

READING PRACTICE 2

IELTS tasks:
labelling a map;
short answers

Reading



Tate Modern Art Gallery



Oriental Pearl Tower



Petronas Twin Towers



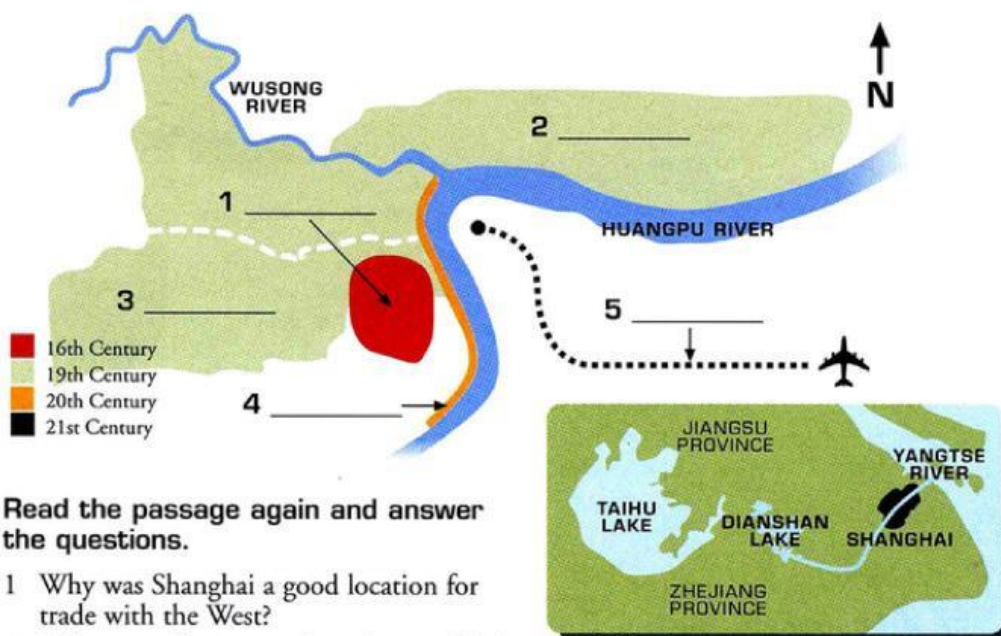
Burj al Arab Hotel

F Shanghai
Dubai
Kuala Lumpur
London

1 Match the buildings with the cities in F.

Now work in pairs. Discuss what you know about the cities.

2 Work in pairs. Read the title of the passage and decide what it is about.



3 Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why was Shanghai a good location for trade with the West?
- 2 What were foreigners allowed to establish?
- 3 Why did the international community grow quickly?
- 4 Why did the city play a smaller role in the world after World War Two?
- 5 Why did Shanghai begin to expand again?
- 6 Why has the Pudong area recently developed?

4 Find words in the passage which mean ...

- 1 an area of land under the control of a country or ruler (paragraph B)
- 2 one side of a river (paragraph C)
- 3 an area of land that is next to a river, lake or sea (paragraph C)
- 4 a district or part of a town or city (paragraph D)
- 5 the outline of buildings and trees seen against the sky. (paragraph D)

SHANGHAI: BACK TO THE FUTURE

A

Today Shanghai is ranked as one of the four most rapidly developing cities in the world. It is the financial and trade centre of China, it is the Chinese city with the biggest population (nearly seventeen million in 2000 in the metropolitan region), it contributes almost 7% of the total industrial production of China and 30% of the country's cargo goes through Shanghai's port. However, Shanghai is a much newer city than many in China and its history and development is a surprising history of international conflict and cooperation. Located on the east coast of China, Shanghai occupies the southern part of the river Yangtze delta. Shanghai is bordered by Jiangsu province to the north-west and Zhejiang province to the south-west and comprises the mainland city and about 30 islands in the Yangtze River. The



Huangpu River cuts through Shanghai to Dianshan lake in the west, the oldest part of the city is situated where the Huangpu River and Wusong River meet. It began as a fishing village 1,000 years ago and continued as a small- to medium-sized settlement. In 1544 a wall was built around Shanghai and this is generally known as the Old Town and is regarded as the beginning of Shanghai city. By the time of the Qing dynasty (from 1644 to 1911) it became a centre for cotton manufacturing and busy sea port. The position of Shanghai on the Yangtze delta made it an ideal location for trade with the West. However, it was not until the nineteenth century that the city expanded rapidly.

B

In 1842 the Treaty of Nanjing ended the Opium Wars between Britain and China and foreigners were allowed to establish residences and trade from Shanghai. Following this, other countries were allowed territories north of the walled city. British, American and French citizens came to live in the city – territorial zones were established to the north for the British and Americans (later it was merged and became the International concession) and a French territory was established to the west. The foreign community was small until the late nineteenth century when China allowed direct foreign investment. As a result, the population of Shanghai international community grew significantly and by 1927, under the Nanjing National Government, Shanghai was designated as a special city.

C

By the 1930s the world's commercial and financial businesses had arrived in Shanghai. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many European-style buildings were built along the left bank of the Huangpu River – on the waterfront area known as the Bund. Banks, customhouses, hotels and offices lined the Zhong Shan Road which runs through the area. The population of the city exploded along with its commercial and economic activity. After 80 years of development, Shanghai became the world's fourth biggest city behind New York, London and Paris. Its population rose from between 250,000 and 500,000 in 1843 to almost four million by 1935. However, after World War Two, Shanghai played less of a role in the world as the central government took away 87% of the local revenue generated by the city between 1949 and 1984. However, with economic reforms in the late 1970s and the designation in 1984 of Shanghai as an economic development zone, it began to expand again.

D

Once again this has led to rapid industrial and economic expansion. The old two- and three-storey buildings in the French quarter are being replaced by high-rise structures and in the old British / American concession more than 1,000 high-rise apartments have been built. In order to take pressure off Shanghai's centre, an old industrial area east of the River Huangpu has been redeveloped – the Pudong region – giving Shanghai one of the most futuristic skylines in the world. From the mid-1980s a great deal of attention has been given to the infrastructure of the city. Three new underground lines have been built, and eleven more are being planned, elevated roads have been constructed east-west across the city and a new airport has been built in Pudong with a Maglev rail link from the airport to the city. A new exhibition hall has been built, and in the future green corridors will be developed to run into the heart of the city. A new deep-water port will be built at the mouth of the Changjiang delta in order to keep Shanghai's position as the world's third-busiest port.

LISTENING PRACTICE

SECTION 1, Questions 1–10

QUESTIONS 1–3

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

Example

When was Mrs Peters' appointment?

A lunchtime

B 10am

C 10pm

1. Which form does Mrs Peters fill in first?
A personal details
C extracurricular activities
B medical information
2. What is her son's given name?
A Colwin
C Richard
B John
3. How old is her son?
A 6
C 12
B 11

QUESTIONS 4–9

Complete the notes below.

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

Personal Details

Family name: Peters

Address: 10 **4** _____ Crescent, Mount Lawley

Phone number: 5 _____

Health Information

Medication: **6** _____

Allergies: **7** _____

Other: **8** _____

Extracurricular Activities

Sport: football

Music: **9** _____

Art: drawing cartoons

QUESTION 10

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

- 10.** Which language is the son going to learn?
- A** Italian
C Chinese
B Indonesian

SECTION 2, Questions 11–20

QUESTIONS 11–13

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

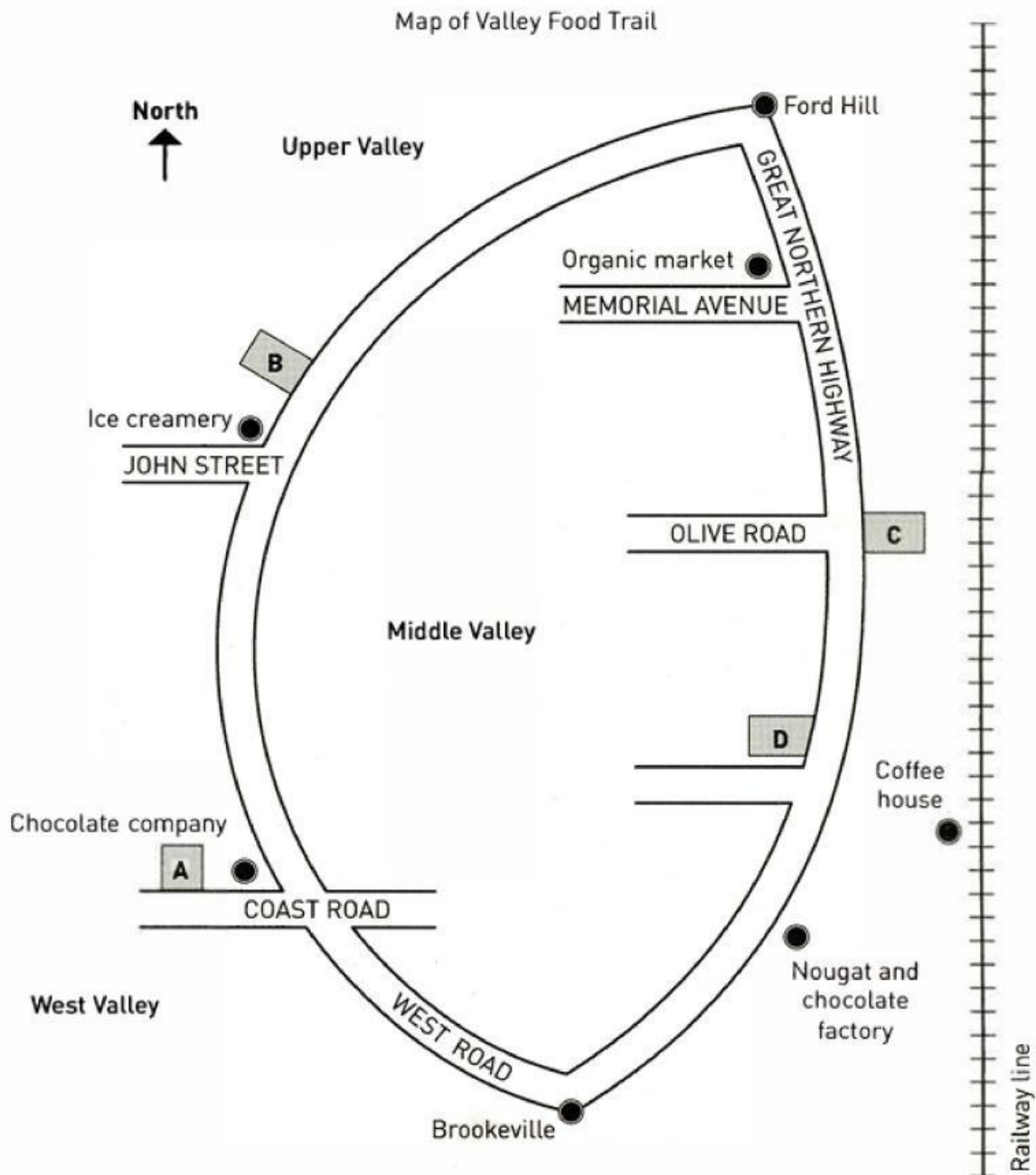
11. How long is it recommended you should spend exploring the Valley Food Trail?
A as much or as little as you want **B** one day
C half a day
12. If you were driving to the area from the city, how long would it take you to reach the closest point?
A 15 minutes **B** 40 minutes
C 55 minutes
13. What types of place can you not visit in this area?
A places to eat **B** places to see art

QUESTIONS 14–17

Write **TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Write the place name for letters A–D, using the map on the next page.

14. **A** _____
15. **B** _____
16. **C** _____
17. **D** _____



QUESTIONS 18-20

Choose **THREE** letters, **A-E**.

Which **THREE** places are the most recommended attractions to see?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| A the Chocolate Company | B the Ice Creamery |
| C the Organic Market | D the Coffee House |
| E the Nougat and Chocolate Factory | |