared. The highest concentrations of firefly species today are to be found in the tropics of South America, which may mean either that this is where they first evolved, or simply that they prefer the conditions there.

Wherever they first arose, fireflies have since spread to almost every part of the globe. Today members of the firefly family can be found almost anywhere outside the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

**C** As with many insects, the glow-worm's life is divided into four distinct stages: the egg, the larva (equivalent to the caterpillar of a butterfly), the pupa (or chrysalis) and the adult. The glow-worm begins its life in the autumn as a pale yellow egg. The freshly laid egg is extremely fragile but within a day its surface has hardened into a shell. The egg usually takes about 35 days to hatch, but the exact time varies according to the temperature, from about 27 days in hot weather to more than 45 days in cold weather. By the time it is due to hatch, the glow-worm's light organ is fully developed, and its glow signals that the egg will soon hatch.

After it has left the egg, the larva slowly grows from a few millimetres into the size and shape of a matchstick. The larval stage is the only time the insect can feed. The larva devotes much of its life to feeding and building up its food reserves so that as an adult it will be free to concentrate all its efforts on the task of finding a mate and reproducing. Throughout its time as a larva, approximately 15 months, the glow-worm emits a bright light. The larva's light is much fainter than the adult female's but it can still be seen more than five metres away.

In the final stage of a glow-worm's life, the larva encases itself in a pupa skin while it changes from the simple larva to the more complex adult fly. When the adult fly emerges from the pupa the male seeks a female with whom it can mate. After mating, the female lays about 120 eggs. The adult flies have no mouth parts, cannot eat and therefore only live a few days. When people talk of seeing a glow-worm they normally mean the brightly glowing adult female.

**D** In some countries the numbers of glow-worms have been falling. Evidence suggests that there has been a steady decrease in the British glow-worm population since the 1950s and possibly before that. Possible causes for the decline include habitat destruction, pollution and changes in climate. Thousands of acres of grassland have been built upon and glow-worm sites have become increasingly isolated from each other. The widespread use of pesticides and fertilisers may also have endangered the glow-worm. Being at the top of a food chain it is likely to absorb any pollutants eaten by the snails on which it feeds. The effect of global warming on rainfall and other weather patterns may also be playing a part in the disappearance of glow-worms. A lot more research will be needed, however, before the causes of the glow-worm's gradual decline are clear.

**E** Although glow-worms are found wherever conditions are damp, food is in good supply and there is an over-hanging wall, they are most spectacular in caves. For more than 100 years the glow-worm caves in New Zealand have attracted millions of people from all over the world. The caves were first explored in 1887 by a local Maori chief, Tane Tinorau, and an English surveyor, Fred Mace. They built a raft and, with candles as their only light, they floated into the cave where the stream goes underground. As their eyes adjusted to the darkness they saw myriad lights reflecting off the water. Looking up they discovered that the ceiling was dotted with the lights of thousands of glow-worms. They returned many times to explore further, and on an independent trip Tane discovered the upper

level of the cave and an easier access. The authorities were advised and government surveyors mapped the caves. By 1888 Tane Tinorau had opened the cave to tourists.

**Questions 28-37**

The passage has five sections labelled A-E. Which section contains the following information?  
Write the correct letter A-E in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

**NB** You may use any letter more than once.

- 28. threats to the glow-worm
- 29. ways in which glow-worms have been used
- 30. variations in type of glow-worm
- 31. glow-worm distribution
- 32. glow-worms becoming an attraction
- 33. the life-cycle of a glow-worm

**Questions 34-40**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage.  
In boxes 34-40 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 34. Scientists have only recently been able to list the exact number of glow-worm species.
- 35. The first fireflies appeared 30 million years ago.
- 36. Glow-worm populations are decreasing faster in some countries than in others.
- 37. Heat affects the production of glow-worm larvae.
- 38. Adulthood is the longest stage of a glow-worm's life.
- 39. The exact reason why glow-worm numbers are decreasing is unknown.
- 40. Glow-worms are usually found in wet areas.

## General Reading Mock Test 11 Answers:

1. weldown	11. G	21. C	31. B
2. 10.30 (am)	12. E	22. A	32. E
3. new shoes	13. D,G	23. D	33. C
4. (the) marshals	14. A	24. E	34. NOT GIVEN
5. fenton	15. TRUE	25. B	35. FALSE
6. every half hoar	16. TRUE	26. D	36. NOT GIVEN
7. 10 kilometre (walk)	17. NOT GIVEN	27. C	37. TRUE
8. D	18. TRUE	28. D	38. FALSE
9. F	19. FALSE	29. B	39. TRUE
10. C,E	20. FALSE	30. A	40. TRUE



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 12

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## SECTION 1

### Question 1-14

Read the text below and answer Question 1-7

#### EASTERN ENERGY

We are here to help and provide you with personal advice on any matters connected with your bill or any other queries regarding your gas and electricity supply.

#### Moving home

Please give as much notice as possible if you are moving home, but at least 48 hours is required for us to make the necessary arrangements for your gas and electricity supply. Please telephone our 24-hour line on 01316 753219 with details of your move. In most cases we are happy to accept your meter reading on the day you move. Tell the new occupant that Eastern Energy supply the household, to ensure the service is not interrupted. Remember we can now supply electricity and gas at your new address, anywhere in the UK. If you do not contact us, you may be held responsible for the payment for electricity used after you have moved.

#### Meter reading

Eastern Energy uses various types of meter ranging from the traditional dial meter to new technology digital display meters. Always read the meter from left to right, ignoring any red dials. If you require assistance, contact our 24-hour line on 0600 7310 310.

#### Energy Efficiency Line

If you would like advice on the efficient use of energy, please call our Energy Efficiency Line on 0995 7626 513. Please do not use this number for any other enquiries.

#### Special services

Passwords – you can choose a password so that, whenever we visit you at home, you will know it is us. For more information, ring our helpline on 0995 7290 290.

#### Help and advice

If you need help or advice with any issues, please contact us on 01316 440188.

#### Complaints

We hope you will never have a problem or cause to complain, but, if you do, please contact our complaints handling team at PO Box 220, Stanfield, ST55 6GF or telephone us on 01316 753270.

#### Supply failure

If you experience any problems with your electricity supply, please call free on 0600 7838 836, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

### Question 1-7

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

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write

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

1. Customers should inform Eastern Energy of a change of address on arrival at their new home.
2. Customers are expected to read their own gas or electricity meters.
3. It is now cheaper to use gas rather than electricity as a form of heating.
4. Eastern Energy supplies energy to households throughout the country.
5. The Energy Efficiency Line also handles queries about energy supply.
6. All complaints about energy supply should be made by phone.
7. Customers are not charged for the call when they report a fault in supply.

### Questions 8-14

The text on page below has seven sections, A-G. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. Write the correct number; i-x, in boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Headings

- i Re-heating
- ii Foods with skins
- iii Keeping your oven clean
- iv Standing time
- v Rapid cooking times
- vi Using a thermometer
- vii Small quantities of food
- viii Deep fat frying
- ix Foods low in moisture
- x Liquids

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

#### Using your new microwave oven

**A** As microwave cooking times are much shorter than other cooking times, it is essential that recommended cooking times are not exceeded without first checking the food.

**B** Take care when heating small amounts of food as these can easily burn, dry out or catch fire if cooked too long. Always set short cooking times and check the food frequently.

**C** Take care when heating 'dry' foods, e.g. bread items, chocolate and pastries. These can easily burn or catch fire if cooked too long.

**D** Some processed meats, such as sausages, have non-porous casings. These must be pierced by a fork before cooking, to prevent bursting. Whole fruit and vegetables should be similarly treated.

**E** When heating soup, sauces and beverages in your microwave oven, heating beyond boiling point can occur without evidence of bubbling. Care should be taken not to overheat.

**F** When warming up food for a second time, it is essential that it is served 'piping hot', i.e. steam is being emitted from all parts and any sauce is bubbling. For foods that cannot be stirred, e.g. pizza, the centre should be cut with a knife to test it is well heated through.

**G** It is important for the safe operation of the oven that it is wiped out regularly. Use warm, soapy water, squeeze the cloth out well and use it to remove any grease or food from the interior. The oven should be unplugged during this process.

## **SECTION 2**

### **Question 15-27**

Read the text below and answer Question 15-20.

### **CHOOSING PREMISES FOR A NEW BUSINESS**

#### **What you need**

Three factors dominate the priorities of small businesses looking for premises: cost, cost and cost. Nobody ever has enough money, so there is an overwhelming temptation to go for the cheapest property. It is a mistake that can take decades to rectify – and even threaten the future of a promising business. Ironically some firms swing too far in the other direction, committing themselves to a heavy initial outlay because they believe in the importance of image – and that does not come cheap. Finding the right premises is the real secret. That can, and will, vary enormously according to the type of business. But there are some general rules that apply to any operation.

#### **Location**

High street premises are important for shops which rely on passing trade – but these are expensive. Rents fall quickly within a few metres of main roads. Offices, however, need not be located centrally, particularly if most business is done on the phone or via email.

Manufacturing and storage relies heavily on access. Think about how vans and lorries will deliver and collect goods from the premises. Nearby parking can be important for staff, and public transport can be even more so, as traffic restrictions tighten.

#### **Size**

This is a crucial decision. Health and Safety laws provide basic guidance on how much room is required per office desk or manufacturing operation. But remember to allow for growth.

#### **Growth**

Every small business aims to become a big business, but this prospect can be obstructed if the wrong decisions are made early on. It is important to consider flexibility from the start. Can a building be physically altered internally by knocking down walls or by extending outwards or adding extra floors? Is there spare land next door to expand later if necessary?

Landlords obviously have to agree to any changes so it is important that the contract includes details of what will be allowed and how much extra will be charged on top of the costs of rebuilding or alteration. Planning rules must also be considered. Local authorities are not always open to discussion about the future of premises. They may have rigid rules about increasing density of

development. The building may be in a conservation area or near housing, in which case it will be much more difficult to consider changes.

15 Some people choose expensive premises because they want to create an impressive.....for their company.

16 Businesses which depend on.....need to be on or near the principal shopping areas.

17 Businesses which produce goods must check there is.....to the premises for delivery vehicles.

18 When choosing a building for your premises, find out whether.....could be removed to create more room.

19 Make sure that the.....states what type of building alterations might be permitted.

20 If business premises are located close to....., extensions may not be allowed.

Read the text below and answer Question 21-27

## **CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE WORKING CONDITIONS AND BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES**

### **Payday**

Employees are paid every other Friday. If Friday is a holiday, payday will be the following Monday. Generally employees pick up the pay checks in their department if not they may be picked up at the Business Office.

### **Overtime**

All time worked over eight hours in one day and forty hours in a workweek, and also the first eight hours worked on the seventh day of work in a workweek is considered overtime for non-exempt employees. The supervisor must approve all overtime before overtime occurs. Hours in excess of eight hours on the seventh day and in excess of twelve hours in one day will be paid at double time. Exempt employees receive no additional compensation for overtime hours.

### **Parking**

All employees who will be parking in a staff parking zone must obtain a parking permit. A monthly pre-tax payroll deduction can be made by visiting Human Resources. If you wish to pay cash, present your staff I.D. and license number to the Cashier's Office. The Safety Department will ticket cars without a parking permit and a fine will be applied.

### **I.D. Card**

All employees are required to carry an I.D. card. If an employee loses his/her card, there will be an automatic charge of \$5.00 to issue a duplicate. If an employee gives up employment, his/her I.D. card must be returned prior to release of final paycheck.

### **Holidays**

All regular and temporary full-time employees generally receive approximately 13 paid holidays during the course of each calendar year Regular part-time employees will receive holiday benefits worked out using a prorated system. The holiday schedule is initiated annually

### **Personal Holiday**

Each employee is granted one extra day as a Personal Holiday at the time of hire, and at the beginning of each calendar year Personal Holiday hours must be taken at one time (eight hours full-time or prorated based on the employee's time). Employees requesting Personal Holiday will be required to complete 'Leave Request' forms. No more than one Personal Holiday is authorized annually

### **Birthday Holiday**

All regular and temporary full-time or part-time employees are entitled to take their birthday off with pay. An employee has a fifteen-day span before and following his/her birthday to take the paid day off. What is known as a grace period through January 15th is given to those employees whose birthdays fall between December 16th and end of the year.

### **Question 21-27**

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 21-27 on your answer sheet.

21. Where do most employees collect their wages?
22. Who has to authorise any overtime an employee wishes to do?
23. Who is not paid extra for working more than 40 hours a week?
24. Where should employees go if they wish to have the parking charge taken off their salary?
25. What method is used to calculate part-time employees' holidays?
26. Which documents must employees fill in to select their Personal Holiday?
27. What is the name of the special entitlement provided to employees with birthdays in the second half of December?

### **SECTION 3**

### **Question 28-40**

Read the text below and answer Question 28-40.

### **A Very Special Dog**

**Florence is one of a new breed of dog who is making the work of the Australian Customs much easier**

It is 8.15 a.m. A flight lands at Melbourne's Tullamarine International Airport. Several hundred pieces of baggage are rushed from the plane onto a conveyor belt in the baggage reclaim annexe. Over the sound of roaring engines, rushing air vents and grinding generators, a dog barks. Florence, a sleek black labrador, wags her tail.

Among the cavalcade of luggage passing beneath Florence's all-smelling nose, is a nondescript hardback suitcase. Inside the case, within styrofoam casing, packed in loose pepper and coffee, wrapped in freezer paper and heat-sealed in plastic, are 18 kilograms of hashish.

The cleverly concealed drugs don't fool super-sniffer Florence, and her persistent scratching at the case alerts her handler. Florence is one of a truly new breed: the product of what is perhaps the only project in the world dedicated to breeding dogs solely to detect drugs. Ordinary dogs have a 0.1% chance of making it in drug detection. The new breeding programme, run by the Australian Customs, is so successful that more than 50% of its dogs make the grade.

And what began as a wholly practical exercise in keeping illegal drugs out of Australia may end up playing a role in an entirely different sphere – the comparatively esoteric world of neurobiology. It turns out that it's not Florence's nose that makes her a top drug dog, but her unswerving concentration, plus a few other essential traits. Florence could help neurobiologists to understand both what they call 'attention processing', the brain mechanisms that determine what a person pays attention to and for how long, and its flip side, problems such as Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). As many as 3 to 5% of children are thought to suffer from the condition in the US, where the incidence is highest, although diagnosis is often controversial.



The Australian Customs has used dogs to find drugs since 1969. Traditionally, the animals came from pounds and private breeders. But, in 1993, fed up with the poor success rate of finding good dogs this way, John Vandelloo, senior instructor with the Detector Dog Unit, joined forces with Kath Champness, then a doctoral student at the University of Melbourne, and set up a breeding programme.

Champness began by defining six essential traits that make a detector dog. First, every good detector dog must love praise because this is the only tool trainers have at their disposal, but the dog must still be able to work for long periods without it. Then it needs a strong hunting instinct and the stamina to keep sniffing at the taxing rate of around 300 times per minute. The ideal detector is also fearless enough to deal with jam-packed airport crowds and the roaring engine rooms of cargo ships.

The remaining two traits are closely related and cognitive in nature. A good detector must be capable of focusing on the task of searching for drugs, despite the distractions in any airport or dockside. This is what neurobiologists call 'selective attention'. And finally, with potentially tens of thousands of hiding places for drugs, the dog must persevere and maintain focus for hours at a time. Neurobiologists call this 'sustained attention'.

Vandelloo and Champness assess the dogs' abilities to concentrate by marking them on a scale of between one and five according to how well they remain focused on a toy tossed into a patch of grass. Ivan scores a feeble one. He follows the toy, gets half-way there, then becomes distracted by places where the other dogs have been or by flowers in the paddock. Rowena, on the other hand, has phenomenal concentration; some might even consider her obsessive. When Vandelloo tosses the toy, nothing can distract her from the searching, not other dogs, not food. And even if no one is around to encourage her, she keeps looking just the same. Rowena gets a five.

A person's ability to pay attention, like a dog's, depends on a number of overlapping cognitive behaviours, including memory and learning – the neurobiologist's attention processing. Attention in humans can be tested by asking subjects to spot colours on a screen while ignoring shapes, or to spot sounds while ignoring visual cues, or to take a 'vigilance test'. Sitting a vigilance test is like being a military radar operator. Blips appear on a cluttered monitor infrequently and at irregular intervals. Rapid detection of all blips earns a high score. Five minutes into the test, one in ten subjects will start to miss the majority of the blips, one in ten will still be able to spot nearly all of them and the rest will come somewhere in between.

Vigilance tasks provide signals that are infrequent and unpredictable – which is exactly what is expected of the dogs when they are asked to notice just a few odour molecules in the air, and then to home in on the source. During a routine mail screen that can take hours, the dogs stay so focused that not even a postcard lined with 0.5 grams of heroin and hidden in a bulging sack of letters escapes detection.

With the current interest in attentional processing, as well as human conditions that have an attention deficit component, such as ADHD, it is predicted that it is only a matter of time before the super-sniffer dogs attract the attention of neurobiologists trying to cure these conditions.

**Questions 28-32**

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

28. The drugs in the suitcase

- A were hidden inside the lining.
- B had pepper and coffee around them.
- C had previously been frozen.
- D had a special smell to repel dogs.

29. Most dogs are not good at finding drugs because

- A they don't work well with a handler.
- B they lack the right training.
- C the drugs are usually very well hidden.
- D they lack certain genetic qualities.

30. Florence is a good drug detector because she

- A has a better sense of smell than other dogs.
- B is not easily distracted.
- C has been specially trained to work at airports.
- D enjoys what she is doing.

31. Dogs like Florence may help scientists understand

- A how human and dog brains differ.
- B how people can use both sides of their brain.
- C why some people have difficulty paying attention.
- D the best way for people to maintain their focus.

32. In 1993, the Australian Customs

- A decided to use its own dogs again.
- B was successful in finding detector dogs.
- C changed the way it obtained dogs.
- D asked private breeders to provide more dogs.

**Question 33-36**

Choose FOUR letters, A-J Write the correct letters in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.

The writer mentions a number of important qualities that detector dogs must have. Which FOUR of the following qualities are mentioned by the writer of the text?

- A a good relationship with people
- B a willingness to work in smelly conditions
- C quick reflexes
- D an ability to work in noisy conditions
- E an ability to maintain concentration
- F a willingness to work without constant encouragement
- G the skill to find things in long grass
- H experience as hunters
- I a desire for people's approval
- J the ability to search a large number of places rapidly

**Questions 37-40**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? In boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet, write

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

37. Methods of determining if a child has ADHD are now widely accepted.

38. After about five minutes of a vigilance test, some subjects will still notice some blips.

39. Vigilance tests help improve concentration.

40. If a few grams of a drug are well concealed, even the best dogs will miss them.



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## General Reading Mock Test 12 Answers:

### Answers

1. FALSE	11. ii	21. their department	31. C
2. TRUE	12. x	22. (the) supervisor	32. C
3. NOT GIVEN	13. i	23. exempt employees	33. D (in any order 33-36)
4. TRUE	14. iii	24. Human Resources	34. E
5. FALSE	15. image	25. (a) prorated system	35. F
6. FALSE	16. passing trade	26. leave request forms	36. I
7. TRUE	17. access	27. (a) grace period	37. FALSE
8. V	18. walls	28. B	38. TRUE
9. VII	19. contract	29. D	39. NOT GIVEN
10. IX	20. housing	30. B	40. FALSE



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 13

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Section 1

Read the text below and answer Questions 1-7

### CALL ANYWHERE IN THE STATE FOR ONE LOW SHORT-DISTANCE RATE!

You have a choice of three Supafone Mobile Digital access plans: Leisure time, Executive and Highflier. They are designed to meet the needs of light, moderate and high-volume users. Calls in each plan are charged at only two rates – short-distance and long-distance. You enjoy big savings with off-peak calls.

#### LEISURE TIME

Your mobile phone is mainly for personal use. You use your phone to keep family and friends in touch. You don't want to strain your budget. With this plan you enjoy the lowest monthly access fee and extremely competitive costs for calls. However, a monthly minimum call charge applies.

#### EXECUTIVE

You're in business and need to be able to call your office and your clients whenever the need arises. You value the convenience of a mobile phone but need to keep a close eye on overheads. For frequent users: the monthly access fee is slightly higher, but you enjoy the savings of a discounted call rate.

#### HIGHFLIER

You are always on the move and communications are critical. You need to be able to call and be called wherever you are – world-wide. As a high-volume user you pay an access fee of just \$60 a month but even lower call rates.

	LEISURETIME		EXECUTIVE		HIGHFLIER	
<b>Monthly Access Fee</b> Access Fee	\$35		\$46		\$60	
	PEAK 30 sec. unit	OFF PEAK Save 50%	PEAK 30 sec. unit	OFF PEAK Save 50%	PEAK 30 sec. unit	OFF PEAK Save 50%
<b>Short-distance</b>	21.0 cents	10.5 cents	16.8 cents	8.4 cents	15.1 cents	7.6 cents
<b>Long-distance</b>	31.5 cents	16.8 cents	25.2 cents	12.6 cents	21.0 cents	11.4 cents
<b>Best if you spend this amount a month on calls</b>	up to \$95		\$95-\$180		more than \$180	
<b>Peak time:</b> 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday-Saturday						
<b>Off peak:</b> all other times, including all day Sunday. Billing increments are in 30-second units. Call charges are rounded up to the nearest cent. In off-peak periods, calls are subject to a minimum charge of two 30-second units.						
<b>Once-only Connection Fee:</b> \$30 plus additional \$35 for your SmartCard.						

### Question 1-7

Classify the following statements.

- A the LEISURE TIME plan
- B the EXECUTIVE plan
- C the HIGHFLIER plan
- D ALL three of the plans

1. The monthly access fee is the highest but the call rates are the lowest.
2. Calls are charged at short-distance or long-distance rates.
3. This plan is NOT primarily intended for people who need a mobile phone for their work.
4. This plan is a cost-effective choice if you spend just over \$100 a month on calls.
5. It costs 21 cents for a 30-second long-distance call at 2 p.m.
6. The connection fee is \$30.
7. You will have to pay a minimum amount for calls each month.

Read the text below and answer Questions 8-14

### WESTWINDS FARM CAMPSITE

Open April – September

(Booking is advised for holidays in July and August to guarantee a place.)

Jim and Meg Oaks welcome you to the campsite. We hope you will enjoy your stay here.

We ask all campers to show due care and consideration whilst staying here and to observe the following camp rules.

- Keep the campsite clean and tidy:
  - dispose of litter in the bins provided;
  - leave the showers, toilets and washing area in the same state as you found them;
  - ensure your site is clear of all litter when you leave it.
- Don't obstruct rights of way. Keep cars, bikes, etc. off the road.
- Let sleeping campers have some peace. Don't make any noise after 10 o'clock at night or before 7.30 in the morning.
- Dogs must be kept on a lead. Owners of dogs that disturb other campers by barking through the night will be asked to leave.
- Disorderly behaviour will not be tolerated.
- The lighting of fires is strictly prohibited.
- Ball games are not allowed on the campsite. There is plenty of room for ball games in the park opposite the campsite.
- Radios, portable music equipment, etc. must not be played at high volume.

The management reserves the right to refuse admittance.

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

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

8. The campsite is open all year round.
9. You should book ahead for the busier times of the year.
10. The minimum stay at the campsite is two nights.
11. The entrance to the campsite is locked after 10 p.m.
12. No dogs are allowed on the campsite.
13. You are not allowed to cook food on open fires.
14. The owners of the campsite may not allow you to camp there.

## Section 2

### Question 15-27

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-27

#### THE LAW ON MINIMUM PAY

##### Who is entitled to minimum pay?

Nearly all workers aged 16 years and over, including part-time workers, are entitled to the National Minimum Wage. Amongst those to whom it does not apply are those engaged in unpaid work and family members employed by the family business.

##### What is the minimum wage that I am entitled to?

The National Wage Act specifies the minimum rates of pay applicable nationwide. Since 1 October 2007, the adult rate for workers aged 22 and over has been £5.25 per hour. The development rate for 18-21 year olds and for workers getting training in the first 6 months of a job is £4.60 per hour. The rate for 16-17 year olds starts at £3.40 an hour. There are special provisions for some workers, for example those whose job includes accommodation. Pay means gross pay and includes any items paid through the payroll such as overtime, bonus payments, commission and tips and gratuities.

##### I believe I'm being paid below the National Minimum Wage Rate. How can I complain?

If you are being paid less than this, there are various steps you can take:

- If you feel able, you should talk directly with your employer. This is a clear legal right, and employers can be fined for not paying the NMW.
- If you are a trade union member, you should call in the union.
- If neither of these is appropriate then you can email via the Revenue and Customs website or call their helpline for advice.

You have the legal right to inspect your employer's pay records if you believe, on reasonable grounds, that you are being paid less than the NMW. Your employer is required to produce the records within 14 days, and must make them available at your place of work or at some other reasonable place. If your employer fails to produce the records, you may take the matter to an employment tribunal. You must make your complaint within three months of the ending of the 14-day notice period.

### Question 15-21

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the text for each answer.

15. The law on minimum pay doesn't cover you if you are working in your.....or if you are a volunteer.
16. You may be paid under £5 an hour if you are receiving.....at the start of a job.
17. There are different rules for people who are provided with.....with their jobs.
18. If you earn extra money, for example for working longer hours or in tips, this counts as part of your wage when you receive it via.....
19. Anyone being paid below the National Minimum Wage should speak to their.....if they can.
20. According to the law, you can ask to look at your boss's.....
21. You have a period of.....to complain if your boss does not co-operate within the specified period of time.

### DEALING WITH YOUR OFFICE EMAILS

Email has completely changed the way we work today. It offers many benefits and, if used well, can be an excellent tool for improving your own efficiency. Managed badly, though, email can be a waste of valuable time. Statistics indicate that office workers need to wade through an average of more than 30 emails a day. Despite your best efforts, unsolicited email or spam can clutter up the most organised inbox and infect your computer system with viruses. Here we give you guidance on protecting yourself.

#### Prioritising incoming messages

If you are regularly faced with a large volume of incoming messages, you need to prioritise your inbox to identify which emails are really important. If it is obvious spam, it can be deleted without reading. Then follow these steps for each email:

- Check who the email is from. Were you expecting or hoping to hear from the sender? How quickly do they expect you to respond?
- Check what the email is about. Is the subject urgent? Is it about an issue that falls within your sphere of responsibility, or should it just be forwarded to someone else?
- Has the email been in your inbox for long? Check the message time.

An initial scan like this can help you identify the emails that require your prompt attention. The others can be kept for reading at a more convenient time.

#### Replying in stages

Having prioritised your emails, you can answer them in stages, first with a brief acknowledgement and then a more detailed follow-up. This is particularly advisable when dealing with complicated matters where you don't want to give a rushed answer. If you decide to do this, tell the recipient a definite date when you'll be able to get back to him or her and try to keep to this wherever possible.

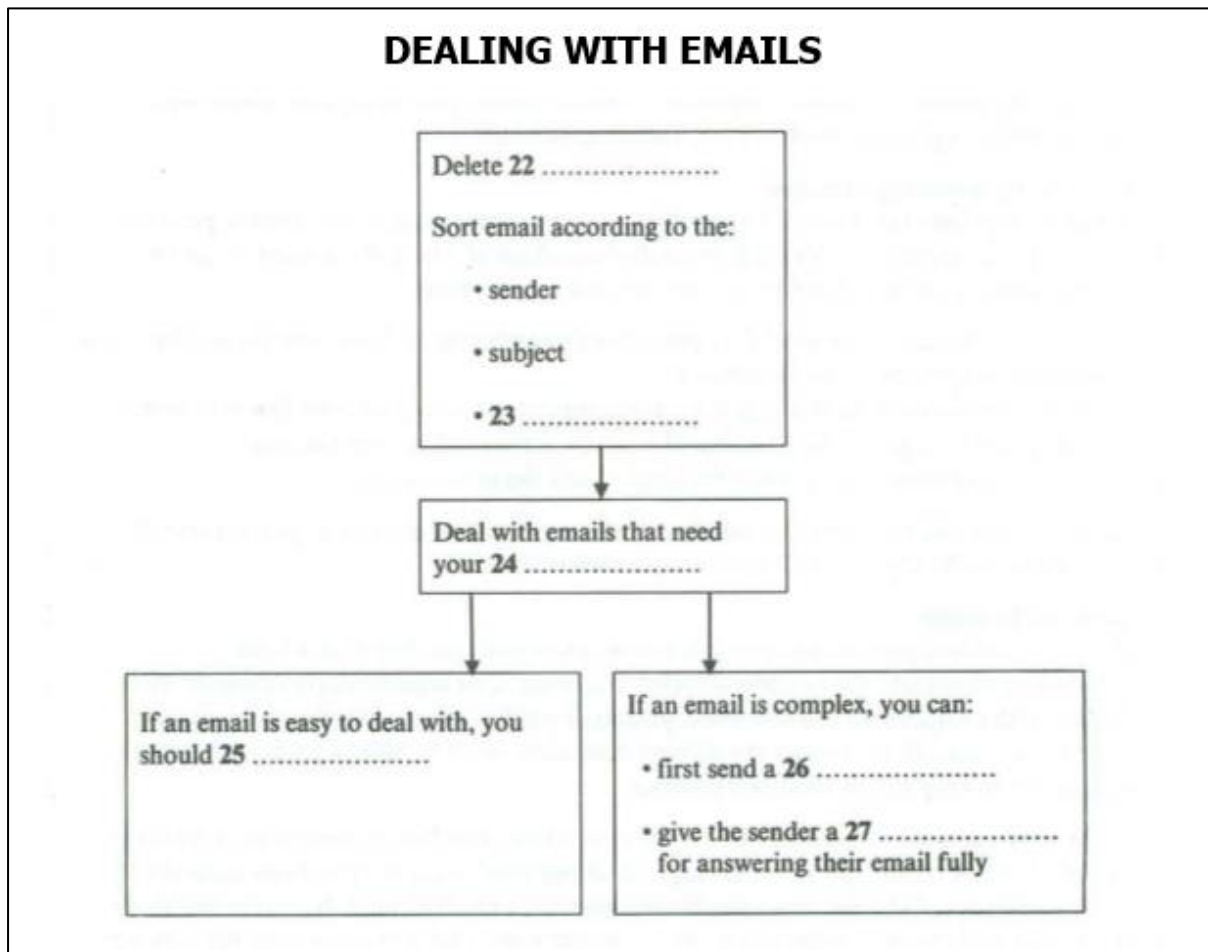
Some emails are uncomplicated and only require a brief, one line answer, so it's a good idea to reply to these immediately. For example, if all you need to say is, 'Yes, I can make the 10.00 meeting', or 'Thanks, that's just the information I needed', do it. If you are unable to reply there and then or choose not to, let the sender know that you've received the message and will be in touch as soon as possible.



**Question 22-27**

Complete the flow chart below.

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



**Section 3**

**Question 28-40**

Read the text below and answer questions 28-40

**THE IRON BRIDGE**

The Iron Bridge was the first of its kind in Europe and is universally recognised as a symbol of the Industrial Revolution.

**A** The Iron Bridge crosses the River Severn in Coalbrookdale, in the west of England. It was the first cast-iron bridge to be successfully erected, and the first large cast-iron structure of the industrial age in Europe, although the Chinese were expert iron-casters many centuries earlier.

**B** Rivers used to be the equivalent of today's motorways, in that they were extensively used for transportation. The River Severn, which starts its life on the Welsh mountains and eventually enters the sea between Cardiff and Bristol, is the longest navigable river in Britain. It was ideal for transportation purposes, and special boats were built to navigate the waters. By the middle of the eighteenth century, the Severn was one of the busiest rivers in Europe. Local goods, including coal, iron products, wool, grain and cider, were sent by river. Among the goods coming upstream were

luxuries such as sugar, tea, coffee and wine. In places, the riverbanks were lined with wharves and the river was often crowded with boats loading or unloading.

**C** In 1638, Basil Brooke patented a steel-making process and built a furnace at Coalbrookdale. This later became the property of Abraham Darby (referred to as Abraham Darby I to distinguish him from his son and grandson of the same name). After serving an apprenticeship in Birmingham, Darby had started a business in Bristol, but he moved to Coalbrookdale in 1710 with an idea that coke derived from coal could provide a more economical alternative to charcoal as a fuel for iron making. This led to cheaper, more efficient iron making from the abundant supplies of coal, iron and limestone in the area.

**D** His son, Abraham Darby II, pioneered the manufacture of cast iron, and had the idea of building a bridge over the Severn, as ferrying stores of all kinds across the river, particularly the large quantities of fuel for the furnaces at Coalbrookdale and other surrounding ironworks, involved considerable expense and delay. However, it was his son Abraham Darby III (born in 1750) who, in 1775, organised a meeting to plan the building of a bridge. This was designed by a local architect, Thomas Pritchard, who had the idea of constructing it of iron.

**E** Sections were cast during the winter of 1778-9 for a 7-metre-wide bridge with a span of 31 metres, 12 metres above the river. Construction took three months during the summer of 1779, and remarkably, nobody was injured during the construction process – a feat almost unheard of even in modern major civil engineering projects. Work on the approach roads continued for another two years, and the bridge was opened to traffic in 1781. Abraham Darby III funded the bridge by commissioning paintings and engravings, but he lost a lot on the project, which had cost nearly double the estimate, and he died leaving massive debts in 1789, aged only 39. The district did not flourish for much longer, and during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries factories closed down. Since 1934 the bridge has been open only to pedestrians. Universally recognised as the symbol of the Industrial Revolution, the Iron Bridge now stands at the heart of the Iron bridge Gorge World Heritage Site.

**F** It has always been a mystery how the bridge was built. Despite its pioneering technology, no eyewitness accounts are known which describe the iron bridge being erected – and certainly no plans have survived. However, recent discoveries, research and experiments have shed new light on exactly how it was built, challenging the assumptions of recent decades. In 1997 a small watercolour sketch by Elias Martin came to light in the Swedish capital, Stockholm. Although there is a wealth of early views of the bridge by numerous artists, this is the only one which actually shows it under construction.

**G** Up until recently it had been assumed that the bridge had been built from both banks, with the inner supports tilted across the river. This would have allowed river traffic to continue unimpeded during construction. But the picture clearly shows sections of the bridge being raised from a barge in the river. It contradicted everything historians had assumed about the bridge, and it was even considered that the picture could have been a fake as no other had come to light. So in 2001 a half-scale model of the bridge was built, in order to see if it could have been constructed in the way depicted in the watercolour. Meanwhile, a detailed archaeological, historical and photographic survey was done by the Iron bridge Gorge Museum Trust, along with a 3D CAD (computer-aided design) model by English Heritage.

**H** The results tell us a lot more about how the bridge was built. We now know that all the large castings were made individually as they are all slightly different. The bridge wasn't welded or bolted

together as metal bridges are these days. Instead it was fitted together using a complex system of joints normally used for wood – but this was the traditional way in which iron structures were joined at the time. The construction of the model proved that the painting shows a very realistic method of constructing the bridge that could work and was in all probability the method used.

I Now only one mystery remains in the Iron Bridge story. The Swedish watercolour sketch had apparently been torn from a book which would have contained similar sketches. It had been drawn by a Swedish artist who lived in London for 12 years and travelled Britain drawing what he saw. Nobody knows what has happened to the rest of the book, but perhaps the other sketches still exist somewhere. If they are ever found they could provide further valuable evidence of how the Iron Bridge was constructed.

### Question 28-31

Answer the questions below.

Choose **ONE NUMBER ONLY** from the text for each answer.

28. When was the furnace bought by Darby originally constructed?
29. When were the roads leading to the bridge completed?
30. When was the bridge closed to traffic?
31. When was a model of the bridge built?

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

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

32. There is no written evidence of how the original bridge was constructed.
33. The painting by Elias Martin is the only one of the bridge when it was new.
34. The painting shows that the bridge was constructed from the two banks.
35. The original bridge and the model took equally long to construct.
36. Elias Martin is thought to have made other paintings of the bridge.

### Question 37-40

The text has nine paragraphs, A-I.

Which paragraph of the text contains the following information?

37. why a bridge was required across the River Severn
38. a method used to raise money for the bridge
39. why Coalbrookdale became attractive to iron makers
40. how the sections of the bridge were connected to each other

## General Reading Mock Test 13 Answers:

### Answers

1. C	2. D	3. A	4. B
5. C	6. D	7. A	8. FALSE
9. TRUE	10. NOT GIVEN	11. NOT GIVEN	12. FALSE
13. TRUE	14. TRUE/NG	15. family business	16. training
17. accommodation	18. (the) payroll	19. employer(s)	20. pay records
21. 3 months	22. (obvious) spam	23. message time	24. prompt attention
25. reply immediately	26. brief acknowledgement	27. (definite) date	28. 1638
29. 1781	30. 1934	31. 2001	32. TRUE
33. FALSE	34. FALSE	35. NOT GIVEN	36. TRUE
37. D	38. E	39. C	40. H



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 14

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## SECTION 1

### Questions 1-14

Read the information below and answer Questions 1-7

#### Booking a Wessex Cottages Holiday

##### How to book your holiday

When you have looked through our brochure and have chosen two or three alternative cottages you would like to stay in, please phone our Holiday Booking Office.

The number is: 01225 892299

##### 31st March to 20th October

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. and Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Saturday Closed

Sunday Closed

##### 21st October to 30th March

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. and Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Saturday 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Sunday Closed

We will check the availability of your choices and our reservation staff will help you make your decision. Should none of your choices be available, we will do our best to suggest suitable alternatives.

When a provisional reservation has been made, it will be held for 7 days. We will give you a holiday reference number and ask you to complete the holiday booking form and return it, with a deposit of ONE THIRD of the cottage rental, to:

WESSEX COTTAGES HOLIDAY BOOKING OFFICE PO BOX 675

MELKSHAM

WILTSHIRE SN12 8SX

Deposit payments can be made by credit card at the time of booking or by cheque made payable to: Wessex Cottages Ltd.

IF WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOUR COMPLETED AND SIGNED BOOKING FORM WITH DEPOSIT WITHIN 7 DAYS, WE REGRET THAT YOUR RESERVATION WILL BE CANCELLED.

When we receive your booking form and deposit, your reservation will be confirmed – we will send you a Booking Confirmation, together with advice on how to reach your holiday cottage and the telephone number or a local contact should you require further details on the cottage before leaving home. Attached to the Booking Confirmation will be a note showing the balance due on your holiday and the date by which it is payable. Outstanding balances on bookings made in the UK must be settled within 10 weeks of sending the deposit.

##### ARRIVAL

Please do not arrive at your holiday cottage before 3.30 p.m. or later than 7.00 p.m.

## DEPARTURE

On the morning of departure, please leave your holiday property by 10 a.m. to allow caretakers sufficient time to prepare the property for the next visitors. We ask that you please leave the property as you found it. Please don't move the furniture as this can cause damage both to the furniture and to the property.

## OVERSEAS BOOKINGS

We are delighted to take bookings from overseas visitors either by telephone or fax +44 (0)1225890227. All payments should be made by credit card or by cheque in Pounds Sterling. Please note that provisional bookings from overseas visitors will be held for 14 DAYS. If the completed and signed booking form with the deposit is not received within that time, the reservation will be cancelled.

## LAST-MINUTE BOOKINGS

If you wish to make a last-minute booking, please telephone the Holiday Booking Office to check availability.

If your reservation is made within 10 weeks of the holiday start date, full payment is due on booking.

## ELECTRICITY

In most Wessex Cottages properties electricity must be paid for in addition to the holiday price. You may be asked to take a meter reading at the conclusion of your holiday, or an additional fixed charge for electricity may be made. Alternatively, there may be a coin meter, in which case you will be advised when you are making your booking. In some cottages, electricity is included in the rental and in very few there is no electricity at all.

## LINEN

In most Wessex Cottages properties you have the choice either of hiring linen, at a cost of £6.00 per person per week, or of bringing your own. In some cottages linen is included and in a very few it is not available at all. If you choose to hire linen, it will include bed linen (i.e. sheets and/or duvet covers and pillow cases), bath and hand towels and tea cloths but will not include towels for swimming or beach use. Linen is not available for cots. If you have any queries, do ask the Holiday Booking Office.

## Questions 1—7

Look at the information above about renting holiday cottages in England

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

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet write

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

1. The office is open on Saturdays in February but closes slightly earlier than on weekdays.
2. On receipt of your deposit, Wessex Cottages will confirm your booking by telephone.
3. For UK bookings, any outstanding balance must be paid within ten weeks of sending the deposit.
4. Between the departure of one visitor and the arrival of the next, the properties are visited and made ready.
5. The cost is lower if you make a last-minute booking.
6. Electricity is included in the rental of the majority of Wessex Cottages properties.
7. Beach towels are available for hire.

Read the advertisements below and answer Questions 8-14.

A

**STEADMAN & CO  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

All professional services, including  
Auditing, Accountancy and  
Taxation from Small  
Businesses to Large Corporations,

Personal attention given at all times.

**12, Church Street, Ely  
Telephone: (01353) 562547/561331**

B

**St Paul's Garage (Ely)**

**Full Mechanical and Body Repair Service**

Insurance Company Approved  
Resprays and Restorations  
Breakdown Service

**6, River Lane, Ely, Cambs CB6 4BU  
Telephone: Ely 552247**

C

**Accident  
Victim?**

Injured in an accident? Was someone  
else at fault? Find out free from a  
specialist solicitor if you can claim  
compensation.

Call:  
**Freephone 0800 8760831 (24 hours)  
National Accident Helpline**

D

**MELROSE BUKFET CATERING**

Professional Caterers with 15 years'  
experience

BEFORE YOU BOOK A FUNCTION LET US  
GIVE YOU A QUOTE. WE WILL SUPPLY THE  
BEST WITHIN YOUR STATED BUDGET. WE CATER  
FOR SMALL OR LARGE FUNCTIONS, IN YOUR HOME,  
OFFICE, GARDEN, TOWN HALL, CHURCH HALL, IN  
FACT ANYWHERE YOU WISH.

-YOU **SUPPLY THE VENUE**, WE WILL SUPPLY  
THE MENU" - A MENU TO SLIT  
VOL R BUDGET .

28, Bury Road, Milton,  
Cambridge. Telephone 01223 640789

E

**L M Limo Hire**

Private Hire Cars for Weddings  
and Special Occasions etc.

**John & Sue Bishop**

The White House, 12A Fair Street,  
Ely CB6 1AE

Telephone: 01353 667184

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25, Union Road, Bishops Stanford,  
Herts CM23 2LY

G

## Barton Hill & Knight

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CHARTERED SURVEYORS,  
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY,  
HOUSEHOLD CONTENTS AND  
FINE ART SALES

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SERVICE, PROVIDING EXPERT  
KNOWLEDGE

BURY ST EDMUNDS  
01284 800717

15, DISSROAD  
BURY ST EDMUNDS  
SUFFOLK IP33 3AA

H

## PASCAL'S



French Restaurant/Brasserie  
Fully Licensed

*A glass of wine goes a treat with a freshly prepared  
meal served in relaxing surroundings*

Open:

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Dinner - Fixed Price 5 Course table d'hôte Wednesday to Saturday

This is a **non-smoking restaurant**

2, Fen Road, Lincoln, Cambridgeshire 01353 562011

**Sorry no credit cards**

I

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**S** BEST RATES GUARANTEED  
LOWEST COMMISSION CHARGED **£**

14, March Road, Ely, Cambs., Tel: 01353 551136

J

## THE PARKLANDS



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Tel: (01353) 552918

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5, Castle Court, Cambridge, CBI 2PQ



### Questions 8-14

Look at the twelve advertisements for local businesses A-L on the previous pages. Which business should be contacted in each of the following situations?

Write the correct letter A-L in boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet.

8. I have had an accident in my car. One of the rear lights is broken. I need to have it replaced.
9. I am helping to organise a wedding. The party will be at the bride's family's house but we are looking for someone to provide the food.
10. I have just found a house that I want to buy and I need a lawyer to help me with all the paperwork.
11. I have just returned from a holiday in Thailand, where I bought a Thai recipe book. I want to use the recipes in my restaurant, but I need someone to help me understand them.
12. I have just got a new job. I need to find somewhere to live locally.
13. Some friends are coming to visit me for the weekend, but my house is too small to put them all up. I want to find somewhere for them to stay.
14. I work in a local firm of solicitors. It's nearly the end of the tax year and I am trying to find someone to help us organise our finances.

### SECTION 2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 15-21.

#### Courses Available at North Coast College Campuses

##### Agriculture

Specialist agriculture centres of the North Coast College offer courses ranging from agricultural skills to beef production, horse studies and rural management. The Wollongbar Campus is renowned for its Tropical Fruit Growing program and has introduced modules on macadamias, bushfoods and coffee production. Taree offers the Veterinary Assistant program and has introduced 'Agristudy', which enables students to learn flexibly and by correspondence, using a mixture of 'student learning guides, telephone tutorials, information sessions and workshops. Mullumbimby has the popular Rural Business Management program, which can also be studied by correspondence. Grafton, meanwhile, offers traineeships in agriculture including Beef and Dairy.

##### Health programs

The continued promotion of healthier living within the community has seen an increase in fitness awareness and a need for trained staff in the Fitness and Sport industries. Fitness Instruction courses are offered at Tweed Heads and teach students how to put together and lead a safe fitness program.

Lismore offers the Aged Support program and Port Macquarie offers the Early Childhood Nursing program. These courses give you the theoretical skills, knowledge and practical experience needed to work in a variety of residential and community-based health care institutions. For students interested in working in the Remedial Health Care industry, Kingscliff is a specialist centre for the Natural Therapy Diploma and has a health clinic on campus.

##### Environmental Studies

The Environmental Studies courses offered by the North Coast College have been developed to help students increase their awareness and understanding of environmental issues and to enable them to determine their environmental impact. The Environmental Practice course, which includes Coastal Management, is offered through Ballina campus.

For people interested in working to restore degraded natural forests, the North Coast College offers the Forest Regeneration course at Casino. This course can provide a pathway for students into the Natural Resource Management Diploma at university. Marine Industry Management programs are offered at Coffs Harbour.

### Questions 15-21

Look at the following list of campuses (Questions 15-21) and the fields of study below

Match each campus with the field of study available there.

Write the correct letter A-K in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.

15. Wollongbar
16. Grafton
17. Tweed Heads
18. Lismore
19. Port Macquarie
20. Ballina
21. Coffs Harbour

### Fields of Study

- A forest restoration
- B banana cultivation
- C horse breeding
- D infant illness
- E elderly care
- F fish farming
- G herbal therapy
- H cattle farming
- I beach protection animal health recreation programs
- J animal health
- K recreation programs

Read the passage below and answer Questions 22-27.

### Information on Photocopying

Information Services provide a Prepaid Services Card system for student and staff use of photocopiers and associated equipment in the Library, and use of laser printers in B Block. The same system has recently been installed in the Student Representative Council (SRC) for use with photocopiers there.

The system uses a plastic card similar to a keycard. Each card, called a 'Prepaid Services Card', has a unique, six-digit account number that accesses the system. Initially, students and other users will have to purchase a Prepaid Services Card from a teller machine located in the Library or B Block Computer Labs. The Prepaid Services Card costs \$2.00. It is important that you keep a record of your card's account number and sign your name or write your student ID number on the card.

Users prepay for Library, Computer Lab or SRC services by adding value to their Prepaid Services Card. There are no refunds, so only add value for the amount of prepaid services you intend to use. The maximum amount of prepaid services or value that can be added to a card is \$50.00.

Two note and coin teller machines have been installed, one in the photocopy room on Level 2 of the Library and the other in the B Block Computer Labs. These teller machines accept any denomination of coins or notes up to \$50.00. The SRC has a smaller, coin only, teller machine.

When a new card is purchased, the Library and B Block Computer Labs teller machines automatically issue a receipt to the user. However, when adding credit to your existing card the printing of receipts is optional.

For added security, a card user may choose to allocate a PIN or Personal Identification Number to their Prepaid Services Card. The PIN must then be entered each time the card is used.

### Questions 22-27

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage on the previous page? In boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet write

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

22. Prepaid Services Cards are in use in three locations.  
23. You can only buy a Prepaid Services Card at the Library.  
24. The smallest amount that can be added to the Prepaid Services Card at the Library teller machine is \$5.  
25. The Prepaid Services Card can be used to pay library fines.  
26. Notes and coins can be used in all teller machines.  
27. A PIN is allocated when you purchase your Prepaid Services Card.

### SECTION 3

#### Questions 28-34

The passage on the following pages has seven sections A—G.

Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below Write the correct number i—x in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet.

- 28 Section A  
29 Section B  
30 Section C  
31 Section D  
32 Section E  
33 Section F  
34 Section G

#### List of Headings

- i Bee behaviour is a mystery  
ii Communicating direction when outside a hive  
iii How bees carry food on their bodies  
iv Von Frisch discovers that bees communicate  
v How bees communicate direction when inside a hive  
vi The special position of bee language  
vii Expressing distance by means of dance  
viii The purpose of the two simple dances

- ix The discovery that bees have a special scent
- x Von Frisch discovers three types of dance

### **Understanding Bee Behaviour**

**A** A bee's brain is the size of a grass seed, yet in this tiny brain are encoded some of the most complex and amazing behavioural patterns witnessed outside humankind. For bees are arguably the only animals apart from humans which have their own language. Earlier this century Karl von Frisch, a professor of Zoology at Munich University, spent decades of 'the purest joy of discovery' unravelling the mysteries of bee behaviour. For his astonishing achievements he was awarded the Nobel Prize and it is from his work that most of today's knowledge of what bees say to each other derives.

**B** It started simply enough. Von Frisch knew from experiments by an earlier researcher that if he put out a bowl of sweet sugar syrup, bees might at first take some time to find it but, once they had done so, within the hour, hundreds of other bees would be eagerly taking the syrup. Von Frisch realised that, in some way, messages were being passed on back at the hive", messages which said, 'Out there, at this spot, you're going to find food.'

**C** But how was it happening? To watch the bees, von Frisch constructed a glass-sided hive. He found that, once the scout bees arrived back at the hive, they would perform one of three dance types. In the first type, a returning scout scampered in circles, alternating to right and left, stopping occasionally to regurgitate food samples to the excited bees chasing after her. In the second dance, clearly an extended version of this round dance, she performed a sickle-shaped figure-of-eight pattern instead. In the third, distinctly different dance, she started by running a short distance in a straight line, wagging her body from side to side, and returning in a semi-circle to the starting point before repeating the process. She also stopped from time to time to give little bits of food to begging bees. Soon the others would excitedly leave the hive in search of food. Minutes later, many of them, marked by von Frisch, could be seen eating at the bowls of sugar syrup.

**D** Experimenting further, von Frisch unravelled the mystery of the first two related types, the round and the sickle dances. These dances, he concluded, told the bees simply that, within quite short distances of the hive there was a food source worth chasing. The longer and more excitedly the scout danced, the richer the promise of the food source. The scent she carried in her samples and on her body was a message to the other bees that this particular food was the one they were looking for. The others would then troop out of the hive and fly in spiralling circles 'sniffing' in the wind for the promised food.

**E** At first, von Frisch thought the bees were responding only to the scent of the food. But what did the third dance mean? And if bees were responding only to the scent, how could they also 'sniff down' food hundreds of metres away from the hive, food which was sometimes downwind? On a hunch, he started gradually moving the feeding dish further and further away and noticed as he did so, that the dances of the returning scout bees also started changing. If he placed the feeding dish over nine metres away, the second type of dance, the sickle version, came into play. But once he moved it past 36 metres, the scouts would then start dancing the third, quite different, waggle dance.

The measurement of the actual distance too, he concluded, was precise. For example, a feeding dish 300 metres away was indicated by 15 complete runs through the pattern in 30 seconds. When the dish was moved to 60 metres away, the number dropped to 11.

**F** Von Frisch noted something further. When the scout bees came home to tell their sisters about the food source, sometimes they would dance outside on the horizontal entrance platform of the hive, and sometimes on the vertical wall inside. And, depending on where they danced, the straight portion of the waggle dance would point in different directions. The outside dance was fairly easy to decode: the straight portion of the dance pointed directly to the food source, so the bees would merely have to decode the distance message and fly off in that direction to find their food.

**G** But by studying the dance on the inner wall of the hive, von Frisch discovered a remarkable method which the dancer used to tell her sisters the direction of the food in relation to the sun. When inside the hive, the dancer cannot use the sun, so she uses gravity instead. The direction of the sun is represented by the top of the hive wall. If she runs straight up, this means that the feeding place is in the same direction as the sun. However, if, for example, the feeding place is  $40^\circ$  to the left of the sun, then the dancer would run  $40^\circ$  to the left of the vertical line. This was to be the first of von Frisch's remarkable discoveries. Soon he would also discover a number of other remarkable facts about how bees communicate and, in doing so, revolutionise the study of animal behaviour generally.

**Questions 35-37**

The writer mentions THREE kinds of bee dance identified by von Frisch.

List the name the writer gives to each dance.

Use **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 35-37 on your answer sheet.

35.....

36.....

37.....

**Questions 38-40**

Look at the passage about bee behaviour on the previous pages.

Complete the sentences below with words taken from the passage.

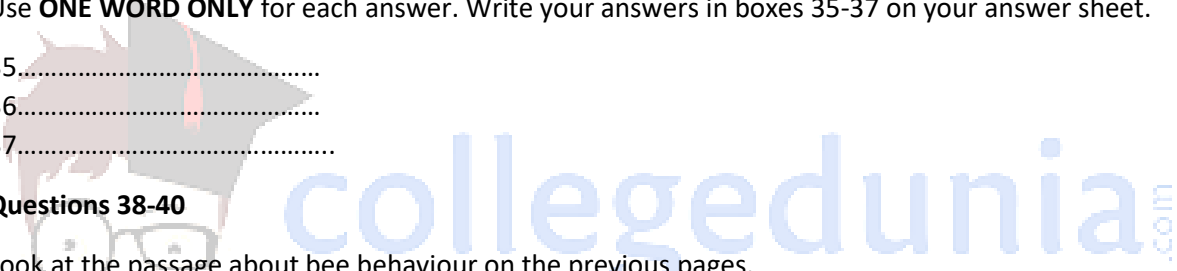
Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

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

38 Von Frisch discovered the difference between dance types by changing the position of.....

39 The dance outside the hive points in the direction of.....

40 The angle of the dance from the vertical shows the angle of the food from.....



## General Reading Mock Test 14 Answers:

### Answers

1. TRUE	2. FALSE	3. TRUE	4. TRUE
5. FALSE	6. FALSE	7. FALSE	8. B
9. D	10. K	11. L	12. G
13. J	14. A	15. B	16. H
17. K	18. E	19. D	20. I
21. F	22. TRUE	23. FALSE	24. NOT GIVEN
25. NOT GIVEN	26. FALSE	27. FALSE	28. vi
29. iv	30. x	31. viii	32. vii
33. ii	34. v	35. round	36. sickle
37. waggle	38. the feeding dish	39. the food (source)	40. the sun



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 15

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## SECTION 1

### Questions 1 -14

Read the text below and answer Questions 1-6.

HOLIDAY PLUS						
Need a break? Choose from these three wonderful holidays!						
	Holiday location	Price*	Number of nights	Daily meals included in package	Comments	Transport to/ from airport
<b>A</b>	<b>Mountain lodge</b>  A unique wilderness retreat on the edge of the World Heritage-listed National Park and only 5 km from the sea	\$330	1	Mountain buffet breakfast plus free soft drinks always available	free canoeing  free talks in the evening  free open air tennis courts  horse- riding optional extra	self-driving auto 1 hour 15 minutes or bus three times/week approx. 2 hours
<b>B</b>	<b>Pelican Resort</b>  A true coral island right on the Great Barrier Reef  Swim straight from the beach	\$580	4	Hot breakfast plus beach picnic lunch plus set 4-course dinner	Refurbishment: resort will close for May  Free minibus trip around island  Plane flights to Wilson island only \$50	½ hour by minibus
<b>C</b>	<b>Cedar Lodge</b>  a blend of casual sophistication and rich rainforest ambience for those over 25	\$740	4	Tropical breakfast  Picnic lunch- optional extra	Oldest living rainforest  Free bikes and tennis courts; horse-riding extra	10 mins by taxi

### Questions 1-3

Look at the three holidays A, B and C. For which holiday are the following statements true?

1. This holiday doesn't cater for young children.
2. This holiday provides a tour at no extra cost.
3. This holiday involves most travel time from the airport.

### Questions 4-6

Answer the questions below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer.

4. When will one of the holiday locations not be open?
5. Which two outdoor activities are provided at no extra cost at Mountain Lodge?
6. What is the fastest way to travel to Mountain Lodge?

Read the text below and answer questions 7-14

## **SYDNEY TRAVEL COLLEGE**

At this College we recommend the Multiplan policy.

### **Travel insurance requirements**

As this course includes a total of three months travel outside Australia, travel insurance is compulsory. If you are sick or have an accident in Australia, your medical bills will be fully covered however, you cannot assume that everything will be covered overseas, so please read the following requirements carefully.

#### **1. Medical**

Australia has reciprocal medical arrangements with the governments of the eight nations you will be visiting. This arrangement will cover all emergency hospital treatment. However, students will have to take out insurance such as Multiplan to cover the costs of all visits to doctors, and other non-emergency medical situations.

If you have a serious accident or illness, Multiplan insurance will cover the cost of your flight back to Australia, if required. Depending on the circumstances, this may also pay for either medical personnel or a family member to accompany you home. Multiplan insurance may not cover all pre-existing medical conditions so before you leave be sure to check with them about any long-term illnesses or disabilities that you have.

If you do require medical treatment overseas, and you want to make a claim on your insurance, the claim will not be accepted unless you produce both your student card and your travel insurance card.

#### **2. Belongings**

The Multiplan policy covers most student requirements. In particular, it provides students with luggage insurance. This covers any loss or theft of your everyday belongings. For example, this insurance covers:

- the present value of items that are stolen:-provided that you have purchase receipts for every item; if no receipts, no payment can be made
- replacement value of your briefcase or backpack and study books
- portable computers and CD players, if you specifically list them as items in the policy

#### **3. Cancellation**

This insurance covers any non-refundable deposit and other costs you have paid if you have to cancel due to unforeseen or unforeseeable circumstances outside your control. It does not provide cover if you change your study or travel plans for other reasons.

Classify the following events as being

**A** covered by government arrangements

**B** covered by the Multiplan policy

**C** not covered by the Multiplan policy

**D** covered in some situations

Write the correct letter A, B, C, or D in boxes 7-14 on your answer sheet.

7. A student travelling overseas suddenly needs hospital treatment
8. A student consults a doctor regarding a minor problem while abroad
9. A parent goes overseas to bring an injured or sick student to Australia.



10. A student is treated overseas for an illness he/she had before leaving Australia
11. A student who requires medical treatment has lost his/her travel insurance card
12. A student's study books are lost
13. A student's laptop is stolen
14. A student changes his/her mind about plans to study and decides not to take the booked flight.

## **Section 2**

### **Questions 15-27**

Read the text below and answer Questions 15-20

#### **Kenichi Software security guidelines for staff**

##### **General**

It is in everyone's interest to maintain a high level of security in the workplace. You should immediately challenge any person who appears to be on the premises without proper authorisation, or inform a senior member of staff about any odd or unusual activity.

##### **Company Property**

You are advised that it is within the company's legal rights to detain any person on the grounds that they may be involved in the unauthorised removal of company property. The company reserves the right to search staff members leaving or entering the premises and to inspect any article or motor vehicle on company property. It is a condition of employment that you submit to such action if requested.

It is in your own interest to ensure that you have proper authority before removing any item of company property from a company building. Any member found removing company property from the building without proper authority will be subject to disciplinary action.

##### **Identity Badges**

You will be issued with an identity badge, which should be worn at all times when you are on company premises. The purpose of these badges is to safeguard our security. Badges are issued by Human Resources, and contractors and people visiting the company on a one-off basis are also obliged to wear them.

##### **Confidential Matters**

In the course of your work you may have access to information relating to the company's business, or that of a supplier or customer. Such material, even where it appears comparatively trivial, can have a serious effect on the company, supplier or customer if it falls into the wrong hands. It is, therefore, essential that you should at all times be aware of the serious view the company would take of disclosure of such material to outsiders.

You must treat as confidential all information, data, specifications, drawings and all documents relating to the company's business and/or its trading activities, and not divulge, use, or employ them except in the company's service. Before you leave the company, you must hand over to your manager all private notes relevant to the company's business, activities, prices, accounts, costs etc. Legal proceedings may be initiated for any misuse or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information, whether during employment or afterwards.

### Questions 15-20

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

15. If you see anything suspicious, you should report it to a \_\_\_\_\_ employee.
16. If the company wants to stop you and \_\_\_\_\_ you, you have to agree to it.
17. If you take things belonging to the company without permission, you will face \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Staff \_\_\_\_\_ and visitors must all wear a badge on company premises.
19. You must not pass on confidential information to \_\_\_\_\_
20. If you leave the company, you have to hand in any \_\_\_\_\_ you have made on matters concerning the company.

Read the text below and answer Questions 21- 27.

### Is Everyone Entitled To Paid Holidays?

The Working Time Regulations (WTRs) introduced a new right to paid holidays for most workers. However, some workers were not covered when the WTRs came into force in October 1998. Since the regulations were amended, with effect from 1 August 2003, the majority of these workers have been entitled to paid holidays, and since 1 August 2004 the regulations have also applied to junior doctors.

Workers who qualify are entitled to no fewer than four weeks of paid holiday a year, and public holidays (normally eight days in England and Wales) count towards this. However, workers and employers can agree longer holidays.

For the first year of work, special accrual rules apply. For each month of employment, workers are entitled to one twelfth of the annual holiday. After the first year of employment, you can take your holiday entitlement at any time, with your employer's approval.

Before taking holidays, you must give your employer notice of at least twice the length of the holiday you want to take: for instance, to take a five-day holiday, you must give at least ten days notice. If your employer does not want you to take that holiday, they can give you counter-notice equal to the holiday -for example, five days notice not to take a five-day holiday.

If the employer wants you to take holiday at a given time, e.g. when there is a shutdown at the same time every year, they must give you notice of at least twice the length of the holiday. There is no right for the worker to take that holiday at a different time.

Holiday cannot be carried over to the next year, unless your contract of employment allows this to happen. Nor can you be paid in lieu of your holiday. However, when you leave the job, you are entitled to receive payment for any outstanding holiday, provided your contract specifically allows for this.

It may be that your contract gives you better rights, or your holiday rights might be specified in a collective agreement. Your union representative can advise you on this.

### Questions 21- 27

Answer the questions below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND OR NUMBER** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 21- 27 on your answer sheet.

21. In what year were the regulations extended to cover most of the workers who were originally excluded?

22. What is the minimum annual paid holiday which workers are entitled to?
23. During a worker's first year of employment, what proportion of their annual holiday does a month's work give?
24. What can an employer give a worker to stop them taking holiday that they have requested?
25. What is given as a possible reason for an employee having to take a holiday at a certain time?
26. When an employee leaves their job, what should be given in place of any holiday they have not taken?
27. Apart from a contract, what type of document may set out an employee's holiday rights?

### Section 3

#### Snake Oil

**A** Back in the days of America's Wild West, when cowboys roamed the range and people were getting themselves caught up in gunfights, a new phrase – 'snake oil' – entered the language. It was a dismissive term for the patent medicines, often useless, sold by travelling traders who always claimed miraculous cures for everything from baldness to snakebite.

Selling 'snake oil' was almost as risky a business as cattle stealing; you might be run out of town if your particular medicine, as you realised it would, failed to live up to its claims. Consequently, the smarter 'snake oil' sellers left town before their customers had much chance to evaluate the 'cure\*' they had just bought.

**B** The remarkable thing about many of the medicines dismissed then as 'snake oil' is not so much that they failed to live up to the outrageous claims made for them – those that weren't harmless coloured water could be positively dangerous. What's remarkable is that so many of the claims made for some of these remedies, or at least their ingredients, most of them plant based, have since been found to have at least some basis in fact.

One, Echinacea, eventually turned out to be far more potent than even its original promoter claimed. Echinacea first appeared in 'Meyer's Blood Purifier', promoted as a cure-all by a Dr H.C.F. Meyer – a lay doctor with no medical qualifications. 'Meyer's Blood Purifier' claimed not only to cure snakebite, but also to eliminate a host of other ailments.

**C** Native to North America, the roots of Echinacea, or purple coneflower, had been used by the Plains Indians for all kinds of ailments long before Meyer came along. They applied poultices of it to wounds and stings, used it for teeth and gum disease and made a tea from it to treat everything from colds and measles to arthritis. They even used it for snakebite.

**D** Settlers quickly picked up on the plant's usefulness but until Meyer sent samples of his 'blood purifier\*' to John Lloyd, a pharmacist, it remained a folk remedy. Initially dismissing Meyer's claims as nonsense, Lloyd was eventually converted after a colleague, John King, tested the herb and successfully used it to treat bee stings and nasal congestion.

In fact, he went much further in his claims than Meyer ever did and by the 1890s a bottle of tincture of Echinacea could be found in almost every American home, incidentally making a fortune for Lloyd's company. Lloyd Brothers Pharmacy.

**E** As modern antibiotics became available, the use of Echinacea products declined and from the 1940s to the 1970s it was pretty much forgotten in the USA. It was a different story in Europe, where both French and German herbalists and homeopaths continued to make extensive use of it. It had been introduced there by Gerhard Madaus, who travelled from Germany to America in 1937,

returning with seed to establish commercial plots of Echinacea. His firm conducted extensive research on echinacin, a concentrate they made from the juice of flowering tops of the plants he had brought back. It was put into ointments, liquids for internal and external use, and into products for injections.

**F** There is no evidence that Echinacea is effective against snakebite, but Dr Meyer- who genuinely believed in Echinacea – would probably be quite amused if he could come back and see the uses to which modern science has put .his’ herb. He might not be surprised that science has confirmed Echinacea’s role as a treatment for wounds, or that it has been found to be helpful in relieving arthritis, both claims Meyer made for the herb.

He might though be surprised to learn how Echinacea is proving to be an effective weapon against all sorts of disease, particularly infections. German researchers had used it successfully to treat a range of infections and found it to be effective against bacteria and protozoa.

There are many other intriguing medical possibilities for extracts from the herb, but its apparent ability to help with our more common ailments has seen thousands of people become enthusiastic converts. Dozens of packaged products containing extracts of Echinacea can now be found amongst the many herbal remedies and supplements on the shelves of health stores and pharmacies. Many of those might be the modern equivalents of ‘snake oil’ but Echinacea at least does seem to have some practical value.

**G** Echinacea is a dry prairie plant, drought-resistant and pretty tolerant of most soils, although it does best in good soil with plenty of sun. Plants are usually grown from seed but they are sometimes available from nurseries. Echinacea is a distinctive perennial with erect, hairy, spotted stems up to a metre tall. Flower heads look like daisies, with purple rayed florets and a dark brown central cone. The leaves are hairy; the lower leaves are oval to lance-shaped and coarsely and irregularly toothed.

**H** There are nine species of Echinacea in all but only three are generally grown for medicinal use. All have similar medicinal properties. Most European studies have used liquid concentrates extracted from the tops of plants, whereas extraction in the USA has usually been from the roots. Today most manufacturers blend both, sometimes adding flowers and seeds to improve the quality.

For the home grower, the roots of all species seem equally effective. Dig them up in autumn after the tops have died back after the first frost. Wash and dry them carefully and store them in glass containers. You can harvest the tops throughout the summer and even eat small amounts of leaf straight from the plant.

Even if you don’t make your fortune from this herb, there are few sights more attractive than a field of purple coneflowers in all their glory. And with a few Echinacea plants nearby, you’ll never go short of a cure.

### **Questions 28-33**

The text has eight sections, A-H. Choose the correct heading for sections A—H from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i-xi, in boxes 26-33 on your answer sheet.

### **Examples Answers**

Section A vi

Section B xi

I. Where to buy the best Echinacea

II. What ‘snake oil’ contained

- III. Growing Echinacea
- IV. How to use the Echinacea plant
- V. Earlier applications of Echinacea
- VI. The origins of the term 'snake oil'
- VII. Early research into the effectiveness of Echinacea
- VIII. How 'snake oil' was first invented
- IX. The use of Echinacea in new locations
- X. Modern evidence of the effectiveness of Echinacea
- XI. Early kinds of 'snake oil'

- 28. Section C
- 29. Section D
- 30. Section E
- 31. Section F
- 32. Section G
- 33. Section H

**Questions 34-40**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? In boxes 34-40 on your answer sheet, write

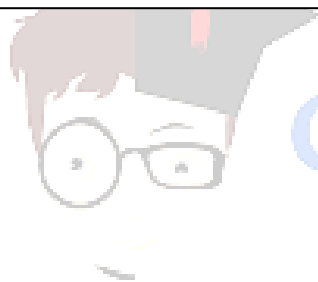
- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information  
**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this in the passage

- 34. 'Snake oil' sellers believed their product was effective.
- 35. Most people in the Wild West mistrusted 'snake oil'.
- 36. Some 'snake oils' were mostly water.
- 37. All 'snake oils' contained Echinacea.
- 38. Echinacea has been proven to kill microbes.
- 39. The highest quality Echinacea is grown in America.
- 40. More than one part of the Echinacea plant has a medicinal use.

## General Reading Mock Test 15 Answers:

### Answers

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. (for/in)May
5. canoeing (and) tennis	6. (by)(self-drive) auto (mobile)	7. A	8. B
9. D	10. D	11. C	12. B
13. D	14. C	15. Senior	16. (to) Search
17. disciplinary action	18. contractors	19. outsiders	20. (private) notes
21. (in) 2003	22. 4 weeks (a year)	23. one twelfth (of annual holiday(s))	24. (equal) counter- notice
25. (the)(annual) shutdown/(a) shutdown	26. (a) (holiday) payment/outstanding holiday payment	27. (a) collective agreement	28. v
29. vii	30. ix	31. x	32. iii
33. iv	34. FALSE	35. NOT GIVEN	36. TRUE
37. FALSE	38. TRUE	39. NOT GIVEN	40. TRUE



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 16

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Section 1

### Consumer advice on buying shoes

If you have a problem with shoes you've recently bought follow this four-step plan.

#### Step 1

Go back to the shop with proof of purchase. If you return faulty shoes at once, you have a right to insist on a refund. It is also likely that you will get one if you change your mind about the shoes and take them back immediately. But if you delay or you've had some use out of the shoes, the shop may not give you all your money back. It depends on the state of the shoes and how long you've had them.

If you are offered a credit note, you don't have to accept it. If you accept it you will usually not be able to exchange it for cash later on. So, you may be left with an unwanted credit note, if you cannot find any other shoes you want from the shop.

The shop may want to send the shoes back to head office for inspection. This is fair and could help to sort things out. But don't be put off by the shop which claims that it's the manufacturer's responsibility. This isn't true. It's the shop's legal duty to put things right.

#### Step 2

If you don't seem to be getting anywhere, you can get help. Free advice is available from a Citizens Advice Bureau (get the address from your telephone book), or from a local Trading Standards Department. Again, consult the telephone directory under County, Regional or Borough Council. All these departments have people who can advise you about faulty goods and what to do with them.

#### Step 3

Most shops are covered by the Footwear Code of Practice. If the shop you are dealing with is covered, you can ask for the shoes to be sent to the Footwear Testing Centre for an independent opinion. The shop has to agree with whatever the resulting report says. There is a charge of £21. You pay £7 and the shop pays the rest (including postage).

#### Step 4

As a last resort you can take your case to court. This is not as difficult as it sounds. The small claims procedure for amounts up to £ 1000 (£750 in Scotland) is a cheap, easy and informal way of taking legal action.

The relevant forms are available from your nearest County Court or, in Scotland, the Sheriff Court. You can get advice and leaflets from the Citizens Advice Bureau. Alternatively, some bookshops sell advice packs which contain the relevant forms.

### Questions 1-8

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text. In boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet, write

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <b>TRUE</b>      | if the statement agrees with the information      |
| <b>FALSE</b>     | if the statement contradicts the information      |
| <b>NOT GIVEN</b> | if there is no information on this in the passage |

1. If you return unwanted shoes straightaway, with a receipt, the shop will probably give you a refund.
2. You are advised to accept a credit note if you are offered one.
3. The factory is responsible for replacing unwanted shoes.
4. You can ask any shoe shop to send shoes to the Footwear Testing Centre.
5. Shops prefer to give a credit note rather than change shoes.
6. The customer contributes to the cost of having faulty shoes tested.
7. The procedure for making a legal claim is easier in Scotland.
8. Legal advice and forms can be bought from certain shops.

Read the text below and answer Questions 9-14

### **LOST CARDS**

If you discover that your credit card, cheque book, debit card or cash card's missing, telephone the credit card company or bank as soon as possible. Follow this up with a letter. If you suspect theft tell the police as well.

In most circumstances, provided you act quickly, you will not have to pay any bills which a thief runs up on your account. Most home insurance policies will also cover you against even this limited risk.

Because plastic money's now so common, central registration schemes such as Credit Card Shield and Card Protection System exist to help customers whose cards are lost or stolen. Under the schemes you file details of all your cards- including cash cards and account cards issued by hops-with a central registry, for a small annual fee. Then, if any or all of your cards are stolen, you need to make only one phone call to the registry, which is open around the clock 365 days a year. As soon as you have called, your responsibility for any bills run up by the thief ends and the scheme's staff make sure that all the companies whose cards you had are notified

#### **What you stand to lose on a stolen card**

**CREDIT CARD** You will not have to pay more than £50 of the bills a thief runs up with your card. If you report the loss before the card's used, you will not have to pay anything.

**CHEQUES AND GUARANTEE CARD** Unless you have been careless- by signing blank cheques, you will not have to pay for any forged cheques a thief uses. The bank or shop that accepts them will have to bear the loss.

**DEBIT CARD (Switch or Visa Delta)** The banks operate a system similar to that for credit cards, in that you are liable for bills up to £50. If your cash card is stolen legally, you can be made to pay back any sums a thief withdraws using your card, but only up to the time you report the loss and up to £50, unless the bank can prove gross negligence, such as writing your personal identification number on your card.

- Never keep your card and a note of your personal number (which does not appear on the card) together.
- Memorise your personal number if possible. If you must make a note of it disguise it as something else-a telephone number, say.
- The same rules and precautions apply to a credit card used as a cash card.



### Questions 9-14

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 9-14 on your answer sheet.

9. What should you do first if you lose a credit card?

- A. contact your insurance company
- B. write a letter
- C. contact the police
- D. make a phone call

10. Credit Card Shield is

- A. an insurance company which deals with card theft.
- B. a system for registering people's card details.
- C. an emergency telephone answering service.
- D. an agency for finding lost or stolen cards

11. When contacted, the Card Protection System company will

- A. inform the police about the loss of the card.
- B. get in touch with the relevant credit card companies.
- C. ensure that lost cards are replaced.
- D. give details about the loss of the card to shops.

12. You are fully covered by both banks and shops if you lose

- A. a cheque that is signed but not otherwise completed.
- B. a blank unsigned cheque.
- C. a Switch card.
- D. a credit card.

13. If you have written your personal number on a stolen card, you may have to

- A. join a different credit card protection scheme.
- B. pay up to £50 for any loss incurred.
- C. pay for anything the thief buys on it.
- D. change your account to a different bank.

14. What happens if your cash card is stolen?

- A. You arrange for the card to be returned.
- B. The bank stops you withdrawing money.
- C. You may have to pay up to £50 of any stolen money.
- D. You cannot use a cash card in future.

### Questions 15-27

Read the text and answer Questions 15-21.

#### Recycling at work handy hints to employers

It is estimated that avoidable waste costs UK businesses up to 4.5% of their annual revenue. Reducing waste in the workplace is about being efficient. By becoming more efficient, businesses not only increase profits but they also save natural resources.

On the island of Jersey, for example, the amount of waste produced each year has doubled since 1980. In 2004 it topped 100,000 tonnes and 60% is generated by local businesses. A lot of waste for a small island!

## Setting up a company scheme

### Waste audit

Before starting a recycling scheme, perform an audit. This will make you aware of how much waste you are producing in the company.

### Company policy

Consider switching your office waste contractor to one that provides a recycling service. Buy recycled paper. Although this is sometimes more expensive, costs can be reduced by lowering consumption and using duplex printers.

### Get everyone involved

- Raise awareness internally within the company, perhaps by putting up educational posters.
- Allocate a person to be the point of contact for anyone with queries.

There are also a couple of ways to increase motivation:

- Hold internal competitions between different departments. For example, see which can reduce their waste the most within a specific time period.
- Send out regular newsletters reporting on all waste improvements. Staff will then see the impact their actions are having.

## WHAT TO RECYCLE AND HOW

### Paper

According to a recent survey 65% of waste produced is paper waste. Waste paper will inevitably be produced in the workplace but it is not necessary to discard it. It can serve a variety of purposes before it is recycled such as writing notes. Envelopes too can be re-used for internal mail.

### Plastic cups

Rather than supplying disposable plastic cups in your workplace get ceramic mugs that can be re-used. Not only do they make your tea taste better but they can reduce your office waste by up to 1%!

### Electrical equipment

Rather than giving up on any old electrical equipment and just throwing it away why not try upgrading it? This reduces waste as well as avoiding the need to manufacture a new machine - a process which creates a large amount of waste. You could also consider donating your old computers to charities when it comes to replacing them.

### Questions 15-21

Answer the questions below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.

15. What does the writer think should be carried out in a company before it starts recycling?
16. What machines can help to cut the stationery budget?
17. What can be displayed in the workplace to publicise the recycling scheme?
18. What can be distributed to motivate staff to recycle more?
19. What can unwanted paper be used for in the office?
20. What can be bought to cut down on the waste produced by staff refreshments?
21. Where can unwanted PCs be sent?

Read the text below and answer Questions 22-27

To start, take a tip from consultants who coach executives on how to handle media interviews. They say you can deliver the message you want to an employer, regardless of the question you're asked.

Unlike some politicians, who take no notice of press questions and immediately introduce a different topic in response, job candidates must answer employers queries, says John Barford of the interview training firm Genesis. However, you can quickly make the transition from your answer to the important points you want to convey about your qualifications, he says.

He advises candidates at job interviews to apply the formula Q= A + 1: Q is the question; A is the answer; + is the bridge to the message you want to deliver; and 1 is the point you want to make.

Diligent preparation is also necessary to effectively answer any interview question, say senior executives. They give a number of useful tips:

- Learn as much as you can beforehand. Ask company employees questions prior to job interviews to gain as much insight as you can if the company is publicly owned, find out how viable it is by reading shareholder reports. You can then tailor what you say to the company's issues.
- Be prepared for questions that require you to show how you handled difficult challenges. These questions require stories in response, but as it's unlikely that you'll have one that fits every situation, try to recall some from your past experience that show how you coped with a range of issues.
- Count on being asked about a past mistake or blemish on your career record, and don't try to dodge the issue.

Ms Murphy, president of the Murphy Group, a media interview training firm, says that it's important to steer clear of lies at all costs. Just answer the question and move on.

- When discussing a mistake, focus on the positive outcomes. You learn as much by dropping the ball as you do by catching it says senior executive Mr Friedmann. When he was being interviewed for his current job, he mentioned he had been involved in many successful turnarounds and one that failed. 'And I said how I'd benefited in many ways from going through that experience,' he says.

### Questions 22-27

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet.

22. The writer warns candidates not to imitate the way that \_\_\_\_\_ ignore questions in interviews.
23. Interviewees are recommended to follow a certain \_\_\_\_\_ to allow them to communicate their main points.
24. Senior executives advise candidates to request information from \_\_\_\_\_ before an interview.
25. A candidate can also learn about a business by studying its \_\_\_\_\_.
26. The head of an interview training firm advises people to avoid telling \_\_\_\_\_.
27. In his job interview, one executive explained how he had \_\_\_\_\_ considerably from a previous failure.

### Section 3

#### TALKING POINT

Learning a second language fuels children's intelligence and makes their job prospects brighter. But the fact is, in New Zealand, as in many other English-speaking countries, speakers of two or more languages are in the minority. Eighty-four per cent of New Zealanders are monolingual (speakers of only one language). This leaves a small number who claim to speak two or more languages—a small percentage of whom were born in New Zealand.

No matter how proud people are of their cultural roots, to speak anything other than English is a marker of difference here. That's why eight-year-old Tiffany Dvorak no longer wishes to speak her mother tongue German, and eight-year-old Ani Powell is embarrassed when people comment on the fact that she is able to speak Maori\*. As Joanne Powell, Ani mother, points out: In Europe, it's not unusual for kids to be bilingual. But, if you speak another language to your children in New Zealand, there are some people who think that you are not helping them to become a member of society.

But in fact, the general agreement among experts is that learning a second language is good for children. Experts believe that bilinguals – people who speak two languages have a clear learning advantage over their monolingual schoolmates. This depends on how much of each language they can speak, not on which language is used, so it doesn't matter whether they are learning Maori or German or Chinese or any other language.

Cathie Elder, a professor of Language Teaching and Learning at Auckland University, says: 'A lot of studies have shown that children who speak more than one language sometimes learn one language more slowly, but in the end they do as well as their monolingual schoolmates, and often better, in other subjects. The view is that there is an improvement in general intelligence from the effort of learning another language.'

Dr Brigitte Halford, a professor of linguistics at Freiburg University in Germany, agrees. Bilinguals tend to use language better as a whole, she says. They also display greater creativity and problem-solving ability, and they learn further languages more easily. So with all of the benefits, why do we not show more enthusiasm for learning other languages? Parents and teachers involved in bilingual education say pressure from friends at school, general attitudes to other languages in English-speaking countries, and problems in the school system are to blame.

In New Zealand, immigrants face the possibility of culture being lost along with the language their children no longer wish to speak. Tiffany's mother, Susanne Dvorak, has experienced this. When she and husband Dieter left Germany six years ago to start up a new life in New Zealand, they thought it would be the perfect opportunity to raise their two-year-old as a bilingual. After all, bilingual Turkish families in Germany were normal and Susanne had read all the books she could find on the subject.

The idea was to have as a German language environment and for Tiffany to learn English at nursery school. But when Tiffany went to nursery school she stopped talking completely. She was quiet for about two or three months. Then, when she took up talking again, it was only in English. Concerned for her language development, Dieter started speaking English to his daughter while Susanne continued in German.

Today, when Susanne speaks to her daughter in German, she still answers in English. 'Or sometimes she speaks half and half. I checked with her teacher and she very seldom mixes up German and English at school. She speaks English like a New Zealander. It's her German that's behind,' says Susanne.

Professor Halford, also a mother of two bilingual children, says, 'It's normal for kids to refuse to speak their home language at the stage when they start to socialise with other kids in kindergarten or school'. But, she says, this depends a lot on the attitudes of the societies in question. In monolingual societies, like New Zealand, 'kids want to be like all the others and sometimes use bilingualism as one of the battlefields for finding their own identity in contrast to that of their parents.'

She supports Susanne's approach of not pressuring her daughter. 'Never force the child to use a specific language, just keep using it yourself. The child will accept that. There is often a time when children or teenagers will need to establish their own identity as different from their schoolmates and they may use their other language to do so.'

Cathie Elder thinks immigrant parents should only speak English to their children if they are able to use English well themselves. 'What parents should do is provide rich language experiences for their children in whatever language they speak well. They may feel like outsiders and want to speak the local language, but it is more important for the child's language development to provide a lot of language experience in any language.'

There can be differences between children in attitudes to learning languages. Susanne Dvorak's two-year-old son, Danyon, is already showing signs of speaking German and English equally well. While her 'ideal' scenario hasn't happened with Tiffany, she is aware that her daughter has a certain bilingual ability which, although mainly passive at this stage, may develop later on.

Joanne Powell feels the same way about her daughter, Ani. 'At the moment she may not want to speak Maori but that's okay because she'll pick it up again in her own time. It's more important that she has the ability to understand who she is. By learning another language she can open the door to another culture.'

Donna Chan, 25, a marketing specialist for IBM, arrived here with her parents from Hong Kong when she was four. She also remembers refusing to speak Chinese when she started primary school. But now she appreciates she had the chance to be bilingual. 'It's quite beneficial speaking another language in my job. Last year, my company sent me to a trade fair in Hong Kong because I could speak Chinese. Being bilingual definitely opens doors,' she says

### Questions 28-31

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text? In boxes 28—31 on your answer sheet, write

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

28. Most people who speak a second language in New Zealand were born in another country.  
29. Most New Zealanders believe it is good to teach children a second language.  
30. Chinese is the most common foreign language in New Zealand.  
31. Some languages develop your intelligence more than others.

### Questions 32-38

Look at the following statements (Questions 32-38) and the list of people below. Match each statement with the correct person, A-E. Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 32-38 on your answer sheet.

NB: You may use any letter more than once.

- A. Cathie Elder
- B. Brigitte Halford
- C. Susanne Dvorak
- D. Joanne Powell
- E. Donna Chan

- 32. Children learning two languages may learn one language faster.
- 33. It has been unexpectedly difficult to raise a bilingual child in New Zealand.
- 34. Her daughter sometimes speaks a mixture of two languages.
- 35. Children's attitudes to language depend on general social attitudes.
- 36. It is not important which language parents speak with their children.
- 37. Learning a second language provides opportunities to learn another culture
- 38. Speaking a second language provides work opportunities.

**Question 39**

Choose **TWO** letters, A-F. Write the correct letters in box 39 on your answer sheet.  
Which **TWO** people stopped speaking one language as a child?

- A. Donna Chan
- B. Susanne Dvorak
- C. Tiffany Dvorak
- D. Cathie Elder
- E. Brigitte Halford
- F. Joanne Powell

**Question 40**

Choose **TWO** letters, A-F. Write the correct letters in box 40 on your answer sheet.  
Which **TWO** people think that their children's language may develop as they get older?

- A. Donna Chan
- B. Susanne Dvorak
- C. Tiffany Dvorak
- D. Cathie Elder
- E. Brigitte Halford
- F. Joanne Powell

## General Reading Mock Test 16 Answers:

### Answers

1. TRUE	2. FALSE	3. FALSE	4. FALSE
5. NOT GIVEN	6. TRUE	7. NOT GIVEN	8. TRUE
9. D	10. B	11. B	12. B
13. C	14. C	15. (an) audit/(waste) audit	16. (duplex) printers
17. (educational) posters	18. (regular) newsletters	19. (writing) notes	20. (ceramic) mugs
21. (to) charities	22. (some) politicians	23. formula	24. (company) employees
25. shareholder reports	26. lies	27. benefited/benefitted	28. TRUE
29. NOT GIVEN	30. NOT GIVEN	31. FALSE	32. A
33. C	34. C	35. B	36. A
37. D	38. E	39. A,C	40. B,F



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 17

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Hidden Treasures Music Store

### September Edition-Members' Newsletter

Stockists of rare and collectors' items – take a walk down Memory Lane!

J – Jazz      B – Blues    R – Rock & Roll

New arrivals this month

<b>Under £20</b>		
Bill Benjamin	<b>J</b>	- a rare chance to buy the artist's first album, 5 copies in stock.
Gerome and the Jives	<b>R</b>	- 10 copies remaining – reduced from £30.
Giles Bertram*	<b>B</b>	- *Currently out of stock. Expected delivery 25/09
The Rockerbillies	<b>R</b>	- Digitally remastered for enhanced quality.

<b>Under £30</b>		
Clyde Forstrum	<b>J/B</b>	-A mix of cover songs from a variety of Jazz and Blues' best known artists.
The Kings of Temple Street	<b>B</b>	- Award winning Blues band from New Orleans.
Brian Jefferson	<b>B</b>	- included the chart-topping song "Forever Yours".
Janine Reynard	<b>R</b>	- Special offer this month only – usually £55

<b>Under £50</b>		
The Real McCoy	<b>R</b>	- voted their best album of all time by K20 radio listeners.
Seeking Solitude	<b>J</b>	- first time available in store
Johnny Baxter	<b>B</b>	- new arrival from the USA, only available from Hidden Treasures here in the UK
Jessica Wilson	<b>B/J</b>	- The UK's best known female jazz and blues star.

## Additional Special Offers

£20 voucher available with any purchase over £100 (Available until 5th October)

Free delivery for orders within the UK over £6 (valid until September 30th)

Customers making purchases over £60 are automatically entered into our prize draw (1st prize £100 music voucher, 2nd prize £50).

## Delivery Details

A postage and packing charge applies to all deliveries unless otherwise specified in a special offer.

Within the United Kingdom:

£6.50 regular post

£16.80 Courier Service (next day delivery)

Outside the United Kingdom – Contact us for prices to your destination as charges vary or visit <http://www.hiddentreasuresms.co.uk> for more details.

Surface Delivery (allow approximately 6-8 weeks for delivery)

Airmail Delivery (between 1-2 weeks for most countries)



Read the information above and answer Questions 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on the previous page? In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet write

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

1. The Bill Benjamin album is more readily available than the Gerome and the Jives album.
2. The Blues album on sale for less than £20 will be available from the middle of September.
3. The Janine Reynard album is only available at the cheaper price for a limited time.
4. The Seeking Solitude jazz album is available for the first time in the U.K.
5. Jessica Wilson is a famous female blues and jazz artist from the U.K.
6. Not all special offers are available to customers outside the U.K.
7. Express delivery in the UK costs £6.50.

### Section 1 Passage 2

#### Question 8-10

#### Rules and Regulations for Members of Brightwood Leisure Centre

Membership allows an individual to use the leisure centre's facilities subject to the conditions of their membership and availability. Please note prices may change and/or increase from time to time.

All members must read and agree to follow the rules below before using the leisure centre facilities.

#### Membership Rules

##### General

1. The owners reserve the right to terminate membership for breach of the rules, or behaviour which is damaging to the character or interests of the club or offensive to other members or staff.
2. Members must advise staff of any personal disability or illness such as a heart condition, eye or hearing problems and other conditions before using the facilities to help to avoid accidents or injuries to themselves and others.
3. Whilst using the club facilities all Members accept responsibility for their state of health and physical condition.
4. The owners' responsibility or liability for damage or loss to Members' property is strictly limited to any damage or loss occurring as a direct result of the negligence of owners or their staff.
5. No pets will be allowed in the club or its grounds with the exception of guide dogs.
6. Entry to the club is permitted only through the main reception entrance.
7. The owners may at any time withdraw all or any part of the club facilities for any period or periods where and when it is necessary for repair, maintenance, alteration or for safety reasons.

#### Making Changes to Membership

All memberships are payable monthly by Direct Debit – normally taken on the 5th of each month. If you wish to cancel your membership, you must contact the Membership Secretary in writing giving 2 weeks' notice. Joining fees will not be refunded unless you cancel within 14 days of joining.

In the case of having to temporarily suspend membership due to long/medium term injury, illness or pregnancy, you must obtain written acceptance of the suspension from the Club Manager.

All membership is personal to each Member, however it is possible to transfer membership to another names person providing notice is given to the Membership Secretary by the 15th of the month. The transferee will be required to complete a Membership Application form but will not be required to pay a joining fee or pay any of the membership subscriptions which have been paid in advance by the original member.

A Member who wishes to transfer membership may not actively market such a transfer (for example on the internet) and may only transfer to a friend or family member.

### **Lockers**

Lockers are provided to secure and protect your personal belongings and valuables while exercising. For security reasons and the benefits of other members all lockers must be emptied by the end of each visit.

All lockers will be checked and emptied by leisure centre staff at the end of every day and any contents will be disposed of for security reasons. This policy is adopted for Member's safety and security.

### **Personal Belongings**

Our liability to compensate you in the case of loss or damage other than death or personal injury is limited to a reasonable amount having regard to such factors as to whether the damage was due to a negligent act or omission by us.

If any personal property is found please hand in at the reception. Any property that is not claimed within 28 days will be donated to a local charity.

Cars must be parked correctly in the car park. No liability is accepted for loss or damage to cars or property and are left at the owners risk.

### **Questions 8-10**

Read the information about rules and regulations for members of a leisure centre and answer the questions that follow.

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D. Write your answers in boxes 8-10 on your answer sheet.

8. Members who upset other users of the leisure centre

- A will be reported to the Club Manager
- B will be given a warning
- C will have their membership cancelled
- D will be reported to the Membership Secretary

9. Membership may be put on hold

- A within 14 days of joining
- B through arrangement with the manager of the club
- C if the Membership Secretary agrees
- D in cases of injury only

10. Damage to members' vehicles  
A is unlikely due to secure parking  
B will be paid for by the centre if it is their fault  
C is not the responsibility of the centre  
D may result due to negligence

## Section 2

### Rules and Regulations for Members

#### Bringing Guests and Children to the Leisure Centre Members' Guests over 18.

Members are welcome to introduce guests to the club. Guests are required to register, pay the current guest fee and must be accompanied by a Member. Members must ensure that their guests are fully aware of the clubs Terms & Conditions and Rules & Regulations. Each Member can introduce the same person no more than 6 times per year as a guest. The owners take no responsibility for accidents, injuries, misadventure, theft or damage to personal belongings experienced by guests of the club.

#### Children

Members are allowed to bring their children to the leisure centre during certain hours. Children's hours are Monday to Friday 10am – 12noon and 3pm – 5pm. At weekends and on national holidays children are allowed to use the centre between 12 noon – 4pm.

A child is any individual under 16. All under 16's should be supervised by an adult (over 18) when using the facilities during children's hours. At age 17 all users must pay an adult membership fee. Children under the age of 12 are not allowed to use the steam room, hot spa or sauna.

Questions 11-14 are based on the reading passage above.

Complete each sentence with the correct ending A-G below. Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 11-14 on your answer sheet.

- A. before 12 noon on workdays.
  - B. cannot use all leisure centre facilities
  - C. up to six occasions under guest terms.
  - D. may use the spa in the company of an adult.
  - E. unless a member is with them
  - F. during times it is open to children.
  - G. after 5pm on week days
11. Adult guests are not allowed to use the facilities
12. Non members can visit the gym
13. Children are not allowed to use the leisure centre
14. 11 year olds

### Brightwall International College of Business

#### Tertiary Programme Support

#### What is Tertiary Programme Support?

Tertiary Programme Support classes are English language focussed classes available for international students already enrolled in a business programme. The classes are offered twice per week – on Wednesday afternoons from 2-4pm and Friday mornings from 9.30-11.30am. Lecture classes begin

the week after Orientation; however, Tertiary Programme Support classes commence during the induction week.

### **Why should you attend Tertiary Programme Support?**

The classes are aimed at helping you to gain good marks in your assignments. They will not only help you to improve your grammar and vocabulary and they will also ensure that you know how to write reports and assignments in the correct way. Tertiary Programme Support also teaches you how to use sources of information for your projects and how to reference these sources correctly.

### **Do I have to Attend?**

Tertiary Programme Support classes are compulsory for all students who have an IELTS score of less than 6.0 in their first academic year. However, classes are available for all students who wish to attend. Since classes do not just focus on English language, but also help students build their academic skills, we recommend that everyone attends Tertiary Programme Support for at least the first semester.

### **How much does it cost?**

There is no additional fee for attending the classes. The Academic Skills handbook which accompanies the course and is mandatory is available in the campus bookstore for \$25.95. The cost of the actual class is subsidized by the institute and included in your course fees.

Additional Seminars this Month:

Library Orientation

If you are having difficulty finding the reference sources you need to write a quality assignment, we recommend that you sign up for the library orientation. Sessions will be held week commencing March 10th and each seminar group is restricted to 15 students (number of groups will be confirmed depending on demand). If you are interested, please enrol at the library reception before February 15th (late enrolments requests will not be accepted).

The seminar includes information on:

Using books and journals available in the library

Searching for journals on-line

Skills for identifying useful sources of information

Understanding Academic Language

### **Questions 15-20**

In boxes 15-20 on your answer sheet, write

**TRUE**                    if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE**                    if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN**            if there is no information on this

15. Tertiary Programme Support classes begin after lectures have started.
16. Students who attend the Tertiary Support Classes gain higher marks than those who do not.
17. All international students have to attend Tertiary Support Classes in their first year of study.
18. Students must be in possession of the course book.
19. A maximum of 15 students are able to attend the library orientation seminar.
20. There is a deadline for signing up for the library orientation.

## Section 2

### Additional Student Support Services

The institute offers additional support services for its students. Here is some brief information on our support departments.

#### A Careers Guidance

Situated in Longsdon House on South Campus and open from Monday to Friday 8.30am to 4.30pm. You are welcome to use the job search lounge at any time during business hours. If you wish to make an appointment with a careers advisor do so in reception. The service is popular and highly valued by our students so expect a waiting time of 1-2 weeks before receiving an appointment.

#### B Work Experience

If you are interested in undertaking a work experience placement at some point during your course, please inform the Head of Department for the school you are studying with. They will try their best to make arrangements for you to take on a position which matches your studies and chosen future career.

#### C Counselling

Students experiencing emotional difficulties are encouraged to make an appointment with one of our counsellors. This service guarantees complete confidentiality and is operated by professionals from the local health authority. Counselling sessions are available on all three of the institution's campuses and there is a free phone number available to make an appointment.

#### D Health Clinic

The student health clinic is situated on North Campus in the main building. The clinic offers services including routine health checks, women's health and vaccinations. Appointments are necessary and the clinic is in operation Monday to Wednesday 9am-12pm only. This is not an emergency service (students requiring emergency medical attention should visit the Accident and Emergency Department of Meadowland Hospital).

#### E Emergency Support Line

This telephone service is operated by volunteers as is available 24 hours per day. All issues raised are treated in confidence and multi-lingual staff are available to take calls. All volunteers are required to undertake a 4 week training programme.

### Questions 21-27

For which options are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter A-E in boxes 21 – 27 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

21. This service is operated by unpaid helpers.
22. Students need to book seven to fourteen days in advance.
23. The student's own faculty makes arrangements regarding this.
24. The service is provided at all of the institution's locations.
25. The student is likely to be able to communicate in their own language.
26. The service is available every week day during office hours.
27. Afternoon appointments are not available.

### Section 3

#### Depression

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

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

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

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

**E.** Clinical depression was originally solely attributed to chemical imbalance in the brain, and while anti-depressant drugs which work to optimize levels of 'feel good' chemicals – serotonin and nor-epinephrine – are still commonly prescribed today, experts now believe that onset of depression may be caused by a number, and often combination of, physiological and socio-psychological factors. Treatment approaches vary quite dramatically from place to place and are often tailored to an individual's particular situation; however, some variation of a combination of medication and psychotherapy is most commonly used. The more controversial electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) may also be used where initial approaches fail. In extreme cases, where an individual exhibits behaviour which indicates that they may cause physical harm to themselves, psychiatric hospitalization may be necessary as a form of intensive therapy.

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

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

#### **Questions 28-32**

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letters A-G in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

28. Details of treatment alternatives for worse case scenario depression.

29. Information regarding cases where drug treatment is inappropriate.

30. Details of how those diagnosed with depression may be more vulnerable than other members of society.

31. Information about society's attitudes to depression and similar illnesses.

32. Information regarding why estimates of incidence of future growth in cases may be overly exaggerated.

#### **Questions 33-35**

Choose **THREE** letters A-G Write your answers in boxes 33-35 on your answer sheet.

NB Your answers may be given in any order

Which **THREE** of the following statements are true of depression?

A. Governments have generally failed to take action to educate the general public about the condition.

B. The highest reported number of cases are in the USA.

C. In Britain, it is likely that there are more individuals who live with the condition without the help of a doctor than those being officially treated.

D. Clinical depression may be triggered by divorce.

E. Lethargy may be one of the symptoms of depression.

F. Prescribed pharmaceuticals have radically changed over recent years.

G. Approaches to treating depression are not universal.

### Questions 36-40

Complete the summary of paragraphs F and G with the list of words A-L below.

Write the correct letter A-L in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

Whilst recovery through counselling rather than medicine may be more 36.\_\_\_\_, results once achieved may have more 37.\_\_\_\_ with some patients. Counselling sessions are geared towards improving the subject's relationship with others and their own 38.\_\_\_\_, encouraging sufferers of depression to take on a more 39.\_\_\_\_ outlook. The extent to which genetic disposition and sociological factors impact on state of mind is 40.\_\_\_\_. Many people undergoing counselling therapy do so with the purpose of unlearning negative behaviour and reactions.

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



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## General Reading Mock Test 17 Answers:

### Answers

1. FALSE	2. FALSE	3. TRUE	4. NOT GIVEN
5. TRUE	6. TRUE	7. FALSE	8. C
9. B	10. C	11. E	12. C
13. G	14. B	15. FASLE	16. NOT GIVEN
17. FALSE	18. TRUE	19. FALSE	20. TRUE
21. E	22. A	23. B	24. C
25. E	26. A	27. D	28. E
29. F	30. C	31. A	32. B
33. C or E or G	34. C or E or G	35. C or E or G	36. I
37. B	38. H	39. D	40. G



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 18

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## READING

### Section 1 Question 1 to 9

#### CAUSTON HEALTH CENTRE PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

##### A. Appointments

Please telephone 826969 (8.30am – 5.00pm: Mon – Fri). We suggest that you try to see the same doctor whenever possible because it is helpful for both you and your doctor to know each other well. We try hard to keep our appointments running to time, and ask you to be punctual to help us achieve this; if you cannot keep an appointment, please phone in and let us know as soon as possible so that it can be used for someone else. Please try to avoid evening appointments if possible. Each appointment is for one person only. Please ask for a longer appointment if you need more time.

##### B. Weekends and Nights

Please telephone 823307 and a recorded message will give you the number of the doctor from the Centre on duty. Please remember this is in addition to our normal working day. Urgent calls only please. A Saturday morning emergency surgery is available between 9.30am and 10.00am. Please telephone for home visits before 10.00am at weekends.

##### C. Centre Nurses

Liz Stuart, Martina Scott and Helen Stranger are available daily by appointment to help you with dressings, ear syringing, children's immunisations, removal of stitches and blood tests. They will also advise on foreign travel, and can administer various injections and blood pressure checks. For any over 75s unable to attend the clinic, Helen Stranger will make a home visit. All three Centre Nurses are available during normal working hours to carry out health checks on patients who have been on doctors' lists for 3 years.

##### D. New Patients

Within 3 months of registering with the Centre, new patients on regular medication are invited to attend a health check with their doctor. Other patients can arrange to be seen by one of the Centre Nurses.

##### E. Services Not Covered

Some services are not covered by the Centre e.g. private certificates, insurance, driving and sports medicals, passport signatures, school medicals and prescriptions for foreign travel. There are recommended fees for these set by the National Medical Association. Please ask at reception.

##### F. Receptionists

Our receptionists provide your primary point of contact—they are all very experienced and have a lot of basic information at their fingertips. They will be able to answer many of your initial queries and also act as a link with the rest of the team. They may request brief details of your symptoms or illness – this enables the doctors to assess the degree of urgency.

##### G. Change of Address

Please remember to let us know if you decide to relocate. It is also useful for us to have a record of your telephone number.

### Questions 1-4

This Reading Passage has seven sections, A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

1. what to do if you need help outside normal working hours
2. who to speak to first for general information
3. what happens when you register with the Centre
4. what to do if you need to cancel a doctor's appointment

### Questions 5-9

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

In boxes 5-9 on your answer sheet, write

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

5. You must always see the same doctor if you visit the Centre.
6. If you want a repeat prescription you must make an appointment.
7. Helen Stranger is the Head Nurse.
8. It is possible that receptionists will ask you to explain your problem.
9. You should give the Health Centre your new contact details if you move house.

**BENTLEY HOSPITAL CATERING SERVICE**  
**TO ALL PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY MEMBERS OF STAFF IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

**Meal Breaks**  
(minimum company guidelines)

HOURS WORKED	BREAK TO BE TAKEN
0-4 hrs	nil
4-6 hrs	15 mins
6-8 hrs	30 mins
8-12 hrs	60 mins (taken as 2 x 30 mins)
12-24 hrs	75 mins (taken as 2 x 30 mins + 1 x 15 mins)

Your section staffing board will show the times when these breaks are to be taken.

### Please note

It is your responsibility to check that the total break time shown on the staffing sheets accurately reflects the breaks that you take. Any discrepancies should be raised with your Staff Co-ordinator immediately.

### SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS – FOOD HANDLERS

Food handlers are those concerned with preparing and serving unwrapped food. Food handlers should report any instance of sickness, diarrhoea and/or stomach upset experienced either while at work or during a holiday to a member of the Personnel Management team. Any infections of ear, nose, throat, mouth, chest or skin should also be reported to a member of the Personnel Management team. Food handlers need to have an annual dental examination by the company dentist. Alternatively, a current certificate of dental fitness may be produced from their own dentist. This applies to all permanent staff who handles food.

### Questions 10-14

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-J, below.

Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 10-14 on your answer sheet.

10. Temporary employees only working 3 hours should
11. Employees who work 11 hours should
12. To find out when to have their breaks, employees should
13. Employees working with food must
14. Food handlers who have been ill should

- A. talk to a staff co-ordinator.
- B. have two thirty-minute breaks.
- C. not take any breaks for meals.
- D. pay for any meals they have.
- E. get a single one-hour break.
- F. look at the section staffing board.
- G. lose pay for their break times.
- H. tell a member of the Personnel Management team.
- I. have an annual dental examination.
- J. consult their doctor.

### Question 15-21

#### Bramley College International Scholarships

There are seven types of scholarship offered by Bramley College to enrolled international students to assist with the costs of their courses. With the exception of applications for scholarship category E, all newly-enrolled international students are automatically considered for these scholarships. The scholarship is awarded in the student's first year as a credit to second semester course fees. In all subsequent years, the scholarship is awarded as a credit to first semester course fees. The scholarships are awarded once per year unless otherwise stated.

#### The scholarship categories are:

- A** One scholarship of A\$2000 for the most outstanding students entering the Foundation Studies Program from each of the following countries: Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. An additional six scholarships are available for students from other countries. These scholarships are offered on two dates, to students in the March and June intakes of the program. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of first semester results.
- B** Three scholarships providing 25% of course fees for the duration of the course to the three most outstanding State Certificate of Education (SCE) students entering a Diploma or Certificate program. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of the previous year's SCE results.
- C** Seventeen scholarships providing 25% of course fees for the duration of the course to outstanding Diploma or Certificate students entering each Bramley College School: three each in the Schools of Business and Engineering; two in the School of Applied Science; two in the School of Environmental Design and Construction; two in the School of Art and Design; two in the School of Social Sciences and Communications; one in the School of Biomedical and Health Science; one in the School of Education and one in the School of Nursing. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of first semester results.

**D** One scholarship of A\$4000 per annum for the duration of the course to the most outstanding student entering the Diploma in Communication. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of first semester results.

**E** Nine scholarships of A\$3000 per annum for the duration of the course to the most outstanding students commencing any Advanced Certificate course. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of Basic Certificate results (not SCE results). Note that applicants need to apply for this scholarship on the Bramley College International Scholarship Application Form.

**F** One full-fee scholarship to the most outstanding student commencing a Diploma in Art and Design (Photography) course. This scholarship is offered every second year, and is awarded on the basis of results obtained in the Certificate in Design course.

**G** Four half-fee scholarships to outstanding students of Bramley College's Singapore campus for the final year of the two-year Certificate in Business Studies to be completed in Melbourne, Australia. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of first year results.

Reading passage 1 has six sections A-G. Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once

15. It is awarded on results obtained in the SCE exam.
16. It is only available to students from the College's overseas branch.
17. It is not offered every year.
18. Students need to apply for it.
19. It is offered twice each year.
20. It pays 100% of the student's tuition fees.
21. It provides 50% of one year's fees.

### **Questions 22-27**

#### **Using the Internet and CD-ROM databases in the Library**

Bramley College now has full electronic information resources in the College Library to help you in your studies. On CD-ROM in the library we have about fifty databases, including many statistical sources. Want to know the average rainfall in Tokyo or the biggest export earner of Vanuatu? It's easy to find out. Whether you are in the School of Business or the School of Art & Design, it's all here for you.

You can conduct your own CD-ROM search for no charge, and you can print out your results on the library printers using your library photocopying card. Alternatively, you can download your results to disk, again for no charge, but bring your own formatted floppy disk or CD-ROM. If you are not sure how to conduct a search for yourself, library staff can do it for you, but we charge \$20 for this service, no matter how long or how short a time it takes.

All library workstations have broadband access to the Internet, so you can find the web-based information you need quickly and easily. If you are unfamiliar with using the Internet, help is available in several ways. You can start with the online tutorial Netstart; just click on the Netstart icon on the Main Menu. The tutorial will take you through the basic steps to using the Internet, at any time convenient to you. If you prefer, ask one of the librarians for internet advice (best at quiet times between 9.00am and 11.30am weekdays) or attend one of the introductory group sessions

that are held in the first two weeks of each term. Sign your name on the list on the Library Bulletin Board to guarantee a place, as they are very popular.

A word of warning: demand for access to library workstations is very high, so you are strongly advised to book a workstation, and we have to limit your use to a maximum of one hour at any one time. Make your booking (for which you will receive a receipt) at the information Desk or at the enquiry desks in the Media Services Area (Level 1). Also, use of the computers is limited to Bramley students only, so you may be asked to produce your Student Identification Card to make a booking, or while using the workstations.

### Questions 22-27

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet.

22. To use the library printers, students must have.

- A a floppy disk.
- B correct change in coins.
- C a photocopying card.
- D their own paper.

23. To copy search results to a floppy disk, students pay.

- A \$20.
- B no fee.
- C a fee based on actual costs.
- D a fee dependent on the time taken.

24. If library staff' search for information on CD-ROM, students pay.

- A \$20.
- B no fee.
- C a fee based on actual costs.
- D a fee dependent on the time taken.

25. Students can learn to use the Internet.

- A at all times.
- B in the first two weeks of term only.
- C Monday to Friday only.
- D between 9.00am and 11.30am only.

26. To ensure efficient access to the library workstations, students should.

- A queue to use a workstation in the Media Services Area.
- B reserve a time to use a workstation.
- C work in groups on one workstation.
- D conduct as many searches as possible at one time.

27. At any one time, students may use a library workstation for.

- A half an hour.
- B one hour.
- C two hours.
- D an unlimited time.

## Question 28-40

### THE WATER CRISIS

#### Greater efficiency in water use is needed to meet the growing demands of a changing world

**A** Per capita water usage has been on an upward trend for many years. As countries industrialise and their citizens become more prosperous, their individual water usage increases rapidly. Annual per capita water withdrawals in the USA, for example, are about 1,700 cubic metres, four times the level in China and fifty times the level in Ethiopia. In the 21st century, the world's limited supply of renewable fresh water is having to meet demands of both larger total population and increased per capita consumption. The only practicable ways to resolve this problem in the longer term are economic pricing in conjunction with conservation measures.

**B** Agriculture consumes about 70% of the world's fresh water, so improvements in irrigation can make the greatest impact. At present, average efficiency in the use of irrigated water in agriculture may be as low as 50%. Simple changes could improve the rate substantially, though it is unrealistic to expect very high levels of water-use efficiency in many developing countries, faced as they are with a chronic lack of capital and a largely untrained rural workforce. After agriculture, industry is the second biggest user of water and, in terms of value added per litre used, is sixty times more productive than agriculture. However, some industrial processes use vast amounts of water. For example, production of 1 kg of aluminium might require 1,500 litres of water. Paper production too is often very water-intensive. Though new processes have greatly reduced consumption, there is still plenty of room for big savings in industrial uses of water.

**C** In rich countries, water consumption has gradually been slowed down by price increases and the use of modern technology and recycling. In the USA, industrial production has risen fourfold since 1950, while water consumption has fallen by more than a third. Japan and Germany have similarly improved their use of water in manufacturing processes. Japanese industry, for example, now recycles more than 75% of process water. However, industrial water consumption is continuing to increase sharply in developing countries. With domestic and agricultural demands also increasing, the capacity of water supply systems is under growing strain.

**D** Many experts believe that the best way to counter this trend is to impose water charges based on the real cost of supplies. This would provide a powerful incentive for consumers to introduce water-saving processes and recycling. Few governments charge realistic prices for water, especially to farmers. Even in rich California, farmers get water for less than a tenth of the cost of supply. In many developing countries there is virtually no charge for irrigation water, while energy prices are heavily subsidised too (which means that farmers can afford to run water pumps day and night). Water, which was once regarded as a free gift from heaven, is becoming a commodity which must be bought and sold on the open market just like oil. In the oil industry, the price increases which hit the market in the 1970s, coupled with concerns that supplies were running low, led to new energy conservation measures all over the world. It was realised that investing in new sources was a far more costly option than improving efficiency of use. A similar emphasis on conservation will be the best and cheapest option for bridging the gap between water supply and demand.

**E** One way to cut back on water consumption is simply to prevent leaks. It is estimated that in some of the biggest cities of the Third World, more than half of the water entering the system is lost through leaks in pipes, dripping taps and broken installations. Even in the UK, losses were estimated at 25% in the early 1990s because of the failure to maintain the antiquated water supply infrastructure. In addition, huge quantities of water are consumed because used water from sewage

pipes, storm drains and factories is merely flushed away and discharged into rivers or the sea. The modern approach, however, is to see used water as a resource which can be put to good use – either in irrigation or, after careful treatment, as recycled domestic water. Israel, for instance, has spent heavily on used water treatment. Soon, treated, recycled water will account for most farm irrigation there. There are other examples in cities such as St Petersburg, Florida, where all municipal water is recycled back into domestic systems.

**F** Another way of conserving water resources involves better management of the environment generally. Interference with the ecosystem can have a severe effect on both local rainfall patterns and water run-off. Forest clearings associated with India's Kabini dam project reduced local rainfall by 25%, a phenomenon observed in various other parts of the world where large-scale deforestation has taken place. Grass and other vegetation acts as a sponge which absorbs rainfall both in the plants and in the ground. Removal of the vegetation means that rainfall runs off the top of the land, accelerating erosion instead of being gradually fed into the soil to renew ground water.

**G** Global warming is bound to affect rainfall patterns, though there is considerable disagreement about its precise effects. But it is likely that, as sea levels rise, countries in low-lying coastal areas will be hit by seawater penetration of ground water. Other countries will experience changes in rainfall which could have a major impact on agricultural yield – either for better or for worse. In broad terms, it is thought that rainfall zones will shift northwards, adding to the water deficit in Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean – a grim prospect indeed.

#### **Questions 28-34**

Reading Passage 3 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

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

Write the correct number i-x, in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet.

#### **List of Headings**

- i American water withdrawal
- ii Economic pricing
- iii What the future holds
- iv Successful measures taken by some
- v The role of research
- vi The thirsty sectors
- vii Ways of reducing waste
- viii Interdependence of natural resources
- ix The demands of development
- x The consequences for agriculture

- 28 Paragraph A
- 29 Paragraph B
- 30 Paragraph C
- 31 Paragraph D
- 32 Paragraph E
- 33 Paragraph F
- 34 Paragraph G



**Questions 35-40**

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

Individual water usage is rising dramatically as people living in industrialised countries become increasingly 35 ..... . As well as increased consumption per capita, the growing demand for fresh water is due to a bigger global 36 ..... than in the past. The only way to control this increase in demand is to charge high prices for water while also promoting conservation measures. Improvements in irrigation systems and industrial processes could dramatically increase the efficiency of water use. There are examples of industries in some rich countries that have reduced their consumption rates through price increases, the application of 37 ..... and recycling. But in agricultural and domestic sectors, the price of water is still subsidised so it is not regarded as a commodity that people need to pay a realistic price for.

Other ways of protecting supplies are to reduce water loss resulting from 38 ..... in the supply systems and to find ways of utilising used water. Longer term measures, such as improved environmental 39 ..... would protect the ecosystem and ensure the replenishment of ground water for future generations. Without such measures, future supplies are uncertain, especially when global warming is expected to interfere with rainfall patterns and to worsen the 40 ..... already suffered by many countries today.



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## General Reading Mock Test 18 Answers:

### Answers

1. B	2. F	3. D	4. A
5. F	6. NG	7. NG	8. T
9. T	10. C	11. B	12. F
13. I	14. H	15. B	16. G
17. F	18. E	19. A	20. F
21. G	22. C	23. B	24. A
25. A	26. B	27. B	28. ix
29. vi	30. iv	31. ii	32. vii
33. viii	34. iii	35. prosperous	36. population
37. (modern) technology	38. leaks	39. management	40. water deficit



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 19

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## Reading

### SECTION 1

#### Questions 1-7

Look at the information on the following page about swimming regulations at the Jubilee Swimming Club.

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet write

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

Example

Twelve-year-olds are not allowed in the pool            **False**

1. If you have wet clothes, they may be placed in the bin provided.
2. Bathers who wish to leave the pool can do so at any time before 6p.m.
3. Smoking at the pool is not permitted, unless authorized.
4. Guests may use the pool, but they must pay £10 to do so.
5. You may dive, but only diving is allowed from the diving board.
6. As a member, you are privileged and need not sign in before entering.
7. You may use the lockers, and there is no charge for the lockers.

#### Jubilee Swimming Club Regulations

- The Jubilee Swimming Club is maintained exclusively for the enjoyment of Bradford residents and any organised tournaments or activities need to be authorized by the Pool management.
- Members must show their registration cards at the registration desk. Persons without membership cards will not be able to use the pool. Guests must sign at the registration desk. Any guests entering the pool without having signed may be fined £10.
- Smoking is not allowed in the changing room. Clothes must be placed in the lockers provided. Keys are available at the registration desk. Used towels must be placed in the bins provided. All swimmers must shower before they enter the pool.
- Diving is only allowed from the diving board. Running and playing near the pool are not permitted. Children under twelve are not allowed to use the pool unless accompanied by an adult. All bathers must leave the pool by 6 p.m.
- Please respect the rights of all swimmers and at all times show the utmost courtesy to all swimmers. Repeated violations of conduct may result in eviction from the pool and its premises.

#### Questions 8 – 13

Read the article on "Airport Information" that informs visitors of the services London airports provide. Using from the passage answer the following questions. THE SAME ANSWER MAY BE USED TWICE IF NECESSARY.

Example

How much should I pay porters when they help?            **Free of Charge/ nothing**

8. If you do not speak English at Heathrow and need some advice at the airport, you can get help as long as you arrive after 7:00 and before 22:00 at .....
9. " I've heard that before you can enjoy the fine bars at Gatwick you have to ....."
10. If you want to, you can shop outside the airport but you will find prices up to twice the amount in .....
11. If you are looking for medical help quickly at Heathrow, you should head over to .....
12. If you need urgent medical help at either airport, you will find these people very helpful.....
13. If you are at Heathrow, you should not go to this area if you need help with your child at a nursery.....

### **AIRPORT INFORMATION**

**There are two airports in London; Heathrow and Gatwick. These are the facilities which make passage through the airport easier and more enjoyable**

At Heathrow, there are information desks at each terminal where you can get advice in several languages. Ring 759 7702 for Terminal 1, 759 7115 for Terminal 2 and 759 7107 for Terminal 3. Desks are open from 7: 00-22: 00 hrs. At Gatwick, the desk is open 24 hrs a day. Ring 28822 Ext e55 for general information and 31299 for flight times.

#### **Parking**

There are short-term car parks at all terminals at both airports. Long-term car parks are a better bet for most travelers. A free courtesy coach runs you from the car park to the terminals and back.

#### **Shopping**

At Heathrow, there are duty-free supermarkets at each terminal. At Gatwick, there's a new supermarket in the International Departure Lounge after passport control. You'll find that prices are up to 50% lower than in the High Street.

#### **Medical**

There are emergency medical/ nursing services at Heathrow and Gatwick. At Heathrow, they're in the Queen's Building. At Gatwick, they're in the International Arrivals Hall. Both are staffed 24 hours a day by nursing sisters. There are nurseries at all terminals at both Heathrow and Gatwick where young children can be fed or changed in comfort. Trained children's nurses are available to help if needed, except in Terminal 3 at Heathrow.

#### **Help**

You should ask your airline if you need special help. All terminals at Heathrow and Gatwick are fitted with lifts, ramps, and special toilets. An airport information desk will help you in an emergency. Porters will carry your bags free of charge on request. Or you can use one of the self-help trolleys distributed throughout the airports.

#### **Food**

There are coffee shops, buffets, grills, and restaurants at both airports. You can have anything from a snack to a la carte. The bars are open 24 hours a day and can be enjoyed after you've passed passport control.

## SECTION 2

### Questions 14 -24

Read the information on “Jackson Language School Summer/2001” on the next page and circle the correct answers to questions 14 —18.

14. The class sizes at the school are:

- A no more than 10 students
- B 16 or less
- C more than 16
- D 10 students or less

15. The English policy at the school requires that everyone must speak English at the school

- A or have part of their fees deducted.
- B or not be allowed to attend the school until the next day.
- C or be sent back to their home country.
- D or be asked to pay a fine for a day.

16. if you attend more than 80% of your classes,

- A you may be reported to the OSS.
- B you may not be eligible for a certificate.
- C you will be eligible for a certificate.
- D you will not get a visa extension.

17. The language lab

- A is available to full- and part-time students.
- B is closed on Sundays.
- C has tapes that you may borrow for a week.
- D can be used by anyone with a password.

18. At Jackson School

- A you must use a homestay program if you want to study.
- B you cannot move out of a homestay if you give less than a month’s notice.
- C you choose the homestay family. The school gives you the choice of which family you prefer.
- D you may live with a British family during your studies if you want to.

### Jackson Language School Summer/ 2001

#### Opening and Closing Times

The Jackson Language School is open each day except Sunday. There is an English Comer also available from 6:00pm — 9:00pm at the Bellevue Hall across from the school.

#### Class Size

Classes have a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 16 in one class. Classes are equipped with earphones and an electronically controlled listening.

#### Withdrawals

Students may withdraw and be refunded if they inform the office within 24 hours after the 1st class.

#### Teachers

Teachers are all experienced and have a minimum of 2 years experience and at least a certificate in teaching English as a Second Language. They are all available for tutoring if you need it.

**Location**

The school is located 15 minutes from central London at 34 Inverleith Row, next to the Marks and Spencer shopping Centre. It is near a bus stop and only a 5 minutes walk from the Tube.

**Language Laboratory**

The language laboratory is open Monday to Friday from 2:00pm to 6:00 pm for all full time students. Computer software and CD ROMS are available as well as the Jackson's own language learning website which is available by password. One can also borrow listening comprehension cassettes designed to help you with your TOEFL test and they can be borrowed for up to 2 days.

**Extracurricular Activities**

There are a variety of activities organised for the students so that he or she is able to enjoy the entertaining side of London. Excursions, outings, theatre visits, films, parties and sports events are all part of the program. Pick up a time table at the Administration office (room 301).

**Attendance**

Students on student visas are expected to attend regularly. Students who are absent more than 60% of the time will be reported to the OSS. Moreover, if students attend less than 80%, they will not be eligible for a certificate from Jackson School. It is also required by OSS for visa extension.

**Homestay**

You are able to stay with a British family if you request so. Jackson has a homestay program that matches students and families according to their own requirements and needs. While generally no problems occur, students may withdraw or move from a homestay household if he or she gives a 2-week written notice to the homestay family or school.

**Language Policy**

As the course is an immersion program, students are expected to speak English the entire time they are at the school. If they speak any language other than English at the school, they may be asked to leave the school for a day.

**Questions 19 – 24**

Look at the following information about Boarding at Stanford. Match the headings below with the paragraphs in the article on "BOARDING at Stanford College with paragraphs A – G. There are more headings than required. The first heading has been completed for you as an example.

- I. Recreational Facilities
- II. Welfare services
- III. Spacious layout
- IV. Career Counselling
- V. Additional support services
- VI. Secure and disciplined environment
- VII. Adaption Strategies
- VIII. Boarding Options
- IX. A Wise and Economical Choice
- X. Diverse and Cosmopolitan Environment
- XI. A Good Location

**Example**

Paragraph F I

- 19. Paragraph A
- 20. Paragraph B
- 21. Paragraph C
- 22. Paragraph D
- 23. Paragraph E
- 24. Paragraph G

### **BOARDING at Stanford College**

**A** Many students opt to live at Stanford's boarding residences, as they are usually more convenient. In fact, twenty-five percent of the college students are residents. Students need to devote less time to issues related to living independently. The fee may seem expensive at first, but not when you add up the expenses involved in living outside. Most students come out ahead financially compared with those who rent accommodation outside the college.

**B** Those who live at Stanford are not all from one segment of society. In fact, about 40% are overseas students. Even the British students are from various parts of the country. Thus, much emphasis is placed on helping students to adapt to a new environment.

**C** Students live in four similar houses on campus, each designed to hold between 75 and 85 students. Each house has three storeys. The ground floor consists of public rooms, while the first and second floors are made up of large airy dormitories accommodating either four or eight students.

**D** Senior students (Years 6 and 7) and Juniors (Years 1 and 2) live in mixed accommodation, boys and girls occupying different floors, while the Middle School students (Years 3, 4 and 5) occupy separate houses. Each house is supervised by a team of six members of staff; a resident housemaster, an assistant, three non-resident assistants and a matron.

**E** There are two types of boarding-Full Boarding and Self Cooking. Boarding fees pay for all amenities; a daily choice of three menus (European, Chinese and Muslim), adequate laundry provision, the services of a group of doctors, sanatorium facilities and all furniture and bed linen. Self-cooking means that you do your own cooking in a communal kitchen.

**F** During weekdays, the house programmes provide compulsory study periods as well as free activity times. Recreation facilities available to the residents include a swimming pool, tennis courts, a gymnasium and games fields. Individual houses provide their own indoor games.

**G** Within the boarding house, nurses are there for general medical advice and the treatment of illnesses or injuries. There are also advisors on hand for students who suffer from stress or emotional problems while away from home.

### **MARS: Are We Close To Finding Life?**

**A** No planet has teased the imagination as much as Mars. In ancient Greece and Rome, the planets fiery red hue made skywatchers think of their god of war. In the 19th century, astronomer Percival Lowell thought he saw canals on Mars; his observations triggered a flood of novels and science fiction stories about strange and wonderful beings thought to inhabit the Red Planet. Mars, the fourth planet from the sun, has often been called a sister planet to our own Earth. A "day" on Mars lasts 24-and-a-half hours, just 30 minutes longer than here on Earth. The planet is tilted on its axis by 25 degrees, just two degrees more than the Earth's tilt. Because of its greater distance from the sun, however, Mars takes substantially longer to complete each orbit, a "year" on Mars lasts 668 earth days, nearly twice as long as a year here on Earth. Mars has two small, irregularly shaped moons,

Phobos and Deimos, each less than 30 km across. Because of its small size, the pull of gravity on the planet's surface is just 38 per cent as strong as on Earth (a 200 pound man would weigh just 76 lbs. On Mars). And because of its weak gravity, Mars has retained only a thin atmosphere -about 100 times thinner than Earth's. Its main component (95 per cent) is carbon dioxide. It can be windy, though with giant dust storms sometimes engulfing the entire planet. Because of its thin atmosphere and its distance from the sun, Mars is a very cold world. Although midsummer temperatures can reach 26, it can also drop to a numbering -111.

**B** Besides its vast, rocky deserts, Mars also has enormous canyons such as the 5000 -kilometre Valles Marineris, as well as giant extinct volcanoes like 27-km-high Olympus Mons, the largest volcano in the solar system. The planet also has intriguing channels that look as though they were carved by flowing water—suggesting that Mars may once have been both wetter and warmer than it is today. Two distinct polar ice caps can be seen even through small telescopes. The north cap—the larger of the two—is mainly normal ice (frozen water), while the southern cap seems to be mostly frozen carbon dioxide. Why the two caps are so different is a mystery.

**C** The question of life on Mars—either past or present—remains a great motivator in the exploration of the Red Planet. True, no signs of life have been discovered on Mars, but scientists can't rule out the possibility that microbial life did, at one time, evolve there. With its giant volcanoes, gaping canyons, and vast deserts, Mars remains as intriguing as ever, but the lack of water makes many scientists pessimistic including Dr. Jane Renfrew, although she believes that it's still possible that microbial life has survived below the surface. A number of scientists, including Sam Watson from MIT, have also raised the intriguing possibility that life on Earth may have originated on Mars. Material from Mars has reached Earth in the form of meteorites; if there were microbes embedded in those rocks, it's possible that they could have eventually "taken root" on Earth. Of course, one could argue that it evolved on Earth first, and arrived on Mars via a wayward meteorite, as Dr Bill Verten another MIT scientist has proposed.

**D** There's evidence suggesting that water once flowed across the Red Planet. An ocean may have once covered the planet's northern hemisphere; as well, images from Surveyor and other spacecraft show channels that may well have been carved by flowing water billions of years ago. Why would the ocean be in the north? Maps of Mars highlight the contrast between the planet's hemispheres: The north is very low and smooth, while the south is rough, mountainous, and heavily cratered. The northern hemisphere, on average, is five kilometres lower than the southern hemisphere. That difference in elevation would have affected the flow of water, thought to have been present on the Martian surface billions of years ago. Any water that was present, Paige says, would have tended to flow northward—perhaps creating a vast ocean in the planet's northern hemisphere. He cautions that there is no direct evidence for this, but says "we can't rule out the possibility of a large amount of water there."

**E** So where did all the water go? Scientists have come up with a number of models, but none of them is quite satisfactory. Because of the planet's cold temperature and thin atmosphere, liquid water is not stable on the Martian surface. Any water would either evaporate into the atmosphere, or freeze and be absorbed into the soil. It's possible that most of the water evaporated, and then the water molecules—continuously bombarded by solar radiation—may have broken down into their components, hydrogen and oxygen. These gases may then have been lost into space. But current models suggest that this should have taken many billions of years— in other words, there hasn't been enough time to lose so much water. The water mystery is one of the most puzzling that scientists hope the current crop of Mars missions will solve those rocks, it's possible that they could



have eventually “taken root” on Earth. Of course, one could argue that it evolved on Earth first, and arrived on Mars via a wayward meteorite, as Dr Bill Verten another MIT scientist has proposed.

**F** Launched in January 1999, the lander was the latest in a series of low-budget NASA space missions, designed to “do more with less.” The price tag for the Mars Polar Lander was about \$330 million US— a tiny fraction of the cost of the billion-dollar Viking probes of the 1970s. Still, an independent inquiry headed by Erich Svenson blamed the trouble on inadequate software systems testing, a result of under funding. On December 3, 1999, the Mars Polar Lander, which failed in its mission, was supposed to have touched down at the edge of the planet’s south polar ice cap. Why such a southerly location? Scientists believe the layers of dust and ice close to the poles contain a kind of layered record of the planet’s climate history (just as a tree’s rings tell the story of the plant’s growth history); for the first time, they would be able to study those layers. “We’re landing on a completely different part of the planet than we’ve explored in the past, and we know very little about the terrain,” says David Paige of UCLA, one of the project scientists with the Mars Polar Lander. “It has a real exploratory flavour to it.”

**G** It may be several decades before the first humans set foot on Mars, but some scientists believe they’ve got the next best thing –and the perfect rehearsal space—here in Canada. A group called The Mars Society is planning a US \$1.2-million simulated Mars station on Devon Island, high in the Canadian Arctic. The island is extremely cold and dry; the landscape is covered with rocky ridges, valleys, and meteorite-impact craters. And, scientists believe, it likely witnessed the same kinds of geological processes that shaped the surface of Mars. The Mars Arctic Research Station may be complete by the summer of 2000. The Mars Society is trying to raise money for the station’ through private and corporate donations; it has also been negotiating with NASA in the hope of sharing resources. The facility will let scientists and engineers test everything from water-recycling methods to land rovers and drilling equipment—the sort of machinery that will be crucial if a manned mission to Mars is given the go-ahead. And, perhaps most importantly, it will simulate the kind of self-contained, isolated environment that anyone living on Mars will have to get used to.

**H** Scientists hope to send a sample-return mission to the Red Planet in the early years of the next decade (possibly as early as 2005), and there’s speculation that a manned mission –almost certainly an international collaboration –could be underway within about 20 years. Many scientists, including Dr. Zuber at MIT, see a manned mission as inevitable. Now that we’ve explored the moon, the Red Planet seems to be the next logical step in our species’ exploration of the solar system. “It’s going to require the political will for it to happen,” she says, “but when that occurs, there will be plenty of people lined up willing to help.”

### SECTION 3

#### Questions 25 — 29

The passage has 8 paragraphs labeled A-H. Match the paragraphs that contain the following information and write your answer in boxes 25 —28 on the answer sheet.

#### Example

Future Missions to Mars      **H**

25. Theories about the disappearance of water on Mars

26. Landscape features on Mars

27. A place to practice a Mars landing

28. An area of Mars which is needed to research to unlock its secrets

29. The reasons that people believe that a large body of water once existed on Mars

**Questions 30 — 35**

Are the following statements consistent with the information in the passage? In boxes 30 — 35 on your answer sheet write

- YES** if the statement is supported in the passage
- NO** if the statement is contradicted in the passage
- NOT GIVEN** if the statement is neither supported nor contradicted

Example

The southern pole of Mars has secrets that may reveal the planets age. **Yes**

- 30. The reason the two polar caps are so different is due to the atmosphere.
- 31. Mars has channels but no canals.
- 32. You would weigh less on Mars.
- 33. The main reason that scientists doubt that life exists on Mars is the extreme weather conditions there.
- 34. Future astronauts to Mars will probably first practice in the Canadian Arctic.
- 35. Mars is rich in resources that may prove useful to Earth one day.

**Questions 36 – 40**

Complete each of the following statements WITH THE SURNAME of a person mentioned in the reading passage.

Write your answers in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet. The first answer has been done for you in bold letters.

Mars has always been fascinating, and once a scientist by the name of ...Lowell... believed he had discovered a sophisticated set of canals. Similar to those of (36)..... believes that there was a huge ocean in the northern part of Mars. Not all scientists are convinced that there is life, and some, like (37)..... need more proof. Even if microbial life is found, there is always the possibility that it originated on Earth, as (38).....believes may be possible. To get answers to these questions and more, the government must commit more resources, to exploration. However, currently NASA seems unwilling to commit much money, which scientists like (39)..... believe caused the last failure of the Mars Polar Lander. Still, scientists such as (40)..... believe a manned mission will occur once the political will is there.

## General Reading Mock Test 19 Answers:

### Answers

1. FALSE	2. TRUE	3. NG	4. NG
5. NG	6. TRUE	7. NG	8. an/the information desk
9. pass passport control	10. The high street	11. The Queens building	12. (the) nursing sisters
13. terminal 3	14. B	15. B	16. C
17. B	18. D	19. IX	20. X
21. III	22. VI	23. VIII	24. V
25. E	26. B	27. G	28. F
29. D	30. NOT GIVEN	31. YES	32. YES
33. NO	34. YES	35. NOT GIVEN	36. paige
37. Renfrew	38. verten	39. svenson	40. zuber



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# IELTS GENERAL READING TEST 20

(Source : Cambridge Guide to IELTS)

## SECTION 1

### Questions 1-7

Look at the notice on the following page about “Rules for the St. James Students Residence” and answer the following questions. In boxes 1- 6 on your answer sheet write

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

1. Cooking cannot be done anywhere in the dormitory.
2. If you damage something from the kitchen, you will be liable.
3. No visitors are allowed to stay overnight in the dormitory.
4. There is more than one shared kitchen in the dormitory.
5. If you want to change rooms with another person in the dormitory, the Student Housing Office must approve of the arrangement before you can go ahead with it.
6. If you want to bring in illegal substances, you must register it first.
7. No microwaves may be operated in the shared kitchen.

### Rules for the St. James Students Residence

1. No illegal substances such as drugs or firearms may be brought into the dormitories. Please respect our need for the safety and security of all students.
2. Cooking can only be done in the shared kitchens on each floor. No portable stoves, toasters, or microwaves may be operated in the dormitory rooms. Such items are a potential fire hazard.
3. Single rooms or shared dormitories are for the living enjoyment of registered tenants only. No unregistered arrangements for living in these quarters, without the expressed authorization of the Student Housing Office will be permitted.
4. Students must extend courtesy to their neighbours and ensure that an environment conducive to study is maintained. Thus, no loud noise is permitted during the evenings and weekends.
5. Students who wish to change location with another dormitory student must first register with the Student Housing Office. This is done to ensure that those living in a dwelling are accountable for the dwelling in which they are registered. Any damage done to a dwelling is the liability of the registered occupant, whether he or she was living there at the time or not.

If you have any questions please notify the Student Housing Office at 658-9832 from 9:00 am 6:00pm from Monday to Friday

### Questions 8 -12

Look at the instructions for “If you have a flat tyre” on the following page.

Match each of the following sentences with possible objects A-L mentioned in the instructions and in the box below. Write the appropriate letters A-L in boxes 8 -12 on your answer sheet.

#### Example

The object used to take the hubcap off      J

8. The object that can lower a car after a spare tyre is put on it.
9. The object that should be used to tighten the wheel nuts before the car is lowered.
10. The only object you should use to take the wheel nuts off before the car is raised.
11. The object you immediately turn off before putting on the parking brake.
12. The object where you would normally find the tools you need to change a tyre.

**Possible Endings**

- A. Wheel Brace
- B. Hand
- C. Engine
- D. Car jack
- E. Flat tyre
- F. Wheel nuts
- G. Spare tyre
- H. Hubcap
- I. Car boot
- J. Hubcap lever
- K. Parking brake
- L. Emergency flashers

**If you have a flat tyre:**

First, make sure you are completely off the road, away from the traffic.

Second, stop your engine and turn on the emergency flashers.

Third, put on the parking brake firmly.

Fourth, get everyone out of the car, on the side away from the traffic.

Now follow these instructions:

- Get the tools (car jack, hubcap lever and wheel brace) and the spare tyre out of the car boot.
- Block the wheel opposite the flat tyre, to keep the car from rolling when it is jacked up.
- Remove the hubcap with the hubcap lever.
- Loosen all the wheel nuts with the wheel brace.
- Place the jack under the car in the correct position.
- Raise the car just high enough to put on the spare tyre.
- Remove the wheel nuts and take off the punctured tyre. Put on the new tyre.
- Put the wheel nuts back on and tighten them by hand.
- Lower the car completely and take away the jack. Tighten the wheel nuts with the wheel brace.
- Put the hubcap back on.

**SECTION 2**

**Questions 13 – 19**

Look at the following notice regarding societies and groups at St James.

In boxes '13-19 on your answer sheet write

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

13. Full-time students should register to be members of the University Union.
14. The people who run the University Union do not study at the same time as they work.
15. As with the University Union, all students are automatic members of the Graduate Society.

16. The representative of the international students studies as well as works.
17. The wives of Wives International Group are able to receive free language instruction.
18. All students must be members of the Union.
19. "National and Cultural" clubs may be started by student

### **University of St James, Societies and Groups**

#### **University Union**

The job of the University Union is to represent the interests of the students—both to the University and to the outside world—and provide students with cultural, sporting and welfare facilities. When you arrive at the University, you will be given a Student Guide, explaining in detail what the Union has to offer. All full-time registered students are automatically members of the University Union, which is affiliated to the National Union of Students (although under Section 22(2)(c) of the Education Act 1994, a student has the right not to be a member of the Union if he or she so wishes). The Union is run by students (Sabbatical Officers) elected in cross-campus ballots, who work full-time, taking a year off from their university courses.

International students are represented by an Overseas Students Officer, a part-time Union post.

#### **The Graduate Association**

All postgraduate students at the University of St James are automatically members of the Graduate Association. It plays an important role in representing the interests of all postgraduate students, and also acts as a social club. The Graduate Association elects annually international officers, representing the interests of students from Europe and from outside Europe.

#### **Societies and Groups**

"National and Cultural" Societies

There are some 18 societies affiliated to the Union with memberships of nationals from those countries and other international and UK students interested in finding out more about their culture and language. The current list of "National and Cultural" societies as of January 2000 can be obtained at the Union office. The presidents of all these societies can be contacted through their pigeonholes in the Union. If there is no society for your nationality, why not start one?

#### **Wives International Group**

This group was formed to foster contact amongst the wives of overseas students. Coffee mornings are held every Wednesday morning in the Senior Common Room, Clifton Hill House, where children can play with the many toys provided, and their mothers can enjoy a cup of tea or coffee and chat. Language tuition can also be arranged by qualified teachers at a reduced rate for wives who do not have much knowledge of the English language.

#### **Question 20-26**

Look at the information below on "Accommodation at Trentford University". Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage, answer the following questions on the answer sheet in boxes 20-26.

THE SAME ANSWER MAY BE USED TWICE IF NECESSARY.

20. After a student lives at a University hall of residence for a year he or she often then move to.....
21. Students are required to sign a contract which means they must stay at the accommodation for.....
22. It is important to get your application for accommodation in before.....

23. The unit you should always consult in case you are worried that you don't understand the wording in a contract is.....
24. If you are a self-catering student and you leave before the contract date you will be charged a fifth of the rent as.....
25. The only postgraduate and undergraduate overseas students guaranteed first year accommodation are.....
26. If you are unlucky enough even to miss out on temporary accommodation then you can stay at a.....

### **Accommodation at Trentford University**

Undergraduate students live in University halls of residence during their first year at the University; some live in university student houses. In their second and subsequent years, most live in privately rented accommodation, although it is possible for some second-and third-year students to live in halls of residence or student houses. The application process for places in halls and student houses for the following year takes place during the spring term. The University Accommodation Office does its best to offer university accommodation to all those who apply by the closing date, but it is unfortunately not usually possible to accommodate everyone who applies.

Postgraduate students live in university student houses or in private sector accommodation. University accommodation is guaranteed, subject to certain conditions, to all new undergraduate students and to new postgraduate students paying fees at the overseas rate. It is necessary for the Accommodation Office to have received your application form by the stipulated closing date in order to qualify for the guarantee—read the Accommodation booklets carefully for the conditions. It is essential that you complete and return an accommodation form if the Accommodation Office is to be able to plan for your arrival.

University accommodation is provided for one academic year only, with no guarantee of accommodation for the second and subsequent years. Therefore, financial plans must include the possibility of moving into the privately rented sector at a higher cost.

Before renting any accommodation you will have to sign a contract committing you to that accommodation for the period stated. Read the conditions carefully before signing. If you do not understand any part of the contract, ask the staff at the Accommodation Office: they will be happy to explain it to you. If you leave university accommodation before the end of your contract a severance fee will be charged, (one-fifth of the year's rent in self-catered accommodation, one-eighth in catered accommodation) unless there are extenuating circumstances.

If it is not possible for you to move into permanent accommodation as soon as you arrive in Trentford, you will need to arrange temporary accommodation for the first few days. The University will have a limited number of rooms available in a Hall of Residence from, approximately, mid-September until the Friday before the start of term. If all University temporary accommodation is taken, you may need to stay in a guesthouse or the Trentford Youth Hostel. Guesthouses cost from about 25 pounds per night for bed and breakfast. The Youth Hostel costs 15 pounds per night. A list of hotel and guesthouses and details of charges can be obtained from the University Accommodation Office.

Suitcases can safely be left in the International Students Advisory Service's office until your permanent accommodation has been arranged.

### SECTION 3

#### Questions 27-32

In Edinburgh, each place has something important to see. Where does the following information apply? Note – There are 6 statements, so not all places below can be used, and one cannot be used twice.

**RB** If it is the case at Royal Botanic Gardens

**PB** If true at Portobello Beach

**AS** If true at Arthur's Seat

**PS** If true at Princes Gardens

**SH** If true at Short-Hole Course in the Meadows

**K** If true at Klonz

**CH** If true at Calton Hill

**WL** If true at Water of Leith

**CP** If true at the Commonwealth Pool

27. A volcano that you can climb to get a good view of Edinburgh.

28. If you follow it, you will get past a garden and an art gallery but it is not a garden.

29. A scenic climb that you start from at Princes Street.

30. You might need to take a bus to this place since it is a fairly long distance from the city centre (over 5 km).

31. A place that has a gallery and an academy in the middle of it.

32. A place you can go to if you want to look more beautiful.

#### **Royal Botanic Gardens**

"An oasis packed with a range of unusual trees, shrubs and flowers, as well as a great hothouse," says Jamie Byng. These 72 acres of horticultural heaven are home to more than 2,000 species of plants, tropical glasshouses, a bijoux art gallery (Inverleith House), and a well-appointed tearoom with outside tables offering superb views of the city. If the festival has started to make use of the Botanics (last year saw several glitzy film premieres, plus Dannii Minogue giving her infamous Lady Macbeth), the gardens remain a haven in the city. "Still the best part of Edinburgh to chill out in," Kevin Williamson says.

Where: Inverleith Row, 3km from Princes Street (0131 -552 7171). When: Daily 10am-4pm, open to 8pm during May -Aug

#### **Princes Street Gardens**

Earlier in the 20th century, this area was the infamous Nor Loch, an open sewer replenished each day by slops thrown down from the slum dwellings of the Old Town above it. Now, however, it's the green heart of Edinburgh, positioned where the river would normally be, and divided into East and West by the Mound –home to the National Gallery and the Royal Scottish Academy. "Louts with lager, senior citizens on benches, Italian teens with daft wee backpacks—all our life is here," says Pete Irvine. "It's the place I go to for a bit of peace and quiet," says Mark Cousins. "And I love the old-fashioned merry-go-round in the children's area."

Where: Parallel to Princes Street. The most popular entrance is by Waverley Bridge, near the Scott Memorial. When: Dawn to dusk.

#### **Arthur's Seat**

This is a place where the legendary British king is said to have rested his backside, this volcano, extinct for 350 million years, towers over the city. The easiest way up should take an averagely fit



person no more than 40 minutes. The summit offers great views south towards the Borders and north towards Fife. "It's an awesome place to watch the sunrise or sunset," says Jamie Byng. On the way down, thirsty walkers should visit the wonderful Sheep Heid pub in Duddingston village, once frequented by both Mary Queen of Scots and Bonnie Prince Charlie (though not at the same time). The name comes from a ram's head given to the publican by King James VI of Scotland—that's James I of England

Where: West of city centre. Best approach is through Holyrood Park, at the foot of the Royal Mile.

When: Any time, elements permitting.

### **Klownz**

The Edinburgh Festival can be an endurance test: small, hot, dark rooms, sleep deprivation, and (frequently) lack of food—there's not that much difference, it seems, between a festival goer and a hostage. Which is why Kelly Cooper-Barr recommends a day at Klownz in Stockbridge. "This place is pampering heaven. Basically, there is everything you could want—a multitude of beauty treatments, a great hairdressers, San Tropez tan while you relax, right down to the freshly-squeezed orange juice. They will fulfill any request. Spoiling yourself is certainly the order of the day here."

Where: 1 NW Circus Place, EH3 6ST (0131-226 4565). When: Mon, Tues, Fri 9am-6pm, Wed & Thur 9am-8pm, Sat 9am-4pm. Closed Sundays.

### **Calton Hill**

For those too lazy to climb Arthur's Seat, Calton Hill fills the breach. It's this place that gave Edinburgh its nickname of the Athens of the North, thanks to the temple that is William Playfair's National Monument (dedicated to the dead of the Napoleonic Wars), and his City Observatory (based on the Temple of the Winds in Athens). There's a small visitors' center—the Edinburgh Experience—but the main attraction is the view. Kevin Williamson says: "Stand tall and proud on top of the hill, looking northwards over Leith, God's own country, with The Proclaimers jangling away on your Walkman. There is no more moving panorama anywhere in the world. And what's more, you can be back on Princes Street within five minutes or sitting in one of the bars on Broughton Street.

Where: Entrance on Princes Street by Waterloo Place.

### **Portobello Beach**

Jokingly referred to as Edinburgh's Riviera, the former artists' colony is now a bit tatty round the edges. But as the only bit of sea and sand within walking distance of the city, it's a welcome haven when the sun comes out. "The romantic in you can't help liking the penny arcades and the miniature fairground," Mark Cousins says. "It's got a Brighton Rock quality, a bit of faded, end-of-the-pier charisma." Leave room for beer, fish and chips, and ice cream. "Luca's ice cream shop in Musselburgh high street is probably the best on Scotland's east coast," says Sarah Smith.

Where: 8km from city centre via London Road. When: Preferably when it's sunny.

### **Short-Hole Course in the Meadows**

It may look like a raggedy throw-and-putt course, but don't say that to the regulars: the 36-hole golf course on Bruntsfield Links is more than 100 years old. The mounds have been there for more than three centuries, ever since Edinburgh needed a mass-burial ground for plague victims. A round of golf is free (scorecards, with rules, are attached to a piece of string on the greenkeeper's hut), but you will need your own clubs. There are no bunkers, but obstacles include sunbathers, dogs, cyclists and small children. If golf's not your game there's a funfair too, and during the festival this is where big circus acts tend to perform. It's generally safe but, as those who have read *Trainspotting* will know, the area's best avoided on your own after dark.

Where: The Meadows. When: Dawn to dusk, when no one is sitting on the holes.

### The Commonwealth Pool

This Olympic-sized pool, which was commissioned for the 1970 Commonwealth Games, has kept very busy over the last 30 years, and has undoubtedly seen better days. However, the recent addition of flumes has given it a new lease of life. Central enough for office workers to nip out to in their lunch breaks –or for stressed-out festival-goers to cool their heels. “Standing on the top board, you forget all the stresses and strains of city life. I think it’s a life-saver,” says Sarah Smith .

Where: Dalkeith Road, EH 16 5BB (0131 -667 7211). When: Mon -Fri 9am-9pm, Sat & Sun 10am-4pm. Early bird slots 6am-9pm Mon-Sat. Opens 10am Wed.

### Water Of Leith

The river runs 21 miles from its source in the Pentland Hills to discharge into the Forth of Firth at Leith. A walk along here takes you past the Botanical Gardens, the neo -classical St Bernard’s Well, through the leafy gorge that contains Dean Village, and westwards towards Belford Road–home of the National Gallery of Modern Art and the recently -opened Dean Gallery. “Walking there from Leith up the Dean River is a great way to spend an hour or so,” says Jamie Byng. “Make sure you stop off for pastries in Patisserie Florentine,” says Sarah Smith.

Where: The waterway can be entered from various points. Call the Tourist Board on 0131-473 3800 for information.

### Questions 33 — 37

Complete the table below by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in boxes 33 —37 on your answer sheet.

Place	Location	Times	Special Attraction
Example Klownz	Circus Place	Closed Sundays	Place to make you beautiful
...(33)...	Near Princes Street	Anytime	Wide and beautiful view and not too difficult to climb
...(34)...	Near Princes Street	...(35)...	peace and Quiet and an old fashioned merry-go-round
...(36)...	...(37)...	Dawn to Dusk	An old fashioned style of a modern game can be played

### Questions 38-42

Do the statements below agree with the information given in the text “Best Getaways at Edinburgh”?

In boxes 38 – 42 on your answer sheet write

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

38. Princes Gardens is on Princes street.
39. The Meadows Golf Course may not be entirely safe at night.
40. Arthur’s Seat is 350 million years old.
41. The Commonwealth Pool is not in very good condition.
42. The Commonwealth pool was used for the Olympics.

## General Reading Mock Test 20 Answers:

### Answers

1. FALSE	2. NOT GIVEN	3. NOT GIVEN	4. TRUE
5. TRUE	6. FALSE	7. NOT GIVEN	8. D
9. B	10. A	11. C	12. I
13. FALSE	14. TRUE	15. FALSE	16. NOT GIVEN
17. FALSE	18. FALSE	19. TRUE	20. privately (rented) accommodation
21. (the) period stated	22. the closing date	23. Accommodation office	24. severance fee
25. new students	26. guesthouse	27. AS	28. WL
29. CH	30. PB	31. PS	32. K
33. Calton Hill	34. princes street garden	35. dawn to dusk	36. short hole course
37. the meadows	38. F	39. T	40. F
41. T	42. F		



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