LISTENING PRACTICE

Practice Test 1, Track 3 (Track 18)

Section 3: Questions 21–30

Choose the correct letter: A, B or C.

Write your answers in boxes 21–30 on your answer sheet.

21 Bill was ill. What was wrong?

- **A** A cold
- **B** A food allergy
- **C** A severe pain in his head

22 Bill and Sarah

- **A** live near each other.
- **B** have never worked on a project together.
- **C** have plans for later that evening.

23 Bill and Sarah have to

- **A** research and write a survey questionnaire.
- **B** ask shopkeepers questions.
- **C** submit their project via the internet.

24 What does Sarah want Bill to do?

- **A** Visit the library
- **B** Write a list of questions
- **C** Use a computer

25 Which of the following items will be included in Bill and Sarah's research?

- **A** Deodorants and cosmetics
- **B** Electrical goods
- **C** Food and clothing

26 With what aspect of the project does Bill express concern?

- **A** Meeting the project's timeline
- **B** Invading people's privacy
- **C** Finding enough reference material

LIVEWORKSHEETS

27 What does Bill plan to do for the rest of the day?

- **A** Review the notes from the previous week
- **B** Prepare for his next meeting with Sarah
- **C** Find people to participate in the research

28 What does Sarah do for Bill?

- **A** Lets him borrow her book
- **B** Gives him a copy of her notes
- **C** Promises to help him study

29 What does Sarah have to do at the library?

- **A** Research
- **B** Meet Bill
- **C** Collect some books

30 Where do Bill and Sarah agree to meet the next day?

- **A** In the library
- **B** In class
- **C** In the laboratory

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Practice Test 1, Track 4 (Track 19)

Section 4: Questions 31–40

Questions 31–32

Choose the correct letter: A, B or C.

Write your answers in boxes 31–32 on your answer sheet.

31 Who is giving this talk?

- **A** An artist
- **B** An art critic
- **C** A curator

32 Why did the speaker choose to speak about Joan Miró?

- **A** Because a new work by Miró was recently added to the gallery
- **B** Because he thought Miró would appeal to people with different tastes
- **C** Because he felt everyone would be familiar with Joan Miró's art

Questions 33–35

Which THREE features below are mentioned by the speaker as characteristic of Joan Miró's art? Choose THREE letters: A—G.

Write your answers in boxes 33–35 on your answer sheet.

- **A** Themes from Spanish history
- **B** The use of primary colours
- **C** Influence of surrealism
- **D** Complex geometric forms
- **E** Large paintings
- **F** Equal number of sculptures and paintings
- **G** Birds and trees

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 36–40

Complete this table with information from the listening.

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

Write your answers in boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet.

THREE OF MIRÓ'S GREAT WORKS

TITLE	DATE	LOCATION	DETAILS
Woman and **36**	1982	A **37** ..... in Barcelona	Tall sculpture, covered in **38** .....
Woman	**39**	National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.	Large canvas, bright colours
Seated Woman II	1939	Guggenheim Museum, New York	Painted when Miró was influenced by the **40** ..... in Spain

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING 1

Reading

2 What do these words mean? Choose the best answers from the box.

1 migration
2 emigration
3 immigration
4 assimilation
5 settlement

a becoming similar to a country's native inhabitants
b moving from one country to another
c moving away from one's home country
d making a permanent home in a country
e moving into another country

3 Now read this passage. As in the Academic Reading Module, there are 13 questions. Try to read the passage and answer the questions in 20 minutes. You may find it helpful to write a few key words beside each paragraph. Think about question 1 as you read.

Question 1

Which of these statements best sums up the passage?

A The reasons for migration have changed significantly.
B Migration is caused by a combination of many factors.
D Governments have the most influence on migration.
C Migration is best explained in terms of personal choices.

⏱ about 725 words

IMMIGRATION: AN INTRODUCTION

A Migration takes many forms. People migrate as manual workers, highly qualified specialists, entrepreneurs, refugees or as family members of previous migrants. Whether the initial intention is temporary or permanent movement, many migrants become settlers. Migration has been part of human history from the earliest times, but it has grown in volume and significance, and may be one of the most important factors in global change.

B No single cause can explain why people choose to leave their country and settle in another. It is hardly ever a simple individual action, in which a person decides to move in search of a better life, leaves the home country and quickly becomes assimilated in the new country. Much more often, the process of migration and settlement stretches over a long period, affecting the rest of the migrant's life and also later generations. It is a collective action, caused by social change and affecting the whole society of both countries.

C While some theories about migration emphasise individual choice, and others focus on the influence of governments and business, it is more realistic to understand migration in terms of a complex interaction among all these elements. Large-scale institutional factors, such as international relations, political economy and government policies, play a part in any decision to emigrate, as do the informal social networks, practices and beliefs of the migrants themselves.

D Migration generally arises from the existence of previous links between home and new countries, based on colonisation, political influence, trade, investment or cultural ties. For instance, migration from some North and West African countries to France is linked to earlier French colonisation, leaving French as a major language of the countries concerned.

E Typically, migration is started by an external factor, such as a shortage of labour in the new country. Often the initial movement is by young people, usually men. Once a path has been established, relatives and friends follow, and are assisted by those already there. Social networks based on family or a common place of origin help to provide housing, work, assistance in coping with bureaucratic procedures and support in personal difficulties. These social networks make the process of migration safer and more manageable for the migrants and their families.

F Migrant groups develop their own social and economic infrastructure: places of worship, associations, shops, cafés, lawyers, doctors, and other services. This is linked to families being reunited: the longer the original migrants stay, the more likely they are to bring their partners and children in, or to start new families. People begin to see their life as being based in the new country. This is particularly true of migrants' children: once they go to school in the new country, learn the language and make friends, it becomes more and more difficult for the parents to return to their homelands.

G While the links between immigrant community and area of origin may sometimes be weakened, they are more likely to continue over generations. Family and cultural links remain, new business links may be developed.

H Although each migration has its specific historical patterns, certain generalisations can be made on the way migrations evolve. For example, most start with young, economically active people going abroad temporarily. They want to save enough in a higher-wage economy to improve conditions at home, to buy land, build a house, set up a business, or pay for education. After a period in the new country, some of these migrants return home, but others stay on.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I This may be because they find living and working conditions in the new country better than in their homeland. But it may also be because of relative failure: migrants may find it hard to save as much as they require, and stay on in the hope of succeeding eventually. As time passes, many of them are joined by their families, or find partners in the new country. With the birth of children, settlement takes on a more permanent character, whatever the original intentions.

J This can be summed up in a four-stage model. First, young workers move in order to work abroad temporarily, and send money home. Secondly, the stay is lengthened, and social networks are developed, providing mutual help. Thirdly, the original migrants' families join them, there is an increasing orientation towards the new country, and ethnic communities emerge with their own associations, shops, professions, and so on. And finally settlement becomes permanent.

Questions 2–8

*The passage has ten paragraphs labelled **A–J**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?

Example: an outline of a pattern of migration

Answer: J (*This can be summed up in a four-stage model...*)

2 likely effects of being brought up in the new country
3 a reference to alternative, less likely, explanations of migration
4 how not achieving an objective may lengthen a stay abroad
5 some ways in which existing immigrants may help newcomers
6 'large-scale' reasons why migrants have moved from certain areas to a particular country
7 a description of a pattern of migration that rarely occurs
8 some reasons for sending money home

Questions 9–13

Complete the flow chart below using words from the box.

Model of migration process

temporary migration by young workers to increase
9 .....

↓

creation of **10** .....

↓

11 ..... of families, growing sense of
12 .....

↓

permanent **13** .....

assistance	belonging	citizenship
earnings	employment	friendships
residence	reunion	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING 2

This passage comes from a booklet called *Welcome to Australia!*, published by the Australian Government for people who have just moved to the country. It is similar to the passages found in Section 1 of the General Training Reading Module, while the tasks below are found in both Reading Modules.

⏱ about 425 words

Welcome to Australia!





Apply for a Tax File Number
Everyone who receives any income in Australia needs a Tax File Number. Income includes wages or salary from a job, money earned from investments, and government payments.

Register with Medicare
The Australian Government provides help with medical expenses through a scheme called Medicare. You may be eligible to join Medicare and gain immediate access to health-care services and programs such as free public hospital care, help with the cost of out-of-hospital care and subsidised medicines.

To register with Medicare, you should wait approximately ten working days after your arrival in Australia and then go to a Medicare office, listed in the telephone book, with your passport or travel documents. If you need to see a doctor urgently, you can register with Medicare without waiting ten days.

Medicare has a *Welcome Kit* which is translated into 16 different languages. It explains Medicare and other government health services and the eligibility requirements for benefits and payments. This booklet is available from Medicare offices or you can read it on the Internet.

Open a bank account
People in Australia usually keep their money in a bank, building society or credit union. It is advisable to open a bank account within six weeks of your arrival, as during this time you usually need only your passport as identification. After six weeks, you will need additional identification to open an account.

Register with Centrelink
Newly arrived residents can register with the government agency called Centrelink to get help with looking for work, having overseas skills recognised, and accessing relevant courses. Centrelink also has an application form for Tax File Numbers and can assist you to lodge your application with the Tax Office, so that access to any payments is not delayed.

Register for English classes
English language courses for new arrivals in Australia are provided under the Adult Migrant English Program. As a new resident, you may be entitled to receive free English language tuition of up to 510 hours.

Get a driver's licence
If you are a permanent resident visa holder and have a current driver's licence from another country, in English or with an official translation, you are allowed to drive for your first three months after arrival. After that, if you want to drive, you will need to have the appropriate Australian driver's licence. To get one, you usually need to pass a knowledge test, a practical test, and an eyesight test. Licences from some overseas countries do not require a practical test.



1 Read the passage. Do the statements on page 43 agree with the information given in the passage? ⇢ TF1

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*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 A Tax File Number is only required by people who are working.
2 All health-care services are free for people registered with Medicare.
3 In certain cases, it is possible to register with Medicare less than ten days after arriving in Australia.
4 There is a charge for Welcome Kit booklets obtained from Medicare offices.
5 Banks are the most commonly used form of financial institution.
6 If you open a bank account in your first six weeks in Australia, you will probably need fewer documents than later on.
7 Centrelink can help you to get your qualifications accepted officially.
8 Centrelink can lend money to new arrivals if necessary.
9 English language lessons are offered at no cost to all new residents who require them.
10 Whether or not you need to take an Australian practical test for a driver's licence depends on which country you come from.

2 **Complete the sentences below with words taken from the passage. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.**
→ TF3

1 The address of the nearest Medicare office can be found in a ..... .
2 You can work out from the Medicare *Welcome Kit* whether or not you are entitled to ..... from the government.
3 Centrelink can help you with your ..... for payments from the Tax Office.
4 The Adult Migrant English Program offers a maximum of ..... of English lessons.
5 All foreign driver's licences can be used for ..... without taking any part of the Australian driving test.
6 Holders of all foreign driver's licences are required to pass the ..... and ..... tests.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WRITING PRACTICE

Write about the following topic.

Most people are not interested in how their food has been produced. They only care about how much it costs.

How true is this statement? What influences people when they buy food?

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

3 IELTS candidates often make mistakes with linking words and phrases. Read the sample answer on the right and circle the best option from each pair of expressions in *italics* (1–10).

1 Nowadays / Over time, a wide range of food products has become available in shops and there are plenty of ways that it can be produced, packaged and sold. *2 As a result / Therefore*, there are many different attitudes towards food, and not everyone makes the same decisions when they go shopping.

Most people shop to suit their lifestyle. *3 In particular / Especially*, single people who work long hours may buy frozen or pre-cooked food, because they worry about how much time they have. Some parents with large families may *4 as well / also* worry about time, but are likely to think about their finances too. If they only have a little money, they will be interested in special offers, such as two for the price of one.

5 On one hand / On the other hand, people who have plenty of time to prepare food themselves may choose what they buy more carefully and consider a range of aspects that include quality and taste. *6 In addition / Besides*, a few of these people will be concerned about how animals are treated and whether the food has been organically produced.

7 Another / The other factor affecting choice is where you live. In my country, a great deal of importance is placed on the freshness of food. We eat a lot of fish and vegetables, and most of this is caught or produced locally. So cost is not an issue. *8 In fact / So*, very few consumers talk about it.

9 Concluding / In conclusion, it seems that cost is only one of a number of factors that people take into consideration when they purchase food. *10 Although / Even* some people look at price before quality, others have little interest in these things and will spend a considerable amount of money on food in order to satisfy their needs and beliefs.

LIVEWORKSHEETS