

## TEST 8

### SECTION 1

### Question 1 - 10

Questions 1-6

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Washing Machine Warranty	
<b>Personal details</b>	
• Name	Judie Smith
• Reference number:	1.....
• Time of purchase	2
• Current address	120 3....., Oxford
• Postcode:	4.....
<b>Problems</b>	
• The floor was wet because of the 5.....	
• The washing machine was out of control and the woman 6..... Immediately	
• The floor is made of 7.....	
<b>Arrangement for the repair work</b>	
• Ask a 8..... to repair the washing machine	
• The repairman is available 9.....	
• The woman's house is oppsite the 10.....	

## Section 2

## Question 11- 20

### Question 11-15

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

### Driving license in UK

- 11 What is the basic requirement for applying for a UK driving licence?
- A a medical report.
  - B a valid licence from another country.
  - C Current residency in the UK.
- 12 What is true about the translation of original licences?
- A Applicants need to go to a recognised organisation.
  - B It is not always necessary for foreigners when applying for a UK licence.
  - C Applicants need to pay an extra fee for translation services.
- 13 When applying for a UK licence, which type of photos will NOT be approved?
- A Photos in which the applicant is wearing glasses.
  - B Photos with a cream background.
  - C Photos that are undersized.
- 14 What does the speaker think of the licence checking service?
- A The process is too slow.
  - B The application form is confusing.
  - C Some of the steps are unnecessary.

15 What does the speaker recommend about making an application?

A Choosing a quiet location.

B Visiting the nearest branch.

C Completing the forms online.

*Question 16-20*

*What is the current feature of traffic management in each of the following cities*

*Write the correct letter, **A-H**, next to Question 16-20*

**Features**

A good singnage

B multiple access roads

C police control points

D ring roads

E one- way streets

F Effective traffic lights

G Additional lanes

H Pedestrianised areas

**Cities**

16 London .....

17 Edinburgh .....

18 Cardiff .....

19 manchester .....

20 oxford .....

### SECTION 3

### Questions 21-30

Questions 21-26

What problem does Mona point out about each part of the hotel where she interned?

Write the correct letter, **A-F**, next to Question 21-26

#### Problems

**A** it lacks patience.

**B** it is very strict

**C** it is a daily routine

**D** it lacks sufficient staff

**E** it is noisy

**F** it is very tiring

#### Parts of the hotel

**21** reception .....

**22** restaurant .....

**23** coffee bar .....

**24** shop .....

**25** personal office .....

**26** cleaning .....

Questions 27-30

Choose the correct letter, A,B or C

27 how does the experience benefit Mona?

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A It is good for her future job

B It is good for her dissertation.

C It can let her know something about the specific job.

28 Why does the tutor want Mona to do the presentation?

A Because she can do it skilfully.

B Because she wants to do it herself

C Because she can show other students how to do a presentation

29 what does Mona suggest Tom do?

A Talk to the university's career centre

B talk to his tutor

C contact the hotel manager

30 what is Tom's plan for his own essay?

A To study about the rise of five- star hotels

B to use a video approach

C To do research into how the hotel industry works

## SECTION 4

### Questions 31-40

*Complete the notes below.*

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

#### The Early History of Salt

##### Introduction

- Salt is essential for human 31 .....

### **Ancient Rome**

- The word 32..... comes from the Latin word's solarium argetum, which was used to describe the payment to Roman soldiers.

### **Ancient Sweden**

- Animals were kept in the local 33..... at the right time of year.
- Fresh meat was only available in 34.....
- Salt has been used widely: we can tell from the diet of the 35... in Sweden.
- 36.... Consumption increased rapidly because the food was much too salty.

### **Salt source**

- People mainly extract salt from oceans and 37..... in the basins.
- Salt from spring water is more 38..... And purer compared to that from sea water

### **Salt distribution**

- In ancient Sweden
  - Locals needed to protect the 39..... By which they imported salt.
- In other ancient countries
  - People carrying salt around were seen as a natural means of 40....

## **TEST 8**

### **READING PASSAGE 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Question 1-13** which are based on Reading Passage 1 on pages 2 and 3.

### **A Brief History of Tea**

A

The story of tea began in ancient China over 5,000 years ago. According to legend, the Emperor Shen Nung was a skilled ruler, creative scientist and patron of the arts. His far-sighted edicts required, among other things, that all drinking water be boiled as a hygienic precaution. One summer day while visiting a distant region of his realm, he and the court stopped to rest. In accordance with his ruling, the servants began to boil water for the court to drink. Dried leaves from a nearby bush fell into the boiling water, and as the leaves infused the water turned brown. As a scientist, the Emperor was intrigued by the new liquid, drank some, and found it very refreshing. And so, according to legend, tea was created.

### **B**

Tea consumption spread throughout Chinese culture, reaching into every aspect of the society: The first definitive book was written on tea - a book clearly reflecting Zen Buddhist philosophy - 1,200 years ago, The first tea seeds were brought to Japan by a returning Buddhist priest, who had seen the value of tea in enhancing meditation in China. As a result, he is known as the 'Father of Tea' in Japan. Because of this early association, tea in Japan has always been linked with Zen Buddhism. Tea received the Japanese Emperors support almost instantly and spread rapidly from the royal court and monasteries to other sections of society.

### **C**

Tea was elevated to an art form in the Japanese tea ceremony, in which supreme importance is given to making tea in the most perfect, most polite, most graceful, most charming manner possible. Such a purity of expression prompted the creation of a particular form of architecture for tea house: duplicating the simplicity of a forest cottage. The cultural/artistic hostesses of Japan, the geishas, began to specialize in the presentation of the tea ceremony. However, as more and more people became involved in the excitement surrounding tea, the purity of the original concept was lost, and for a period the tea ceremony became corrupted, boisterous and highly embellished. Efforts were then made to return to the earlier simplicity, with the result that, in the 15th and 16th centuries, tea was viewed as the ultimate gift. Even warlords paused for tea before battles.

## D

While tea was at this high level of development in parts of Asia, information concerning the then unknown beverage began to filter back to Europe. Earlier traders had mentioned it, but were unclear as to whether tea should be eaten or drunk. The first European to personally encounter tea and write about it was Portuguese - Portugal, with her technologically advanced navy, had been successful in gaining the first right of trade with China.

## E

Tea finally arrived in Europe in the 16th century, brought to Holland by the country's navy, and becoming very fashionable in the Dutch capital, the Hague. This was due in part to tea being very expensive (over \$100 per pound), which immediately made it the domain of the wealthy. Slowly, as the amount of tea imported increased, the price fell, and by 1675 it was available in common food shops throughout Holland.

## F

As the consumption of tea increased dramatically in Dutch society, doctors and university authorities in Holland argued as to its benefits or drawbacks. The public largely ignored the scholarly debate and continued to enjoy their new beverage, though the controversy lasted from 1635 to roughly 1657. Throughout this period, France and Holland led Europe in the use of tea.

## G

As the craze for all things oriental swept through Europe, tea became part of the way of life. Adding milk to the drink was first mentioned in 1680. Around that time, Dutch inns provided the first restaurant service of tea. Innkeepers would furnish guests with a portable tea set complete with a heating unit. The Dutchman would then prepare tea for himself and his friends outside in the inn garden. Tea remained popular in France for only about fifty years, being replaced by a preference for wine, chocolate, and exotic coffees. Tea was introduced into England in 1660 by King Charles II and his Portuguese queen, who were both confirmed tea drinkers. Tea mania swept across England as it

had earlier spread throughout France and Holland. By 1708 tea importation had risen to thirteen times the 1699 level. Tea was drunk by all levels of society.

H

The Russian interest in tea began as early as 1618, when the Chinese embassy in Moscow presented several chests of tea to the Emperor, Czar Alexis. Later in the century, a trade treaty between Russia and China allowed caravans to cross back and forth freely between the two countries. Still, the journey was not easy. The average caravan consisted of 200 to 300 camels, and the 18,000-kilometre trip took over 16 months to complete. Eventually, however, tea became - as it still is - one of the most popular drinks in the country.

### Question 1- 8

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

Write the correct number, i-xi, in boxes 1-8. On your answer sheet.

### List of Headings

- i Not enough tea to meet demand
- ii. Religious objections
- iii. in - and sometimes out of- fashion
- iv. A connection between tea and religion
- v. A luxury item
- vi. News of tea reaches another continent
- vii. Is tea a good or bad thing?
- viii. A chance discovery
- ix. Tea-making as a ritual
- x. Difficulties in importing tea

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



7.Paragraph G

8.Paragraph H

### Question 9 - 13

Look at the following statements (Question 9-13) and the list of countries below.

Match each statement with the correct country, A-G.

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 9-13 On your answer sheet.

#### List of Countries

A China

B. Japan

C Portugal

D Holland

E France

F England

G Russia

9. Claims that tea might be harmful failed to affect its popularity.

10. Tea lost favour to other drinks.

11. Special buildings were constructed in which to drink tea.

12. Animals were involved in importing tea.

13. A ruler's specialist knowledge led to an interest in tea.

### READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

#### New filter promises clean water for millions

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**A.** An ingenious invention is set to bring clean water to the third world, and while the science may be cutting edge, the materials are extremely down to earth. A handful of clay yesterday's coffee grounds and some cow manure are the ingredients that could bring clean, safe drinking water to much of the third world.

**B.** The simple new technology, developed by ANU materials scientist Mr. Tony Flynn, allows water filters to be made from commonly available materials and fired on the ground using cow manure as the source of heat, without the need for a kiln. The filters have been tested and shown to remove common pathogens (disease-producing organisms) including E-coli. Unlike other water filtering devices, the filters are simple and inexpensive to make. "They are very simple to explain and demonstrate and can be made by anyone, anywhere," says Mr. Flynn. "They don't require any western technology. All you need is terracotta clay, a compliant cow and a match."

**C.** The production of the filters is extremely simple. Take a handful of dry, crushed clay, mix it with a handful of organic material, such as used tea leaves, coffee grounds or rice **hulls**, add enough water to make a stiff biscuit-like mixture and form a cylindrical pot that has one end closed, then dry it in the sun. According to Mr. Flynn, used coffee grounds have given the best results to date. Next, surround the pots with straw; put them in a mound of cow manure, light the straw and then top up the burning manure as required. In less than 60 minutes the filters are finished. The walls of the finished pot should be about as thick as an adult's index. The properties of cow manure are vital as the fuel can reach a temperature of 700 degrees in half an hour and will be up to 950 degrees after another 20 to 30 minutes. The manure makes a good fuel because it is very high in organic material that burns readily and quickly; the manure has to be dry and is best used exactly as found in the field, there is no need to break it up or process it any further.

**D.** "A potter's din is an expensive item and can could take up to four or five hours to get upto 800 degrees. It needs expensive or scarce fuel, such as gas or wood to heat it and experience to run it. With no technology, no insulation and nothing other than a pile of cow manure and a match, none of these restrictions apply," Mr. Flynn says.

**E.** It is also helpful that, like terracotta clay and organic material, cow dung is freely available across the developing world. “A cow is a natural fuel factory. My understanding is that cow dung as a fuel would be pretty much the same wherever you would find it.” Just as using manure as a fuel for domestic uses is not a new idea, the porosity of clay is something that potters have known about for years, and something that as a former ceramics lecturer in the ANU School of Art, Mr. Flynn is well aware of. The difference is that rather than viewing the porous nature of the material as a problem — after all not many people want a pot that won’t hold water — his filters capitalize on this property.

**F.** Other commercial ceramic filters do exist, but, even if available, with prices starting at US\$5 each, they are often outside the budgets of most people in the developing world. The filtration process is simple, but effective. The basic principle is that there are passages through the filter that are wide enough for water droplets to pass through, but too narrow for pathogens. Tests with the deadly E-coli bacterium have seen the filters remove 96.4 to 99.8 per cent of the pathogen — well within safe levels. Using only one filter it takes two hours to filter a litre of water. The use of organic material, which burns away after firing, helps produce the structure in which pathogens will become trapped. It overcomes the potential problems of finer clays that may not let water through and also means that cracks are soon halted. And like clay and cow dung, it is universally available.

**G.** The invention was born out of a World Vision project involving the Manatuto community in East Timor. The charity wanted to help set up a small industry manufacturing water filters, but initial research found the local clay to be too fine — a problem solved by the addition of organic material. While the problems of producing a working ceramic filter in East Timor were overcome, the solution was kiln-based and particular to that community’s materials and couldn’t be applied elsewhere. Manure firing, with no requirement for a kiln, has made this zero technology approach available anywhere it is needed. With all the components being widely available, Mr. Flynn says there is no reason the technology couldn’t be applied throughout the developing world, and with no plans to patent his idea, there will be no legal obstacles to it being adopted.



in any community that needs it. "Everyone has a right to clean water, these filters have the potential to enable anyone in the world to drink water safely," says Mr. Flynn.

### Questions 14-19

Complete the flow-chart below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS/ AND A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

#### Step-by-step guide to making Flynn's water filters

Making the mixture for the filter from organic material (e.g. tea, coffee, rice), 14.....and 15.....



Shape into pots and place them in a fire made from 16.....and 17.....



Fuel the fire to reach a maximum heat of 18.....



Remove the filters from the fire



Bake the filters in the fire for a maximum period of 19.....

### Questions 20-23

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 20-23 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

20 The clay in the Manatuto project was initially unsuitable for the project's purpose.

21 Coffee grounds produce filters that are twice as efficient as those using other organic materials.

22 It takes half an hour for a cow-manure fire to reach 950 degree.

23 E-coli is the most difficult bacterium to remove from water by filtration.

Questions 24-26

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

24 The Manatuto project aimed to set up a

A charitable trust.

B filtration experiment.

C water filter factory.

D community kiln.

25 To be effective, the Flynn filters must

A remove all dangerous pathogens.

B be a particular thickness.

C filter water as quickly as possible.

D be made from 100 per cent clay.

26 Flynn does not intend to patent his filter because he

A wants it be freely available.

B has produced a very simple design.

C cannot make a profit in poor countries.

D has already given the idea to a charity.



### **The Cause of Linguistic Change**

**A** The changes that have caused the most disagreement are those in pronunciation. We have various sources of evidence for the pronunciations of earlier times, such as the spellings, the treatment of words borrowed from other languages or borrowed by them, the descriptions of contemporary grammarians and spelling-reformers, and the modern pronunciations in all the languages and dialects concerned. From the middle of the sixteenth century, there are in England writers who attempt to describe the position of the speech-organs for the production of English phonemes, and who invent what are in effect systems of phonetic symbols. These various kinds of evidence, combined with a knowledge of the mechanisms of speech-production, can often give us a very good idea of the pronunciation of an earlier age, though absolute certainty is never possible.

**B** When we study the pronunciation of a language over any period of a few generations or more, we find there are always large-scale regularities in the changes: for example, over a certain period of time, just about all the long [a:] vowels in a language may change into long [e:] vowels, or all the [b] consonants in a certain position (for example

at the end of a word) may change into [p] consonants. Such regular changes are often called sound laws. There are no universal sound laws (even though sound laws often reflect universal tendencies), but simply particular sound laws for one given language (or dialect) at one given period

**C** It is also possible that fashion plays a part in the process of change. It certainly plays a part in the spread of change: one person imitates another, and people with the most prestige are most likely to be imitated, so that a change that takes place in one social group may be imitated (more or less accurately) by speakers in another group. When a social group goes up or down in the world, its pronunciation of Russian, which had formerly been considered desirable, became, on the contrary, an undesirable kind of accent to have, so that people tried to disguise it. Some of the changes in accepted English pronunciation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have been shown to consist in the replacement of one style of pronunciation by another style already existing, and it is likely that such substitutions were a result of the great social changes of the period: the increased power and wealth of the middle classes, and their steady infiltration upwards into the ranks of the landed gentry, probably carried elements of middle-class pronunciation into upper-class speech.

**D** A less specific variant of the argument is that the imitation of children is imperfect: they copy their parents' speech, but never reproduce it exactly. This is true, but it is also true that such deviations from adult speech are usually corrected in later childhood. Perhaps it is more significant that even adults show a certain amount of random variation in their pronunciation of a given phoneme, even if the phonetic context is kept unchanged. This, however, cannot explain changes in pronunciation unless it can be shown that there is some systematic trend in the failures of imitation: if they are merely random deviations they will cancel one another out and there will be no net change in the language.

**E** One such force which is often invoked is the principle of ease, or minimization of effort. The change from fussy to fuzzy would be an example of assimilation, which is a

very common kind of change. Assimilation is the changing of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring one. For example, the word *scant* was once *skamt*, but the /m/ has been changed to /n/ under the influence of the following /t/. Greater efficiency has hereby been achieved, because /n/ and /t/ are articulated in the same place (with the tip of the tongue against the teeth-ridge), whereas /m/ is articulated elsewhere (with the two lips). So the place of articulation of the nasal consonant has been changed to conform with that of the following plosive. A more recent example of the same kind of thing is the common pronunciation of *football* as *football*.

**F** Assimilation is not the only way in which we change our pronunciation in order to increase efficiency. It is very common for consonants to be lost at the end of a word: in Middle English, word-final [-n] was often lost in unstressed syllables, so that *baken* 'to bake' changed from ['ba:kan] to ['ba:kɜ], and later to [ba:k]. Consonant-clusters are often simplified. At one time there was a [t] in words like *castle* and *Christmas*, and an initial [k] in words like *knight* and *know*. Sometimes a whole syllable is dropped out when two successive syllables begin with the same consonant (haplology): a recent example is *temporary*, which in Britain is often pronounced as if it were *tempory*.

### **Questions 27-30**

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes **27-30** on your answer sheet.

The pronunciation of living language undergo changes throughout thousands of years. Large scale regular Changes are usually called **27**..... . There are three reasons for these changes. Firstly, the influence of one language on another; when one person imitates another pronunciation(the most prestige's), the imitation always partly involving factor of **28** ..... . Secondly, the imitation of children from adults language sometimes are **29** ....., and may also contribute to this change if there are insignificant deviations though later they may be corrected Finally, for those random

variations in pronunciation, the deeper evidence lies in the **30** ..... or minimization of effort.

### **Questions 31-37**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 243?  
In boxes 31-37 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

- 31.** It is impossible for modern people to find pronunciation of words in an earlier age
- 32.** The great change of language in Russian history is related to the rising status and fortune of middle classes.
- 33.** All the children learn speeches from adults while they assume that certain language is difficult to imitate exactly.
- 34.** Pronunciation with causal inaccuracy will not exert big influence on language changes.
- 35.** The word scant can be pronounced more easily than skamt
- 36.** The [g] in gnat not being pronounced will not be spelt out in the future.
- 37.** The sound of 'temporary' cannot wholly present its spelling.

### **Questions 38-40**

Look at the following sentences and the list of statements below. Match each statement with the correct sentence, **A-D**.

Write the correct letter, **A-D**, in boxes **38-40** on your answer sheet.

**A.** Since the speakers can pronounce it with less effort

**B.** Assimilation of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring one



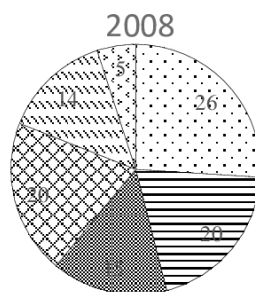
- C. It is a trend for changes in pronunciation in a large scale in a given period
- D. Because the speaker can pronounce [n] and [t] both in the same time
- 38. As a consequence, 'b' will be pronounced as
- 39. The pronunciation of [mt] changed to [nt]
- 40. The omit of 'f' in the sound of Christmas

## WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

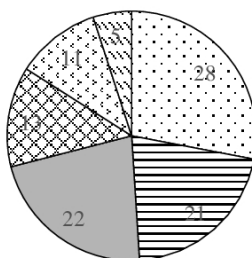
*The chart below show the percentage of where visitors to Australia come from, between 2008 and 2012 and the reason for visiting Australia*

Write at least 150 words.



□ Asia   □ New Zealand   □ Europe   □ North America   □ China   □ Other

2012



□ Asia □ New Zealand □ Europe □ North America □ China □ Other

holiday	60 %
Business	18%
Education	9%
Employment	5%
Other	2%

**Sample :**

## WRITING TASK 2

**Group: real ielts exams**



You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

*As countries develop, more and more people buy and use their own cars.  
Do the advantages of this trend for individuals outweigh the disadvantages for the environment?*

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

As a result of country developments, people tend to prefer purchasing privately-owned vehicles and making use of them in their daily lives instead of taking public transportation. While this may be advantageous for individuals, it may cause some negative effects towards the environment.

Having privately-owned vehicles are considered as advantageous to individuals because it is undoubtedly more convenient compared to using public transport. For instance, using privately-owned cars provide flexibility in time management considering there are no specific schedule set on when you are able to take it. As a result, people do not have to worry about waiting too long for a bus or being late to the train station. Nevertheless, privately-owned cars are equipped with more comfortable interior than the one in most public transportation systems. Thus, people are able to sit through long journeys without the feeling of discomfort.

On the other hand, the use of privately-owned cars contributes to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere. When these greenhouse gases are emitted, heat that is supposed to be released out into space will be trapped in the atmosphere, causing global warming to occur. Another disadvantage would be that besides emitting greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, the release of carbon monoxide as a result of vehicle exhaustion could cause excessive pollution. Which then may

increase the chance of breathing problems for anyone who breathes the no longer fresh air.

In conclusion, considering the harmful effects towards the environment, the disadvantage of this trend does outweigh the advantages for individuals who own these vehicles.

Band 7.5



## Key Listening

<b>Section1: Washing Machine Warranty</b> 1 CWX576884 2 9/nine moth 3 Middle Street 4 Go194KE 5 Water 6 Switched off 7 wood 8 Client engineer 9 next Tuesday 10 Post Office	<b>Section 3:</b> 21 C 22 B 23 D 24 F 25 A 26 E 27 A 28 C 29 A 30 A
<b>Section 2: Driving license in UK</b> 11 C 12 A 13 B 14 A 15 C 16 Good singage 17 Effective traffic lights 18 Additional lanes 19 Ring roads 20 Mutiple access roads	<b>Section 4: The Early History of Salt</b> 31 health 32 salary 33 forest 34 October 35 king 36 beer 37 deserts 38 concentrated 39 shipping 40 transport

## Key reading

Passage 1: A Brief History of Tea	Passage 2: New filter promises clean water for millions	Passage 3: The Cause of Linguistic Change
1. VIII	14 clay	27 sound laws
2. IV	15 water	28 fashion
3. IX	16 straw	29 imperfect
4. VI	17 cow manure	30 principle of ease
5. V	18 950 degrees	31 F
6. VII	19 60 minutes	32 F
7. III	20 F	33 NG
8. X	21 T	34 T
9. D	22 NG	35 T
10. E	23 NG	36 NG
11. B	24 C	37 T
12. G	45 D	38 C
13. A	26 A	39 B
		40 A