

## Listening Segment

### Form Completion:

#### Audio:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YwvEGFXX5v7AhCESst5Fq5rafjEjzXjj/view?usp=sharing>

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

#### Accommodation Form – Student Information

Type of accommodation: \_\_\_\_\_ of residence

Name: Anu **1** \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth: **2** \_\_\_\_\_

Country of origin: India

Course of study: **3** \_\_\_\_\_

Number of years planned in hall: **4** \_\_\_\_\_

Preferred catering arrangement: half board

Special dietary requirements: no **5** \_\_\_\_\_.

Preferred room type: a single **6** \_\_\_\_\_

Interests: the **7** \_\_\_\_\_

Priorities in choice of hall: to be with other students who are **8**

\_\_\_\_\_, to live outside the **9** \_\_\_\_\_, to have a **10**

\_\_\_\_\_ area for socialising

Contact phone number: 667549

**Answers:**

- 1) Bhatt
- 2) 31.3.1992
- 3) Nursing
- 4) Two
- 5) Red meat
- 6) Bed seat
- 7) Theater
- 8) Mature
- 9) Town
- 10) Shared

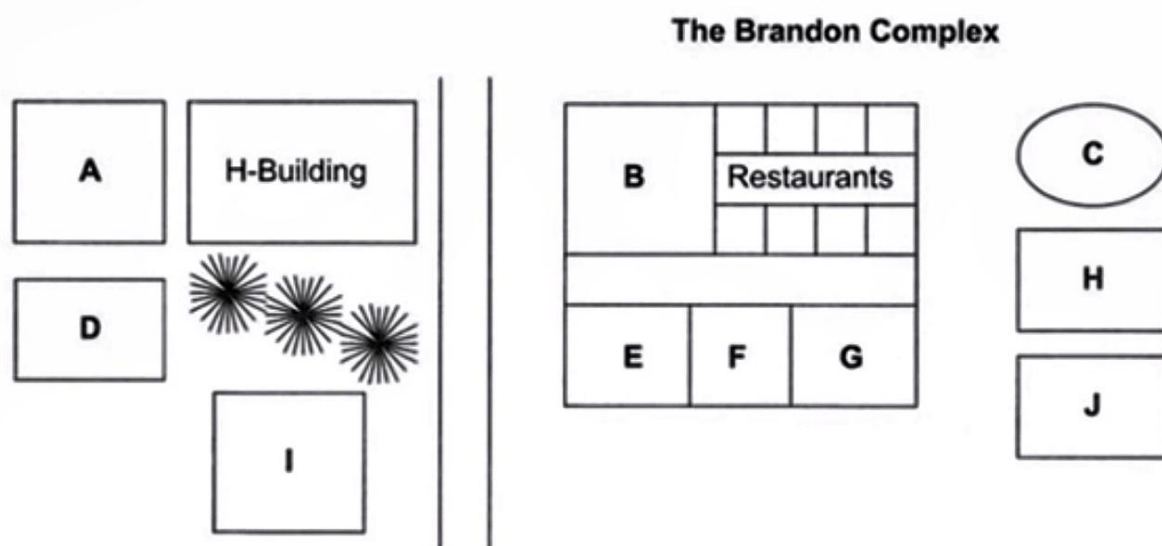
**Map Labeling:**

Audio: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AKVsmBVcuYzByznf7KPlyRkUIBESP\\_lp/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AKVsmBVcuYzByznf7KPlyRkUIBESP_lp/view?usp=sharing)

Map:

*Identify the areas on the map.*

*Write the correct letter, A-J, next to the questions.*



11 Wilsons

12 DVD Shop

13 Student Union office

14 Engineering Institute

15 Fitness Room

16 Bookshop

**Questions:**

- 11. Wilsons
- 12. DVD Shop
- 13. Student Union Office
- 14. Engineering Institute
- 15. Fitness room
- 16. Book shop

**Answers:**

- 11. B
- 12. G
- 13. E
- 14. I
- 15. H
- 16. F

**MCQ Lesson:**

**Audio:** [https://drive.google.com/file/d/10lZuCh51yX5Kfv7NsPVVdJJ3\\_IAzAc3Y/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/10lZuCh51yX5Kfv7NsPVVdJJ3_IAzAc3Y/view?usp=sharing)

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 17. The owners of the underground house
  - A) had no experience of living in a rural area.
  - B) were interested in environmental issues.
  - C) wanted a professional project manager
  
- 18. What does the speaker say about the site of the house?
  - A) The land was quite cheap.
  - B) Stone was being extracted nearby.
  - C) It was in a completely unspoilt area.

**Answer Keys:**

17. B

18. A

**Sentence completion:**

**Audio:** <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r0n8ZYm6Kr7kDEwLNHWA3mQoWzHGcuLR/view?usp=sharing>

Complete the sentences below.

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

21. Ministers and officials put the ..... of the agriculture business first.
22. Hormones make cattle ....., thus making meat production more profitable.
23. The use of hormones was banned over ..... ago in Europe.
24. The USA and Canada asked the WTO to declare the ban ..... .
25. A Danish study that hormones are over ..... more dangerous than was previously thought.

Answers 21-25: 21. profits 22. grow faster 23. 20/ twenty years 24. illegal 25. 200

**Diagram Lesson:**

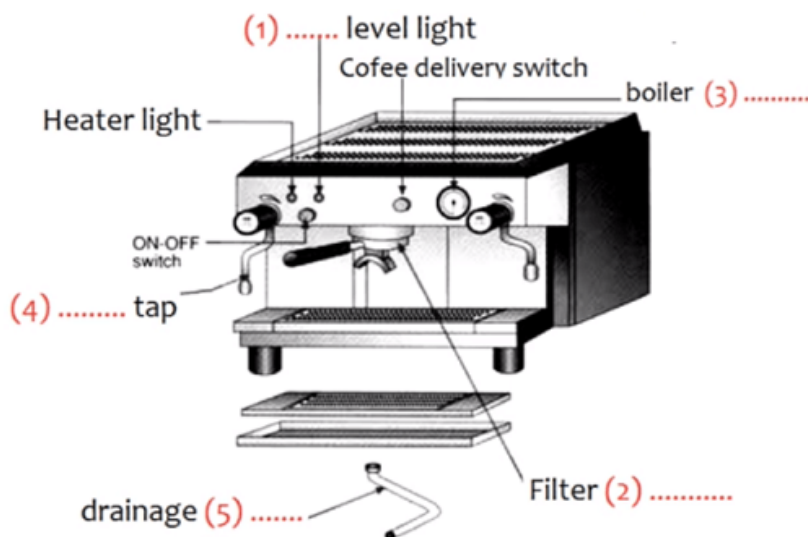
**Audio:** <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VACj4SOqVe9nwsGUT7BCErMRywiYC4Vf/view?usp=sharing>

**Questions 1-5:**

Complete the diagram below.

Write one word only for each answer.

What does the following illustration represent?



**Answers:**

1. Water
2. Holder
3. Meter
4. steam
5. pipe

**Gap filling lesson:**

**Audio:** [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QECWs-KKXgsbVb\\_\\_yMFU5zyWaPQqTmSJ/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QECWs-KKXgsbVb__yMFU5zyWaPQqTmSJ/view?usp=sharing)

Complete the notes below.

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer

**Cities now:**

account for 3% of the planet's land areas  
consume more (1)..... than the countryside

**Advantages for moving into the city:**

good for some (2) ..... to recover  
poor (3)... in the countryside  
clean energy: recycling of methane gas produced from (4).....

**For women:**

more likely to have late marriages  
better chance of getting a (5)..... at work

**Answers:**

1. carbon
2. forests
3. transport/transportation
4. rubbish
5. promotion

## Reading Segment

### READING PASSAGE 1

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

In 1979 the Chinese government introduced a policy that no other country had ever introduced before. Each couple was restricted by law to having only one child. This one-child policy, although highly controversial, is believed to have helped prevent the rapidly growing Chinese population from becoming unsustainable.

In 2015 the one-child policy was finally relaxed, allowing couples to now have two children. According to the Communist Party of China, 400 million births have been prevented since the policy was introduced, and the Chinese population has become sustainable. Meanwhile, other developing countries like India and Nigeria, where such a policy has never been nationally enforced, continue to struggle with population explosions.

On a statistical level, it is easy to suggest that the one-child policy has been rather successful in China. It has lessened the negative environmental impact that rapid industrialisation and population growth have had on China since being implemented. However, there are plenty of grounds for criticism, especially from human rights activists, as well as advocates for freedom of choice. The main question raised by such a move is should a government be allowed to control family size, or is that too much control over individual liberty?

In the poorer rural areas of China, where life has changed very little for hundreds of years, farmers often used to rely on their children to help out on the farm. It was common for couples to have many children because infant

mortality was high and the burden of work could not be handled by just a few people. It was generally considered that a girl was bad luck in this case because she would not be able to do as much manual labour. However backwards this way of thinking may seem to many people, the sad reality was that the instances of infanticide of female babies began to rise rapidly in the 1980s in China, as a result of the one-child policy.

Despite this raising other important concerns such as gender inequality in China, the growing problem of infanticide did lead to change; the government relaxed the one-child policy so that a couple could have a second child, but only if their first child was a girl. On the other hand, the government has also faced heavy criticism of its methods of trying to enforce the one-child policy in the past. In rural areas, it was very difficult for the government to enforce the policy, and so only really applied in urban areas of the country.

In extreme cases, the government in China would force pregnant women who already had one child to have an abortion. However, they were also forced to introduce laws in 2005 outlawing sex-selective abortions, which were increasingly common choices being made by couples who knew the sex of their baby to be female before birth.

Whilst true statistics are difficult to obtain from China, it is thought that there are now 60 million more men than women in China. This gender imbalance is almost certainly an indirect result of the one-child policy. Another theory suggests that there are unofficially millions of more women in China who were never registered with local authorities by their parents through fear of being fined or losing their child.

The necessity of having children in some parts of China is something many in the West have trouble understanding. After all, increasing numbers of adults in the West now choose not to have children purely for environmental reasons.

Research by statisticians at Oregon State University in America found that because of the average American's huge carbon footprint, having a child in America increased a person's long-term carbon output by up to 20 times. To put this into greater context, the long-term pollution output of a child born in the U.S. can be up to 160 times higher than that of a child born in Bangladesh.

One of the reasons in China for changing the one-child policy to a two-child policy in 2015 was that the original policy was almost redundant anyway. The original legislation was only aimed at a single generation. Under the ruling, any couple in China who were both sole children to their respective parents were allowed to have two children. Therefore the two-child policy was already in effect for most couples already by 2015.

China has a rapidly developing economy, and with such development comes a higher average carbon output per person. This leads some authorities to worry that the already-strained environment in China will suffer even more in decades to come. Having said that, as China continues to experience such rapid economic development, Chinese people are enjoying increased personal wealth and financial stability. With that may also come the philosophy of choice, such as having the luxury to choose not to have children purely for environmental reasons, just like in the U.S.

### Questions 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

*In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write*

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

**FALSE**          if the statement contradicts the information



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

- 1** China's one-child policy is believed to have kept population growth in the country at sustainable levels.
- 2** The negative environmental impact of population growth in China is less because of the one-child policy.
- 3** The number of cases of infanticide of female babies decreased in China during the 1980s.
- 4** In India effective population control is becoming an increasingly important concern for the government.
- 5** Estimates suggest that there are 60 million more men than women living in China.
- 6** Long-term pollution output of a child born in the U.S. is roughly the same as for a child born in Bangladesh.
- 7** The original one-child legislation in China was designed to apply to one generation only.

### **Questions 8-12**

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

*Write your answers in boxes **8-12** on your answer sheet*

- 8** According to the passage, there is a criticism of the one-child policy, particularly from
- A** other countries.
  - B** family planning organisations.
  - C** Chinese citizens.

**D** human rights activists.

**9** One other important concern raised by infanticide of female babies is

**A** housing prices.

**B** gender inequality.

**C** the wellbeing of mothers.

**D** the loneliness of children in China.

**10** Laws passed in 2005 banned

**A** parents having three children.

**B** sex-selective abortions.

**C** all abortion in China.

**D** same-sex marriage.

**11** The author suggests that increasing numbers of westerners are choosing not to have children

**A** before the age of 30.

**B** before marriage.

**C** for environmental reasons.

**D** because it is too expensive.

**12** The passage suggests that there is a link between a rapidly developing economy and a higher

**A** average carbon output per person.

- B** demand for electronic goods.
- C** desire for couples to have more children.
- D** level of crime in urban areas.

### Question 13

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

*Write your answer in box **13** on your answer sheet.*

**13** Which of the following is the most likely title for the passage?

- A** The Environmental Impact of Big Families
- B** China Reinstates the One-Child Policy
- C** A Brief History of Family Management
- D** The End of China's One-Child Policy
- E** The Story of the Chinese Power

### Answers

1. TRUE
2. TRUE
3. FALSE
4. NOT GIVEN
5. TRUE
6. FALSE

7. TRUE

8. D

9. B

10. B

11. C

12. A

13. D

## READING PASSAGE 2

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

### The Effects of Deforestation

#### A

Every year it is estimated that roughly 5.2 million hectares (52,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the forest is lost worldwide. That is a net figure, meaning it represents the area of the forest not replaced. To put this size in context, that is an area of land the size of Croatia lost every single year. There is a wide range of negative effects from deforestation that range from the smallest biological processes right up to the health of our planet as a whole. On a human level, millions of lives are affected every year by flooding and landslides that often result from deforestation.

**B**

There are 5 million people living in areas deemed at risk of flooding in England and Wales. Global warming, in part, worsened by deforestation, is responsible for higher rainfalls in Britain in recent decades. Although it can be argued that demand for cheap housing has meant more houses are being built in at-risk areas, the extent of the flooding is increasing. The presence of forests and trees along streams and rivers acts like a net. The trees catch and store water, but also hold the soil together, preventing erosion. By removing the trees, the land is more easily eroded, increasing the risk of landslides and also, after precipitation, less water is intercepted when trees are absent and so more enters rivers, increasing the risk of flooding.

**C**

It is well documented that forests are essential to the atmospheric balance of our planet, and therefore our own wellbeing too. Scientists agree unequivocally that global warming is a real and serious threat to our planet. Deforestation releases 15% of all greenhouse gas emissions. One-third of the carbon dioxide emissions created by human activity comes from deforestation around the globe.

**D**

In his book *Collapse*, about the disappearance of various ancient civilisations, writer Jared Diamond theories about the decline of the natives of Easter Island. European missionaries first arrived on the island in 1722. Research suggested that the island, whose population was in the region of two to three thousand at the time, had once been much higher at fifteen thousand people. This small native population survived on the island despite there being no trees at all. Archaeological digs uncovered evidence of trees once flourishing on the island. The uncontrolled deforestation not only led to the eradication of all such natural resources from the island but also greatly impacted the

number of people the island could sustain. This underlines the importance of forest management, not only for useful building materials but also for food as well.

## **E**

Forestry management is important to make sure that stocks are not depleted and that whatever is cut down is replaced. Without sustainable development of forests, the levels of deforestation are only going to worsen as the global population continues to rise, creating a higher demand for the products of forests. Just as important though is consumer awareness. Simple changes in consumer activity can make a huge difference. These changes in behaviour include, but are not limited to, recycling all recyclable material; buying recycled products and looking for the FSC sustainably sourced forest products logo on any wood or paper products.

## **F**

Japan is often used as a model of exemplary forest management. During the Edo period between 1603 and 1868 drastic action was taken to reverse the country's serious exploitative deforestation problem. Whilst the solution was quite complex, one key aspect of its success was the encouragement of cooperation between villagers. This process of collaboration and re-education of the population saved Japan's forests. According to the World Bank, 68.5% of Japanese land area is covered by forest, making it one of the best performing economically developed nations in this regard.

## **G**

There is, of course, a negative impact on Japan's forest management. There is still a high demand for wood products in the country, and the majority of these resources are simply imported from other, poorer nations. Indonesia is a prime example of a country that has lost large swaths of its forest cover due

to foreign demand from countries like Japan. This is in addition to other issues such as poor domestic forest management, weaker laws and local corruption. Located around the Equator, Indonesia has an ideal climate for the rainforest. Sadly much of this natural resource is lost every year. Forest cover is now down to less than 51% from 65.4% in 1990. This alone is proof that more needs to be done globally to manage forests.

## H

China is leading the way in recent years for replenishing their forests. The Chinese government began the Three-North Shelter Forest Program in 1978, with aims to complete the planting of a green wall, measuring 2,800 miles in length by its completion in 2050. Of course, this program is in many ways forced by nature itself; the expansion of the Gobi Desert threatened to destroy thousands of square miles of grassland annually through desertification. This is a process often exacerbated by deforestation in the first place, and so represents an attempt to buck the trend. Forested land in China rose from 17% to 22% from 1990 to 2015 making China one of the few developing nations to reverse the negative trend.

## Glossary

*exemplary*: serving as a perfect example

*exacerbate*: make worse

**Questions 14–20**

The reading passage below has eight paragraphs, **A–H**.

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

*Write the correct number, **i–xi**, in boxes **14–20** on your answer sheet.*

- i** Atmospheric impacts
- ii** Ideal forestry management example
- iii** No trees, less people
- iv** Good uses for wood
- v** Looking after the forests
- vi** Numbers of lost trees
- vii** Wasted water
- viii** Replanting forests
- ix** Happy trees
- x** Flood risks
- xi** Poorer nations at higher risk

**14** Paragraph **B**

**15** Paragraph **C**

**16** Paragraph **D**

**17** Paragraph **E**



**18** Paragraph **F**

**19** Paragraph **G**

**20** Paragraph **H**

### **Questions 21–26**

Complete the summary below.

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

*Write your answers in boxes **21–26** on your answer sheet.*

The effects of deforestation are widespread and various. Some examples include flooding at a local scale to the wider effects of global warming on a worldwide scale. In Britain, for example, **21** ..... people live in areas at risk of flooding. This risk is increased by deforestation. Trees catch and **22** ..... water lowering the chance of flooding. By removing trees land erosion is also higher, increasing the chance of **23** ..... Deforestation also affects global warming by contributing 15% of the **24** ..... of greenhouse gasses. To make sure that the cutting down of trees is done in a sustainable way, good forestry **25** ..... is important. In most countries, more trees are cut down every year than planted. One country that is reversing this trend is China, making it one of the few nations to **26** ..... the more common negative trend.

**Answers**

14. x

15. i

16. iii

17. v

18. ii

19. xi

20. viii

21. 5 million

22. store

23. landslides

24. emissions

25. management

26. reverse

### READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27–40** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

#### Film Noir

After the Second World War, a curious change came over the outlook of Hollywood films. Rather than the positive, happy-ending stories that dominated the silver screen before the war, pessimism and negativity had entered American cinema. This post-war disillusionment was evident in Hollywood and the movement became known as film noir.

One would be mistaken to call film noir a genre. Unlike westerns or romantic comedies, film noir cannot be defined by conventional uses of setting or conflict in a way that is common to genre films. Film noir is more of a movement, pinned to one specific point in time in much the same way as Soviet Montage or German Expressionism was. Instead, the defining quality of film noir was linked to tone, lighting and an often sombre mood.

True film noir refers to Hollywood films of the 1940s and early 1950s that dealt with dark themes such as crime and corruption. These films were essentially critiquing certain aspects of American society in a way films had never done before. Since that time there have occasionally been other great noir films made, such as *Chinatown*, but the mood and tone are often different to the original film noir movies. One possible reason for this is the time in which the films were made. A common perception of art is that it reflects the society and time in which it is made. That makes film noir of the Forties and Fifties quite inimitable because, luckily, the world has not had to endure a war of the scale and destruction of the Second World War again.

Paul Schrader, a writer of films like *Taxi Driver* and *Raging Bull*, sees film noir as one of Hollywood's best and least-known periods. In his essay Notes on Film

Nair, he admits that classifying film noir is almost impossible because many films considered as film noir vary greatly in style. He observed that there were four main traditions in film noir. First were the films specifically about war and post-war disillusionment. Schrader believes these films were not only a reflection of the war but also a delayed reaction to the great economic depression of the 1930s. The trend in Hollywood throughout this period and into the war was to produce films aimed at keeping people's spirits up, hence the positivity. As soon as the war ended, crime fiction started to become popular, which mirrored growing disillusionment in America. Films such as *The Blue Dahlia* and *Dead Reckoning* picked up on a trend started during the war with *The Maltese Falcon* in 1941, which is seen as the first example of film noir.

Another film noir tradition was post-war realism. This style of the film was similar to some European films of the same era, such as Italy's neorealist films like Vittorio De Sica's *Bicycle Thieves* and Roberto Rossellini's *Open City*. Part of this style was created by filming in real locations and away from constructed sets. The honesty of this style of film suited the post-war mood in America and is demonstrated well in Jules Dassin's *Night and the City*, much of which was filmed in and around London.

The third tradition of film noir according to Paul Schrader involves what he characterises as 'The German Influence'. Especially during the 1920s German Expressionism was one of the most unique and creative firms of cinema. Many German, Austrian and Polish directors immigrated to America before or during the rise of Hitler and in part due to the increasing control and prevention of artistic freedom. Many of them, such as Fritz Lang and Billy Wilder, would find their way into the Hollywood system and to this day remain some of the most celebrated directors of all time.

It was the lighting developed in German Expressionism, in particular, that was most influential on film noir. The interplay of light and shadow created by chiaroscuro was highly suggestive of hidden darkness and was largely

responsible for creating the mood and feeling of film noir. But it was the coupling of expressionist lighting with realistic settings that really gave film noir its authenticity. It is no surprise then that two of the most popular film noir feature films, *Sunset Boulevard* and *Ace in the Hole*, were both directed by Billy Wilder.

The final tradition of film noir noted by Schrader is what he dubs 'The Hard-Boiled Tradition'. He notes how American literature of the time was the driving force behind much of this style of film noir. Ernest Hemingway, Raymond Chandler and James M. Cain were tough, cynical and uncompromising and their work reflects this type of attitude. If German Expressionism influenced the visual aspect of film noir, it was this hard-boiled writing style that influenced the characters, stories and scripts depicted on screen. Raymond Chandler adapted the screenplay for the film noir classic *Double Indemnity* from a James M. Cain story. This writing team, with Billy Wilder, again directing, was the perfect combination for one of Hollywood's most celebrated films.

### Questions 27–32

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes **27–32** 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

**27** The First World War had a big influence on the types of films being made in Hollywood.

- 28** Film noir is an official genre.
- 29** True film noir can be from any time and be about any kind of social issue.
- 30** Filmmaker Paul Schrader believes that film noir is almost impossible to classify.
- 31** Mixing light and shadow was mainly responsible for creating a unique mood and feeling of film noir.
- 32** During the 1950s film noir was the most successful type of film at the box office.

### Questions 33–37

Complete the notes below.

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

*Write your answers in boxes **33–37** on your answer sheet.*

### THE FOUR TRADITIONS OF FILM NOIR

War and post-war disillusionment:

A delayed **33** ..... to the great economic depression.

The Hollywood trend during the depression and war was to produce films aimed at keeping people's spirits up.

Post-war realism:

Part of the style was created by shooting the films in real locations instead of on sets. Similar to European film styles such as **34** ..... in Italy.

The German Influence:

Many directors from Germany, Austria and Poland **35** ..... to America during the 1920s and 1930s.

The use of lighting styles developed by German Expressionist films was very influential on film noir.

Combining chiaroscuro lighting with filming in real locations gave film noir its **36** .....

The hard-boiled tradition:

These films were heavily influenced by popular literature of the time by writers like Ernest Hemingway.

The hard-boiled writing style influenced the depiction of **37** ....., stories and scripts in film noir.

### Questions 38–40

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–F**

Write your answers in boxes **38–40** on your answer sheet.

**38** After the war, instead of the positive films that existed in Hollywood before

**39** The honesty of post-war realism in film noir

**40** Double Indemnity, directed by Billy Wilder, is

**A** suited the mood in America well.

**B** one of Hollywood's most notable films.

**C** there were a lot more romantic comedies released in America.

**D** was something most people were not ready for.

**E** negativity had entered Hollywood films.

**F** a film that very few people know about today.

**Answers**

27. NOT GIVEN

28. NO

29. NO

30. YES

31. YES

32. NOT GIVEN

33. reaction

34. neorealism

35. immigrated

36. authenticity

37. characters

38. E

39. A

40. B



## Writing Segment

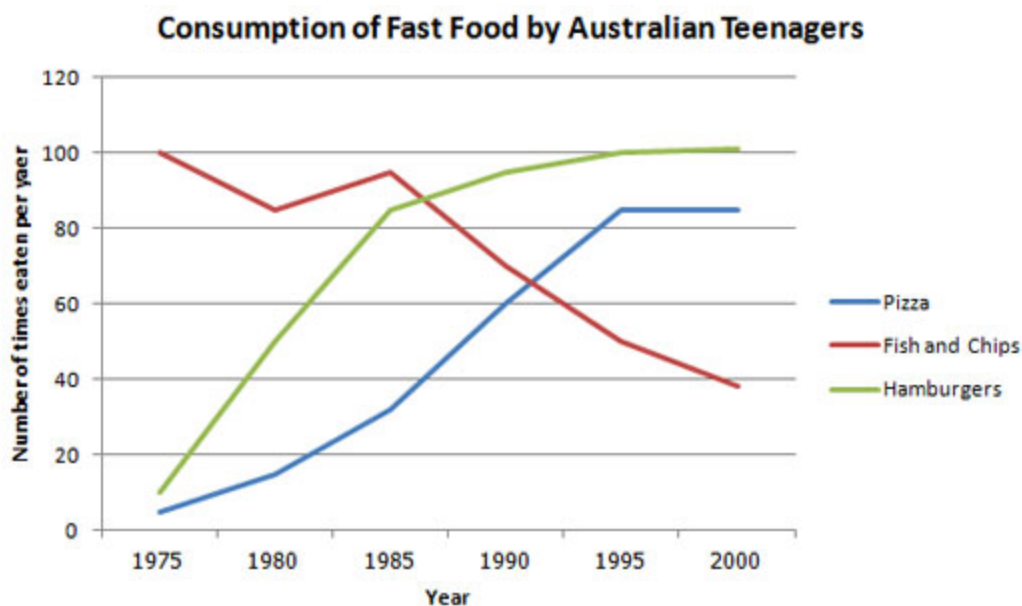
### WRITING TASK 1

You should spend 20 minutes on this task.

The line graph below shows changes in the amount and type of fast food consumed by Australian teenagers from 1975 to 2000.

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

Write at least 150 words.



**WRITING TASK 1 Answer**

The line graph compares the fast food consumption of teenagers in Australia between 1975 and 2000, a period of 25 years. Overall, the consumption of fish and chips declined over the period, whereas the amount of pizza and hamburgers that were eaten increased.

In 1975, the most popular fast food with Australian teenagers was fish and chips, being eaten 100 times a year. This was far higher than Pizza and hamburgers, which were consumed approximately 5 times a year. However, apart from a brief rise again from 1980 to 1985, the consumption of fish and chips gradually declined over the 25-year timescale to finish at just under 40.

In sharp contrast to this, teenagers ate the other two fast foods at much higher levels. Pizza consumption increased gradually until it overtook the consumption of fish and chips in 1990. It then leveled off from 1995 to 2000. The biggest rise was seen in hamburgers as the occasions they were eaten increased sharply throughout the 1970s and 1980s, exceeding that of fish and chips in 1985. It finished at the same level that fish and chips began, with consumption at 100 times a year.

*(194 words)*

**WRITING TASK 2**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

***Some people believe that children's leisure activities must be educational, otherwise they are a complete waste of time.***

***Do you agree or disagree?***

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**

To derive a double benefit from anything is considered a bonus, and this is especially the case when discussing leisure activities for children. The idea to fuse both education and entertainment into one activity is a goal of many educators; some would even believe that failure to do this makes the activity pointless. Drawing from examples in Sweden and reviewing games, such as Pokemon, I firmly believe that all activities should have an educational value.

Leisure activities are a perfect time to take advantage of the receptiveness in a child's mind, and some countries are adamant about this. Take Sweden, for example. For many years they have legally stipulated that all children's toys sold in the country should have some educational value. In addition, for such a rule to be passed, it must be upheld by scientific research. Therefore, the advantage of incorporating an education element into toys is scientifically proven.

On the other hand, across the UK, children were wasting their time collecting and learning the statistics of each creature on each Pokemon card. If, however, these cards had been intertwined with more educational data the child could have simultaneously gained a more practical education. Due to

the child learning large swathes of irrelevant and useless information it can be argued that the time would have been better spent with real facts and figures on the cards.

To conclude, scientific evidence from Sweden and fantasy games such as Pokemon with little educational value are two clear reasons why children's leisure activities should have an element of learning involved.

## IELTS Speaking.

Topic: Education

Part 2

Examiner: Now, have a look at the card and prepare a monologue.

Describe a period of time from your studies that was the most difficult for you so far. You should say:

When it was

Why was it hard

What you were doing at that time

Candidate: I would like to talk about my last school year. It was really difficult due to the enormous amounts of homework I had to do and all the exams I had to prepare for. Em, so I studied hard, having no time to goof around. Moreover, I forgot a lot of things from the school curriculum, that's why I had to do a lot of revision... But despite the tough preparation, I managed to set aside some time to rest and interact with my friends and family. After all, my efforts were not in vain. I passed all the exams well and was admitted to the university of my dreams.