LISTENING

PREVIEW TEST (pages 8–11)

1 steam (‘... it had an engine as well, and the power for this came from steam.’)

2 navigation (‘He was also a writer – he'd published a significant book on the subject of navigation.’)

Section 1

1 DANIEL Is that D-A-N-I-E-L?

2 410623 The number is 410623.

3 0779 435354 Yes, that’s 0779 435354.

4 Art History I’ve enrolled to do Art History.

5 4(th) Aug(ust) / 04/08 / 08/04 The fourth of August.

6 Self-catering Self-catering, please.

7 single let’s say single.

8 private F: So shall I put ‘private’?

M: Yes, OK. Let’s do that.

9 car Yes – it’s for a car.

10 100 Oh, 100 please.

Section 2

11 A The clean stuff is kept just inside the kitchen – OK? – the same place where the chef leaves the plates of food that are ready to be served.

12 F Clean table linen is kept in a cupboard here below the till.

13 D the stand by the front door. There are always spares there if you need one.

14 C in a bucket of water beside the door that leads into the yard behind the restaurant.

15 E there’s a supply of disposal towels next to the barman’s sink.

16 G there’s a red box on the wall by the door into the restroom which you share with the kitchen staff.

17 C customers complain when they first enter the restaurant ... This is something the head waiter will deal with.

18 C with complaints about the food ... always go through the head waiter.

19 A Now when it comes to complaints about the whole meal ... then I do want to know. ... I want to speak to the customers myself

20 A Finally, if the customer has already paid, and then complains about anything, then this is something only the manager can sort out

Section 3

21 A/C F: I guess we could look at local records to see why this particular site was chosen.

M: OK, I’ll do that then.

22 C/A M: Really – now that is interesting. I could look to see whether anyone’s applied for permission to the local council’s Planning Office?

F: Exactly.

23 E/D M: I guess we need to ask somebody if it’s OK before we go over there and start talking to people.

F: Yes – the land belongs to the city council – and somebody there manages it. I’ll give them a call.

24 D/E F: Then I thought I ought to check out any other research there’s been on the subject.

M: Yes, that’s true. We don’t want to do stuff that’s already been done!

25 B F: or something more attitudinal. Like, what motivates people to do it, what they get out of it, what difference it makes to their lives.

M: Yes, I like that. Let’s go with that.

26 B M: Well, she said specifically ... to go to her once we had a definite proposal – with the details in place.

F: OK. Let’s do that then.

27 C F: I think that’s going to be the hardest part ... finding what level of detail to go into.

M: I think you’re right.

28 B but the creeping buttercup doesn’t have little leaves which point downwards just under the flower – they’re called sepals – whilst the bulbous buttercup does.

29 C And then it has polygonal-shaped leaves rather than triangular-shaped leaves. So if the leaf is divided into five sections rather than three, then it’s the creeping buttercup.
30. Only the creeping buttercup sends out new stems from the base, which creep along the ground – and these are called stolons.

Section 4

31. Fragmentation the wildlife that remains – even in pristine, untouched habitat – is under threat due to the effects of a process known as fragmentation.

32. Fruit small areas of rainforest don’t have the same volume of vegetation as larger areas, and so provide less of the food – in particular fruit – needed to support complex ecosystems.

33. Genetic diversity This leads to a reduction in genetic diversity.

34. Temperature Farming practices change the quality of the habitat where it meets the forest, affecting the amount of light and shade and the temperature.

35. Hunting Additionally, rainforest bordering farmland is more likely to attract hunting parties.

36. Diet However, small animals are also vulnerable, especially if they rely on a very specific diet.

37. Monkeys Keep your eyes and ears open for the animals themselves or signs of them. This works for noisy animals such as monkeys.

38. Snakes or creatures with predictable hiding habits such as some snakes.

39. Buckets Usually a long sheet of plastic. In trying to get around it, the animals fall into buckets dug into the ground.

40. Microchip A microchip can be inserted under the skin so it can be identified if caught again.

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**TASK TYPE 1 Sentence Completion (pages 12–15)**

1  
1 NO – There may be one, two or three speakers.

2 YES

3 NO – The instructions tell you how many words to write.

4 YES

5 NO – You hear the same information, but different wording.

6 YES

7 NO – You only hear it once.

2

1 England  2 (soft) ball  3 wood  4 yellow 5 200/two hundred

4

1 a number – The phrase ‘a total of’ gives you this clue.

2 a noun – The article ‘a’ tells you it will be a noun.

3 an adjective – The gap will be a word that gives you more information about the facilities in the conference centre.

4 a date – The phrase ‘in the year’ gives you this clue.

5

1 350/400/650

2 a fire/museum doors reopened/restaurant was rebuilt

3 restaurant/conference centre/exhibition hall

4 1896/1898/1902

6

1 350 2 (serious) fire 3 audio(-)visual

4 1902

8

1 a year 2 a noun 3 a number

4 an amount/percentage or fraction

5 a noun 6 a number
9
1 1938  2 speed record  3 51/fifty-one
4 a/one third  5 weight  6 160

11
1 More than two words – write numbers in figures – not in words e.g. 1938
2 Wrong information
3 Three words – don’t copy words that are already in the sentence, e.g. ‘a new’
4 Three words – don’t include information that is already in the sentence, e.g. ‘around’ means the same as ‘approximately’
5 spelling – ‘weight’ not ‘wait’
6 wrong information

IELTS PRACTICE TASK
1 sixteenth/16th – The speaker mentions two different centuries – but only one completes the sentence with the correct information.
2 water quality – Listen for the word ‘improve’ – it matches ‘make better’ in the sentence.
3 four/4 – The phrase ‘a total of’ tells you that you’re listening for a number.
4 monitoring programme – The phrase ‘what’s called a ...’ tells you that you’re listening for a specific term.
5 internship – Eileen says that she’s not ‘an employee’ – the word internship tells us her role in the project.
6 biodiversity – Eileen tells us that this is her ‘speciality’.
7 building – three types of behaviours are mentioned – but Eileen is only studying one of them.
8 boat – Eileen mentions two forms of transport – but she only used one of them that evening.
9 measure – the word ‘to’ before the gap tells us that we are listening for a verb.
10 camera trap – the words ‘what’s called’ tell you that you’re listening for a term.

VIDEO 1 (pages 16–17)
1 Possible answers:
1 live exhibits (animals, plants, insects, sea creatures), aquariums, aviaries, skeletons, fossils, educational displays, interactive displays, etc.
2 The impact it has on the environment, i.e. the materials it is built from, how sustainable it is, its carbon footprint, how energy efficient it is, how waste is recycled, etc.

3
1 warm air  2 recycled  3 21/twenty-one metres
4 60,000

4
1 land  2 line drawing  3 complicated
4 (visionary) public  5 roof

TASK TYPE 2  Note, Form, Table and Flow-chart Completion and Short Answer Questions (pages 18–23)
1
1 You hear one or two speakers.  2 Yes
3 The written instructions tell you how many words to write.  4 Yes  5 Yes – you must spell the words correctly.  6 Only once.

2
1 (big) hotel you can see the Yavari in Puno Bay, near to the big hotel.
2 guided tour and a guided tour is available
3 1862 it was constructed in the city of Birmingham in England in 1862.
4 iron The ship, which is made mostly of iron
5 train the coast. From there, it continued its journey by train
6 wool raw materials such as precious metals and wool
7 steam (engine) the ship was originally driven by a steam engine
4 c

5
1 You follow the information from top to bottom. The numbered questions help you follow the order of information.
ANSWER KEY

2  a  numerical information?  Q5  b  an adjective describing ability?  Q7  
c  the name of an activity?  Q8  
d  a word which is likely to be spelled for you?  Q1/2/3

6
3 PREBEND  F: P-R-E-B-E-N-D?
   M: That’s it.
4 Medicine  F: Shall I put Medicine?
6 Canadian  I was born in Montreal, so I have a Canadian passport.
7 Intermediate  F: So shall we say intermediate level?
   M: Isn’t there anything between beginner and intermediate?
   F: I’m afraid not.
   M: That’ll have to do then.
8 squash (club)  M: I did join the squash club last year, but I didn’t go to many sessions, and I’m not renewing my membership.
   F: Well, I’ll put that down for the record.

7–8 Students’ own answers.

9  b

10
1 From left to right (not up and down in columns). The numbered questions help you follow the order of information.
2  a  a location? Q3 and 6
   b  part of a compound noun? Q1, 4 and 8
   c  a word which is likely to be spelled for you? Q2

11
1 structural  He’s a structural engineer – and that’s what his presentation’s going to be about.
2 NDJUMA  – that’s N-D-J-U-M-A.

3 Red Room  The Red one’s slightly bigger, so we’ve gone for that one
4 marine  I wasn’t sure whether he was doing marine biology or not so I left that blank – but he is apparently.
5 pronunciation  she’s going to be talking about pronunciation.
6 Quiet Room  It’s called the Quiet Room
7 online courses  He’s going to be talking about online courses after all.
8 (the) medal  it’s actually the medal ceremony.

12 Students’ own answers.

13
1 electrical – wrong information
2 ENDYUNA – wrong spelling
3 Yellow Library – wrong spelling
4 Life Sciences – wrong information
5 pronunciation – wrong spelling
6 in the red room – too many words
7 online courses not work placements – too many words + some wrong information
8 closing – wrong information

14
1 hare, rabbit, wolves
2 7, 20, 7, 80, 600, 1,500, 2,000

15
1 (the) (Arctic) hare(s)
2 a distances? A seven-kilometre stretch, eighty-kilometre-long pass
   b periods of time? 20 years
   c heights? 600 metres above sea level, 1,500 metres above sea level, 2,000 metres above sea level

16 d
IELTS PRACTICE TASK 1

1. (Arctic) wolf/wolves as well as on Arctic wolves
2. observational (study) Dr Gray’s research was what’s termed an observational study
3. 600 metres The study area is about 600 metres above sea level
4. (the/its) toe(s) it’s usually possible to make out the toe marks of an Arctic hare
5. (around) rocks Such evidence is often found around rocks
6. dried/dry apples dried apples were placed inside.
7. 2/two kilometres some hares could be identified from up to two kilometres away
8. midnight (shift) more effort was spent on the midnight shift

IELTS PRACTICE TASK 2

1. client’s/clients’ needs An architect will use this stage to get an understanding of the client’s needs.
2. materials This is also when an architect will start selecting the materials that will be used in the design.
3. plans This is when the details of how to build the project are put together in a thorough set of plans.
4. contractors This is when the construction documents have been approved and an owner gets estimates, or bids, from potential contractors.
5. clarifying the architect’s in charge of clarifying the drawings for those doing the work.

VIDEO 2 (pages 24–25)

1. Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Cornwall, north-west France (Brittany), north-west Spain (Galicia)
2. Students’ own answers.
3. 1 Ireland/Cork 2 5/(about) five 3 20 years 4 artists

5. Suggested answers:
   1. He was ‘born to an Irish-speaking family famous for generations of singers’ and ‘grew up singing Sean nós in Gaelic’. So these facts probably influenced him to become a singer.
   2. a mix of song and oral history
   3. She lifted him up and stood him on a desk and said ‘Sing!’. So this probably reinforced his family influences and his identity as a singer.
   4. He realized that Sean nós was only popular to those with whom he grew up and felt it was leading nowhere (a dead-end street), so he gave up singing. Then he was invited to play with some African musicians and this inspired him to sing again.

6. Suggested answers:
   1. It was expected he’d be a singer, it was a family tradition.
   2. His music wasn’t viewed as modern, but old-fashioned.
   3. He couldn’t see a future for himself singing traditional songs.
   4. It’s authentic and makes everyone feel included or part of the tradition, no matter what your background is, everyone is welcome to join in.

7–8 Students’ own answers.

VOCABULARY 1 (pages 26–29)

2. 1 e 2 h 3 i 4 f 5 b 6 d 7 c 8 a 9 g

The words in column A are more formal/academic.

3. 1 immediate/instant 2 a minimum of/at least 3 At first / Originally 4 Meanwhile / At the same time

5. 1 created 2 continued 3 conducted 4 appeared unexpectedly 5 develop 6 understand
ANSWER KEY

7
1 c 2 h 3 f 4 a 5 g 6 d/e 7 b 8 d/e

8 Suggested answers:
1 is rising/has risen over the last twenty years.
2 two and seven hours.
3 wool or metal.

10
1 adjective 2 verb (participle) 3 noun
4 verb 5 noun 6 noun

11
1 finalise verb 2 amendment noun
3 structural adjective 4 presentation noun
5 placement noun 6 industrial adjective

12
1 structural 2 placement 3 presentation
4 finalise 5 industrial 6 amendments

14
1 stretch 2 live 3 tagged 4 frees the hands
5 shifts 6 corresponded 7 season 8 prime

Students’ own answers, e.g. live is typically a verb but used as an adjective in the summary, stretch is typically a verb but used as a noun in the summary.

15
1 C 2 A 3 D 4 C 5 B 6 A
7 D 8 D

16
1 specifications 2 illustration 3 variations
4 inadequacies 5 incorrectly 6 indication
7 intelligently 8 volunteered 9 beneficial
10 theoretically

TASK TYPE 3 Map/Plan/Diagram
Labelling (pages 30–33)

1
1 Classmate B 2 Classmate B
3 Classmate A 4 Classmate A
5 Classmate B

2
1 E The first building we come to on our
left ... the offices of the university registry.
2 I ... the new library was built on the other
side of the river.
3 F Now, looking to our right, we pass the
university theatre.
4 H the restaurant which is situated opposite
the Faculty of Law on this side of the river.
5 C ahead of us, just beyond the fountain, we
can see the Faculty of Medicine.
6 A At the fountain we turn left ... and we
pass the university car park on our left.

4
a 1 b 3 c 4 d 2 e 5

5
1 B the focus of the first room is the world’s
oceans
2 B I suggest going into the one on the right
first. This is room is devoted to the world’s
highest places
3 A Here the emphasis is on the world’s
coldest environments
4 B Here the displays deal with the areas on
either side of the equator, and particularly the
rainforest.
5 A Here we look in detail at the world’s
driest places

6
1 G Well, the first room to our right is the
general astronomy one, so we could make a
start in there.
2 A and opposite that it’s the Big Bang
Theory.
3 D Then, there’s a room at the end that’s
about manned spaceflight.
4 C two of them are closed today – like the
second one on the left – but the one next to it
on the same side has got an exhibition about
space exploration.
5 E the one on the opposite side of the
corridor to that’s got an exhibition about the
planet Mars

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 E M: So they’re not as wide as those on a
normal bike.
F: completely smooth as well as being
very narrow?
2 G these ones are made of a special alloy, so
there’s hardly any weight in them at all

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ANSWER KEY

3 H F: And what about the other metal parts, like the frame?
   M: Well, he hasn’t gone for new material there – he’s used some pieces from other bicycles that he’d used in the past
4 B M: the gears themselves are ordinary ones.
   F: What, the sort you find on a normal bike?
5 D M: No, he made them out of an old saucepan.

VIDEO 3 (pages 34–35)

1 coffee machine: kitchen
dishwasher: kitchen
DVD player: living room
food mixer: kitchen
fridge freezer: kitchen
hairdryer: bedroom, bathroom
kettle: kitchen
toaster: kitchen
TV: living room, bedroom
VCR: living room
washing machine: kitchen or laundry room
water heater: kitchen, bathroom
Possible other appliances: microwave, oven/cooker, vacuum cleaner, tumble dryer, air-conditioning unit, electric heater, dehumidifier, fan.

2 Students’ own answers.
3 1 F more than half 2 T 3 F it’s all about how efficiently we use it (energy)
4 F Vampire loads can cost a lot of money as well as wasting electricity 5 T 6 T
4
1 energy-eating monster: modern American houses that are not energy efficient / that use a huge amount of energy
2 eco-detective: professionals who can investigate and analyse where your house wastes power
3 innocent-looking thing: an appliance that doesn’t look as if it is using much power or that it isn’t efficient, but actually is consuming energy
4 vampire loads: the power used by appliances on ‘stand-by’ i.e. they are actually on all of the time even though you aren’t using them
5 good old common sense: practical things like switching off lights when you leave a room
6 the climate problem: climate change / global warming
5 Students’ own answers.
6 1 E 2 I 3 D 4 B 5 F
7 and 8 Students’ own answers.

TASK TYPE 4 Multiple Choice
(pages 36–39)

1
1 You have to choose one of the three options in each set.
2 The questions are in the same order as the information in the passage.
3 The incorrect options refer to information you hear in the recording.
4 You are unlikely to hear the words used in the options in the recording.
5 You write a letter on the answer sheet.

2
1 A According to recent research, an incredible 70 per cent of people never bother to lock the screen with a passcode.
2 B when it comes to shopping apps, it’s really foolish to stay logged in on your handset – you really shouldn’t do that
3 B This might help if you’ve simply forgotten where you put it in your room
4 C for use in the worst-case scenario where you don’t get your phone back.
5 A if you’ve sensibly locked yours with a passcode, how is the kind person who comes across it by chance, and wants to return it to you, able to do that?
6 C Finders and losers are linked up anonymously so they can organise the return of the item directly.
IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 A with the aim of identifying any variations in long-term patterns of behaviour.
2 B F: And what made it all the more incredible was that it happened all of a sudden, didn’t it, Jack?
   M: That’s right.
3 A I was convinced that it was going to be something like diet, so we changed the food we gave our captive birds, but that made no difference.
4 B Honestly, I didn’t think that this could make much difference, but by that time, we were willing to try almost anything to get these birds to show their natural behaviour.
5 A I was happy because we could resume our normal experiments
6 C Which suggests a correlation with density of human population and activity – therefore robins in urban areas are at greater risk.

VIDEO 4 (pages 40–41)

3
1 TRUE I started my photography career in college.
2 NOT GIVEN He says he’s been working almost continually for National Geographic, but there’s no mention of retirement.
3 TRUE Steve is looking for 36 picture perfect frames to shoot on this final roll of Kodachrome.
4 FALSE I think it could really work for one of my 36 shots.

4
1 C But my real ambition was to find a profession hopefully in photography which would allow me to travel and see the world.
2 A to go back and do that action again was a bit strange, a little bit nostalgic …
3 B life is out there and you just improvise. It’s really about observation, walking around and then discovering
4 B where there’s some play of light and shadow
VOCABULARY 2 (pages 42–45)

2
1 divide into  2 focus on  3 deal with
4 research into  5 look at/look into/look out
of/look on  6 make out of/from/into  7 rest on
8 sit on/sit with

3
1 divided into  2 focusing on
3 research into  4 deals with

4
soft/hard  wide/narrow  new/old
ordinary/normal

5
a high  b light  c smooth

7
1 h  2 b  3 d  4 i  5 c  6 f  7 e  8 a  9 g
Column A has more formal words.

8
1 select  2 significant  3 mislaid

9
1 private  2 take the trouble  3 brief look
4 it is obvious  5 annoying  6 finds

10 Students’ own answers.

11
1 verb  2 verb  3 noun (compound)  4 verb
5 adjective  6 verb

12
1 submission  2 relevance  3 relationship /relation
4 plagiarism  5 quote  6 cite

13
1 to cite  2 relationship  3 Plagiarism
4 submit  5 relevant  6 quote

14 Students’ own answers.

15
1 D  2 A  3 C  4 B  5 D  6 A  7 B
8 D  9 B  10 C

16
1 of  2 no preposition  3 to  4 in  5 on
6 no preposition  7 no preposition  8 into
9 to  10 with  11 at  12 on

TASK TYPE 5  Multiple Choice (with
more than one answer)
(pages 46–49)

1
1 No. Sometimes there’s only one.
2 No. Only two are correct.  3 No. They are
in random order.  4 Yes, that’s right.
5 Yes, that’s right.

2
1 B/C The main entrance has been redesigned to
provide better security.
2 C/B These have been installed as part of the
general refurbishment of the cooking and
eating areas
3 C/D Your room will be cleaned on a weekly
basis, but if you want extra cleaning – like
more than once a week – this can be arranged
on payment of a supplement.
4 D/C Electricity is included in your rent, but
we would ask you to use it sparingly please
5 A/E Any instances of theft, or suspected theft
if things go missing is more serious, however,
and the office should be informed in writing.
6 E/A if you have any difficulties with people
working for us, whether cleaners,
administrators or whoever, the sooner we
know about the issues, the better from
everybody’s point of view.

4
a a teacher  b a guest speaker  c note two pieces
of information

5
1 C  2 B  3 A  4 E  5 D

6
E  the topic, which is very relevant to what we’ve
been studying this semester. The speaker’s
going to be reporting on recent research into
the effects of the Internet on the publishing
industry
A  the talk’s going to be held in the library, in
Seminar Room 1

Information in options B, C and D is not given.

7
1 A  2 D  3 A  4 D  5 A  6 A  7 A  8 A
9 A  10 D
D: Actually it will make everybody think twice before behaving anti-socially.

M: You’ve got a point there. I guess it’ll have an effect on all of us.

2 A M: I think the idea is actually to protect us, which I guess is fair enough.

F: There’s no doubt in my mind that they do make the place safer.

I would dispute that actually. That’s hardly true in this case. I wouldn’t be so sure actually. You’ve got a point there. There’s no doubt in my mind that … There’s no denying that …

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 C M: Subscribers can learn who’s reading what, when and why – far more quickly than through conventional citation analysis.

F: And a huge bibliography of hundreds of articles can be achieved within minutes. I used to waste hours doing that.

2 D M: That’s right. As a scientist, I always dreamt of cataloguing my research library in the same way as I organise my music in iTunes.

F: And basically, Mendeley provides software similar to iTunes, which allows you to manage and annotate research documents and compile bibliographies.

3 E M: For me, the only downside is that it doesn’t directly promote the ‘open access’ model of scientific publishing, though – you know, where anyone can read research papers for free. Instead, when users find a paper in the Mendeley database and want to download it, they’re directed to the publisher’s website and still need to pay for it.

F: That’s true.

4 B F: For me, the only drawback was that I did find it occasionally failed to extract information from the thousand or so papers that I imported, but having said that, it was largely successful.

M: Yes, I noticed that too.

VIDEO 5 (pages 50–51)

1 kiteboarding

4

1 a cold, winter’s day, not warm, windy

2 kiteboarding 3 It gives the lift or lifting power to allow him to fly. 4 yes

5

1 A E 2 C E

TASK TYPE 6 Matching (pages 52–55)

1 There may be one or two speakers. Website B

2 The numbered questions always follow the order of the recording. Website B

3 There are more letters than numbered questions in Type 1. Website A

4 You can use the letters only once in Type 1. Website A

5 You have to write the correct letter on the answer sheet. Website B

2

1 F Damian Rose. … He’s in charge of recruitment and staff issues … he’s the person to go to if you have any queries about your salary or terms and conditions of service.

2 G Now Clara’s the person to go to for other financial issues, like anything to do with payments from guests or to suppliers. … she does deal with quotes for events and for invoicing.

3 D she co-ordinates all of the activities concerned with providing food and drink to our guests

4 C Oliver Ansell has responsibility for large bookings, such as when the hotel is the venue for weddings and conferences. He makes sure that we all pull together to make those run smoothly.

5 A Luca’s in charge of front of house, so if you are working there – welcoming guests when they arrive, giving information …
ANSWER KEY

4
A venue
library
location
well-equipped classrooms
purpose-built
B course content
coverage of topics
syllabus
overview
examination preparation
suitable for beginners
C teaching methods
workshops
lectures
seminars
personal feedback
online support
presentations
individual assignments

5
1 A I’d say go to Pilkington if you’re looking to get access to its excellent resource centre with its thousands of books and pleasant environment to sit and read
2 A its downtown location makes it the ideal choice for anyone dependent on public transport or hoping to go along after work.
3 B What makes these classes attractive, however, is the systematic way all major artistic movements are covered, making it an excellent starting place for the beginner.
4 B The flexible organisation means they’re perfect for anyone wanting to specialise in one particular area.
5 C The syllabus is much the same as you’d find anywhere, but the combination of inspiring presentations on key topics and excellent online support and personal feedback on assignments really mark this course out as special.

6 A The chance to study in these beautiful ancient surroundings, whilst taking advantage of the purpose-built interactive classrooms is not to be missed

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 A For the Russian School, for example, the most important thing is that the interpreter understands every word of the presentation
2 H For the Paris School that’s less important – they place emphasis instead on how well the interpreter can express the ideas in the language of the listener.
3 E She concluded that a good interpreter … made sure that the listener understood exactly what the original speaker intended … that should be the interpreter’s principal goal.
4 C Buhler’s study found that the concerns of interpreters and their clients did not always match.
5 D He found that users of interpreting services often associated quality with a fluent, fast and convincing speaker, and saw awkward intonation and hesitations as a sign of a poor interpreter at work.

VIDEO 6 (pages 56–57)

2
garbage, trash
livestock, animals
re-purposed, re-used
urban dwellers, homeowners
treasure, goldmine

3
1 keeping things that are or could be useful such as water tanks, satellite dishes, livestock and things for recycling
2 that anyone can build a hot water system like this
3 access to lots of hot water (a plentiful supply), the quality of life and improved sanitation, reduce (cut down on) energy costs/bills

4
1 A 2 E 3 C 4 D
To build the water system, you need: solar panels, metal tubes, a tank

How it works: the solar panels heat up the water that circulates in the metal tubes and then this fills the tank with hot water.

Possible answer: Something which may appear to be rubbish to one person can be valuable to someone else.

VOCABULARY 3 (pages 58–61)

1
1 f 2 c 3 g 4 a 5 b 6 d 7 e 8 h
Column A informal; column B formal

2
1 a small charge/a fee 2 fell out with/had an argument with 3 quite a few/several 4 stuff/belongings

4
1 it’s important 2 I don’t recognise it 3 locate 4 I don’t agree 5 it puts people off 6 I feel sure 7 I don’t like it

5 Students’ own answers.

6
1 b 2 c 3 d 4 f 5 g 6 e 7 h 8 a

7 Students’ own answers.

8
1 of 2 for 3 with 4 with/for 5 with 6 for
All of the expressions are followed by an object.

9
1 (be) in charge of 2 (be) responsible for 3 deal with 4 (be) in charge of, working with 5 liaise closely with 6 taking responsibility for
work with can imply as equals, work for is usually subordinate

10
1 the cooking 2 salary queries 3 invoicing guests 4 co-ordinates kitchen activities 5 welcoming guests

12
1 Simultaneous 2 Accuracy 3 fluent/proficient 4 comprehensibility 5 fluent/proficient 6 hesitations 7 concerns

13
1 B 2 D 3 B 4 A 5 C 6 B 7 C 8 D

14
1 refurbish 2 recruit 3 liaise 4 salary 5 install 6 distribute 7 assist 8 investment 9 accommodation 10 colleague

REVIEW TEST (pages 62–65)

1 8.30/eight-thirty If you call at eight-thirty, then you can usually get an appointment for that same day.

2 urgent If it’s urgent, we have a surgery in the evening at five o’clock.

3 10/ten minutes A standard consultation is ten minutes.

4 9.30/nine-thirty as long as you ask for the visit by nine-thirty

5 user name I can issue you with a user name.

6 password You’ll also need a password to gain access to the website

7 Haworth H-A-W-O-R-T-H

8 42 Garden Street Is that 42 Garden Street?

9 412398 That’s 412398.

10 Science F: So that’s the Science Faculty?

M: Yes, that’s right.

11 C the medals and cups that the club has won … are on the second floor in the first big room you come to after you’ve gone up the stairs.

12 J on the first floor. It’s in the first room you come to on your right as you walk down the main corridor from the entrance.

13 H the type of kit the team members used to play in at various times in its history in a display in the next room on the same side of the corridor on the first floor.

14 F That’s in the middle room on the second floor.

15 B interesting display of posters at the end of the corridor on the first floor – just before you go up the stairs.

16 D you can watch some of the finest moments in the club’s history in the last room on the left-hand side of the corridor on the first floor. You can see old newsreels
17 A  so we should be finished by 3.15.
18 C  no eating and drinking please – that’s our only rule.
19 B  you’ll see their shirts hanging up in the places where they normally get changed.
20 A  If you could save them until I’ve come to the end of my little talk in each area, that works best.
21 B/D  M: households … the amount of rubbish finding its way into the recycling bins … has now risen to 70 per cent of the total, up from 65 per cent last year.
        F: Great. I found much the same story for commercial rubbish – there the rise has been slightly less, but from a stronger base – recycling from commercial premises was already at 70 per cent before, and has risen to 73 per cent in the last year.
22 D/B  Well, it appears that there is some truth in the first of those stories – some refuse is sold to processing plants abroad
23 A/D  F: Well, we’re going to share giving the presentation, remember – fifty-fifty – that was our agreement.
        M: Yeah – but if you’d prefer me to take on all of that, I wouldn’t mind.
        F: OK
24 D/A  F: But maybe writing the body of the report is more your sort of thing. Getting ideas across clearly and concisely on the page is something I find quite tricky.
        M: OK, I’m up for that
25 F  F: everything else goes into a room where somebody plugs them in and switches them on to see if they work – what they call the Testing Area.
26 A  M: What route do they follow?
        F: Well, those items are classed as ‘Beyond Repair’
27 H  F: they then get assessed and broken down into their constituent parts.
        M: Dismantled, you mean.
        F: Exactly. That happens in the Dismantling Area.
28 E  F: so the next stage is a segregation area, where stuff is divided up into what’s recyclable and what isn’t.
29 D  F: They’re called imaging consumables – so there’s a special unit handling those.
30 C  M: There’s a special type of recycling known as CRT that applies to them.
        F: That’s right.
31 reconstructive  In 1890, the psychologist William James described memory as ‘reconstructive’.
32 video clip  People are wrong, therefore, to think of memory as something similar to a video clip
33 1974 One of the best known experiments showing how memory actually works was carried out by Loftus and Palmer in 1974. They showed students a short film of a car accident.
34 contacted  if the students were asked how quickly the car was travelling when it ‘crashed’, the answer was generally: ‘about 60 miles per hour’, but if the word ‘contacted’ was used instead, then the students tended to say ‘about 40 miles per hour’.
35 cognitive interview  Elizabeth Loftus’s work led to the development of this technique which is called ‘cognitive interview technique’
36 TV/television program(me)  eventually the woman realised that she’d been watching the TV programme when the attack happened
37 DNA evidence  There have even been several cases of people convicted on this basis of eyewitness reports being released after DNA evidence, which is more reliable
38 shopping centre/center  Loftus convinced people that they’d been lost in a shopping centre at the age of five.
39 25 per cent / %  In a follow-up interview, 25 per cent of participants claimed that they remembered getting lost on the trip - an event that never happened
40 false confession  people may be confused into making a false confession if there is enough reliable evidence.
## ACADEMIC READING

### PREVIEW TEST (pages 68–75)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Black bears and grizzly bears are often difficult to tell apart.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grizzlies, likewise, may range in colour from black to blond.</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grizzly bears are, on average, significantly larger than black bears.</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Black bears are primarily adapted to forested areas and their edges and clearings. Although grizzly bears make substantial use of forested areas.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Black bears have short, curved claws better suited to climbing trees than digging. This enables grizzlies to forage efficiently for foods which must be dug from the soil.</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The primary difference between the dietary habits of black bears and grizzly bears is the amount of meat, fish and root foods eaten (but we don’t know whether they prefer fish).</td>
<td>Not Given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Grizzly bears tend to be more carnivorous.</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Black bear cubs are born in the winter hibernation den (no information regarding grizzly bears).</td>
<td>Not Given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Black bears ... rely on their ability to climb trees to ... escape predators.</td>
<td>Climb trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>If you come within three to six metres of a grizzly bear, and it suddenly notices you, he/she may react defensively and even attack out of response to a possible threat. The predatory attack ... is most often launched by black bears.</td>
<td>Defensive attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>... you should play dead.</td>
<td>Play dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Shout! Wave your arms and try to appear as large as possible. Don’t run.</td>
<td>Run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>If actually attacked, throw rocks at them.</td>
<td>Rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>You should play dead.</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Instead they huddled together, touching and watching each other’s machines, constantly swapping knowledge.</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The Complete Guide To IELTS (ANSWER KEY) (c) 2016 National Geographic Learning, a part of Cengage Learning, ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
38 A instead of pouring money into shiny buildings and teacher training, aid groups might do better just to distribute mobile phones and laptops with those self-teaching games.

39 C Should someone who worries about the failures of the US education system to reach the American poor, for example, be looking to iPads for a possible solution?

40 D Or is the ability to decode an electronic gadget innate to all young human brains, irrespective of where they live? (para 1)

The results were thought-provoking, particularly for anyone involved in the education business (para 4)

Negroponte and Keller's experiments raise … questions in my mind. Firstly, what is all this technology doing to our kids' neural networks and the way future societies will conceive of the world … Those devices may now be unleashing an evolutionary leap. (final para)

**TASK TYPE 1 Identifying Information**
( True/False/Not Given) (pages 76–83)

1 1 Yes 2 Yes 3 Yes 4 No – the passage is correct, but the information in the statements may not match it word for word. 5 No – you have to write TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN in the box.

2 1 TRUE the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in the USA is experimenting with new ways of achieving a greater level of accuracy in snowfall figures.

2 NOT GIVEN Guttman’s colleagues have been testing a number of new snow-measuring devices, including ultrasonic snow depth sensors, which send out a pulse of noise and measure how long it takes to bounce back from the surface below the snow, and laser sensors which work on the same basic principle but use light instead of sound.

3 FALSE Another device for measuring snowfall is a type of open container with motor-vehicle antifreeze inside it. The antifreeze melts the snow as it falls and sensors measure the weight of the resulting liquid.

4 FALSE Not only would this method be more cost effective than other methods …

5 TRUE it might also be particularly useful for measuring the snow in remote locations such as the peaks of high mountains or the frozen tundra.

6 NOT GIVEN Basically, this is just a flat piece of white-painted wood on which snow can accumulate. Windshields placed around these can also add to the accuracy of measurements.

1 A TRUE B FALSE The recipes were collected into a book 1,500 years ago, but they were in existence several centuries before that.

2 A FALSE B TRUE Not much is known about this man other than the fact that he loved good food and enjoyed a luxurious lifestyle.

3 A TRUE B FALSE This book was once famous but, unfortunately, it has since been lost.

4 A FALSE B TRUE Few scholars today think Apicius was the actual author of the recipes in the book that bears his name.

5 A FALSE B TRUE Some of the recipes, such as the one for *Isicia Omentata* (a kind of ancient Roman burger), would not seem strange to us today.

6 A TRUE B FALSE for ingredients that would have been rare and hard to come by even in Ancient Rome, such as flamingo tongues, roast ostrich and camel heels. This indicates that the book was written for wealthy Romans, as only they could have afforded such exotic ingredients.

8 1 GIVEN (True) Around 1769, an Austrian inventor constructed one called the Chess Turk.

2 NOT GIVEN (Franklin was fascinated by the machine and said it was the most interesting game of chess he had ever played. But we don’t know who won.)

3 GIVEN (False) The writer Edgar Allan Poe wrote an essay explaining how he thought the Chess Turk worked, but he didn’t realise it was a hoax.
4 GIVEN (True)  It was discovered that a living chess master was concealed within the machine, plotting the moves and operating the machinery.

5 NOT GIVEN (The computer was developed in the 1950s, but we don’t know when the first chess game was played on one.)

6 GIVEN (False)  In 1997, a chess-playing supercomputer called Deep Blue played the reigning world chess champion Garry Kasparov in two six-game matches. Kasparov won one of these matches and the computer won the other.

7 NOT GIVEN (We know that Grand Masters find them challenging, but we don’t know who designed the first ones.)

10

1 TRUE Around 1769, an Austrian inventor constructed one called the Chess Turk

3 FALSE The writer Edgar Allan Poe wrote an essay explaining how he thought the Chess Turk worked, though his theories proved to be incorrect.

4 TRUE  It was discovered that a living chess master was concealed within the machine, plotting the moves and operating the machinery.

6 FALSE In 1997, a chess-playing supercomputer called Deep Blue played the reigning world chess champion Garry Kasparov in two six-game matches. Kasparov won one of these and the computer won the other.

13

1 NOT GIVEN (We hear that the name comes from their language, but we don’t know whether aborigines themselves named the dolphin.)

2 FALSE Around a hundred ... another fifty are known to frequent the saltwater coastal lakes of the rural Gippsland region.

3 NOT GIVEN (We know that these species have different DNA from the Burranans – but nothing about how similar they are to each other.)

4 FALSE The results were so surprising that the team initially thought there was a mistake and reran the tests

5 FALSE Burrunan’s more curved dorsal fin, stubbier beak, and unique colouring that includes dark grey, mid-grey and white

6 FALSE After reviewing the female dolphin’s skeleton recently, though, Charlton-Robb’s team determined she was a Burrunan. (We know that the female dolphin’s skeleton was recently re-examined, but we know nothing about what became of the other one.)

7 NOT GIVEN (The research team has petitioned the Australian government to list the animals as endangered, but we know nothing about the government’s intentions.)

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 TRUE In recent years, however, as labour and production costs have soared

2 NOT GIVEN (We know about the number employed in Kenya, but there is no information about the number employed in Europe.)

3 FALSE It is the country’s largest agricultural foreign exchange earner after tea

4 TRUE the UK cut-flower industry now supplies just about ten per cent of the country’s needs. Twenty years ago it was more like half.

5 FALSE Cranfield University in the UK showed that the production of Kenyan flowers, including delivery by air freight and truck, resulted in ...

6 NOT GIVEN (We know that roses are produced there, but there is no information about other flowers.)

7 TRUE with water levels dropping by three metres, fish catches falling, and ...

8 FALSE Roses, for example, have to be shipped by air rather than by sea because they require constant refrigeration and wilt quickly. Transporting other types of flowers by sea can also be tricky compared to air freight.

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ANSWER KEY

TASK TYPE 2 Note, Table, Flow-chart
Completion and Diagram Labelling
(pages 84–91)

1
1 Yes – that’s correct.
2 No – the instructions will tell you how many words to write in each gap.
3 No – the notes may take different forms, e.g. a set of notes under headings, a set of notes in a table, a diagram or flow chart with labels.
4 Not always – This is correct for notes, tables and flow charts, but in diagrams the answers may not come in the same order as the information in the passage.
5 Yes, it is – the words you write must be spelled correctly.
6 No – write the words exactly as you see them in the passage – you mustn’t change them in any way.
7 Yes – that’s correct.

2
1 supplementary services Some supplementary services, such as food for the workers, can be in the hands of private companies
2 economic inefficiencies Economic inefficiencies have led to a decline in the number of service ports in recent years
3 Port Authority called the Port Authority
4 transitional stage For many ports, the tool port stage represents a transitional stage.
5 rent in exchange for rent
6 port equipment to maintain port equipment and keep it up to date.
7 stock public agencies own a majority of the stock
8 port activities but must agree to only develop port activities
9 regulatory the government operates in just a regulatory capacity
4 The vocabulary describes an industrial process.

6 Traditional methods: fibre discs, heavy stones, ladders, millstones, wooden spoons
Commercial methods: assembly line, electronic tongs, fans, hammermill, industrial decanter, large nets, nitrogen

7
1 ladders workers on ladders simply pick the olives by hand
2 Electronic tongs Commercial processors use electronic tongs to strip olives off the branches
3 large nets and drop them into large nets spread out below the trees
4 Fans Fans blow away the majority of smaller particles
5 (large) millstones Large ‘millstones’ are used for this purpose
6 hammermill involves the use of a mechanised alternative, known as a hammermill.
7 wooden spoons This is done with wooden spoons
8 Nitrogen/nitrogen may fill the malaxation chamber with an inert gas such as nitrogen
9 fibre discs the paste is spread on to fibre discs
10 heavy stones heavy stones are placed on top of the discs
11 industrial decanter uses a machine called an industrial decanter
12 Assembly line while commercial producers use an assembly line

8
1 Student has written the wrong word.
5 Student has written ‘milstones’ instead of ‘millstones’.
11 Student has spelled the answer incorrectly.
12 Wrong answer: the answer should be for the commercial method.

IELTS PRACTICE TASK 1

1 Heliosheath Both are currently in the Heliosheath
2 copper The Golden Records are 12-inch gold-plated copper discs
3 aluminium jackets sealed in aluminium jackets
4 (a) committee selected for NASA by a committee.

5 scientific The first images are mainly of scientific interest

6 cultures Images of humanity depict a wide range of cultures

7 fifty-five/55 languages spoken greetings in fifty-five languages

8 classical In addition to such classical pieces

9 world music what we would call ‘world music’ today

10 kiss The final sound is that of a kiss.

IELTS PRACTICE TASK 2

1 tongue its tongue can stretch as far as 46 centimetres.

2 180 degrees/180° it can move its head through 180 degrees

3 ball-and-socket/ball and socket are joined together by what are known as ball-and-socket joints

4 flexibility the ones that join the neck to the back. These have the same type of joints as the cervical vertebrae, which gives the giraffe great flexibility, as well as explaining why it has its characteristic hump

5 tight skin/Tight skin a concentration of red blood cells and tight skin, especially around the legs

6 one-way valves/One-way valves/one way valves This doesn’t happen because of one-way valves

7 standing position to rise to a standing position on its spindly legs

TASK TYPE 3 Short Answer Questions (pages 92–97)

1 Classmate A You are mostly reading for facts and figures.

2 Classmate B The questions usually follow the order of the passage, but diagram tasks might be different.

3 Classmate A You have to check the instructions to see how many words you can write.

4 Classmate B You have to write the exact words you find in the passage.

5 Classmate A All answers must be spelled correctly.

1 (a/the) supercontinent that fuses continents together into a single landmass – or supercontinent – and then forces them apart again

2 Two hundred/200 million years the most recent evidence coming from the splitting up of the single land mass called Pangaea about 200 million years ago

3 about 300/three hundred kilometres It is made up of six distinct segments that together span a distance of about 300 kilometres

4 (significant) earthquakes Part of the reason is that the region has been the site of significant earthquakes

5 (a/the) tectonic map combined them to create a new tectonic map of the seafloor

6 embryonic ‘It is not a fully developed subduction, but an embryonic one,’

7 (the) oceanic section the oceanic section – which is made of denser rock will dive beneath the continental section

8 (the) Mediterranean (Sea) could also pull Africa and Europe together, causing the Mediterranean Sea to vanish.

4

1 a person/name

2 the name of a part of the human eye

3 a number

4 the names of colours

5 the name of a type of light

6 the name of an animal

5

Suggested answers

1 Who discovered that white light breaks into component colours?

2 Which part of the human eye is sensitive to colour?

3 How many colours is the human eye able to distinguish?

4 Which colours are dogs unable to perceive?
5 What type of light can bees see that humans can’t see?

6 Which animal has the most complicated colour vision?

7

1 ✓ The Gold Rush The region had just seen the rapid development associated with the Gold Rush

2 X (a) bookseller Muybridge initially set himself up as a bookseller in the city

3 ✓ landscape soon began to develop a reputation for his images of the local landscape

4 ✓ Alaska As part of his new role, Muybridge travelled to Alaska, which had just become US territory, to produce a photographic record

5 X wet-plate techniques But his first efforts, using wet-plate techniques, were not conclusive

6 ✓ projecting the images by projecting images on to a screen … using a device called a zoopraxiscope which he also invented

7 X 1882 Muybridge’s public demonstration of this technique in 1882

8 X Thomas Edison is regarded as having inspired Thomas Edison who was to invent the cine camera

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 biomimicry Through a process known as biomimicry, they aim to use designs inspired by the natural world to address human problems.

2 non-renewable energy Human manufacturers, on the other hand, use large inputs of non-renewable energy

3 air pockets The insects accomplish that feat by creating air pockets in strategic places in the mounds they inhabit

4 (near/at/in) the/its core which ends up warming the blood that is closer to the animal's core

5 heat exchangers Heat exchangers in industrial-scale heating and cooling systems use a similar type of principle

6 brown dog tick similar to the liquid that a parasitic insect called the brown dog tick secretes to absorb water from the air.

7 (bumpy) (humpback) (whale) flipper thanks to an idea inspired by the bumpy design of a humpback whale’s flipper

8 twenty-five per cent/25% WhalePower says its fans move 25 per cent more air than conventional fans

VOCABULARY 4 (pages 98–99)

2

1 into 2 after 3 to 4 for 5 into 6 with

3

1 develop chess-playing computers 2 download a program from the Internet 3 create a chess-playing machine 4 play a game of chess 5 operate machinery 6 write an essay 7 plot moves 8 win a match

5

The verbs collocate with the word snow.

6

1 developing 2 private 3 direct 4 controlling 5 distinct 6 basic

8

2 development 3 environmentally 4 traditional 5 individuality 6 instruction 7 regional 8 validity 9 involvement 10 specifically

9

2 essential 3 disapproval 4 creation 5 insecurity 6 uneconomic(al) 7 irregular 8 varieties

TASK TYPE 4 Matching Headings

(pages 100–105)

1

1 You cannot use the headings more than once.

2 You should read the passage carefully.

3 There are more headings than paragraphs.

4 You are unlikely to see the words in the headings repeated in the passage.

5 You write a numeral on the answer sheet.

2

1 iii Three reasons are mentioned: to reduce cross-contamination; to protect patients from infection; to protect health professionals from infection.
Two main varieties are mentioned: surgical gloves and exam gloves, as well as other variations such as sterile/non-sterile and powdered/ unpowdered.

The paragraph talks about the ‘innovations’ that led to the use of gloves

mentions the publication of Bloodgood’s report

criminals wrongly assumed gloves would protect their identity

We read various reasons: largest flower, most bizarre, only found in Southeast Asia, but scientists are not mentioned in this paragraph.

The paragraph is referring to the unusual features of the Rafflesia rather than the Tetrastigma vine.

This paragraph is all about ‘reproduction’ – how the plant spreads.

We read that the plant is classified as ‘threatened’ or ‘endangered’ in this paragraph – and why – but not about what should be done.

We read how the plant is becoming well-known and of interest to tourists – but this helps to protect it rather than threatening it.

We read that the Titum arum is also smelly and very large, but there are botanical differences that mean it doesn’t threaten the Rafflesia’s ‘record’.

This refers to the international study, which is suggesting a new explanation.

Evidence was gathered through an analysis of ancient plant samples, a study of ice cores and computer modelling.

‘the find’ refers to the fish hooks and ‘the age’ to the radiocarbon dating.

‘that these types of fish were being routinely caught’ shows that early modern humans in Southeast Asia had amazingly advanced maritime skills.

researchers can only speculate about exactly how these ancestral fishermen managed to catch the deep-sea fish.’

‘rising sea levels over time’

‘These new finds … go a long way towards solving that puzzle.’

‘very many kinds of monkeys, when pleased, utter a reiterated sound, clearly analogous to our laughter.’ … chimpanzees play and chase each other, they make noises strikingly like human laughter, and that dogs have a similar response

The capacity to laugh appears early in childhood, as anyone who has tickled a baby knows.

Researchers must use special electronic receivers that convert the chirps to sounds that humans can hear.

In an experiment Panksepp had performed earlier

Ancestral forms of play and laughter existed in other animals long before they did in humans.

rats are especially ticklish in the area around the back of the neck, which is also the
area young rats tend to nip each other during chases and play.

7 F are the same in humans and other mammals underscores our similarity to other species and ...

4 1 F 2 I 3 A 4 J 5 E 6 C 7 G 8 H 9 B 10 D

5 A 2 A 3 A 4 B

6 1 it won’t be long before locally grown – and less expensive – quinoa becomes an everyday option.

2 farmers are struggling to meet demand, and some urban populations are unable to afford the resultant price increases.

3 The long-term objective is diversity, says Kevin Murphy, a plant breeder at Washington State University. ‘There are hundreds of varieties of quinoa, and our goal is to develop the ideal one for each climate.’

4 other cultures have developed a taste for it too, with imports to the US rising from 3 million kilograms per year to 30 million

5 because the UN hopes its high protein content will help to alleviate hunger.

6 To cash in on the crop’s popularity, countries on other continents have begun moving from customer to cultivator. There are now quinoa farms in 56 countries ...

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 E To avoid damaging original portions of Vasari’s painting, museum curators permitted them to drill only into existing cracks and recently restored spots.

2 F da Vinci’s most famous painting, La Giaconda. That Seracini found components unique to Renaissance painting leads him to call the results ‘encouraging evidence’

3 B but at least one source describes Vasari as a Leonardo fan who couldn’t bring himself to destroy the work.

4 F further samples couldn’t be collected because he was only permitted to work on the project within a very narrow time period.

5 C rather than doing what had been asked, Vasari had built a false wall in front of da Vinci’s work and painted his mural on that surface instead.

6 C has spent around 40 years on a quest to find out what happened to da Vinci’s painting.

7 A Da Vinci, it is said, used the opportunity to try out a new oil-painting technique, but it was not very successful

8 D Martin Kemp of Oxford University, who wasn't involved in the work. ‘That kind of damage can be repaired invisibly.’

TASK TYPE 6  Matching Features
(pages 112–117)

1

1  No, you are also reading for ideas and arguments.

2 Yes, they are.

3 No, they include the same ideas, but the words will be different.

4 Yes.

5 Yes.

6 Yes.

2

1 C London … The tunnelling has unearthed archaeological remains of great interest, a factor that held up the construction project.

2 C a forward-thinking conclusion reached by city leaders in London … Today, there are more than 160 subway systems around the world that have followed that model.

3 B In New York City, the subway system is currently in the middle of a massive renovation project that involves boring a number of new tunnels using what’s known as a tunnel-boring machine

4 A Paris metro … you’re never more than 500 metres from a station.

5 A in Paris, soft mud rather than hard rock is the main headache for tunnelling engineers, whose solution has been to freeze it using calcium chloride so that it can be removed more easily.

6 C while the original tunnelling in London was marked by a high level of both injuries and fatalities.
4

a academics: John McWhorter, Clare Wood, Laura Mickes
b professional writers: Tom White, Jane Austen, George Orwell
c other people: John Humphrys (broadcaster)

5

1 A John Humphrys  John Humphrys, the BBC broadcaster, once dismissed texters as ‘vandals’ intent on destroying the language. He’s wrong.
2 C Laura Mickes  A recent study by Laura Mickes … found that people were much better at remembering casual writing … that’s probably why Twitter and Facebook are so successful.
3 B George Orwell  His ideal was writing that sounded like speech. It seems that thanks to modern communications technology, we’re getting there at last.

6

1 email Email kicked off an unprecedented expansion in writing.
2 blogs By 2006, the analysis firm NM Incite had identified 36 million blogs worldwide; five years later, there were 173 million.
3 texts/texting  Her own study of primary school students suggested that texting improved their reading ability.
4 social media (Twitter)  People on Twitter often omit unnecessary words which waste space, and vocabulary is more succinct.
5 social media (Facebook)  people were much better at remembering casual writing like Facebook posts than lines from books.
6 social media (Twitter)  Nobel prize-winning scientists tweet too. And you can express quite thought-provoking new concepts in everyday language, and conversational prose actually improves your chances of being heard and understood.

8

1 A 2 E 3 C 4 B 5 D

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 B One girl was rated by the psychologist doing the analysis as ‘the perfect tennis talent’ … went on to win twenty-two grand-slam titles.
2 D John McEnroe enjoyed going for a burger much more than going to the gym.
3 C To protect his joints, Lendl pioneered aerobic training on bikes rather than road running.
4 C He used nurture, if you like, to make up for a shortfall in nature. And it worked. Lendl overhauled his rivals and spent 270 weeks as the world number one.
5 E ‘His DNA’, says Rafael Nadal, ‘seems perfectly adapted to tennis …’
6 A That is what happened within 20 years. The upshot was that for 302 weeks between 2004 and 2009, the world number one was Roger Federer, widely rated the most talented player ever to pick up a racket.

VOCABULARY 5 (pages 118–121)

2 and 3

1 dispose (verb) / disposable (adj)
2 sensitive (adj) / sensitivity (noun)
3 easy (adj) / easier (comparative adj) (easily is also possible, but this is not in the text)
4 irritate (verb) / irritation (noun)
5 strange (adj) / strangely (adverb)
6 thin (adj) / thinness (noun)
7 clinic (noun) / clinical (adj)

5

1 improbable
2 unpowdered
3 non-medical
4 non-sterile
5 inappropriate
6 illegal
7 immodest

6

1 m, p 21
ANSWER KEY

8
1 largest 2 bizarre 3 lack 4 foul 5 rare
6 endangered 7 depicted

10
1 balmy/cool 2 consensus/disagreement
3 onset/conclusion 4 reduction/increase
5 rapid/slow 6 suddenly/gradually

12
2 method of 3 speculate about
4 experts at 5 capable of 6 sheds light on
7 as a consequence of

15
1 joy, pleased 2 laugh 3 laughter 4 giggle
5 joke, jokes 6 humour, sense of humour
7 ticklish

17
1 to 2 of 3 to 4 with 5 for 6 of 7 to
8 for

18
1 hold 2 conclusion 3 meet 4 implement
5 perform 6 maintain 7 place 8 solve

TASK TYPE 7 Multiple Choice (with more than one answer) (pages 122–127)

1
1 two 2 the same order 3 can 4 likely
5 letter

2
1 A Sharpless says that there’s a lot of unused potential protein swimming in the ocean. Fish are ‘the healthiest, cheapest, and most environmentally friendly source of animal protein.’ If we manage the way fish are caught, and choose wisely which fish we eat, there should be plenty of food for the growing number of mouths on the planet.

2 D A farmed salmon can consume as much as two kilograms of small fish in order to produce about half a kilogram of protein. Aquaculture should, in Sharpless’ view, add protein to the planet, not reduce it.

6
1 A Body mass index (BMI) is a standard method for determining whether an individual is underweight, of normal weight, overweight or obese.

2 B BMI doesn't measure fat, and it doesn't indicate where fat is found.

3 A To find an adult’s BMI it is necessary to do a simple calculation.

7 and 9
1 BMI was developed by a physician from Belgium. (‘a Belgian statistician’)

2 Quetelet’s main aim was to define what represented an obese person. (‘a project which had nothing to do with obesity-related diseases’)

3 BMI takes into account the differences in weight between body fat and muscle. (‘it doesn’t distinguish between body fat and muscle’)

4 BMI has been shown to vary in people from different ethnic backgrounds. (‘and doesn’t consider ethnic differences.’)

5 Trefethen thinks that Quetelet’s formula is most accurate when used with taller people. (‘short people tend to appear underweight and tall people overweight.’)

12
A Because the BMI is expressed as a number between 1 and 100 and derives from a mathematical formula, it carries an air of scientific authority. The use of precise measurements suggests that there are distinct categories of underweight, normal, overweight and obese, with sharp boundaries between them.

E ‘Because it's simple,’ says Ahima, but it is also cheap and non-invasive ... Other methods ... are very expensive ... require ... more time and training than it takes to record a BMI reading, and they don't come with any official cut-offs that can be used to make easy assessments. All this explains why BMI continues to be the standard.
IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 D Migration ... Leaving early may mean arriving too soon for the optimum nesting conditions, which may have an effect on breeding rates.

2 E Light pollution ... takes a biological toll on people as well: sleep deprivation, increased incidence of headaches, fatigue, stress and anxiety have all been all be attributed to light pollution by researchers. At least one recent study has suggested a correlation between higher rates of certain types of cancer and the night-time brightness of residential areas.

3 B Simple changes in lighting design yield immediate changes in the amount of light spilt into the atmosphere and often represent energy savings.

4 D Timers and sensors can turn off artificial lighting when it is not needed. Illuminated outdoor advertising, for example, doesn’t have to operate all night.

TASK TYPE 8 Sentence Completion
(pages 128–133)

1
1 facts and figures  2 the same order as the information in the passage  3 the number of words indicated in the instructions  4 words from the passage  5 find words which already fit the grammar of the sentence  6 important

2
1 wood engravings  2 natural history  3 bankrupt  4 (humble) clerk  5 1687

4
1 an occupation or job  2 the name of a publication  3 a place – perhaps a city, a region or a country  4 a person or an institution  5 a word describing an aspect of his work. Look out for words meaning ‘difficulty’ in the passage.  6 the name of a relatively small animal. Check all the names of animals in the passage.

5
1 cook, scientist, philosopher  2 cells, keyholes, scientists, shapes, tastes  3 sweet, salty  4 visual image, map, diagram

6
1 (Greek) philosopher  2 (tiny) keyholes  3 sweet  4 (tongue) map

7
1 a scientific term  2 a type of food or meal or ingredient  3 a word describing what a product is used for  4 a technical term

8c
1 chemical composition  2 seaweed  3 food additive  4 taste receptors

10
1 wrong information (The student didn’t read the passage carefully enough.)  2 This is the name of the dish – not what it is made from. (The student didn’t read the question carefully enough.)  3 wrong spelling (The student didn’t copy carefully enough.)  4 too many words (The student didn’t read the instructions carefully enough.)

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 the developing world  2 molten rock  3 interferograms  4 cloud (cover)  5 uplift  6 long duration  7 six-day cycle  8 false alarms

TASK TYPE 9 Summary Completion (1)
(pages 134–139)

1
1 Wrong – it can sometimes be different.  2 Wrong – the instructions tell you the word limit.  3 Correct  4 Correct  5 Wrong – all spelling must be correct.
ANSWER KEY

2
1 gravitational
2 sleep lab
3 artificially controlled
4 brain activity
5 30%/thirty per cent
6 5/five minutes
7 regulate
8 circalunar clock

4
Suggested answers:
a (a number): 1, 10
b (a place name): 7
c (a specific term): 4, 5, 6, 8, 9
d (a plural noun): 2, 3

7
1 90/ninety 2 flightless birds 3 (bush) fires
4 warm(-)dry 5 desertification 6 plant
matter/vegetation 7 Antarctica 8 surface water
9 eastern 10 15%/fifteen per cent

9
3 no need to write ‘caused’ – ‘started’ is already in the summary 4 wrong term
5 wrong term 6 ‘grassland’ is not a type of food
7 too many words 8 wrong spelling

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 texture what has been lost in terms of taste and texture
2 shelf life growers are not paid for flavour, they're paid for yield and extended shelf life
3 consumer put together an integrated system that starts with the consumer and what they want.
4 heritage what are sometimes called heritage tomatoes, which date back to the period before mass commercialisation
5 smell Most important are ‘volatiles’, many of which also contribute strongly to the enticing smell of freshly-picked tomatoes.

6 geranial whilst others such as geranial, which had been regarded as marginal contributors, were actually key.
7 hybrid ‘People love the taste of this hybrid and it is easier to grow,’ Klee says.
8 genetically modified/GM he does not see a role for GM technology in breeding better tomatoes

VOCABULARY 6 (pages 140–141)

2
1 c According to Ahima, there’s no single number to represent healthy weight.
2 d Since the early twentieth century, studies have linked obesity and health.
3 e Further studies show that a low BMI can be dangerous.
4 b This raises the question of why BMI is widely used.
5 f Other methods have their drawbacks as well.
6 a All this explains why BMI continues to be the standard.

4
1 had an idea, notice 2 look like
3 proposed 4 holes 5 named/called
6 different
The words in sentences 1–6 are more academic and likely to be written than the words in the box.

7
1 not 2 not 3 too much 4 again
5 you can 6 full of

8
1 workings 2 performance
3 development 4 disturbance
5 surroundings 6 avoidance
7 establishment 8 assessment
9 findings

9
1 d 2 h 3 a 4 g 5 e 6 b 7 c 8 f
ANSWER KEY

TASK TYPE 10 Summary Completion (2) (pages 142–147)

1
1 False. You are mostly reading for ideas and views.
2 False. Some of them do and some don’t.
3 False. The summary usually relates to one section of the passage, but may not always.
4 False. They are usually in the same order.
5 False. You write the correct letter on the answer sheet.

2
1 I proportion cities as the source of 75% of greenhouse gas emissions ... also the consumers of 75% of the world’s natural resources
2 B formation One group of cities has gone a step further and formed the Biophilic Cities Network
3 C commitment Any city joining the network is asked to commit to the following aims
4 E protection Work diligently to protect and restore nature
5 A initiatives programmes and projects which have been successfully applied in the city
6 H expertise Assist other cities outside the group ... sharing technical expertise and knowledge

4
1 d 2 a 3 a 4 d 5 a 6 b 7 b 8 d 9 b 10 c

8
1 clay These were jars made of clay
2 transport the Romans needed millions of them to ship liquids like olive oil and fish sauce around the empire
3 re-used Often, they didn't recycle their empties.
4 broken Monte Testaccio, that consists almost entirely of shattered amphorae
5 transferred Freight from all over the Mediterranean was unloaded from ocean-going vessels and reloaded into riverboats

9
6 D shadow a shadow in the riverbed that reveals the presence of the Roman rubbish
7 G object noticed a large lump of wood sticking out of the mud
8 A intact The barge was almost intact; most of it was still buried
9 H cargo excavations revealed that it had held on to its last cargo
10 F possessions even to a few personal effects left behind by its crew

12
6 the correct answer is a singular (not a plural) noun
7 wrong word: the text says ‘a large lump of wood’, it doesn’t say a boat
8 the correct answer is an adjective, not a noun
9 wrong word: this section of the text doesn’t refer to rubbish
10 the correct answer is a plural (not a singular) noun

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 C to defend species such as ants, which aggressively defend the feeding areas
2 H to rethink opens the door to a completely new way of thinking about
3 K cultural transmission this preference has been reinforced by cultural transmission between generations.
4 J to follow new arrivals at a colony follow experienced old hands
5 E feeding patterns This raises the question of how many other species show segregated feeding patterns.
6 B conservation strategies The answer will be important for formulating conservation strategies

TASK TYPE 11 Matching Sentence Endings (pages 148–153)

1
1 ideas and opinions 2 the same order as the passage 3 more 4 sometimes 5 letter 6 None
2
1 E because many people predict that there will be significantly higher levels of the gas everywhere by the middle of this century.
2 A produced twice as many seeds as those grown under normal conditions ... 'If anything, they actually seem to be slightly better seeds rather than more seeds of poorer quality.'
3 G a previous study established that grasses and other herbaceous plants tend to produce a greater number of seeds under high CO$_2$, but of inferior quality.
4 D Even if both groups were producing twice as many seeds, if the trees are producing high-quality seeds and the herbaceous species aren't, then competitively you can get a shift
5 C will depend how other comparable trees respond to high CO$_2$ levels ... 'We don't know that yet, because we only have estimates for loblolly pines.'

6
1 B The point of the experiment, however, is to prove the long-held belief
2 A Parnell ... who wanted to see if his calculations regarding the viscosity of pitch were correct
3 B The Queensland experiment, however, has demonstrated that calculating the exact moment when a drop is likely to occur is hardly an easy matter.
4 B Shane Bergin set up a webcam so that the world at large could witness a pitch drop.
5 A Science, in the public imagination is often perceived as data-driven and analytical, by design divorced from human emotion. But this ... is a nice reminder of the excitement that can be embedded in even the dullest of experiments.

IELTS PRACTICE TASK
1 C Nowadays we are less likely than our ancestors to believe that dreams have a predictive function
2 G Incredibly enough, the idea that the symbolic meaning of our dream is there, waiting to be interpreted, remains very appealing.
3 B But adopting such a scientific attitude to dreams doesn’t imply that they are no longer a source of fascination to us.

4 E thinking about them could be a helpful way of exploring our own thoughts.

TASK TYPE 12 Multiple Choice
(pages 154–161)

1 1 Classmate B You are reading to understand the writer’s views and claims.
2 2 Classmate A There are two different types of question stem.
3 3 Classmate A The questions always follow the order of the passage.
4 4 Classmate A The question stems probably include words from the passage.
5 5 Classmate B You only write the correct letter on the answer sheet.

2
1 C Diversity of genetic material is thus reduced to a bare minimum, leaving crop species exposed to any disease which can exploit that single strain.
2 B the more resilient but notably less tasty Cavendish cultivar
3 A it has more frequently been accessed when national gene banks lose samples due to accident, equipment failures, natural disasters and, all too often, mismanagement.
4 B access to individual specimens is regulated by their respective depositors.
5 C and crucially the remote northern location also serves as a natural fridge.
6 D explain the role of the master seed bank in Norway.

6
1 A is correct because the passage says ‘provides us with fascinating insights into an alien world.’
B is wrong because the passage says ‘it was worth waiting for’ and so the wait was not ‘unacceptably long’.
2  B is correct because the passage says ‘The probe hit the ground with an impact speed similar to a ball dropped from about a metre on Earth.’
A is wrong because the comparison with a ball is to give an idea of the ‘impact speed’.
3  B is correct because the passage says ‘suggesting a substance with the consistency of soft, damp sand’.
A is wrong because there is no ‘false impression’ in the passage.
4  A is correct because the quote gives an analogy with snow that helps us understand what the ground was like.
B is wrong because Schroder describes a similar type of ground surface.
5  A is correct because the passage says: ‘it had evidently not rained on the landing site for some time.’
B is wrong because there was no evidence of recent rainfall at the site.

7
1 B  2 A  3 C  4 C  5 A  6 C

11
1 C  This is the sense of the whole paragraph
2 B  Tour operators report a surge in interest in eclipse viewing, sparked by the ‘eclipse of the century’ in July 2009
3 C  the growth of the hobby also taps into enthusiasm for more natural and less commercialised forms of tourism
4 D  They are all good and each is intriguing in its own way.
5 B  they cannot compare to the sheer beauty and drama of a total eclipse in a clear sky

IELTS PRACTICE TASK
1  D  one of the biggest drivers behind the idea was his fear that culture and history would be lost to future generations if they were not preserved online.
2  D  on the fast-moving web the average page is changed every hundred days – or any social media. This snapshot of the web

3  C  He is surprised at how few historians make use of the Internet as a source but expects that to change rapidly in five or ten years as a new generation of scholars better understands its potential
4  B  ‘But the days of the lone scholar are gone; in my personal opinion we really need to embrace creative ways to work collaboratively.’
5  B  to persuade people to stop and think about how the decisions they make now will affect the next 10,000 years

6  A  This is her tone in the whole text, e.g. Clearly, this is a golden age for librarians, historians and scholars (para 1); the ‘Wayback Machine’, is deservedly one of the most popular sites online.(para 2); Yet she, too, is refreshingly positive about the chances of being able to both create and preserve your own space online (para 6)

TASK TYPE 13 Identifying the Writer’s Views and Claims (Yes/No/Not Given) (pages 162–169)

1
1 No – you are mostly reading for the writer’s views and claims.
2 Yes, they do.
3 Some of them may – but not all.
4 You have to write YES, NO or NOT GIVEN in the correct box.
5 No – you write NOT GIVEN.

2
1 NO but I struggled to find any causal link in chapter after chapter of correlations.
2 NO Rosen fails to convince that their incidence is on the rise.
3 NOT GIVEN (We hear about the argument put forward in the book, but nothing about its influence.)
4 YES warning that we cannot trust the large corporations that run the internet with our precious personal data. It’s a viewpoint I’m entirely sympathetic with.
5 NOT GIVEN (We hear about the WHO’s statistics on road accidents, but nothing about their views on social networking.)
6 YES If you can’t go five minutes without a status update then, yes, you should probably step away from the touchscreen

6

1 A NO B YES I just happened to notice one day that mycelium... had an unusual quality

2 A NO B YES I teamed up with Gavin McIntyre and our professor Burt Swersey to figure out how this could work as a product. Packaging materials made from mushroom waste were the outcome.

3 A YES B NO we are cost competitive with synthetic packaging materials such as expanded polystyrene and polyethylene.

4 A NO B YES Biomaterials like ours are sustainable, non-polluting and need little outside energy to make.

5 A YES B NO Our key challenge at the moment is an enviable one: scaling up to meet the growing demand. We’re coping with it.

8

1 GIVEN It remains one of the best books around for demystifying the deliberately mysterious arts of advertising.

2 NOT GIVEN (There is no information about Packard’s background in psychology in the passage.)

3 GIVEN Packard’s book was a great success, his impeccable choice of a very catchy title revealing just how well he understood at least one of the basic rules of marketing.

4 NOT GIVEN (There is no information in the passage about where the term came from. The passage just says ‘Although the term was yet to be coined…’)

5 GIVEN Vicary later admitted that he’d made up the original sales figures. In fact, it’s likely that he never even conducted the first experiment, so his findings deserve to be disregarded.

6 NOT GIVEN (There is no mention of evidence in the passage, only that people still believe in the idea.)

10

1 YES

3 YES

5 YES

11

1 NOT GIVEN We know that some containers will eventually be retired, but we have no information about what will happen to the majority.

2 NOT GIVEN There is no information about this in the passage. The writer doesn’t make this claim.

3 NO The writer says that it is ‘an innovative solution’ that ‘could catch on’, i.e. it is a new idea.

4 NO The writer tells us that even ‘dented and beat up’ containers can be reconditioned to look remarkably attractive.

5 NOT GIVEN We know that the housing is ‘affordable’, but we have no information about whether the containers will be sold, or how much they cost.

6 NO The writer’s view is that ‘containers cannot by themselves solve the urban housing needs of developing nations.’

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

1 NO pidgin English. Once you learn that – and Europeans usually manage this in less than six months – you can speak directly to the local people.

2 NOT GIVEN We hear that the para-ecologists are locally trained – but the cost of this is not mentioned and no comparison with Europe is made.

3 NOT GIVEN We hear that the rate of pay per insect had to be reduced – but nothing about how this affected the collectors.

4 YES This collaboration with local people helps our research because it opens up possibilities that others don’t have. For instance, we have contacts with people who own the forest

5 NO When local people were clearing their part of the forest, we worked with them

6 NO Ecologists also tend to get overexcited by the huge diversity we see in rainforests and extrapolate it to unrealistic numbers of species for the entire planet.
ANSWER KEY

VOCABULARY 7 (pages 170–171)

2
in favour: 4, against: 1, 2, 3, 5
3
e 2 f 3 a 4 d 5 g 6 c 7 b
5
1 thick 2 eventually 3 decades
4 momentous 5 hardly 6 reminder
6
1 development 2 never-ending 3 big
4 remember 5 careful 6 interesting
7 change totally 8 keep 9 egalitarian
(The more academic words are in the list (1–9).)
7
1 ancient 2 minimise 3 tiny 4 slow
5 weak 6 nearby 7 different 8 include
8
1 maximise 2 massive 3 resilient
4 remote 5 exclude
9
1 domesticated 2 sustained 3 distributed
4 estimate 5 consumes 6 declining
7 excluding 8 insure 9 survive 10 stored
10
1 fresh 2 severe 3 primary 4 excess
5 controlled 6 hard 7 top 8 exact

REVIEW TEST (pages 172–179)

1  FALSE  The earliest recorded use of leeches being used for this purpose dates back 3,500 years to paintings of medicinal leeches in … Ancient Egypt.
2  TRUE  In classical … Rome, bloodletting with leeches was believed necessary to restore the body’s essential balance, even in perfectly healthy people.
3  TRUE  although in many cases, the treatment was ineffective and often even dangerous
4  NOT GIVEN  (We know that lots of leeches were used in France, but there is no information about use in other countries.)
5  FALSE  A good collector could gather up to 2,500 leeches in a day.
6  TRUE  the creature was in danger of becoming extinct, and leech farms were established … to ensure a continued supply.
7  NOT GIVEN  (We hear that it was considered ‘old-fashioned’ and ‘barbaric’ but we have no specific information about the USA.)
8  NOT GIVEN  (We know that he wrote an article that changed people’s opinions, but nothing about how long it took him or how difficult it was to convince them.)
9  (from) clotting  saliva contains a natural anti-coagulant called hirudin that prevents blood from clotting
10  (local) anaesthetic  It acts as a local anaesthetic because it contains a chemical that numbs its host so that the person doesn’t know that a leech has attached itself.
11  swelling  contains a chemical that brings down swelling
12  natural antibiotic  bacteria that produce a natural antibiotic substance to prevent their host picking up other infections
13  arthritis  it is useful in treating arthritis
14  E  Volvo, which builds cars programmed to spot and avoid large animals such as moose.
15  B  The media was treating it as one of those things crazy professors do,’ says Broggi. ‘When we made it to the national news, our drive was broadcast after an item about the fattest cat in the world.’
16  B  Google’s demonstration of self-driving technology in 2010 … ‘put a rocket under the industry’.
17  F  To spread the cost, autonomous cars will simply have to work harder
18  G  If it can be summoned with nothing more than the tap of a smartphone app, then discarded after dropping a passenger off, why bother to own a car outright? ‘People won’t buy robotic cars, they’ll subscribe to them.’
19  E  Meanwhile, insurers have nightmares about court cases involving crashes for which responsibility lies with a defective microchip rather than a person. Carmakers say these difficult questions will not stop them.
20  A  the hottest new thing in the car industry as technology companies and carmakers race to build vehicles.
21  school  or school runs where parents help their kids with their homework

The Complete Guide To IELTS (ANSWER KEY)
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22 slow-reacting  No longer under the control of slow-reacting humans, cars can travel much closer.
23 lanes  Also, by driving close together in narrow lanes
24 speed  at a constant speed
25 B/C  most buyers would be priced out of the market.
26 C/B  Even a small number of mishaps would raise difficult questions about the technology.
27 YES  but there was little research in this field until the 1780s. That is when William Jones noted the similarity between Latin, Greek and Sanskrit, and proposed that they all derived from a common ancestral language. This idea is the basis for historical linguistics
28 NO  For instance, by comparing Romany with various Indian languages, it was possible to prove that India was the original homeland of the Roma people living in Europe
29 NO  Traditionally, linguists have believed that it was impossible for words to exist in a recognisable form for more than 9,000 years. Recently, however, evolutionary biologist … claim to have traced a group of common words back to the language used by hunter-gatherers some 15,000 years ago.
30 NOT GIVEN  (The team from Reading published a report in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences but it doesn’t say whether the National Academy of Sciences was impressed with the research methods.)
31 NOT GIVEN  (The researchers studied some 200 cognates, but the passage doesn’t say whether they studied words that begin with the same sound in various languages.)
32 YES  The researchers examined commonly used words
33 C  About half of the world’s current population speaks one of the languages in these seven families
34 F  Dravidian, which includes languages spoken in southern India
35 D  ‘proto-words’ which they believed to be the common ancestral item of vocabulary
36 H  and were gratified to find 24 that were shared by at least four of the language families
37 B  although frustratingly only one (thou) that was found in all seven
38 C  ‘I was really delighted to see it there,’ he says. ‘Our society is characterised by a degree of cooperation and reciprocity that you simply don’t see in any other animal.’
39 D  This is the latest of many attempts to get around the unfortunate fact that systematic sound-meaning correspondences in related languages decay so much over time that even if the words survive, they are unrecognisable as cognates … This means that word sets that have similar meanings and also sound similar after 15,000 years are unlikely to share those similar sounds as the result of inheritance from a common ancestor
40 A  ‘It probably won’t convince most historical linguists to accept the hypothesis, but their resistance may soften somewhat.’
ACADEMIC WRITING

PREVIEW TEST (pages 182–183)

Writing Task 1

Sample answer (Band Score 8):

Looking at this bar chart about why and how often students of medicine made use of the internet according to a 2009 report, the most striking points are that a significant percentage of students never use the internet at all, but roughly 10% use it for a variable purposes every day. There are five given purposes, and most common use of the internet is for email on weekly basis, with 50% of students doing this.

With regard to daily use, research is least common reason for going online (around 7%), and chatting the most popular (approximately 12%). With regard to weekly use, figures are higher, with chatting is also popular (over 40%) and attaining information for patients similar to daily use figures. Research is notably more common (just under 30%). With regard to monthly use figures are low again and similar as daily use, though emailing is more common, and chatting less so. As regards to occasional use, figures are in the 12–32% range, with research much higher when it is unfrequent. With regards to never use the internet, nearly half of all students do not use the internet to obtain information for patients, and over 20% never use it for research.

Writing Task 2

Sample answer (Band Score 8):

How much damage or harm does advertising cause? This is a very relevant question in today’s era. We have very much advertising in all dimensions of life, from TV to street to internet. To answer the question it is essential to look at all sides of the case.

First of all, to consider the harm that is caused from advertising. One important point is that many products which are not good for our health may be advertised, for example, tobacco or alcohol, or fast food. Many people are suffering from disease and illness due to consumption of such product. Another factor is targeting of children in advertising. Many now consume so much sweets and grow up with highly developed consumer needs. Parents suffer pressure meanwhile their little ones demand more and more after seeing the cleverly crafted commercials on television, and the parents are forced to work even harder just to satisfy the needs of this offspring. This offspring becomes part of the consumer society and sometimes lack sense of other important values in life, such as loving of nature, or concern for environment.

On the other side, advertising is vital part of engine of growth and development in many nations, and all over the world. Without it, how can we know about the products that are being produced? How will jobs therefore be created? Employment and subsequent economic power are created through sales of goods, which must be advertised in order to be sold. And another point, advertising can spur creativity as well. Many imaginations are used to produce stunning and entertaining advertisements in print and on screen, which are outlets for creativity of people. One point may be though that this waste valuable talent.

So all in all, the issue is balanced, but on the whole, I can say advertising is necessary evil.

TASK 1 Line Graphs (pages 184–193)

2 Suggested answers:

1 F 2 C 3 E 4 I 5 J 6 B 7 A 8 D 9 H

3 For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

5 Example answers:

1 This graph shows the average temperatures in three cities over a two-month period.

2 This graph provides information about average temperatures in three cities around the world.

3 This graph compares average temperatures from April to June.

4 Information is provided about average temperatures in three cities over a two-month period.

6 Example answers:

1 The number of applications received by Atherton University rose from 1980 to 2005.

2 The number of applications received by Atherton University climbed to its highest figure (over 6,000) by about 2005.

3 Applications to The University of Lakewood fell to their lowest numbers in 2010.
There was a decline in applications during the 1980s at the University of Lakewood.

Applications to Linslade College fluctuated between 1980 and 2010.

Student applications to Alstead University started to level off around 1985.

Applications to Alstead University reached a peak around 2000.

Application numbers to Alstead University dropped after 2000.

Despite fluctuations, the number of applications to Linslade College stayed the same for ten years from 1985 to 1995.

Example answers:

**French**

1. Interest in studying French reached a peak in 1995.
2. There was a steady decline in the number of students studying French from 1995 to 2010.

**Spanish**

3. During the 1990s, interest in studying Spanish went up slightly, then declined somewhat.
4. A dramatic increase in the number of students taking Spanish classes took place from 2000 to 2015.

**German**

5. During this entire period, the number of students learning German remained about the same.
6. There was a slight dip in this number after 2010.

**Chinese**

7. Between 2000 and 2005, the number of students enrolled in Chinese classes soared.
8. After 2005, it increased more gradually.

**Polish**

9. The number of students learning Polish went up slowly from 2000 to 2005.
10. The numbers rose suddenly beginning in 2010.

**Arabic**


Example answers:

2. Projection 2 shows there is probably going to be a slow increase in rice consumption in the next 25 years.
3. Projection 3 shows that there will probably be a very slight increase in rice consumption from 2020 to 2040.
4. According to Projection 4, rice consumption is predicted to fall steadily over the next 30 years.

Example answers:

1. It provides figures about marriage and divorce in the UK over a fifty-year period.
2. They indicate the four areas measured: all marriages, first marriages, divorces and remarriages.
3. The number of marriages and divorces, measured in thousands
4. The time period covered
5. Overall since 1956, marriages have gone down, divorces and remarriages have gone up; the number of total marriages is higher than the number of divorces and remarriages.
6. The time between 1966 and 1976 when marriages went up and then started their decline; at about the same time, the number of divorces and remarriages increased noticeably; around 1970, there were more divorces than remarriages; by 2006, the number of first marriages and divorces were approximately the same.
7. No, you don’t need to detail each and every figure and each and every change.

Example answers:

1. The overall idea is about changes in population in these three countries, both historical and in the future.
2. a United States: had the highest population in 1950 of the three countries; steady increase from 1950 to the present, which is projected to continue.
b Nigeria: had the lowest population in 1950; steady rise from 1950 to 2000, where it reached the same population as Japan; more rapid increases are projected in the future; it is expected to rise quite sharply after 2025; it may well have a greater population than the United States by 2050.

c Japan: Neither significant increase or decrease/remained the same over the 100-year period; slight rise in population after 1950; same population as Nigeria in 2000; by 2050, the population is expected to decrease to the same numbers as in 1950.

3 United States had the highest population in 1950, Nigeria had the lowest; in 2050, Nigeria is projected to have the highest population and Japan the lowest; Nigeria will have the greatest increase overall, Japan will increase the least; Nigeria and Japan reached the same population in 2000.

12 Example answers:

1 The line graph shows changes in population numbers in three countries, both historically and changes projected for the future. It shows that the population of the United States and Nigeria has risen over the last 60 years, and will continue to rise, while the population of Japan will remain about the same over the 100-year period.

2 The United States had the highest population of the three countries in 1950 (just under 200 million), whilst Nigeria had the lowest (around 50 million). From 1950 to the present day, there has been a steady increase in the population in the United States and Nigeria. A significant point was in the year 2000, where the population of Nigeria was greater than that of Japan. On the other hand, the population of Japan rose slightly to 2000, but then started to fall.

3 The rising trends in the population numbers in the United States and Nigeria are projected to continue to 2050. In the US, it will reach over 400 million. It is predicted that the number of people in Nigeria will increase rapidly after 2025; by around 2040 it will be the same as the US, and by 2050, the population will reach around 600 million and have the highest population of the three countries. Finally, the projection for Japan is that the population will decrease, so by 2050, the population will be almost the same as in 1950 (approximately 100 million).

14 Model answer:

The line graph shows changes in population numbers in three countries, both historically and changes projected for the future. It shows that the population of the United States and Nigeria has risen over the last 60 years, and will continue to rise, while the population of Japan will remain about the same over the 100-year period.

The United States had the highest population of the three countries in 1950 (just under 200 million), whilst Nigeria had the lowest (around 50 million). From 1950 to the present day, there has been a steady increase in the population in the United States and Nigeria. A significant point was in the year 2000, where the population of Nigeria was greater than that of Japan. On the other hand, the population of Japan rose slightly to 2000, but then started to fall.

The rising trends in the population numbers in the United States and Nigeria are projected to continue to 2050. In the US, it will reach over 400 million. It is predicted that the number of people in Nigeria will increase rapidly after 2025; by around 2040 it will be the same as the US, and by 2050, the population will reach around 600 million and have the highest population of the three countries. Finally, the projection for Japan is that the population will decrease, so by 2050, the population will be almost the same as in 1950 (approximately 100 million). (238 words)

**TASK 1 Bar Charts (pages 194–201)**

2 Example answers:

1 The bar chart provides information about how much rain has fallen each month in this country over a 50-year period from 1951 to 2000.

2 A trend is how much something changes direction over time.

3 The main trend in this chart is that rain increases over the year, reaching a peak in September, then it declines through to December.

4 An exception is a number which does not fit the main trend.

5 The rainfall in May is higher than in June, so this statistic does not fit the main trend.

6 The lowest bars are in January, February and March; the highest bars are in August, September and October.
3 IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

Example answers:

2 In 1950, there were slightly more bicycles produced than cars.

3 There were roughly three times as many cars produced in 1980 as in 1960.

4 By 2000, overall, there were far fewer cars produced than bicycles.

5 In 1980 there were about twice as many bicycles produced as cars.

6 In 1980 there were only half as many cars produced as bicycles.

Example answers:

2 In November, Viking Mountain had about half as much snow as Snowbury.

3 In December, there was almost three times as much snow at Snowbury as there was at Viking Mountain.

4 There was about twice as much snow at Powder Peak in December as there had been in November.

Example answers:

2 The London Olympics in 2012 were the second most expensive.

3 The Montreal Olympics (1976) and the Los Angeles Olympics (1984) were the least expensive.

4 The actual costs of the Seoul Olympics were only slightly higher than the estimated costs.

5 In general, the earlier Olympics were much less costly than the more recent Olympics.

6 The London Games were far more expensive than had been estimated.

Example answers:

1 The chart shows the different types of housing both graduate and undergraduate students lived in in 2013.

Tip – remember that you must use your own words in this sentence – don’t copy the wording directly from the instructions in the box above the chart.

2 The most popular types of undergraduate student accommodation were university dormitories and shared apartments. or Most undergraduate students lived in shared apartments or university dormitory accommodation. / The least popular types of undergraduate student accommodation were living in their own houses or in married student housing.

3 The most popular types of accommodation for graduate students were shared apartments and shared houses. or Most graduate students lived in shared apartments or shared houses. / The least popular were university dormitories (no graduate students lived in dormitories) and living with their parents.

4 Similarities: Shared apartments were a popular choice of accommodation for both undergraduate and graduate students.

Differences: University dormitories were popular with undergraduate students. No graduates lived in this type of accommodation. / Around 750 graduate students lived in married student housing, whereas only a relatively small number of undergraduate students did so (about 100).

Example answers:

1 The chart shows the different types of housing both graduate and undergraduate students lived in in 2013. Overall, there were many more undergraduate students in student accommodation than graduate students.

2 The most popular types of undergraduate student accommodation were university dormitories (over 4,000) and shared apartments (just under 4,000). The least popular types of undergraduate student accommodation were living in their own houses or in married student housing, which were both much less than 500.

3 The most popular types of accommodation for graduate students were shared apartments (just over 1,000) and shared houses (nearly 1,500). The least popular were university dormitories (no graduate students lived in dormitories) and living with their parents.

4 Shared apartments were a popular choice of accommodation for both undergraduate and graduate students. Whilst university dormitories were popular with undergraduate students, no graduates lived in this type of accommodation. Also, it is interesting to note that around 750 graduate students lived in married student housing, whereas only a relatively small number of undergraduate students did so (about 100).
11

Model answer:

The chart shows the different types of housing both graduate and undergraduate students lived in in 2013. Overall, there were many more undergraduate students in student accommodation than graduate students.

The most popular types of undergraduate student accommodation were university dormitories (over 4,000) and shared apartments (just under 4,000). The least popular types of undergraduate student accommodation were living in their own houses or in married student housing, which were both much less than 500.

The accommodation where most graduate students lived were shared apartments (just over 1,000) and shared houses (nearly 1,500). No graduate students chose to live in university dormitories or with their parents.

Shared apartments were a popular choice of accommodation for both undergraduate and graduate students. Whilst university dormitories were popular with undergraduate students, no graduates lived in this type of accommodation. Also, it is interesting to note that around 750 graduate students lived in married student housing, whereas only a relatively small number of undergraduate students did so (about 100).

(165 words)

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

5

1 Films based on an original screenplay
2 Films based on books or plays
3 movies based on fact, movies based on TV shows, films based on fact
4 Films that were based on legends and fairy tales
5 Movies based on theme park rides, percentage of market share

6 Example answers:

1 The category of film which made the most movies were original screenplays (4,972 movies), whereas the lowest number of films made were based on theme park rides (just seven movies).
2 The highest grossing category was also original screenplays, followed by films which were based on books or plays.
3 Films based on theme park rides made the most money on average, per film, whilst original screenplays made the lowest money on average per film.
4 The films which had by far the highest market share (47.2%) had original screenplays.

7

1 Example answers: Table 1:

1 In North America, most people buy cars that are white (20%), followed by black and silver (both 17%).
2 In Brazil, most people’s preference is for silver (31%) or black (25%) cars.
3 Black is the most popular choice of car colour in Europe: among about a quarter of all car buyers.
Silver is also a popular choice in South Korea (44%)—almost twice as popular as black (26%), while red and blue cars are quite unpopular.

Green cars are not very popular in any of these countries/regions.

Example answers: Table 2:
1 In 1994, the most popular choice of colour for cars globally was white (21%), followed by silver (15%).
2 This had changed by 2004, when silver became the preferred colour (25%). Black also became more popular than it had been in 1994 (13%).
3 The percentage of black cars increased further in 2014, but white once again became the colour people chose most for their cars.
4 In 2024, both silver and white cars will probably continue to be the most popular colours.
5 It is estimated that the percentage of people buying red cars will increase by 2024.

Example answers:
1 transported, carried
2 manufactured, produced
3 Approximately, Around
4 indicates, reveals
5 declined, decreased
6 striking, remarkable, notable
7 produce, raise, cultivate
8 significant
9 These figures, This data
10 excellent, impressive

Example answers:
1 The main point of the table is to show how much milk was produced in Australia per month in 2001/2002 compared with 2010/2011.
2 The overall trend was that milk production rose in September, reaching a peak in October, and then decreased steadily through the year. Also, milk production in 2010/2011 tended to be higher than it was in 2001/2002.
3 In general, milk production was higher in 2010/2011. However, in June 2010/2011, slightly less milk was produced than had been produced in the corresponding month of 2001/2002.
4 Highest milk production in October 2001; lowest in February/March 2002.
5 Highest milk production in October 2010; lowest in June/July 2011.
6 The most milk was produced between September and December, with highest levels for both years in October.

Example answers:
1 The table compares the amount of milk produced in Australia in 2001/02 and 2010/11 on a month-by-month basis. In both years, production generally climbed from July to October, and then decreased again for the rest of the year.
2 In July of 2001, Australian dairy cattle produced 590 million litres of milk. This figure climbed to 920 million litres in October and then began to decline. Milk production was at its lowest level in February 2002 when 550 million litres were produced. From February through June, milk production climbed slowly to 610 litres. In 2010/11, milk production also started at 590 million litres per month in July, peaking in October when it reached 1,350 million litres. From October 2010 to June 2011, production slowly decreased, with a low point of 590 million litres in June 2011.
3 In general, quite a bit more milk was produced in Australia in 2010/11 than had been in 2001/02. However, in June 2011, the level of production was actually lower than it had been in the corresponding month in 2002.

Model answer:
The table compares the amount of milk produced in Australia in 2001/02 and 2010/11 on a month-by-month basis. In both years, production generally climbed from July to October, and then decreased again for the rest of the year.

In July of 2001, Australian dairy cattle produced 600 million litres of milk. This figure climbed to 910 million litres in October and then began to decline. Milk production was at its lowest level in February 2011 when 550 million litres were produced. From February through June, milk production climbed slowly to 610 litres. In 2010/11, milk production also started at 600 million litres per month in July, peaking in October when it reached 1,250 million litres. From October 2010 to June 2011, production...
slowly decreased, with a low point of 600 million litres in June 2011.

In general, quite a bit more milk was produced in Australia in 2010/11 than had been in 2001/02. However, in June 2011, the level of production was actually lower than it had been in the corresponding month in 2002.

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

TASK 1 Pie Charts and Multiple Charts
(pages 208–217)

2 Example answers:
1 The first chart is a pie chart; the second is a bar chart.
2 The two charts provide information about wind power generation around the world.
3 The pie chart features the following geographical areas – USA, China, India, Spain, Germany, the rest of Europe, and the rest of the world. The bar chart is about global wind power generation.
4 The time frames are different. The first chart gives information about a specific year, 2011. The second chart gives information for 2000, 2005 and 2011, followed by a projection for 2020.
5 The second chart shows a trend that wind power generation is increasing.
6 China
7 You should use the language of projection (e.g. it is forecasted to / it is predicted that / will).

3 IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

5
1 Motor vehicles made up almost half of all exports.
2 Other goods account for about a third of the exports.
3 Chemical products represent only three per cent of all exports.
4 Machinery constitutes an important proportion of exports.
5 Iron and steel represent a quarter of all exports.
6 Example answers:
1 In 1990, wheat represented a major portion of the crops grown in this county.
2 Corn also made up a large portion of the crops grown here.
3 Barley constituted a modest share of the total crops grown, a mere 10%.
4 In 2010, wheat still accounted for a large percentage of the total, but its portion had dropped from 1990.
5 No organic fruit and vegetables were grown in 1990, but by 2010, this segment made up over 10% of the total.
6 Soybeans grew from a fairly modest share in 1990 to become a significant percentage (22%) by 2010.

7
1 while 2 significant 3 was 4 quarter
5 accounted 6 less 7 percentage 8 Turning to 9 majority 10 under 11 40% 12 conclusion
13 However
8 Example answers:
1 The bar chart provides information about the costs of renting an office in five cities around the world in 2008 and 2013.
2 The table shows the percentage of office rentals that are empty.
3 In general, office rents increased over the five-year period.
4 In City D, office rents dramatically in 2013.
5 By 2013, City B’s rents had gone up dramatically, and City B had replaced City A as the city with the highest office rents. City D replaced City E as the city with the lowest rents.
6 The general trend was towards a lower vacancy rate in 2013 than in 2008. In other words, fewer offices stood empty in 2013 than in 2008.
7 City D had a higher vacancy rate in 2013.
8 City B’s vacancy rate dropped significantly, while City D’s increased dramatically.
9 It appears that lower vacancy rates lead to higher rents.
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6 Example answers:
1 The first step is to plant the coffee seeds.
2 Then, the seedlings are replanted outside.
3 Next, what are called the cherries are picked and dried.
4 The following step is to mill the cherries to remove the outer coating.
5 Once the green coffee has been packed in bags, it can be transported in container ships.
6 Green coffee is next roasted, which changes it into aromatic brown beans.
7 After the coffee beans have been roasted, they are ground.
8 Coffee must be tasted and checked for quality by professional tasters.
9 After that, the ground coffee is packed in cans or bags and then it is sold in stores.
10 The final steps are to brew the coffee and to enjoy it.

7 Example answers:
2 Then, a tadpole emerges from the egg mass.
3 After that, the tadpole starts to grow legs.
4 Next, the tadpole transforms into a young frog.
5 Finally, the young frog develops into an adult frog and the process begins again.

8 Example answers:
1 The process shown is two possible life cycles of stars.
2 A stellar nebula might become an average star or a massive star. A supernova might form a neutron star or a black hole.
3 Four
4 Four

9 Example answers:
1 become an average star
2 a massive star
3 it becomes an average star
4 After that
5 The final stage in the life cycle of an average star is to become
6 a stellar nebula becomes a massive star
7 Following the supernova
8 Alternatively

10 Example answers:
1 The process of how to launch, fly and land a hot air balloon.
2 Seven
3 You could write three paragraphs: introductory sentence and summary sentence; preparing and launching the balloon; flying and landing the balloon
4 The present simple passive

11 Example answers:
1 The diagram illustrates the process of how to launch, fly and land a hot air balloon. There are seven key stages in the process.
2 First of all, when you have found an appropriate location, you must unfold and lay out the balloon envelope. Next, you attach the inflator fan, and this blows air into the envelope to inflate the balloon. After that, the envelope is attached to the basket, which also contains the butane tanks and the burner. Once the basket is safely attached, the burner is switched on. This mixes the air and butane and warm, light, dense air is produced.
3 Once the envelope is fully inflated and is full of the warm, light air, the balloon is launched and flies. When you are ready to start your descent, there is a parachute valve which slows the ascent and controls the descent. The parachute valve is therefore operated to control the descent, and finally the balloon lands, with the basket at 90 degrees, and the envelope still inflated.

13 Model answer:
The diagram illustrates the process of how to launch, fly and land a hot air balloon. There are seven key stages in the process.

First of all, when you have found an appropriate location, you must unfold and lay out the balloon envelope. Next, you attach the inflator fan, and this blows air into the envelope to inflate the balloon. After that, the envelope is attached to the basket, which also contains the butane tanks and the burner. Once the basket is safely attached, the burner is switched on. This mixes the air and butane and warm, light, dense air is produced.

Once the envelope is fully inflated and is full of the warm, light air, the balloon is launched and flies. When you are ready to start your descent, there is a parachute valve which slows the ascent and controls the descent. The parachute valve is therefore operated to control the descent, and
finally the balloon lands, with the basket at 90 degrees, and the envelope still inflated. (168 words)

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

TASK 1 Maps and Plans (pages 226–233)

2 Example answers:
1. The maps show a park in Canada which had some improvements and changes made over a twenty-year period.
2. There were six changes:
   - The information office was moved.
   - There’s a new café on the site, next to the information office.
   - The parking area was moved outside the park and was made bigger.
   - There is now a shuttle bus service from the parking area and around the park, and a number of bus stops.
   - A walking/biking trail was created through the park.
   - The marina and the campsite were made bigger.
3. The key (or legend) on the first map shows only the information office, the parking area and the campsite.
4. The key on the second map shows the information office, the parking area and the campsite. It also shows the shuttle bus route, the bus stops and the walking/biking trails.
5. The time labels are 1995 and 2015. The choice of tense you use depends on the time labels. For this question, you should use past tense forms and time markers.
6. The scale (or distance marker) gives information about how far apart things are. You should include information about the distances in your response. For example, you could mention that the distance from the parking area to the information office is about two kilometres.
7. Yes, you should use passive forms, because you don’t know who caused the changes to take place.

3 IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

5 Example answers:
1. The two maps show how a university campus has developed from 1990 until the present day.
2. Today, many new facilities have been added to this section of the campus.
6. Example answers:
1. There is now a bike path on the campus which also links this part of the campus and the stadium.
2. The women’s dormitory/accommodation has been converted to a men’s dormitory/accommodation.
3. The library building has been expanded.
4. A science building and arts and music classroom/building have been constructed.
5. Classroom building B has been demolished.
6. A recreation building has been built.
7. The women’s dormitory has been relocated.
7. Example sentences:
1. A recreation building has been built next to the athletic fields.
2. The bike path runs between the Humanities building and the Administration building.
3. The library has been expanded, but it is still in the central part of campus.
4. The new Arts and Music classroom is located in the north-eastern part of the campus.
5. The women’s dormitory is to the east of the Student Union.
6. The science building was built between the Humanities building and the Arts and Music classroom/building.
8. Example answers:
1. The maps shows the changes that took place in a shopping centre in the thirty-year period from 1985 to 2005.
2. It appears that several of the businesses that were operating there in 1985 had closed by 2005.
3. At one end of the shopping centre, there was still a big department store in 2005. At the other end, the cinemas had all closed down and the buildings were vacant.
2. Opposite the sporting goods store stood a video store in 1985. In 2005, that space was occupied by an electronics store.

3. The bookstore between the women’s clothing shop and the sporting goods shop closed down.

4. The gift shop, which was next to the card shop, was vacant in 2005. or In 2005, there were two cafés next to the entrance by the electronics store.

5. The card shop in front of the department store was still there in 2005.

6. By 2005, the cinemas inside the shopping centre had all closed down.

7. By 2005, the fountain in the middle of the North Courtyard had been removed. or In 2005, there was also an additional food stall in the middle of the food court.

9. Example answers:

1. The maps show changes to the waterfront area of a city following a development project.

2. The overall purpose is to transform the waterfront area from an industrial area into a residential and recreational area.

3. 1 The factories and warehouses have been demolished and replaced with a hotel and apartment buildings. 2 The container ship piers now form a pleasure boat marina.

4. 1 Two parks have been created – one to the west of the waterfront, and one next to the ferry terminal. 2 An office tower has been constructed on the eastern side of the river, on the southern edge of the development.

10. Example answers:

1. The maps show the changes in the waterfront area following a development project. The overall purpose of this renovation work was to transform the waterfront area of this city from an industrial area to a residential and recreational district.

2. The appearance of the waterfront has changed considerably. For one thing, the factories and warehouses that stood on either side of the river have been demolished. In their place, a hotel and apartment buildings have been built. In addition, an office tower has been constructed on the eastern side of the river, on the southern edge of the development.

3. There have been other changes as well. There used to be a number of piers for container ships. These have been replaced with a marina for pleasure boats. Two parks have also been created – one to the west of the waterfront, and one next to the ferry terminal. All in all, the waterfront has been completely transformed.

12. Model answer:

The maps show the changes in the waterfront area following a development project. The overall purpose of this renovation work was to transform the waterfront area of this city from an industrial area to a residential and recreational district.

The appearance of the waterfront has changed considerably. For one thing, the factories and warehouses that stood on either side of the river have been demolished. In their place, a hotel and apartment buildings have been built. In addition, an office tower has been constructed on the eastern side of the river, on the southern edge of the development.

There have been other changes as well. There used to be a number of piers for container ships. These have been replaced with a marina for pleasure boats. Two parks have also been created – one to the west of the waterfront, and one next to the ferry terminal. All in all, the waterfront has been completely transformed. (155 words)

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).
TASK 2 An Agree/Disagree Essay
(pages 234–239)
2
1 The proposition is: *It is much easier to learn in a small class than in a larger one.*
2 Students’ own answers.
3 Students’ own answers.
4 No, you can partially agree or disagree.
5 At least 250 words
6 About 40 minutes

3 IELTS PRACTICE TASK
For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).
5 Example answers:
1 I agree that meeting face-to-face is far more effective than meeting electronically or over the phone.
2 There are a number of strong arguments to support the idea that face-to-face meetings are more effective than meetings which take place remotely.
3 I don’t agree with the idea that meeting with people in person is more effective than meeting on the phone or Internet.
4 It’s not true that face-to-face meetings are preferable to meetings held on the telephone or the Internet.
6 Example sentences:
1 I fully agree that people learn more from their mistakes than if they always get things right. Mistakes make you think about a problem.
2 I definitely share the point of view that you can learn from getting things wrong rather than always being successful at something. When you get things wrong, you have to consider other ways of doing things, and that can be useful for the future.
3 I completely reject the idea that people learn from failure; I think a feeling of success is more important as it gives you confidence in what you are doing.
4 It’s not true that people learn more from their mistakes; if you always fail, you can become demotivated. Being successful can be more motivating and lead to better results in the future.
7 Example answers:
1 While there are some good reasons to support the idea that money spent on space research is better used elsewhere, I still believe that there are some strong reasons to continue funding space missions.
2 It’s only partly true that money spent on research in space could be better used to solve problems here on Earth.
3 Some people argue that the problems we face on Earth should be solved before we waste money on space programs, but it is not that simple.
8
1 Sentence 2
2 Sentence 1
3 Sentence 3
9
Example introduction (Disagree):
Many people feel that the primary purpose of a university education is to boost one’s earnings. In fact, there are many studies that show that people with university degrees have higher lifetime incomes, on average, than those who did not graduate from university. Nevertheless, I feel that there are several good reasons to pursue higher education that are more important than earnings alone.
Example introduction (Agree):
The use of cell phones while driving is a hot topic these days. Those who oppose it say that it is a dangerous distraction that can cause accidents, while others say that it is necessary for their business or their family life. I fully agree with the notion that there should be rigorous controls on drivers’ use of phones for the following reasons.
Example introduction (Partially agree):

Many people all over the world dream of one day running their own business and being their own boss. However, it is a fact that a large percentage of small businesses fail in the first few years of operation and that many would-be business owners lose their life savings. Therefore, I do not completely agree with the idea that running your own business is preferable to working for someone else.

10

Currently, the Olympics are held in different locations. This system has been in place since the modern Games began. However, I agree with the idea that it’s preferable to always hold the Games in the same city.

There are certainly some advantages to having the Games in different sites around the world. First of all, the Olympics are a chance for the host country to be in the spotlight and to show off its culture and technology. For example, people everywhere were impressed by the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, China. Moreover, hosting the Games has financial benefits. Hotel owners, taxi drivers, waiters and all sorts of people benefit because so many visitors come to see the Games.

Nevertheless, I think it would be a good idea to have the Games in a permanent location. It’s very expensive to build stadiums and other facilities for athletes and fans. For example, the London Games of 2012 cost over $40 billion to stage. Furthermore, most of the sports facilities built in cities that have hosted the Games in the past are not very useful after the Games are over. A recent article in Time Magazine said that many of these facilities are empty or have been torn down.

For these reasons, I think it is a good idea to move the Olympics to a permanent location. If the Olympics were always held in one place, the same facilities could be used over and over. I suggest that the Games that are played in summer be held in Athens, Greece, because the ancient Games were first played there, and the first modern Games were also held there. Since Switzerland is a neutral country, I recommend that the Games that are played in winter be held there. Having permanent homes for the Olympics is the most economical and efficient way to stage this important event.

12

Students’ own answers.

13

Students’ own answers.

14

Students’ own answers.

15

Students’ own answers.

17

Model answer:

There are some people who believe that if you are successful in life it is due to luck rather than ability. However, I would argue that your ability to do something is equally, if not more important.

On the one hand, it may be true that there are occasions that when something positive happens, you seem to be ‘in the right place at the right time’, which means that it is due to luck that something positive happens. For example, you could be talking to someone at work about a particular project, and you find out about an opportunity which you otherwise wouldn’t have known about. Or you could be playing a sport and a certain coach happens to see you on that day.

On the other hand, I think there is a stronger argument to say that success is down to whether you are able to do something or not, and also how hard you work to achieve a particular goal. Whether it’s as a successful sportsperson, someone working in business or in a school, for example, your success is linked to your ability. I would say that to be successful in any job, you need to have a good understanding of how the business or organisation or team works, and how people function together, whether that is through experience or having the necessary training to be able fulfil the requirements of the job.

In conclusion, I don’t agree with the statement. Whilst luck may occasionally play a part, I think ability is a more important factor. I also believe that hard work and application is a major key to success. And if you are in the right place at the right time, you’ve probably worked hard to make the most of your skills and abilities to get there.

(300 words)

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).
ANSWER KEY

TASK 2 A Discussion/Opinion Essay  
(pages 240–247)

2 Example answers:

1 Some students think it’s preferable to study at a university in the town/city where they live.

2 Other students would prefer to go to university in a different town/city.

3 A brief introduction, two main paragraphs, and a brief conclusion

4 Students’ own answers.

5 Students’ own answers.

6 Students’ own answers.

7 Students’ own answers.

8 About 40 minutes

9 At least 250 words or more

3 IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

5 Example answers:

Introduction A: The problem with this introduction is that it is too close in language and structure to the prompt. It also provides reasons that support the second opinion, which should be done in the body, not the introduction.

Introduction B: This is a good introduction for the response. It sums up the two opinions in the writer’s own words and provides a little background about these two opposing points of view.

Introduction C: One problem with this introduction is that it does not use a linking word to contrast the summaries of the two points of view. Also, it is not necessary for the writer to state his or her own opinion in the introduction.

6 Example answers:

Both multiple choice tests and essay tests are common ways to determine how much students have learned in class. Multiple choice tests are usually used to test students’ knowledge of specific facts. On the other hand, essay tests generally ask students to provide analysis and opinions.

7 Example answers:

1 There are many reasons why people favour online shopping.

2 On the other hand, there are several reasons why people prefer traditional shopping.

8

1 B This is a good topic sentence for the second paragraph because it provides a linking to contrast with the first paragraph (Although) and it indicates the main idea of the second paragraph.

2 A This is a good topic sentence for the first paragraph in that it summarises the main point of the first paragraph.

3 X A paragraph should not begin with the first reason that supports one of the opinions; rather, it should begin with a topic sentence that sums up the whole paragraph.

4 A This is the main idea of the first paragraph, so it is a good topic sentence.

5 X There is no reason for this sentence to begin with a linking word of concession/contrast.

6 A This sentence summarises the main points of the first paragraph.

7 B This sentence states the main idea of the second paragraph and provides a word linking it to the first paragraph (Despite …).

9 Example answers:

1 First of all, / The first thing is that

2 Furthermore, / Secondly,

3 What’s more, / In addition,

4 One final reason is that / Finally,

5 For one thing,

6 In addition, / Secondly,

7 Finally, / What’s more.

10 Example answers:

1 Example: sentences B and D

Explanation: sentence A

Experience: sentences C and D

2 Example answers:

A In other words B For example/For instance

C In my case/Once

D For example/For instance

3 More and more, online shopping is becoming a more popular choice, for the following reasons. First of all, prices at online sites are generally somewhat lower than they are at traditional stores. D Furthermore, ordering goods online is
quick and easy. What’s more, your purchases are delivered directly to your home. One final reason is that it doesn’t take long at all to receive your purchases. B

Despite the convenience of online shopping, there are some reasons to prefer more traditional forms of shopping. For one thing, many people enjoy shopping with friends. A In addition, you can examine the merchandise you might buy closely, and in the case of clothing, you can try it on. Finally, it is usually easier to return items to a traditional store if you decide they are not right for you. C

11 Example answers:

There are a number of reasons to think that essay exams are a better way to determine how much students have learned. First of all, essay tests encourage you to express your own ideas. In other words, students have to show an ability to express opinions, rather than just focusing on facts. A second reason is that this type of exam allows students to show they can use grammar correctly. For example, students can show the range of language they have. Finally, this type of exam doesn’t merely test memorisation. For example, in a history test, students need to learn more than just dates and names. They need to be able to explain why and how events took place in the past or what their importance was.

On the other hand, it is not hard to understand why some people think that a multiple choice test is preferable to an essay test. For each question on a multiple choice exam there is only one answer, so marking is fair. In other words, the score doesn’t depend on what one individual teacher thinks of your answer. Secondly, multiple choice tests don’t depend only on writing skills, but on a student’s knowledge. You can be tested on what you know, and you won’t be penalised for not possessing specific writing skills. Finally, multiple choice tests can be marked quickly, so students get results fast. For example, some online tests give you results almost instantly. Once I took an online multiple choice exam and I received the results within minutes.

12 Example answers:

1. The writer believes that traditional shopping is usually preferable for busy people, but the writer prefers traditional shopping.
2. To summarise the main points of the response.
3. To show the merits of online shopping.
4. To state his or her own opinion.

5. All the main points have been covered and the essay feels complete.

13 Sample conclusion

To sum up, there are advantages and disadvantages to both types of tests. It is important, especially in some courses, for students to learn facts, and multiple-choice tests are a good way to measure this skill. On the other hand, multiple-choice tests don’t really show what students think about a topic. To measure students’ analytical skills, essay tests are more appropriate. That’s why I think essay tests – or perhaps a combination of multiple-choice and essay questions – are preferable.

14 There are varying opinions about the role multinational corporations (MNCs) play in developing countries. While many people feel that their role is primarily helpful, many others think that MNCs damage the economies of the host countries.

It’s clear that, if governments allow MNCs to operate in their countries, there are certain dangers involved. Global chains such as McDonald’s, Walmart, and Coca-Cola have many more resources than local companies do. For instance, they have huge budgets for advertising their products. Moreover, MNCs generally send most of their profits back to the home country, unlike local companies that keep the money within the local economy. Finally, some international companies ‘cut corners’ when it comes to environmental issues, and they pollute the air and water of the host country.

On the other hand, it’s equally obvious that MNCs can serve useful purposes. For one thing, they hire a lot of local workers. While it’s true that not all of these workers have high-level positions, they still improve the employment picture in developing nations. In addition, multinationals transfer technology to underdeveloped nations. For example, my father learned from his mother how to keep books for advertising the company. He used the knowledge he learned from this position to start his own bookkeeping company.

In short, there are both advantages and disadvantages involved in permitting MNCs to do business in developing countries. They may unfairly compete with local firms and force them into bankruptcy, and they...
might cause ecological damage. On the whole, however, I’m inclined to believe (believe) that they play a mostly positive role. The presents (presence) of MNCs in a developing country is a major part of globalization. All the research (research) I am familiar (familiar) with indicates that countries that are open to globalization are more successful (successful) than countries that are not.

16 Example answers:

1 Many people believe that public facilities (e.g. zoos, museums, parks) should be free. Other people think that you should pay to use these facilities.

2

● Government support allows these facilities to be free or low-cost. Therefore, poor people would not be able to make full use of these facilities without government support.

● Without government support, these places would have financial problems.

● These facilities serve useful purposes that benefit the entire community.

3 Why should people who don’t want or need to use these facilities be forced to pay for them through taxes?

● Supporting these facilities means higher taxes for everyone.

● There are other important things to fund.

17 Example answer:

There are those who think that people shouldn’t have to pay to use cultural and recreational facilities such as zoos, museums and parks. On the other hand, many other people believe that these costs should be shared and people should pay if they wish to go to these places. It’s true that

1 People who believe that it should be free to use these facilities have a number of justifications. They feel that, with government support, everyone can take advantage of these important facilities for free or for a modest price. Without government support, poorer people could probably not afford to visit such places as museums or zoos. Moreover, without taxpayers’ money, cultural institutions would probably experience financial problems. For example, art museums might not be able to buy works by important new artists, and zoos might not be able to obtain more animals or take care of the ones that they have. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, these facilities benefit the ‘public good’. In other words, they are helpful to everyone. Supporting these sorts of facilities is like supporting education with public funds. In my case, I don’t have any school-age children, but I recognise that it is important for my taxes to fund education.

2 However, many people ask: Why should we have to support facilities that we don’t use? They point out that the cost of these facilities makes everyone’s taxes go up. Finally, they say that there are more important things to fund—for example, hospitals, police protection, and schools.

19 Example answer:

To sum up, some people argue that only the people who use public facilities should pay for them. Other people take the opposite point of view and say that government funding for these facilities is essential. I agree strongly that we should all pay for cultural facilities through taxes. Directly or indirectly, they benefit all of us, and so we should all pay for them.

21 Model answer:

There are those who think that people shouldn’t have to pay to use cultural and recreational facilities such as zoos, museums and parks. On the other hand, many other people believe that these costs should be shared and people should pay if they wish to go to these places. It’s true that

People who believe that it should be free to use these facilities have a number of justifications. They feel that, with government support, everyone can take advantage of these important facilities for free or for a modest price. Without government support, poorer people could probably not afford to visit such places as museums or zoos. Moreover, without taxpayers’ money, cultural institutions would probably experience financial problems. For example, art museums might not be able to buy works by important new artists, and zoos might not be able to obtain more animals or take care of the ones that they have. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, these facilities benefit the ‘public good’. In other words, they are helpful to everyone. Supporting these sorts of facilities is like supporting education with public funds. In my case, I don’t have any school-age children, but I recognise that it is important for my taxes to fund education.
However, many people ask: Why should we have to support facilities that we don’t use? They point out that the cost of these facilities makes everyone’s taxes go up. Finally, they say that there are more important things to fund—for example, hospitals, police protection, and schools.

To sum up, some people argue that only the people who use public facilities should pay for them. Other people take the opposite point of view and say that government funding for these facilities is essential. I agree strongly that we should all pay for cultural facilities through taxes. Directly or indirectly, they benefit all of us, and so we should all pay for them.

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

TASK 2 A Problem/Solution Essay
(pages 248–257)

2 Example answers:
1 It asks about the problem of people suffering from poor health because of air pollution.
2 It asks you to think of some causes/reasons for this problem.
3 It asks you to come up with some suggestions for this problem.
4 Causes: air pollution from industry (e.g. factories); more traffic on the road; burning fossil fuels
Solutions: ‘cleaner’ industrial processes; reducing the amount of road traffic, e.g. people should use public transport, transport goods by rail rather than road; use renewable, sustainable energy (e.g. wind, solar energy)

5 Students’ own answers.

3 IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

5 Example answers:

A The language of the introduction is too close to the language of the prompt. There is no explanation of why illiteracy is a serious problem.

B Introduction B includes specific causes of and solutions for the problem of illiteracy; this information belongs in the body of the response. It does not explain why this problem needs to be solved.

C This is the best introduction for this task. It states the topic in the writer’s own words and explains, in general terms, why illiteracy is an important problem.

6 Example answer:
Paris, New York, Tokyo – it doesn’t matter what big city you are in: traffic congestion is always a problem and can cause serious problems. Traffic congestion is bad for the environment, makes commuters late for work and generally causes people to feel frustrated.

7 Example answers:
1 This is a good topic sentence for the first main paragraph because it informs that reader that the rest of the paragraph will deal with several causes of illiteracy.
2 This sentence gives one of the causes of illiteracy. A topic sentence should indicate that there will be several causes discussed in the first main paragraph.
3 This is a good topic sentence for the second main paragraph, which deals with solutions, not for the first paragraph.
4 This is a good topic sentence for the first main paragraph; it informs the reader that several causes of illiteracy will be discussed in that paragraph.

8 Example answers:
1 One cause of / The primary/main cause of / Perhaps the most important cause of
2 A second cause of / Another cause
3 might also play a role.
4 may lead to / might also be responsible for

9 Example answers:

Topic Sentence

There are a number of causes for traffic congestion in large cities.
Cause 1
One cause of / The primary/main cause of / Perhaps the most important cause of this problem is that there are simply more vehicles on the road nowadays.

Cause 2
Another cause of this problem is the fact that many people avoid taking public transport because buses and trains are often too crowded or they are not convenient.

Cause 3
Furthermore, many people have less time for journeys, so rather than walking, cycling or taking the bus, they always use their cars.

10 1 because 2 due to/because of 3 as a result/therefore 4 causes/leads to/is responsible for 5 is caused by, Because/Since

11 Example answer:
There are a number of causes of illnesses which are caused by stress. First of all, many people are working longer and longer hours and spending more time travelling to and from work; consequently, they have less time to relax and rest and are more prone to illness. In addition, stress-related illnesses can be caused by financial problems. In my country, wages have been cut and the cost of living is increasing every year, and this can cause anxiety. Finally, I think the fact that many students at school or university have pressure on them to do well in exams also results in stress and stress-related illnesses. Students are expected to succeed in exams, putting pressure on them from a young age to do well, and sometimes they are unable to cope and become ill.

12 Example answers:
1 This is a good topic sentence for the second main paragraph; it indicates that the rest of the paragraph will deal with several solutions to the problem of illiteracy.
2 There is no reason to use the linking word Furthermore to begin the second main paragraph.
3 This is a good topic sentence. It links the second main paragraph to the first topic and summarises the information in the second main paragraph.

4 This is a good topic sentence because it also connects the second main paragraph to the first topic and summarises the second main paragraph.
5 This sentence begins with a possible solution to the problem of illiteracy, but the topic sentence should summarise all the information in the second main paragraph.
6 This sentence introduces the causes of illiteracy, not solutions.

13 Example answers:
1 recommendation / suggestion / solution
2 recommendation / suggestion / solution / idea
3 recommend / suggest / propose

14 Example answers:
There are some steps that could be taken to help solve this problem of stress-related illnesses in the modern world. One solution would be for employers to recognise that they need to agree to specified working hours, rather than expecting employees to work at any hours; this would enable people to have time to relax in the evenings. Next, I would recommend that students not be put under so much pressure at school through exams and additional homework. Often, teachers and administrators want to get good exam results so that the school looks good, rather than thinking about what’s best for their students. Finally, I suggest that people set aside some time for exercise. It is a well-known fact that exercise is beneficial for people’s health – not only does it reduce stress, but it also strengthens your body so it can fight illness.

15 1 C 2 E 3 B 4 A

16 In conclusion, there are many causes of stress-related illnesses, and this problem cannot be solved overnight. However, there are some straightforward steps which people can take, such as keeping to agreed working hours, or taking more exercise, that can improve their health. Reducing the number of stress-related illnesses is not only beneficial for the individual, but in the end will cost employers and the state less.

17 As long as humans have been in/on the Earth, they have exploited nature. They have cleared land for farms and cities, hunted and trapped wild animals, and catch (caught) fish in rivers, lakes, and seas. All of these activities have put many animal species in danger, and some have
completely vanished. This has been a problem for centuries, but in the last 100 years or so, the problem of *extinct* (extinction) has accelerated. Dozens of species *disappear* (disappear) every year.

There are multiple *cause* (causes) of this problem. One major cause is the loss of habitat. Forests have been cut down, wetlands have been filled in, and grassy plains have been paved over. One tragic example is the rainforests of the Amazon. Many hectares of forest land *cut* (are cut) daily, destroying the homes of countless species of animals. Another cause of extinction is pollution. Farmers use fertilizers and pesticides on their land. These wash into streams and rivers and eventually into the ocean, poisoning fish and other water creatures. Factories and cars produce air pollution, which contributes for global warming. This endangers *polar bears* (bears) and many other species. Still another cause of the extinction is hunting. In the past, animals were often hunted for food or for their skins. For example, in North America, the buffalo almost become extinct because so many *was* (were) killed by hunters. Today, rhinoceroses are hunted for their horns and elephants are hunted for its ivory tusks, both of which is very valuable. This has led to a *decline sharp* (sharp decline) in the number of these animals in the wild.

There are certain steps that can be taken to save animals from extinction. Areas such as parks national (national parks) and other types of animal reserves need to be protected. Existing ones should be expanded and new ones should establish (be established). Then too, pollution and greenhouse gasses should be curbed. Finally, there needs to be more protect (protection) for endangered animals such as rhinos, tigers and elephants. Laws against poaching should be more enforced (enforced more) rigorously, and people who hunt animals illegal (illegally) should be punished.

Once animals have become extinct, there is nothing that can do (can be done) to help them. They are gone forever. But it is still possible to save some of the many species of animals that share this planet by (with) humans.

18

1 incorrect preposition
2 incorrect tense
3 missing article
4 word form
5 subject/verb agreement

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The Complete Guide To IELTS (ANSWER KEY)
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rather than preparing meals from healthy ingredients. Finally, many fast-food outlets offer food so cheaply that people are tempted to buy these foods.

2 However, there are a number of ways the problem of unhealthy diets can be approached. One suggestion is to teach children in schools about making healthy choices about what they eat, and why this is important. For example, if children understand the long-term implications of eating a poor diet (such as obesity or illness), then they may choose more healthy options. Secondly, supermarkets and food retailers should have a responsibility to inform people of the sugar and salt content in food. This can be done fairly easy by giving this information on the packaging. Finally, individuals must recognise the negative impact of a poor diet, and take steps themselves to eat more healthily, for example choosing healthy options in a work canteen, or preparing food at home.

While there is no single solution to this problem, it is true that the more people eat unhealthy diets, the more risk they run of serious illness, and this is not an easy problem to solve. However, there are some steps that everyone can take, such as reducing the amount of processed food they eat, that can improve this situation. Improving people’s diets means improving people’s health – and this in turn is beneficial for the whole of society.

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

For a sample answer, see Student’s Book, Sample Writing Answers (pages 334–342).

REVIEW TEST (pages 258–259)

Writing Task 1

Sample answer (Band Score 8):

These two charts give some very interesting information about tiger populations in India tiger reserves between 1972 to 2002. According to the first graph, we can see steady rise in tiger number over the period, despite a very slight fall between 1993 and 1995. From the second graph we can see the Sunderbans has by far the highest number of tigers, while Buxa has the least.

In 1972 total tiger population in India was under 270, but has more than doubled by 1979. It then grew incrementally over next ten years to 1327, more than quadruple the numbers. Despite the fall off in 1995, figures continued to increase and reach 1576 by 2002, a massive increase.

In terms of the five tiger reserves, three had around 50 tigers in 1972, though Buxa had none, and Bandipur less than 15. The good news is that
all numbers grew, and Sunderbans has five times the number in 2002. All others show steady rises with minor fluctuation, with Corbett and Kanha having approximately triple numbers. Buxa is steady since 1989 but at only still around 40.

**Writing Task 2**

Sample answer (Band Score 8):

It is a highly controversial topic whether we should maintain our old buildings as much as possible, or whether is preferable to build new ones. I will consider both sides of this question, to which there are no easy answer.

To look firstly at the matter of preservation of old buildings, there must be relevant criteria. For example, if an old building has ancient value, or traditional architecture, then it may have some cultural reason to be preserved. It serves purposes of maintaining historic context, and teaching modern society about the ways of the past. On other hand, some old buildings have little real value, may be decrepit, and not worth the preserving. In this case, it is largely preferable to dispose of them and construct new ones. When considering the idea that new buildings must be built, we must consider utility and also aesthetics. With evergrowing populations, people need housing, and many other accompaning needs must be served. New buildings are therefore vital, but many new constructions in modern day lack quality, and are cheaply built, with poor materials and absence of proper regulations. Furthermore, it is criminal to demolish a building of old style and appearance just to replace it with poorly built and ugly new building. Aesthetic factors are terribly important too.

In my opinion, the primary thing is balance needs, utility and sense of historical value and aesthetics. Buildings must be beautiful where possible, according to pragmatic factors, and if they can be built well, with proper regulations that ensure safety this is all to good. I would say a balance must be struck between preserving the old and catering for the new.
SPEAKING

PART 1 Introduction and Interview
(pages 264–269)

1 T 2 F (This is supposed to be the easiest part of the test because part of its purpose is to help candidates settle in and feel at ease.) 3 F (You will be asked a series of questions about different topics.) 4 T 5 F (Candidates should try to extend their answers by giving a reason, explanation or example.)

2 IELTS PRACTICE TASK
See Speaking Test video script 1 (Part 1) on Student’s Book, page 349.

4 Students’ own answers.

5 The candidate uses the following expressions: house, apartment, dream home, bedroom, balcony, bed, desk, spacious, cramped

7 1 The candidate should have said more when answering this question, such as saying why she likes living there so much.

2 The candidate should have used past simple rather than present perfect here, because she said exactly when this happened. The candidate should have said I moved.

3 This question requires you to speak hypothetically. The candidate has made a small error with the second conditional here. The candidate should have said ‘if I lived ... I would buy’.

8 Students’ own answers.

9 The candidate uses the following expressions: I (absolutely) love, I’m crazy about, I (really) like, I’m really into, I don’t (really) like, I’m not that keen on

10 Students’ own answers.

11 1 The candidate should have said ‘Yes, I do’ when giving a short answer to this question.

2 The candidate has made a collocation error. The adverb ‘absolutely’ cannot be used with ‘like’, only with ‘love’. The candidate meant to say ‘I absolutely love it’.

3 Although ‘dislike’ is possible, it is more natural to say ‘I don’t like it’ or ‘I hate it’.

12 Students’ own answers.

13 The candidate uses the following expressions: go to work/school/university/the library; catch the train; sleep in; hang out with friends; go shopping; go for lunch; usually, often, during the week, at weekends, when I get the chance

15 1 I have always a lot. (The adverb goes before the verb so the candidate should have said ‘I always have a lot.’)

2 My baby sister usually is awake early. (The adverb goes after the verb to be so the candidate should have said ‘My baby sister is usually awake early.’)

3 Oh, I am sometimes surfing the Internet. (The candidate has used present continuous but this is incorrect. Use present simple to talk about habits and routines. The candidate should have said ‘I sometimes surf the Internet.’)

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

PART 2 Individual Long Turn
(pages 270–265)

1 1 give a short talk on a topic. / show you have good fluency and coherence.

2 a task card with your topic on and four points that give you ideas for what to talk about.

3 plan what you want to say (using the piece of paper and pencil the examiner gives you).
4 one to two minutes.
5 a familiar one, based on your personal experiences.
6 asks you a short, simple question to round off (but your answer doesn’t have to be long and detailed).
7 speak without too much hesitation and to link the different parts of the talk together well.

2 IELTS PRACTICE TASK

See Speaking Test video script 1 (Part 2) on Student’s Book, page 349.

4 Task card A: you will need to use past tenses in your answer.
Task card B: you will need to use hypothetical language (e.g. *would*).

8 E is the most helpful way to prepare for your talk. Writing a heading focuses you on the topic, and making the four boxes with the key question word in each one focuses on the four points you need to cover. Each box has two or more notes in them – key words and some good vocabulary.

10 1 c 2 b 3 a 4 d

11 Task card B
Where: the Great Barrier Reef in Australia; in a hot, tropical area – Queensland?
Who: Zoe; native Australian person – would know about the country and culture and help avoid problems
What: go onto the reef/go snorkelling or diving; see stunning coral and fish – Great Barrier Reef is the most spectacular reef in the world; choose a reputable tour guide - they provide the equipment (snorkel/wetsuit)
Why: dream to see coral and fish

12 Example answers:
Beginning: I’d like to talk about … / My topic is to talk about …
Where: I’ll start by talking about … / So firstly, where I’d go …

Who: My next point is who I’d go with … / It's not hard for me to think of who I’d go with!
What: Now, what I’d like to do on the holiday is …. / There are so many things I’d like to do.
Why: So lastly, this holiday would be so enjoyable for me because … / Finally, the reason this holiday would be so enjoyable is because …

13 Example answers:
1  I mean … / by that I mean …
2  I can't quite remember the word but it means … / The word has slipped my mind but it means …
3  So, as I was saying … / Now, let me just think of the next point …
4  As I said before … / and like I was saying earlier …
5  The name of the place has slipped my mind … / I can't bring to mind now the name of …

14 The phrases the candidate uses are:
First of all, I want to start by saying where the holiday would be.
I can’t remember now exactly which state of Australia the reef is in …
My next point is, who I would go on the holiday with.
any hiccups along the way, you know … avoid any problems.
Erm, let me see, the next thing I want to talk about is what we would do.
oh … what's the word … the outfit you wear when you go diving … it's black and fits very tightly. Oh I remember now, a wetsuit.
And finally, why I would like to take this kind of holiday?
And that brings me to the end of my talk!

17 1 F 2 C 3 E 4 D

18 If something is *nothing to write home about*, it means you wouldn't write/talk about it because it isn't exciting or special enough.
**ANSWER KEY**

| 19 | 4 | **[people X less often]** a way of comparing the past with the present; **[Mail sent through the postal system is slow and unfortunately expensive]** two disadvantages of sending mail by post |
| 20 | 5 | **[I think there are several reasons why ...]** introduces a list of reasons; **[First and foremost is ...]** introduces the first reason; **[On top of that ...]** introduces the second reason |
| 21 | 6 | **[exercise more and eat more healthily]** comparative structures; **[and, likewise, there are ...]** a similar example in the explanation |

**IELTS PRACTICE TASK**

See Speaking Test video script 2 (Part 2) on Student’s Book, page 350.

**PART 3 Two-way Discussion**

* (pages 278–283) |

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>false</strong> (This describes Part 1. Part 3 is not personal, it is general and abstract.)</td>
<td><strong>true</strong></td>
<td><strong>true</strong></td>
<td><strong>false</strong> (The number of questions is not as important as the quality of your answer. You could answer just two questions with extended, well-organised responses.)</td>
<td><strong>true</strong></td>
</tr>
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2 See Speaking Test video script 1 (Part 3) on Student’s Book, page 349.

4 Suggested answers:

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<tr>
<td>a, b, c, d</td>
<td>f, a, b, c</td>
<td>e, a, c</td>
<td>a, b, c, d, e</td>
<td>a, b</td>
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5 Example answers:

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<tr>
<td><strong>[one of the biggest advantages is that]</strong> introduces a reason; <strong>[would be, they might]</strong> modal verbs are important when giving reasons to show this is what you think is likely, it is not a fact; <strong>[another positive point would be that]</strong> introduces the second reason; <strong>[whereas]</strong> introduces a contrasting reason</td>
<td><strong>[in general]</strong> introduces a generalisation; <strong>[I'd say that there will always be]</strong> language for speculating about the future</td>
</tr>
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**8**

All options are possible, it depends on your point of view. Option c would give a more extended answer, however, and it might generate a broader range of grammar structures in the answer.

**9**

**10**

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<tr>
<td>She uses the pronoun you and the phrase most people to talk about people in general.</td>
<td>She uses comparative language (have more fun, be more relaxing) and linkers (whereas, on the other hand) to compare the two things.</td>
<td>She uses useful topic vocabulary: travel alone, do as you please, take X into account, go away with others, travel by yourself, switch off, recharge your batteries, travel in a group, the better option.</td>
<td>The candidate has used all the strategies in her answer.</td>
<td>A1 b, c A2 b, c, d A3 a, b, c, d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The candidate has made two points about the topic and explained each point.

2 The candidate has made two points about the topic and explained each point. She has also considered what other people do and has linked her answers together.
3 The candidate has considered both sides of the topic. She has also made two points about the topic and explained each point, considered what other people do and linked her answers together.

IELTS PRACTICE TASK

PRACTICE TEST
LISTENING (pages 286–289)
1 court An hour on the squash court is charged at £10.00 – but that’s not per person, of course, that’s for the court.
2 fifty/50 min(ute)s Members pay ten pounds for every fifty minutes they spend in the gym.
3 weekday afternoons So you can only accept their bookings for weekday afternoons.
4 £10.50 Anyone can book a place on a session, and the fee is £10.50.
5 twelve/12 limit on the number of non-members who can be accepted – that’s capped at twelve per session.
6 team captain But anyone else wanting to go along needs to get in touch with the team captain.
7 password Then you ask the member for their password.
8 2.5% / per cent / percent But there’s a 2.5% surcharge if it’s a credit card.
9 smart casual our policy is smart casual.
10 name badge But we do ask you to keep your name badge on at all times.
11 A So ten years ago, we sold our coffee bar and founded the Tasca Coffee company.
12 A with a total of thirty-four. These are mostly in England.
13 B the company’s loyalty card. Buy ten coffees in any Tasca outlet, and you get the eleventh one free.
14 B Providing free internet access has been widely popular, however, and nearly every outlet has that now.
15 C but the basic salary package includes a bonus based on the company’s profits – everyone gets that.
16 C The one thing that everybody agrees about, however, is the coffee – nobody’s in any doubt that a Tasca cappuccino or latte is the best you can get!
17 A So we told managers to make sure that there are always good changing facilities in the bathrooms.
18 B So we have these things, but Mums have to ask for them.
19 C video games to try and attract more teenagers – but I’m afraid lots of people complained about the noise – so we’ve decided to ban them.
20 B but they’re also in the cupboard or behind the bar, available if anybody wants to use them.
21 B/E because that figure’s 1.9 per cent lower than it was two years ago.
22 E/B people are buying a lot less frozen fish than they used to, and sales of that have gone down even more sharply than sales of fast food like pizza.
23 A/C F: We ought to design a questionnaire – ask local people how often they buy frozen food and whether they’ve changed their shopping habits.
M: Sure. I’ll leave that to you, drawing up the actual questions.
24 C/A F: I don’t mind doing the inputting if you’ll do the analysis.
M: That sounds like a good plan. Let’s go for it.
25 D he points out that in the last two years many families have had less money to spend, and that buying frozen food is often more expensive.
26 A Glenda Williams, says that it’s more to do with cooking programmes on the television that have made people more interested in cooking.
27 B he says that many young people cook everyday – devote an hour or so to it – much more than their parents used to apparently.
28 C She says that adverts for frozen food just aren’t as imaginative and interesting as those for other food products.
29 G but these days you can do your shopping online and get it delivered whenever you want.
30 H Anna Carey says that frozen foods aren’t always up to that sort of standard
31 coastal mountains The trees are conifers and they grow in the wild in Chile in South America, where they once occupied large areas of the country’s coastal mountains
32 hydro(-electri)city Priority was given to trees that are growing in a valley that will soon be flooded to make way for a hydro-electricity scheme.
33 by hand This meant that it was possible to gather the cones by hand.
34 fifteen/meters and the team only found a few trees left exceeding 15 metres in height.
35 cuttings Where they believed this was likely, the team supplements the seed by taking cuttings.
36 flexible As the project leader pointed out to me, it’s easy to leave Scotland with targets for the number of seeds that will be collected, but in practice there’s a need to be flexible.
37 identification tag each seed is logged in a database, where it is given its unique identification tag, with information on where and when it was collected
38 controlled conditions initially, the seed will be germinated under what are called controlled conditions
39 tree growth the Scottish project team is also gathering essential information about tree growth, data which might otherwise have been lost.
40 restoration ecology This type of project is part of a wider discipline known as ‘restoration ecology’

ACADEMIC READING (pages 290–297)
1 TRUE Only recently, however, has ‘rammed earth’ as the building material is called, appeared on to the curricula of modern architecture and engineering schools.
2 TRUE ‘It became a poor man’s material and the image is hard to shake off’.
3 NOT GIVEN ‘Rauch has used the material to build a range of structures including a cinema and his own family home in Austria.’ – but we don’t know whether this was encouraged by anyone or not.
4 FALSE What’s more, the ability of earth to moderate humidity and temperature is another advantage
5 TRUE Not everybody accepts that the future lies in rammed earth construction, however. A central concern of sceptics is durability.
6 FALSE Rauch designs for ‘calculated erosion’. Every few layers, he inserts stone blocks into the surface of earth walls
7 NOT GIVEN The writer tells us ‘The longevity of earth buildings in the past was due, in part, to the regular maintenance regimes that were integral to traditional practice.’ But we don’t know what Rauch thinks about this.
8 TRUE The earth is then quite literally rammed into this, layer by layer, either manually or by pneumatic rammers.
9 labour intensive Anna Heringer ... views the labour intensive nature of this form of construction as a bonus
10 community (spirit) Building with earth, you can have a lot of people involved – it’s about community spirit too.’ And those communities have choices.
11 (the) ceilings Rauch is aware of the limits of the material, however. Certain parts of structures, such as the ceilings, aren’t possible in earth
12 contamination He feels that the climatic and environmental qualities of the material are lost with such contamination.
13 recycle Heringer adds that when cement is mixed with earth, ‘You can’t recycle it.
14 E The Whorfian hypothesis has been largely discredited
15 E The fact that we distinguish indigo and violet as separate colours is largely down to Sir Isaac Newton, who named and split up the colours of the rainbow completely arbitrarily.
16 A football teams wearing red were statistically more likely to win than teams in other colours
17 C  there are apps on the market now, that change your lighting before you go to bed, to get you ready for sleep.

18 C  This is the product of billions of years of evolution. ... 'You've got a much better chance of detecting an object against a background if you have colour vision.'

19 D  ‘I can make you see blue or yellow, depending on what surrounds it,’ he says.

20 B  ‘Most other mammals have two, meaning they can only detect green and blue wavelengths.’

21 B  blue pills appeared to be more effective in curing insomnia than orange ones.

22 E  But in the experiments, the pills used were all placebos – in other words fake pills – there was no pain-killer, there was no stimulant.

23 title as the title ‘Colour psychology and colour therapy: Caveat emptor’ makes clear.

24 marketers meaning of colours has been picked up, of course, by marketers.

25 authoritative The information available is often presented in an authoritative manner,

26 outdated However, evidence is rarely cited and, when it is, it's often in reference to findings that are outdated.

27 NO  But is there more to the decision than expense and convenience? The answer suggested by numerous studies into the neuroscience and psychology of reading in different formats is emphatically that there is.

28 YES  her more negative speculations have been picked up in the media and amplified in far more strident terms.

29 NOT GIVEN The figures are quoted, but the writer makes no comment on the findings.

30 NO  it is actually doing something far more interesting than telling us which medium is superior.

31 NOT GIVEN The writer talks about the two ideas, and seems to accept them both as valid.

32 NO  she found that the electronic devices promoted more deep reading and less active learning.

33 NO  Another related, widely replicated finding, is that people read more slowly on screens than from paper. Sara Margolin ...

34 YES  it forces the reader to process the text in order, and preserves the organisational structure the author wanted us to follow’.

35 C  while straightforward reading encourages them to take in and believe what’s on the page in front of them.

36 B  Having a device that requires a lot of attention to operate could essentially steal working memory resources,’

37 B  It is equally important not to jump to rash conclusions about either form of reading.

38 E  She thinks the main reason for this is that the device is small, light and portable, and you can pull it out at odd moments, such as ‘when waiting for the bus to arrive’.

39 C  For Margolin, ‘the preference for reading on paper or a screen seems to be just that: a preference.’

40 A  Mangen suggests that we need more longitudinal studies, conducted over decades, before we can figure out which effects of different reading media are due to familiarity or lack of it.
GRAMMAR RESOURCE BANK

Unit 1

1
1 is 2 are celebrating 3 are having
4 looks 5 is swimming 6 ’s playing 7 see
8 ’re talking 9 has 10 aren’t

2
1 ✓ 2 I’m believing × I believe 3 ✓ 4 ✓
5 ✓ 6 are you thinking × do you think 7
I’m enjoying ✓ I enjoy

Unit 2

1
1 landed 2 brought 3 left 4 went
5 wasn’t 6 established 7 continued
8 interrupted 9 invaded 10 started
11 came 12 laid

2
1 Were you having lunch when I called?
2 What were they doing when you arrived?
3 We cancelled the game because it was raining.
4 When we got off the plane, they were waiting
   for us.
5 She wasn’t listening when I told her how to do
   it.
6 Were you sleeping when they took your bike?
7 When I said ‘No’, I wasn’t talking to you.

Unit 3

1
1 b 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 a 6 b 7 a 8 b 9 a

Unit 4

1
1 will have risen
2 will have decreased
3 will have levelled out, won’t yet have reached
4 won’t decrease, is
5 will be, remains
6 has reached, will be

Unit 5

1
1 b 2 e 3 a 4 f 5 d 6 c

2
1 had waited 2 had declined 3 had reached
4 had been 5 had stopped 6 has risen
7 have seen 8 have given 9 will have become

3
1 has seen
2 have been waiting
3 has asked
4 have (you) been doing
5 has taken
6 ’ve been looking
7 hasn’t come
8 hasn’t been feeling
9 ’s caught
10 haven’t forgotten
11 ’ve been sitting
12 haven’t (even) given
13 ’ve been coming
14 has happened
**Unit 6**

1. Unless she works harder, she won’t pass the test.
2. Were I a younger man, I’d challenge him.
3. If you haven’t already started your research project, you can’t hope to complete it on time.
5. Provided that you credit me by name, you may use my photographs.
6. If I were you, I’d eat less meat.
7. As long as it involved travelling, I’d consider any job.

**Unit 7**

1. If Jana hadn’t been ill, they would have gone.
2. If there hadn’t been an accident, I wouldn’t have been late for work today.
3. If Ben wasn’t so insensitive, he wouldn’t have hurt Jan’s feelings.
4. If we hadn’t missed our flight, we would be in Rome.
5. I wouldn’t have embarrassed myself if I hadn’t gone to the party.

**Unit 8**

1. 1 the 2 the 3 the 4 the 5 the 6 an 7 The 8 – 9 The 10 – 11 – 12 the 13 a 14 the 15 a 16 a 17 The 18 the 19 – 20 the 21 the 22 an 23 – 24 – 25 – 26 –
2. 1 all 2 Each of 3 each 4 either 5 Both of 6 Neither 7 neither of 8 all the 9 either of 10 both

**Unit 9**

1. 1 is 2 helps 3 haven’t 4 feel 5 is 6 haven’t 7 was 8 audiences
2. 1 some 2 any 3 any 4 some 5 much 6 many 7 much 8 many 9 Few 10 few 11 little 12 little

**Unit 10**

1. 1 A man working with me won the lottery.
2. A parcel containing an award was sent to my tutor this morning.
3. The number of teachers leaving the profession before retirement is rising.
4. Food served in UK hospitals isn’t of a high standard.
5. Bees searching flowers for nectar also collect pollen.
6. Anyone finding this cat will be offered a reward.
Unit 11

1
1 act naturally
2 appeared nervous
3 solid commitment
4 looking good
5 resource-rich countries
6 remain optimistic
7 proving more difficult
8 old leather

2
1 preferred  2 surprised  3 interesting
4 appealing  5 amazing  6 astounding
7 interested  8 relieved  9 tempting
10 excited

Unit 12

1
1 quickly  2 carefully  3 cautiously  4 slowly
5 beautifully  6 noisily  7 quietly  8 well
9 swiftly  10 energetically  11 thirstily
12 dreamily

2
1 I bought an apartment on the coast.
2 It’s absolutely freezing cold outside.
3 I played tennis yesterday.
4 We hardly ever see Fiona.
5 They rent a house near the bus station.
6 Ian doesn’t usually call me at work.
7 My mother came to stay last month.
8 It wasn’t just dirty, it was completely filthy.

Unit 13

1
1 more  2 Fewer  3 less  4 more  5 most
6 fewest  7 least

2
1 the most reliable
2 the same (in Australia) as
3 as much as
4 far greater than
5 significantly less generous
6 considerably less
7 slightly more
8 by far the highest

Unit 14

1
1 need or have  2 doesn’t need to  3 need
4 needn’t  5 needn’t  6 doesn’t need to or
needn’t  7 didn’t need

2
1 May  Can Sam and Leo attend the meeting too?
2 ✓
3 I mustn’t to be late for work again.
4 Shh! This is a library. You don’t have to
mustn’t / aren’t allowed to talk in here.
5 He needn’t has have done his homework. The
teacher was away.
6 ✓
7 Do we must have to complete this exercise
today?
8 ✓

Unit 15

1
1 could  2 ought  3 better  4 should
5 could  6 ought  7 better  8 should

2
1 Could Would you mind not talking so loudly?
2 Let’s email the company and tell them about
their mistake.
3 Do Will you will give me a lift?
4 He shouldn’t has have reduced the number of people working on his team.
5 Would you mind if you didn’t talk not talking during the presentation, please?
6 Is that the time? We would had better to finish the seminar.
7 Shall Could/Can/Would/Will you pick me up after work?

Unit 16

1 1 c 2 c 3 d 4 d 5 a 6 a

2 Possible answers:
1 They can’t have spoken to the film director!
2 You must have been exhausted when you got back.
3 Sue might not have got my email.
4 Those can’t be the final results because the initial figures were incorrect.
5 Look at the map. We must be here.
6 The birds have similar markings, so they could be from the control group.
7 I might not be able to afford the bag.
8 There may be people who depend on their phones too much.

Unit 17

1 1 to be 2 being 3 installed 4 delivered 5 be serviced 6 transported

2 1 It is expected that this year’s conference will be cancelled.
2 The president was known to enjoy boxing.
3 This bridge is believed to have been built by Brunel.
4 It was argued that a strike would harm the company.
5 3,000 people are thought to have taken part in the study.
6 15,000 people are estimated to be attending the festival.
7 The battle is known to have taken place in 1793.
Unit 19

1
1. The coffee beans are put into sacks, which are easier to transport.

2. He’s the man whose sister married my brother.

3. The Rafflesia is the plant which produces the largest flower in the world.

4. The animals tend to live in the east of the region, where there is more vegetation.

5. These are the tools which date back 15,000 years.

6. He grew up in the 1970s, when life was much simpler.

7. He’s the artist who discovered the hidden painting.

8. There are three reasons why I left my job.

9. They use this device in areas where the weather can change rapidly.

10. That’s the gadget which he invented in 1999.

11. The technique was developed in 1890, when much less was known about this type of engineering.

12. I was talking to the biology professor, who also participated in the earlier study.

Unit 20

1
1. wanting to register

2. given to me by my father

3. travelling/wanting to travel

4. needing

5. worn by Queen Victoria at her wedding

6. containing

7. blown down in the storm

8. stolen in 1911 and recovered two years later

Unit 21

1
1. Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, about whom not much is known.

2. It was the stretch of sea in which the children loved to swim.

3. Is this the book to which you are referring?

4. With whom did he live during his time at Cambridge?

Unit 22

1
1. reminding 2. assured 3. denied

4. accused 5. persuaded 6. promised

7. insisted 8. announced

2
1. (that) she would see them the following day.

2. we had to make our minds up there and then.

3. if we/they could deal with the/that question the following week.

4. had asked me that question the day before.
5 why we couldn’t go to Sue’s that day.
6 if I was going to be late that night.
7 (that) they had lived there for twenty years.

Unit 23

1
1 to apply 2 to abandon 3 working
4 leaving 5 think 6 get 7 worrying
8 enjoying or to enjoy 9 to start

2
1 to pass 2 to fix 3 playing 4 living
5 eating 6 to announce 7 getting
8 to conduct

Unit 24

1
1 on 2 at 3 in 4 in 5 for 6 by 7 in
8 until

2
1 between/next to 2 opposite/next to/behind
3 above 4 at 5 in 6 in front of 7 on
8 next to