IELTS FIGHTER
Chiến binh IELTS

Name: .....

Class: .....

Date: .....

REVIEW TEST 2

LISTENING

LISTENING FOR DETAILS

You will hear two people discussing an extramural course. Fill in the information you hear on the application form below. Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND A NUMBER (RT2_Track1)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRAMURAL STUDIES CENTRAL COURSE

APPLICATION FORM

Course No.: (1) _____

Course title: Drama & Theatre Studies

If there is an examination involved, do you intend sitting it? Yes /No

Surname: (2) _____

First name: Jenny

Address: (3) _____, Longford

Telephone No.: daytime: No evening: (4) _____

Occupation: teacher Age: (5) _____

Educational qualifications: Degree in (6) _____

Diploma in media studies

Previous extramural courses attended: (7) _____

Fee enclosed: (8) £_____

SPEAKING

VOCABULARY

TOPIC: LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Exercise 1. Choose correct answers.

1. A person who loves reading books is known as a:
   a) bookworm
   b) page-turner
   c) me-time
2. Which term refers to a thrilling and exciting book?
   a) bookworm
   b) page-turner
   c) me-time

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3. An "avid" reader or hobbyist is someone who:
   a) enjoys relaxing activities
   b) is enthusiastic and passionate about something
   c) finds activities nerve-racking
4. If an activity is nerve-racking, it means it is:
   a) captivating
   b) time-consuming
   c) causing anxiety or stress
5. Which term describes an activity that takes up a lot of time?
   a) me-time
   b) time-consuming
   c) a page-turner

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words.

sieve	recharge	intrigued	recreational	immerse

1. I like to engage in various _____ activities during my free time, such as playing sports or going for a walk in the park.
2. The suspenseful plot of the novel _____ me and kept me hooked until the very end.
3. When I read a good book, I tend to _____ myself in the story and forget about the world around me.
4. Taking a vacation allows me to relax and _____ my energy for the upcoming challenges.
5. My friend has a memory like a _____; she always forgets important dates and appointments.

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READING

The following reading passage has 5 paragraphs A-E. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (I-VII). There are more headings than you can use.

i	Get angry, live longer
ii	Nothing to see on the surface
iii	Try to overcome anger
iv	Which one causes which?
v	Who is likely to get cancer?
vi	Why join stress and cancer?
vii	Scientists agree

1. Paragraph A _____
2. Paragraph B _____
3. Paragraph C _____
4. Paragraph D _____
5. Paragraph E _____

The Cancer-Prone Personality

Paragraph A

One of the reasons scientists think that there is a link between stress and cancer is the idea that there may be a cancer-prone personality. The cancer-prone personality consists of a set of personality traits that are found more frequently in people who have cancer than in those who do not.

Paragraph B

What personality traits make up the cancer-prone personality? Most often, people who are polite, unaggressive, and agreeable are said to have this type of personality. They seem to have trouble showing when they are angry. Even in situations in which they should be angry, they appear to be calm and happy.

Paragraph C

When faced with a stressful event, people with the cancer-prone personality do not show stress outwardly. Instead, they keep their emotions bottled inside. They repress, or hide, their emotions, even from themselves.

Paragraph D

The cancer-prone personality is linked to the likelihood of getting cancer, and the same personality traits seem to help affect a cancer victim's recovery. For example, some studies

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have looked at cancer patients who accept the cancer without getting angry. These patients get sick faster and they die sooner than people who became angry at their cancer and fight the disease.

Paragraph E

However, it is important to keep in mind that some scientists interpret these research findings differently. First of all, not everyone who has a cancer-prone personality gets cancer. And not everyone who has cancer has a cancer-prone personality. Even more important, there is no proof that having a cancer-prone personality causes cancer. In fact, it may be the other way around: getting cancer may cause people to develop a cancer-prone personality.

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WRITING

VOCABULARY

Translate the phrases below into English.

1. Responsible _____ **(sự tiêu thụ)** of water is essential for conserving resources.
2. The farm's _____ **(doanh thu)** decreased this year due to the drought.
3. The factory reduced its _____ **(rác thải)** by recycling materials.
4. She enjoys _____ **(thực phẩm từ sữa)** like milk and cheese.
5. The figure for grants and subsidies _____ **(đã vượt)** that for borrowings.

GRAMMAR: Relative clause

Complete the sentences with a suitable relative pronoun.

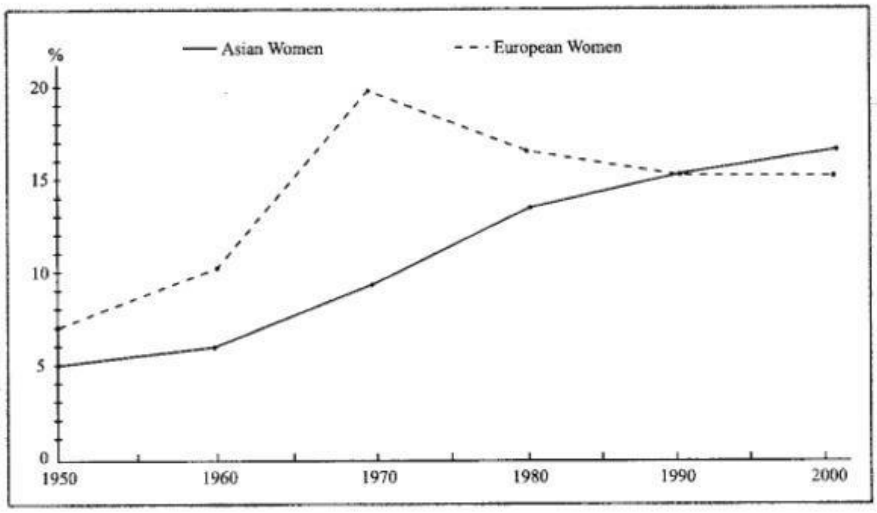
1. On the other hand, people who eat an average diet consume a greater amount of protein (40%) than those _____ eat a healthy diet (30%) and sportspeople (25%).
2. People in Britain spent just over £170,000 on photographic film, _____ is the highest figure shown on the chart.

STRATEGY: Line graph

Write the overview for the following chart.

The graph below indicates the percentage of women smokers in Asia and Europe from 1950 to 2000.

(Figure 13) Percentage of women smokers in Asia and Europe



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