

Listening Segment

Form completion:

Audio: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Oh2agHKb6U2kgWpuFGDf5MlVrLtMj0ln/view?usp=sharing>

QUESTIONS 1-6

Complete the information below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Appointment

Name (1) _____

Date of Birth (2) _____

Insurance company (3) _____

Insurance card number (4) _____

Appointment time (5) _____

Mobile number (6) _____

QUESTIONS 7-8

Read all the options and select 2 correct options.

- A. Physiotherapy
- B. Child care
- C. Dental
- D. Gynec
- E. Emergency
- F. Endoscopy

(7) -----

(8) -----

QUESTIONS 9-10

Write no more than three words for each answer.

(9) Who is taking care of the child care department?

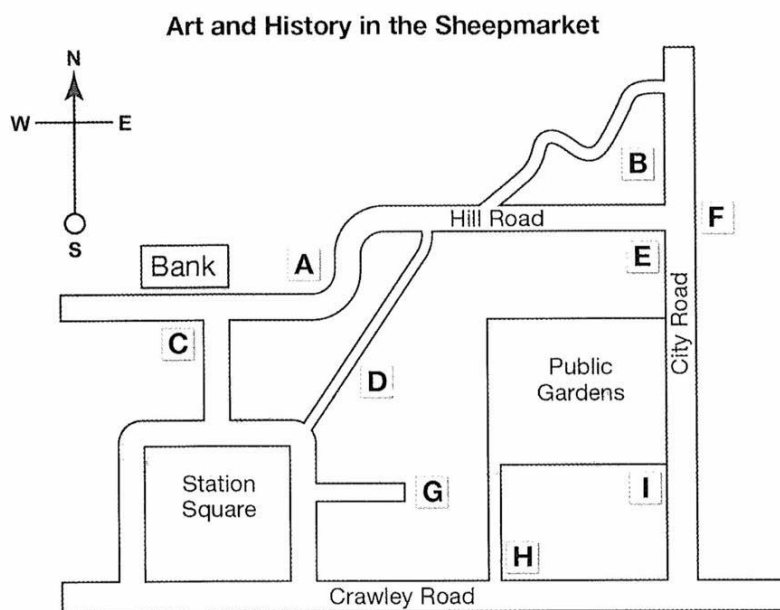
(10) Which is the best way to reach the hospital?

Answers:

- 1) Zeera
- 2) 31st December
- 3) Orfit
- 4) CFAZ792BF96ZC39A896
- 5) 6 pm
- 6) 798-765-8758
- 7) A) Physiotherapy
- 8) F) Endoscopy
- 9) Dr. Marshall
- 10) Bus or tram

Map Labeling:

Audio: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BZSHLzWzGe-72LUU62IOQBH292Jzyc/tb/view?usp=sharing>

**Questions:**

1. The Reynolds House _____
2. The Thumb _____
3. The Museum _____
4. The Contemporary Art Gallery _____
5. The Warner Gallery _____
6. Nucleus _____

Answers:

1. H
2. C
3. F
4. G
5. I
6. B

MCQ Lesson:

Audio: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/17jNTOLyBUsJhnHSIV66CIfP6eBNDAv/w5/view?usp=sharing>

21. One reason why Spiros felt happy about his marketing presentation was that

- A) he was not nervous.
- B) his style was good.
- C) the presentation was the best in his group.

22. What surprised Hiroko about the other students' presentations?

- A) Their presentations were not interesting.
- B) They found their presentations stressful.
- C) They didn't look at the audience enough.

23. After she gave her presentation, Hiroko felt

- A) delighted.
- B) dissatisfied.
- C) embarrassed.

24. How does Spiros feel about his performance in tutorials?

- A) not very happy
- B) really pleased
- C) fairly confident

25. Why can the other students participate so easily in discussions?

- A) They are polite to each other.
- B) They agree to take turns in speaking.
- C) They know each other well.

26. Why is Hiroko feeling more positive about tutorials now?

- A) She finds the other students' opinions more interesting.
- B) She is making more of a contribution.
- C) The tutor includes her in the discussion.

27. To help her understand lectures. Hiroko

- A) consulted reference materials.
- B) had extra tutorials with her lecturers.
- C) borrowed lecture notes from other students.

28. What does Spiros think of his reading skills?

- A) He reads faster than he used to.
- B) It still takes him a long time to read.
- C) He tends to struggle with new vocabulary.

29. What is Hiroko's subject area?

- A) environmental studies
- B) health education
- C) engineering

30. Hiroko thinks that in the reading classes the students should

- A) learn more vocabulary
- B) read more in their own subject areas
- C) develop better-reading strategies

Answers:

- 21. B
- 22. C
- 23. B
- 24. A
- 25. C
- 26. B
- 27. A
- 28. B
- 29. C
- 30. B

Sentence Completion:**Audio:**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CiR6wVhrTMkrkqDOMceSsqJNJehUPRzX/view?usp=sharing>

Complete the sentences below.

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

A company providing luxury serviced apartments aims to:

1. Cater specifically for (1) _____ travelers.
2. Provide a stylish (2) _____ for guests to use.
3. Set a trend throughout the (3) _____ which becomes permanent.

Traditional holiday hotels attract people by:

4. Offering the chance to (4) _____ their ordinary routine life
5. Making sure that they are cared for in all respects – like a (5) _____.
6. Leaving small treats in their rooms – e.g. cosmetics or (6) _____.

Answers:

1. business
2. kitchen
3. world
4. escape
5. baby
6. (a) chocolate / chocolates

Diagram:

Audio: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/15XlolvZbQDWZR-9shTF8hUwhUvzgoK-I/view?usp=sharing>

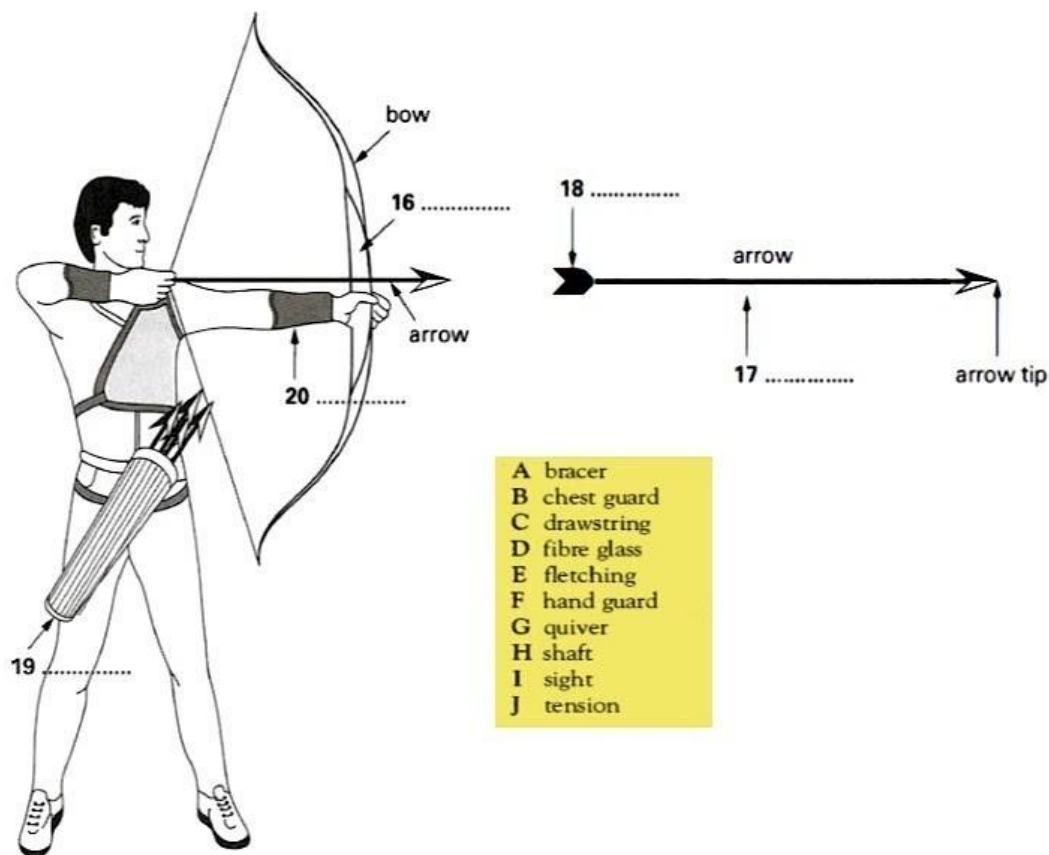
IELTS Listening Diagram Practice Test 14:

Complete the information below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Questions 16–20

Label the diagrams below.

Choose five answers from the box and write the letters A–J next to questions 16–20.



Answers:

- 16. I
- 17. H
- 18. E
- 19. G
- 20. A

Gap filling:**Audio:**

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PAS_ffEymUs9xWFUIVgAW7Zm9ux8f44I/view?usp=sharing

Complete the notes below.

Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Every week, two of the meals will contain fish. Customers will receive the ingredients they ordered on a (1)..... . There will always be some (2)..... with each meal. The (3)..... for each meal is designed especially for young adults to use. The cost is £(4)..... per week for family meals. There are dishes from different countries. Some meals may be too (5)..... for the children.

Answers:

1. Friday
2. fruit
3. recipe
4. 192.75
5. spicy

Reading Segment

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13** which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

MÁRQUEZ AND MAGICAL REALISM

A

When Gabriel García Márquez died in 2014, he was mourned around the world, as readers recalled his 1967 novel, *One hundred years of solitude*, which has sold more than 25 million copies, and led to Márquez's receipt of the 1982 Nobel Prize for Literature.

B

Born in 1927, in a small town on Colombia's Caribbean coast called Aracataca, Márquez was immersed in Spanish, black, and indigenous cultures. In such remote places, religion, myth, and superstition hold sway over logic and reason or perhaps operate as parallel belief systems. Certainly, the ghost stories told by his grandmother affected the young Gabriel profoundly, and a pivotal character in his 1967 epic is indeed a ghost.

Márquez's family was not wealthy: there were twelve children, and his father worked as a postal clerk, a telegraph operator, and an occasional pharmacist. Márquez spent much of his childhood in the care of his grandparents, which may account for the main character in *One hundred years of solitude* resembling his maternal grandfather. Although Márquez left Aracataca aged eight, the town and its inhabitants never seemed to leave him, and suffuse his fiction.

C

One hundred years of solitude was the fourth of fifteen novels, but Márquez was an equally passionate and prolific journalist.

In Bogota, during his twenties and thirties, Márquez experienced La Violencia, a period of great political and social upheaval, when around 300,000 Colombians were killed. Certainly, life was never safe for journalists, and after writing an article on corruption in the Colombian navy in 1955, Márquez was forced to flee to Europe. Incidentally, in Paris, he discovered that European culture was not richer than his own, and he was disappointed by Europeans who were patronising towards Latin Americans. On return to the southern hemisphere, Márquez wrote for Venezuelan newspapers and the Cuban press agency.

D

In terms of politics, Márquez was leftwing. In Chile, he campaigned against the dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet; in Venezuela, he financed a political party; and, in Nicaragua, he defended revolutionaries. He considered Fidel Castro, the President of Cuba, as a dear friend. Since the US was hostile towards Castro's communist regime, which Márquez supported, the writer was banned from visiting the US until invited by President Clinton in 1995. The novels of Márquez are imbued with his politics, but this does not prevent readers from enjoying a good yarn.

E

Márquez maintained that in Latin America so much that is real would seem fantastic elsewhere, while so much that is magical seems real. He was an exponent of a genre known as Magical Realism.

'If you can explain it,' said the Mexican critic, Luis Leal, 'then it's not Magical Realism.' This demonstrates the difficulty of determining what the genre encompasses and which writers belong to it.

The term Magical Realism is usually applied to literature, but its first use was probably in 1925 when a German art critic reviewed paintings similar to those of Surrealism.

Many critics define Magical Realism by what it is not. Realism describes lives that could be real; Magical Realism uses the detail and the tone of a realist work but includes the magical as though it were real. The ghosts in *One*

hundred years of solitude and in the American Toni Morrison's *Beloved* are presented by their narrators as normal, so readers accept them unhesitatingly. Likewise, a character can live for 200 years in a Magical Realist novel. Surrealism explores dream states and psychological experiences; Magical Realism does not. Science Fiction describes a new or an imagined world, as in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, but Magical Realism depicts the real world. Nor is Magical Realism fantasy, like Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, in which an ordinary man awakens to find he has transformed into a cockroach. This is because the writer and the reader of that story cannot decide whether to ascribe natural or supernatural causes to the event. In contrast, in a work by Márquez, the world is both natural *and* supernatural, both rational *and* irrational, and this binary nature fascinates readers.

Magical Realism does share some common ground with postmodernism since the acts of writing and reading are self-reflexive. A narrative may not be linear, but may double back on itself, or be discontinuous, and the notion of character is more illusive than in other genres.

Naturally, some of these elements disturb a reader although the enormous success of *One hundred years of solitude* and the hundreds of other Magical Realist works from authors as far apart as Norway, Nigeria, and New Zealand would seem to belie it.

F

Latin America has had a long history of conquest, revolution, and dictatorship; of hunger, poverty, and chaos, yet, at the same time, is endowed with rich cultures, with warm, emotional people, many of whom, like Márquez, remain optimistically utopian. Gabriel Garcia Márquez has passed away, but his fiction will certainly endure.

Questions 1-7

Passage 1 has six sections, **A-F**.

Which section contains the following information?

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

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

- 1** Márquez's background
- 2** how Márquez felt about Europe
- 3** influences on Márquez
- 4** the extent of Márquez's fame
- 5** why the US did not welcome Márquez
- 6** what constitutes a Magical Realist work
- 7** other writing important to Márquez

Questions 8-13

Complete the summary below using the dates or words, **A-L**, below.

*Write the correct letter, **A-L**, in boxes **8-13** on your answer sheet.*

- A** accept **B** adapting **C** adopting
- D** believes **E** fantasy **F** non-linear
- G** novel **H** rational **I** supernatural
- J** use **K** 1925 **L** 1927

What is Magical Realism?

The genre of Márquez's fiction is known as Magical Realism, a term first applied to a painting in **(8)**..... . Magical Realism is often described in negative terms, as not being Realism, Surrealism, Science Fiction, or **(9)**..... .

In a Magical Realist novel, the world people live in – which is the real world – is described in detail, but magical or **(10)**..... elements intrude. These are treated like real ones so that a reader **(11)**..... them. For instance, characters live longer than natural lives, and ghosts exist. Time, in a Magical Realist work, may also be **(12)**..... .

Despite requiring a suspension of disbelief by readers, Magical Realism has enjoyed great success, with writers from all over the world **(13)**..... the style.

Answers

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. E
7. C
8. K
9. E
10. I
11. D

12. F

13. C

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14–27** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Recent stock-market crashes

For as long as there have been financial markets, there have been financial crises. Most economists agree, however, that from 1994 to 2013 crashes were deeper and the resultant troughs longer-lasting than in the 20-year period leading up to 1994. Two notable crashes, the Nifty Fifty in the mid-1970s and Black Monday in 1987, had an average loss of about 40% of the value of global stocks, and recovery took 240 days each, whereas the Dot-com and credit crises, post-1994, had an average loss of about 52%, and endured for 430 days. What economists do not agree upon is why recent crises have been so severe or how to prevent their recurrence.

John Coates, from the University of Cambridge in the UK and a former trader for Goldman Sachs and Deutsche Bank, believes three separate but related phenomena explain the severity. The first is dangerous but predictable risk-taking on the part of traders. The second is a lack of any risk-taking when markets become too volatile. (Coates does not advocate risk-aversion since risk-taking may jumpstart a depressed market.) The last is a new policy of transparency by the US Federal Reserve – known as the Fed – that may have encouraged stock-exchange complacency, compounding the dangerous risk-taking.

Many people imagine a trader to have a great head for maths and a stomach for the rollercoaster ride of the market, but Coates downplays arithmetic skills, and doubts traders are made of such stern stuff. Instead, he draws attention to the physiological nature of their decisions. Admittedly,

there are women in the industry, but traders are overwhelmingly male, and testosterone appears to affect their choices.

Another common view is that traders are greedy as well as thrill-seeking. Coates has not researched financial incentive, but blood samples taken from London traders who engaged in simulated risk-taking exercises for him in 2013 confirmed the prevalence of testosterone, cortisol, and dopamine – a neurotransmitter precursor to adrenaline associated with raised blood pressure and sudden pleasure.

Certainly anyone faced with danger has a stress response involving the body's preparation for impending movement – for what is sometimes called 'Fight or flight', but, as Coates notes, any physical act at all produces a stress response: even a reader's eye movement along words in this line requires cortisol and adrenaline. Neuroscientists now see the brain not as a computer that acts neutrally, involved in a process of pure thought, but as a mechanism to plan and carry out a movement, since every single piece of information humans absorb has an attendant pattern of physical arousal.

For muscles to work, fuel is needed, so cortisol and adrenaline employ glucose from other muscles and the liver. To burn the fuel, oxygen is required, so slightly deeper or faster breathing occurs. To deliver fuel and oxygen to the body, the heart pumps a little harder and blood pressure rises. Thus, the stress response is a normal part of life, as well as a resource in fighting or fleeing. Indeed, it is a highly pleasurable experience in watching an action movie, making love or pulling off a multi-million-dollar stock-market deal.

Cortisol production also increases during exposure to uncertainty. For example, people who live next to a train line adjust to the noise of passing trains, but visitors to their home are disturbed. The phenomenon is equally well-known of anticipation being worse than an event itself: sitting in the waiting room thinking about a procedure may be more distressing than occupying the dentist's chair and having one. Interestingly, if a patient does not know approximately when he or she will be called for that procedure, cortisol levels are the most elevated of all. This appeared to happen with the London traders participating in some of Coates' gambling scenarios.

When there is too much volatility in the stock market, Coates suspects adrenaline levels decrease while cortisol levels increase, explaining why traders take fewer risks at that time. In fact, typically traders freeze, becoming almost incapable of buying or selling anything but the safest bonds. In Coates' opinion, the market needs investment as it falls and at rock bottom – at such times, greed is good.

The third matter – the behaviour of the Fed – Coates thinks could be controlled, albeit counterintuitively. Since 1994, the US Federal Reserve has adopted a policy called Forward Guidance. Under this, the public is informed at regular intervals of the Fed's plans for short-term interest rates. Recently, rates have been raised by small but predictable increments. By contrast, in the past, the machinations of the Fed were largely secret, and its interest rates fluctuated apparently randomly. Coates hypothesises these meant traders were on guard and less likely to indulge in wild speculation. In introducing Forward Guidance, the Fed hoped to lower stock and housing prices; instead, before the crash of 2008, the market surged from further risk-taking, like an unleashed pit bull terrier.

There are many economists who disagree with Coates, but he has provided some physiological evidence for both traders' recklessness and immobilisation and made the radical proposal of greater opacity at the Fed. Although, as others have noted, we could just let more women onto the floor.

Questions 14–19

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 14–19 on your answer sheet.

14. What do most economists agree about the financial crashes from 1994 to 2013?

- A.** They were the worst global markets had ever experienced.
- B.** Global stocks fell around 40% for a period of 240 days.
- C.** They were particularly acute in the US.
- D.** They were more severe than those between 1974 and 1993.

15. What does John Coates think about risk-taking among stock-market traders?

- A.** It is almost invariably dangerous.
- B.** It was prevalent at Goldman Sachs and Deutsche Bank.
- C.** It should be regulated by the US Federal Reserve.
- D.** It can sometimes assist a weak market.

16. What is some popular belief about traders?

- A.** They are clever, calm, and acquisitive.
- B.** They are usually men who are good at maths.
- C.** They love danger and seek it out.
- D.** They do not deserve their high salaries.

17. What did Coates find in blood samples from London traders in 2013?

- A.** They had high levels of testosterone and dopamine.
- B.** They produced excessive glucose and oxygen.
- C.** They experienced high blood pressure.
- D.** They drank large amounts of alcohol.

18. How do neuroscientists now view the brain?

- A.** As an extraordinary computer.
- B.** As an organ to control movement.
- C.** As the main producer of adrenaline and cortisol.
- D.** As a significant enhancer of pleasure.

19. Why might a person wait to see a dentist have extremely high cortisol levels?

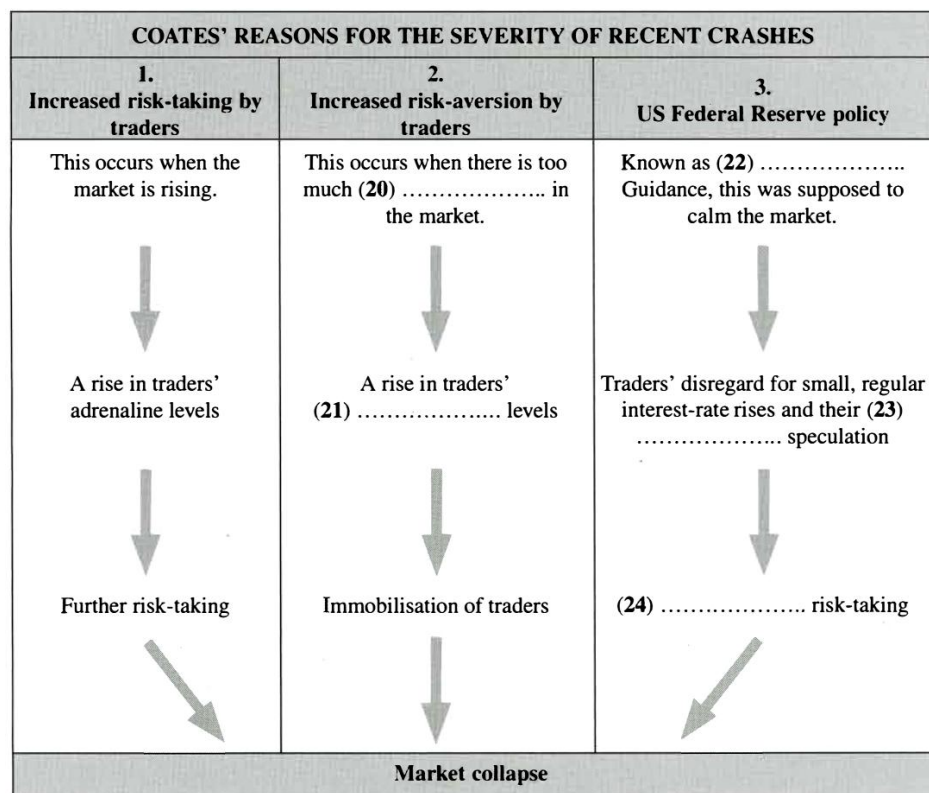
- A.** He or she may dislike going to the dentist.
- B.** He or she may be worried about the procedure.
- C.** He or she may not have a specific appointment.
- D.** He or she may not be able to afford the consultation.

Questions 20–24

Complete the flowchart below.

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

Write your answers in boxes **20–24** on your answer sheet.



Questions 25–27

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Passage 2?

In boxes **25–27** on your answer sheet, write:

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer.

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer.

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

25. Coates' views are held by many other economists.

26. Coates' suggestion of less transparency at the Fed is sound.

27. Raising the number of female traders may solve the problem.

Answers

14. D

15. D

16. C

17. A

18. B

19. C

20. volatility

21. cortisol

22. Forward

23. wild

24. Further

25. NO

26. NOT GIVEN

27. YES

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 28–40** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

ANIMAL PERSONHOOD

Aristotle, a 4th-century-BC Greek philosopher, created the Great Chain of Being, in which animals, lacking reason, ranked below humans. The Frenchman, Rene Descartes, in the 17th century AD, considered animals as more complex creatures; however, without souls, they were mere automatons. One hundred years later, the German, Immanuel Kant, proposed animals are treated less cruelly, which might seem an improvement, but Kant believed this principally because he thought acts of cruelty affect their human perpetrators detrimentally. The mid-19th century saw the Englishman, Jeremy Bentham, questioning not their rationality or spirituality, but whether animals could suffer *irrespective* of the damage done to their victimisers; he concluded they could; and, in 1824, the first large organisation for animal welfare, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was founded in England. In 1977, the Australian, Peter Singer, wrote the highly influential book *Animal Liberation*, in which he debated the ethics of meat-eating and factory farming, and raised awareness about inhumane captivity and experimentation. Singer's title deliberately evoked other liberation movements, like those for women, which had developed in the post-war period.

More recently, an interest in the cognitive abilities of animals has resurfaced. It has been known since the 1960s that chimpanzees have sophisticated tool use and social interactions, but research from the last two decades has revealed they are also capable of empathy and grief, and they possess self-awareness and self-determination. Other primates, dolphins, whales, elephants, and African grey parrots are highly intelligent too. It would seem that with each new proof of animals' abilities, questions are being posed as to whether creatures so similar to humans should endure the physical pain or psychological trauma associated with habitat loss, captivity, or experimentation. While there may be more laws protecting animals than 30

years ago, in the eyes of the law, no matter how smart or sentient an animal may be, it still has a lesser status than a human being.

Steven Wise, an American legal academic, has been campaigning to change this. He believes animals, like those listed above, are autonomous – they can control their actions, or rather, their actions are not caused purely by reflex or from innateness. He wants these animals categorized legally as nonhuman persons because he believes existing animal-protection laws are weak and poorly enforced. He famously quipped that an aquarium may be fined for cruel treatment of its dolphins but, currently, the dolphins can't sue the aquarium.

While teaching at Vermont Law School in the 1990s, Wise presented his students with a dilemma: should an anencephalic baby be treated as a legal person? (Anencephaly is a condition where a person is born with a partial brain and can breathe and digest, due to reflex, but otherwise is barely alert, and not autonomous.) Overwhelmingly, Wise's students would say 'Yes'. He posed another question: could the same baby be killed and eaten by humans? Overwhelmingly, his students said 'No'. His third question, always harder to answer, was: why is an anencephalic baby legally a person yet not so a fully functioning bonobo chimp?

Wise draws another analogy: between captive animals and slaves. Under slavery in England, a human was a chattel, and if a slave were stolen or injured, the thief or violator could be convicted of a crime, and compensation paid to the slave's owner though not to the slave. It was only in 1772 that the chief justice of the King's Bench, Lord Mansfield, ruled that a slave could apply for habeas corpus, Latin for: 'You must have the body', as free men and women had done since ancient times. Habeas corpus does not establish innocence or guilt; rather, it means a detainee can be represented in court by a proxy. Once slaves had been granted habeas corpus, they existed as more than chattels within the legal system although it was another 61 years before slavery was abolished in England. Aside from slaves, Wise has studied numerous cases in which a writ of habeas corpus had been filed on behalf of those unable to appear in court, like children, patients, prisoners, or the severely intellectually impaired. In addition, Wise notes there are entities that are *not* living people that have legally become non-human persons, including

ships, corporations, partnerships, states, a Sikh holy book, some Hindu idols and the Wanganui River in New Zealand.

In conjunction with an organisation called the Non-human Rights Project (NhRP), Wise has been representing captive animals in US courts in an effort to have their legal status reassigned. Thereafter, the NhRP plans to apply, under habeas corpus, to represent the animals in other cases. Wise and the NhRP believe a new status will discourage animal owners or nation-states from neglect or abuse, which current laws fail to do.

Richard Epstein, a professor of law at New York University, is a critic of Wise's. His concern is that if animals are treated as independent holders of rights there would be little left of human society, in particular, in the food and agricultural industries. Epstein agrees some current legislation concerning animal protection may need overhauling, but he sees no underlying problem.

Other detractors say that the push for personhood misses the point: it focuses on animals that are similar to humans without addressing the fundamental issue that *all* species have an equal right to exist. Thomas Berry, of the Gaia Foundation, declares that rights do not emanate from humans but from the universe itself, and, as such, all species have the right to existence, habitat, and role (be that predator, plant, or decomposer). Dramatically changing human behaviour towards other species is necessary for their survival – and that doesn't mean declaring animals as non-human persons.

To date, the NhRP has not succeeded in its applications to have the legal status of chimpanzees in New York State changed, but the NhRP considers it some kind of victory that the cases have been heard. Now, the NhRP can proceed to the Court of Appeals, where many emotive cases are decided, and where much common law is formulated.

Despite setbacks, Wise doggedly continues to expose brutality towards animals. Thousands of years of perceptions may have to be changed in this process. He may have lost the battle, but he doesn't believe he's lost the war.

Questions 28–33

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

*Write the correct letter in boxes **28–33** on your answer sheet.*

28. Why did Aristotle place animals below human beings?

- A.** He doubted they behaved rationally.
- B.** He thought them less intelligent.
- C.** He considered them physically weaker.
- D.** He believed they did not have souls.

29. Why did Kant think humans should not treat animals cruelly?

- A.** Animals were important in agriculture.
- B.** Animals were used by the military.
- C.** Animals experience pain in the same way humans do.
- D.** Humans' exposure to cruelty was damaging to themselves.

30. What concept of animals did Bentham develop?

- A.** The existence of their suffering.
- B.** The magnitude of their suffering.
- C.** Their surprising brutality.
- D.** Their surprising spirituality.

31. Where and when was the RSPCA funded?

- A.** In Australia in 1977.
- B.** In England in 1824.
- C.** In Germany in 1977.
- D.** In the US in 1824.

32. Why might Singer have chosen the title *Animal liberation* for his book?

- A.** He was a committed vegetarian.
- B.** He was concerned about endangered species.
- C.** He was comparing animals to other subjugated groups.
- D.** He was defending animals against powerful lobby groups.

33. What has recent research shown about chimpanzees?

- A.** They have equal intelligence to dolphins.
- B.** They have superior cognitive abilities to most animals.
- C.** They are rapidly losing their natural habitat.
- D.** They are far better protected now than 30 years ago.

Questions 34–40

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes **34–40** on your answer sheet.

A new legal status for animals?

Arguments for:

- Steven Wise believes some highly intelligent animals that are **(34)**..... should have a new legal status. While animals are not humans, the law has a status for **(35)**....., already applied to ships, companies, and a river in New Zealand.
- If the legal status of animals were changed, Wise and the NhRP could file for **(36)**....., where a detainee is represented by someone else. Then, they could take more effective action against animal abusers.

Arguments against:

- Richard Epstein believes the **(37)**..... of animals is important, but if animals had rights, the cost to human society would be too great.
- Others, like Thomas Berry, argue that rights are bestowed by the universe and not by humans. Furthermore, **(38)**..... species have an equal right to exist.

Current situation in the US

Although the NhRP has not **(39)**..... in having the legal status of any animals altered, it continues its struggle.

Changing two millennia's worth of **(40)**..... could prove difficult.

Answers:

28. A

29. D

30. A

31. B

32. C

33. B

34. autonomous

35. non-human persons

36. habeas corpus

37. protection

38. all

39. succeeded

40. perceptions

Writing Segment

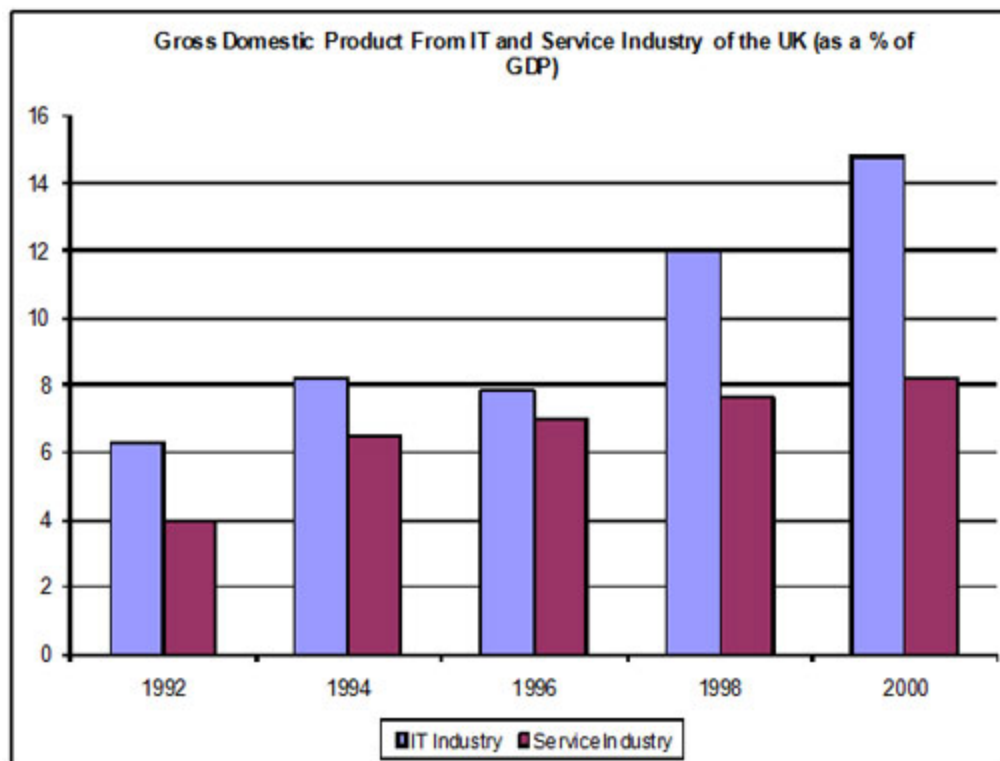
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart shows components of GDP in the UK from 1992 to 2000.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and making comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Bar Chart - Components of GDP in the UK from 1992 to 2000

WRITING TASK 2 Answer

The bar chart illustrates the gross domestic product generated from the IT and Service Industry in the UK from 1992 to 2000. It is measured in percentages. Overall, it can be seen that both increased as a percentage of GDP, but IT remained at a higher rate throughout this time.

At the beginning of the period, in 1992, the Service Industry accounted for 4 percent of GDP, whereas IT exceeded this, at just over 6 percent. Over the next four years, the levels became more similar, with both components standing between 6 and just over 8 percent. IT was still higher overall, though it dropped slightly from 1994 to 1996.

However, over the following four years, the patterns of the two components were noticeably different. The percentage of GDP from IT increased quite sharply to 12 in 1998 and then nearly 15 in 2000, while the Service Industry stayed nearly the same, increasing to only 8 percent.

At the end of the period, the percentage of GDP from IT was almost twice that of the Service Industry.

(Words 182)

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Traditional schooling is out of date, boring and stifles a child's natural talents, various professionals have pushed for an education revolution. Are there alternatives in the education system? Is traditional education doing more harm than good?

Write about the following topic:

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

Write at least 250 words.

WRITING TASK 2 Answer

The conventional rote method of learning is often considered to be so dull as to discourage the full development of young people's innate abilities. This essay agrees with the view that the current pedagogy is outdated, and will consider an alternative to traditional education.

While ordinarily, children are expected to retain pre-approved information dictated by a teacher, a self-directed approach can be more beneficial. Holding all children to the same standard will necessarily have a divisive result, with some children believing themselves to be intellectually superior, and others feeling inadequate, perhaps for life.

In systems in which achievement is relative, such as in Finland for example, young people graduate from education each feeling as if they have completed their own unique path, and knowing deeply and without prejudice their own capabilities, reducing or even eliminating the feelings of inequality that conventional education creates.

Furthermore, under the current system, students who lack aptitude in core subjects such as mathematics and the sciences are seen as having less intrinsic value to society. These children spend their lives believing that they are inadequate, but many may have valuable talents that were never explored.

It is in this way that conventional education does the most harm, by ignoring niche abilities in favor of skills with more mass appeal. Comparing traditional education with the Finnish system of self-direction, we can see that the former is certainly causing harm to a significant number of pupils.

To conclude, changes are urgently required in education systems around the world. We should focus more on a child's interests and innate abilities in order to maintain their engagement, and allow them to direct their own learning to achieve the best outcomes.

Speaking Segment

Speaking Part 2

Describe a band you enjoy listening to. You should say:

- How did you find them?
- What kind of music do they play?
- When do you listen to them?

And say why you like them so much.

Answer:

I really enjoy listening to Maroon 5. I found this music band a few years ago, when I was looking for some pop music on the Internet. And, immediately after listening to a few of their songs, I fell in love with this awesome band. Their music is very catchy and tuneful at the same time. I especially like this band for their driving rhythms. As of today, I have gone to a few of their concerts and have their posters all over my wall. I listen to their songs when I'm upset or stressed out. They always cheer me up. Also, one of their songs, namely 'Payphone', is set as the ringtone of my phone.