

LISTENING SECTION 1

 047

Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

KARA:

Her length of time at the university:

1

Her impression of the people is that they are:

2

Her roommate's name is:

3

The counsellor suggests that she join a social club on:

4

The counsellor says her workload will cause:

5

JOSEPH:

He finds that much of the socializing is:

6

He's a member of:

7

He's unaware that by handing work in late, there is:

8

So far, he has missed:

9

The subjects he has chosen are:

10

LISTENING SECTION 2

 048

Questions 11–20

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

The latest bikes vary in price and **(11)**

Prices for the Rambouillet range from \$1,400– **(12)**

The Quickbeam is a version of a **(13)** bike.

The crankset of a Quickbeam has a **(14)** combination.

The Quickbeam is suitable for on-road and **(15)**

The Saluki is designed for **(16)** wheels.

You'll like the Saluki if you're a **(17)**

You cannot be comfortable on a bike if the **(18)** is up to six inches higher than the handlebars.

When you ride an uncomfortable bike, you wake up with an **(19)** back.

The announcer says that if you want a comfortable bike, they can **(20)** a bike for you.

LISTENING SECTION 3

 049

Questions 21–30

Questions 21–24

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

- 21** David chose a topic that
A has always fascinated him.
B has a connection with his present studies.
C was already familiar to him.
- 22** What surprised David was that
A there were prehistoric settlements in the area.
B there is no proof of any settlements existing where the city of London is now.
C London was not that extensive in area.
- 23** Settlers were attracted to London by its
A river.
B road system.
C bridge.
- 24** London became a thriving commercial city because
A the military were already stationed there.
B its initial inhabitants were traders.
C it was convenient for ships to reach.

Questions 25–30

Complete David's notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

ROMAN LONDON

Queen Boudicca came from a part of England we now call **(25)**

The governor, Suetonius Paulinus, couldn't save London from the force of the Iceni

tribe, and so **(26)** the city. Around the time of emperor

worship, the city of London also became a centre of **(27)**

worship. The forum was much bigger than **(28)** is today.

Bath houses were **(29)** as much as they were a place to

bathe. **(30)** was a regular sport in London's amphitheatres.

Questions 31 and 32

Choose the **TWO** correct answers.

- 31 & 32** The administration of Britain was divided into two regions in 200 AD. What were their capitals?
- A** York
B Britannia Superior
C Britannia Inferior
D London

LISTENING SECTION 4

050

Questions 33–40

Questions 33–35

Choose the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 33** According to the first speaker, the focus of the lecture is on
- A** organizing work and study.
 - B** staying healthy.
 - C** maintaining a social life.
- 34** The lecture will be given by
- A** the president of the union.
 - B** the campus doctor.
 - C** a health professional.
- 35** According to the second speaker, this week's lecture is on
- A** team sports.
 - B** time management.
 - C** the emotional and physical benefits of exercise.

Questions 36–38

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Exercise is available on campus grounds, either outdoors or indoors. The facilities available cater for all the students' needs, and for those who are interested in sports not available at the university, they can contact their union representative or the **(36)** Manager to organize future activities. The emotional benefits of exercise are just as important as the physical benefits. Women are prone to osteoporosis as they get older, so by building up your muscles, you also **(37)** Exercise releases endorphins, chemicals which make your brain work **(38)** and make you more aware. In other words, exercise sharpens your mind.

Questions 39 and 40

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

- 39** How many hours a day does the average student spend sitting?
- A** two
 - B** six
 - C** eight
- 40** How much time does Mary Kirk suggest should be devoted to exercise?
- A** two hours a day
 - B** an hour a day
 - C** half an hour every second day

READING SECTION 1

You are advised to spend 20 minutes on questions 1–16. Read the text below about a series of photography exhibitions and answer questions 1–10.

Photography Exhibitions

JOURNEY TO AN OUTCOME *Temporary display at Portman Gallery, Admission free*

John Southland is one of Britain's leading photographers. He is famous for his series of colour landscape photographs, beginning in the mid-1980s and continuing until the present. His most well-known work depicts changes at a single location over many months or years. Southland's subjects are almost always situated in the north-east of England, where he lives and works. He is fascinated by nature and man's intervention in it, and enjoys following cycles of decay and renewal.

SNAP! *Link Gallery, Admission free*

Snap! is an annual photo competition for people with a learning disability, their friends and their families. Started five years ago, Snap! showcases people's talents and offers a rare view of the world of disability. This year, there were 700 entries spread across six categories, and there were 36 prizewinners. All of these are on display in the gallery. The categories reflect everyday aspects of life that the public can relate to: Love and Friendship; Lifestyle and Health; Work, Success and Achievements; Through My Eyes; Changing Minds and Young Snap!

TWILIGHT: PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE MAGIC HOUR *Millennium Museum*

This exhibition focuses on eight contemporary artists whose photographs are taken at dusk. It explores a quality of light that presents technical challenges, but also captures a mood of intrigue. At twilight, the quality of light goes through rapid and dramatic changes. For photographers skilled in appreciating the subtleties of light, this is particularly appealing. The artists in the exhibition have all made work that depicts the beginning of nightfall. There is a variety of approaches to the theme. Each artist is guided by the quality of twilight in the place where they live and work, and by their own interpretation of the magic hour.

QUIETER MOMENTS *Central Gallery*

Shot over the last ten years, Quieter Moments is a collection of intimate portraits taken when the subjects are taking a moment to be themselves, not the character they are about to become for a show. Nigel Low works in the film and fashion industry, and having so often to capture a perfect image, is fascinated by continuing to photograph his subjects when they are not expecting it. This may be between takes on a photo session, backstage at a show, waiting for the production team to arrive or simply having fun when the cameras are not rolling.

LIVES LESS PHOTOGRAPHED *Brighton Museum & Art Gallery*

Away from its grand architecture and seaside crowds, Brighton's working population often lived in appalling poverty. Lives Less Photographed reveals some rare images of local working-class life: the people, and the lost areas of Brighton in which they lived.

Photographs help tell the stories of modern history, but the lives of the working classes seldom appear in early pictures. Many of the photographs displayed are official survey images, taken to record areas of poor-quality housing considered for demolition. Regarded as 'slums', the poverty in these areas rivalled the poorest areas of the east end of London. But these 'slums' were also home to many working-class families with strong roots in the town. Other photographs show Brighton's working communities in the Victorian and Edwardian periods, including local fishermen at work, reflecting Brighton's longest-standing industry.

For questions 1–5, classify the exhibitions as follows.

- A** All the photos were taken by one professional photographer.
- B** The photos were taken by a small number of professional photographers.
- C** The photos were taken by a large number of non-professional people.

Write the letters **A**, **B** or **C** in the spaces below.

- 1 Journey to an Outcome
- 2 Snap!
- 3 Twilight: Photography in the Magic Hour
- 4 Quieter Moments
- 5 Lives Less Photographed

For questions 6–10, match the exhibitions with a statement below. Write the correct letter **A–G** in the spaces.

- 6 Journey to an Outcome
- 7 Snap!
- 8 Twilight: Photography in the Magic Hour
- 9 Quieter Moments
- 10 Lives Less Photographed

- A** All of the photos were taken at the same time of day.
- B** The photos are mainly of the sea.
- C** Some people won something for taking the best photos.
- D** Most of the photos show that people were very poor.
- E** Many of the photos were taken in the same place.
- F** The photos were taken during a show.
- G** Some photos are probably of well-known people.

Now read the information below about farm shops and answer questions 11–16.

Welcome!

Local food comes from the farm. It's a fact.

Farm shops sell local food grown, picked, reared or produced, usually on the farm where the farm shop is located. You can't find food much fresher than that ... unless you pick it yourself at pick-your-own farms, of course! Farm shops and pick your own offer the freshest food experience you can get, and there are more than likely a few farm shops right on your doorstep. Take a trip out, get back in touch with your food, eat fresher, healthier and organic local foods fresh from the farm ... find your nearest farm shop with the map below, or click [here](#) to find pick-your-own farms in the UK.

For [farmers' markets](#) in the UK, click [here](#).

For [Pick-Your-Own farms in the UK](#), click [here](#).

Find your nearest farm shop now with our new interactive map!

Find a farm shop

Find your nearest farm shop here ...



There are over 3,500 farm shops selling local foods, mostly grown or produced on the farm, direct to the public in the UK. This website (www.farma.org.uk) lists those which are members of FARMA meaning that they have gone through a selection process to ensure that they are the **'real deal'** in selling actual **local foods**. Members must go through an inspection to become accredited so that they offer local foods from local producers. Look out for the Accreditation symbol (logo) as an assurance of quality.

Select your county from the list below, the map to the left, or click [here](#) to search by your postcode:

www.localfoods.org.uk.

For questions 11–16, complete the summary with words from the text. Use **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Farm shops are different because they only **(11)** that has come from farms in the local area. The food usually comes from the farm that the farm shop is part of, so it is **(12)** than food from most other shops. On some farms, you can even **(13)** fruit and vegetables yourself. There is **(14)** to be a farm shop very close to where you live. FARMA is an organization that selects the best farm shops. These shops **(15)** high quality local foods. The FARMA logo guarantees the **(16)** of their products.

READING SECTION 2

You are advised to spend 20 minutes on questions 17–30. Read the information about starting a new job below and answer questions 17–23.

Getting it Right in Your New Job

We've got a few tips for how to set off on the right foot.

The impression you make in the first few days of a new job will have a lasting effect on how your employer and colleagues around you in the office will perceive you. All eyes will be on you, so take the opportunity to make the impact you want to. Do or say the wrong thing, and it might take a while to put things right!

Start by reflecting on what you haven't done so well in the past. Focus on problems that have arisen and any areas of weakness you might have – at least for the first few days.

It's a good idea to keep your eyes and ears open and your mouth closed. Of course, you'll have to talk to people, but keep it to a minimum. Get to know people and your new working environment before you give away too much about yourself. Whatever you do, don't get into an argument, whether it's about the line of work you do or your taste in music.

There are always aspects of a job that people don't enjoy, but whatever you do, don't start complaining straightaway. If you're not happy about something, keep it to yourself, and if anything goes wrong, put on a brave face. Nobody likes a moaner.

Try to remember people's names, whoever they are. Write them down if necessary, and if you forget somebody's name, ask somebody else to remind you before you speak to that person again.

You are bound to get on with some people more than others right from the start, but try not to get too friendly with any one individual or a small group of colleagues too quickly. Some members of staff will approach you straightaway, while others may want to watch you first and wait until you have been there for a while before striking up a conversation. Don't assume that anyone is unfriendly because they don't chat with you as soon as you arrive.

Make sure you appear to be working hard. If you described yourself as a good team member at the interview, it will not look good if you arrive in the office two minutes before you start work and then leave as soon as the clock strikes five. Wait and see what the office culture is and, for a while, do what the majority does.

In short, be friendly, polite and professional. Once you know your new environment and the people you are working with better, you can relax and start being yourself a bit more. Remember – it is much easier to show people who you really are once they trust you, than to win back respect from people once you've lost it.

For questions 17–23, decide if the information given below agrees with the information given in the passage. Write **(T)** true, **(F)** false or **(NG)** not given.

- 17 When you start a new job, other people in the office will be watching you carefully.
- 18 You shouldn't worry about mistakes you have made previously.
- 19 People often argue about what they like and don't like while they are at work.
- 20 You should tell people if you are not happy about something.
- 21 People will not be friendly with you if you forget their names.
- 22 You should accept that your new colleagues will talk to you when they are ready to.
- 23 Show people that you are an individual with your own way of doing things.

Student Advice – Job Interviews

You shouldn't see an interview as a situation in which someone will criticize you or your achievements. Think of an interview as an opportunity to present yourself to a company, to find out more about the company and potentially to get the job you have been planning for.

It is as much for you to assess the position offered as it is for the interviewer to assess your suitability. You should come prepared with questions you need answers to. Just as you wouldn't be very impressed if the interviewer forgot your name, you must make sure that you do your homework on the company. Search for the company profile and check the latest available information. It's a good idea to look at their website, which may have more background information and tell you about how successful they have been.

It helps to know how a company is viewed by the general public, and you won't find out about that by reading their marketing blurb. See if there are links that tell you what people who have dealt with the company think about their experience.

Make sure you know exactly what the position involves, and what qualities and skills are required. Before the interview, think of examples that demonstrate you have these skills. The purpose of the interview is to determine your suitability for the job, so if you have thought about it beforehand, you will avoid saying something on the spur of the moment that you later regret. Prepare a list of questions which you may want to ask the interviewer.

When you are invited to attend an interview, confirm the appointment by letter, telephone or e-mail. Check that you know where it is and how to get there. Know the name and job title of the person who is interviewing you.

Travel to the location of the interview early in case there are any problems with transport, or in case it is difficult to find the place.

Think about your appearance, as first impressions are important. Dress smartly and polish your shoes. Make sure your hair looks neat. Don't wear strong perfume or aftershave.

Use appropriate body language during the interview. Smile and try to look relaxed, but don't cross your legs. Make sure that you make enough eye contact with the interviewer, but don't stare.

Take a copy of your CV or application form. Sometimes the person who is interviewing you will not have seen it. There may be important information that you can add to a CV that was sent off some time before an interview.

Remember – the only way you will get the job is if you stand out from the rest of those interviewed.

For questions 24–31, complete these notes with words from the text. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Job interview is an **(24)** to show who I am, and get the job I want.

Ask questions / get as much **(25)** as possible.

Website will tell me if company is really **(26)** or not.

Find out what the **(27)** think about the company.

What **(28)** do I need for the job? Show I have them.

Contact company to **(29)** before I arrive – get to interview early. **(30)** is important, so dress well.

Smile and try to relax, but make sure **(31)** is right for situation.

READING SECTION 3

You are advised to spend 20 minutes on questions 32–40. Read the text below and answer questions 32–40.

Congestion: Is it the problem, or just one of the solutions?

There is one thing all global cities will have in common over the next few decades, and that is increased traffic congestion. Traffic congestion will have a huge impact on people's quality of life. Not only on the lives of those living in cities, but on the lives of people living anywhere in the world.

The number of motor vehicles has been rising faster in percentage terms than the population of human beings, in both developed and developing countries. From the early eighties to now, the human population has risen from around 4.5 billion to around 6.7 billion, while the total number of vehicles has doubled, from around 370 million to 750 million. In the world as a whole, the number of vehicles per 1,000 people has risen from 36 in 1960, to around 130 today. It is estimated that in China, around 270 people per 1,000 people will own a vehicle by 2030.

People all over the world of all social classes have the desire to own their own private means of transport. It starts with bicycles, moves to motorbikes and then on to cars. This is due to the fact that people see these forms of transport as superior to the alternatives of walking or using public transport. The use of public transport is, in fact, declining almost everywhere in the world.

Selling private vehicles is profit-driven, so business can continue whether or not there is sufficient availability of roads. As a result, vehicle ownership and use is growing much faster than road capacity throughout the world. People buy vehicles hoping that they can enjoy improved mobility, without having to pay for new roads. In most countries, roads and transport systems are built by governments, but many governments have incomes that are not as great as those of private businesses. Governments use the revenue they generate from road and petrol tax on a range of measures, not on transportation alone. The total supply of road capacity is increasing much more slowly than the total number of new vehicles.

When a metropolitan area becomes heavily congested, it affects other areas of development, too. Development is influenced by the fact that wherever people live, and whatever method of transport they use, they expect to spend about one to one and a half hours travelling. In developing countries, large numbers of people are moving from rural areas into urban regions, and they hope to either work close to where they live, or live close to where they work. In regions where most jobs are in one part of the city, this means the construction of a large amount of new housing in one area. The value of that housing then increases, and becomes unaffordable for the people who most need it. People on lower incomes have to move away from the centre. Companies then move business to those areas, because they can exploit the large number of workers who will accept lower incomes to work locally. Decentralizing is also attractive to companies, because it solves the problem of moving trucks into and out of heavily congested central locations.

Congestion, then, is not itself the problem, but a solution to the real underlying problem. That is, that too many people are trying to use the limited supply of road space during the same hours each day. There are really only four possible solutions to the problem. We could build enough roads to accommodate all of those people at the same time, but that would be too expensive, and would turn much of the world into a giant area of ugly flat concrete. We could charge people high tolls to enter certain roads during certain hours, but that is politically unacceptable to many people who claim that then, only the rich would be able to use the best roads. We could expand and improve public transport, but it would probably be difficult to persuade enough people that trains and buses are the best option. The only solution left is waiting in line to use the roads, and that, of course, is congestion. For now at least, congestion appears to be the system that is preferable to the other solutions on offer.

For questions 32–35, choose the correct answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

- 32** The passage is about the increasing ...
- A** number of people in the world.
 - B** number of people who are moving to cities.
 - C** number of motor vehicles on roads.
 - D** cost of motor vehicles on roads.
- 33** What is the main message of the second paragraph?
- A** More people now own a vehicle than at any time in the past.
 - B** People in developed countries are more likely to own a motor vehicle.
 - C** There are now more vehicles than people in some parts of the world.
 - D** The Chinese drive more cars than anyone else.
- 34** According to the text, most people ...
- A** are happy to use public transport.
 - B** want to own a motor vehicle and drive on better roads.
 - C** are not really concerned about the state of roads.
 - D** are angry about the rising cost of running a motor vehicle.
- 35** What does the passage state about governments generally?
- A** They build more roads as motor vehicle ownership increases.
 - B** They do not have enough money to build enough new roads.
 - C** They waste the money they get from road and petrol tax.
 - D** They want fewer car drivers on the roads.

For questions 36–40, complete the summary with some of the words and phrases from the box.

Many more people are moving to cities, and they expect to live and work in one area. They do not want to spend **(36)** travelling to and from work. Housing is built close to business, but soon becomes **(37)** for the majority, who move to areas outside the centre. Companies **(38)** because they know there will be plenty of cheap labour in those new areas.

Building the required number of roads would **(39)** too much of our landscape. Charging people more to use the best roads would only **(40)** the rich, and developing public transport may not mean that more people would use it.

benefit very attractive fewer hours improve follow
central too expensive valuable time destroy all their money

WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You borrowed an important book from one of your classmates last term. Your classmate returned to his or her country before you could return it.

Write a letter to your classmate apologizing for the mistake and saying what you will do about the situation.

Write at least 150 words.

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Computers are now used in all areas of business and education. They are used in hospitals, and they are used to drive trains and fly planes. They are used in many forms of home entertainment. Some people say we rely too heavily on computers, and worry about how far the use of computers will go in the future.

What are your views on this topic?

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

Write at least 250 words.

SPEAKING PART 1

The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

- What would be the ideal job for you, and why?
- How easy is it to get a job in your country?
- What are typical working hours in your country?
- How do people in your country like to relax when they're not working?

PART 2

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you're going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Describe a time when you got into trouble, either at school or at home.

You should say:

- why you got into trouble
- if you were punished for what you did
- how getting into trouble affected you

PART 3

Discussion topic:

Crime and punishment

- What do you think makes people commit serious crimes?
- Why do so many young people in some countries turn to crime?
- Do you think that some forms of entertainment, such as video games, have an effect on people's behaviour?
- What sort of crimes are common where you live?
- Do people who break the law in your country receive the correct punishment?
- In your opinion, does your government do enough to prevent crime?

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