IELTS Fighter
Chiến binh IELTS

Name: .....
Class: .....
Date: .....

FINAL TEST

LISTENING

(15 minutes)

PART 1 ***Questions 1-10***

Complete the form below.

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

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY **ACCOMMODATION REQUEST FORM**	
Surname:	Blake
First name:	**(1)** .....
ID number:	**(2)** .....
Gender:	Male
Email address:	d.blake@internet.com
Telephone number:	**(3)** .....
Course attending:	**(4)** .....
Start date:	**(5)** .....
Accommodation type:	**(6)** .....
Room type	**(7)** .....
Type of bathroom:	**(8)** .....
Vehicle:	**(9)** .....
Amount of deposit	**(10)** £ .....

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PART 2 ***Questions 11-20***

Questions 11 – 15.

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Guide for Peak District	
Peak District's location: five miles from Sheffield	**(11)** ……
Main attractions: Bakewell Town is known for local food:	**(12)** ……
Chatsworth House has formal gardens and	**(13)** ……
The heart of Peak District is the Peak District	**(14)** ……
The most famous cavern in Castleton is called	**(15)** ……

Questions 16 – 20.

Complete the notes below.

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

- **(16)** …… must be accompanied by an adult on walking and cycling.
- Tourists can pick **(17)** …… in some specialist shops.
- Chatsworth's art collection has **(18)** …… years' history.
- Eyam village is also called **(19)** ……
- Eyam Hall has **(20)** …… workshops.

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READING

(30 minutes)

Reading passage 1

THE IMPACT OF THE POTATO

Jeff Chapman relates the story of history the most important vegetable

A The potato was first cultivated in South America between three and seven thousand years ago, though scientists believe they may have grown wild in the region as long as 13,000 years ago. The genetic patterns of potato distribution indicate that the potato probably originated in the mountainous west – central region of the continent.

B Early Spanish chroniclers who misused the Indian word batata (sweet potato) as the name for the potato noted the importance of the tuber to the Incan Empire. The Incas had learned to preserve the potato for storage by dehydrating and mashing potatoes into a substance called Chuchu could be stored in a room for up to 10 years, providing excellent insurance against possible crop failures. As well as using the food as a staple crop, the Incas thought potatoes made childbirth easier and used it to treat injuries.

C The Spanish conquistadors first encountered the potato when they arrived in Peru in 1532 in search of gold, and noted Inca miners eating chuchu. At the time the Spaniards failed to realize that the potato represented a far more important treasure than either silver or gold, but they did gradually begin to use potatoes as basic rations abroad their ships. After the arrival of the potato in Spain in 1570, a few Spanish farmers began to cultivate them on a small scale, mostly as food for livestock.

D Throughout Europe, potatoes were regarded with suspicion, distaste and fear. Generally considered to be unfit for human consumption, they were used only as animal fodder and sustenance for the starving. In northern Europe, potatoes were primarily grown in botanical gardens as an exotic novelty. Even peasants refused to eat from a plant that produced ugly, mishappened tubers and that had come from a heathen civilization. Some felt that the potato plant's resemblance to plants in the nightshade family hinted that it was the creation of witches or devils.

E In meat – loving England, farmers and urban workers regarded potatoes with extreme distaste. In 1662, the Royal Society recommended the cultivation of the tuber to the English government and the nation, but this recommendation had little impact. Potatoes did not become a staple until, during the food shortages associated with the Revolutionary Wars the English government began to officially encourage potato cultivation. In 1795, the

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Broad of Agriculture issued a pamphlet entitles "Hints Respecting the Culture and Use of Potatoes"; this was followed shortly by pro – potato editorials and potato recipes in The Times. Gradually, the lower classes began to follow the lead of the upper classes.

F A similar pattern emerged across the English Channel in the Netherlands, Belgium and France. While the potato slowly gained ground in eastern France (where it was often the only crop remaining after marauding solders plundered wheat fields and vineyards), it did not achieve widespread acceptance until the late 1700s. The peasants remained suspicious, in spite of a 1771 paper from the Facult de Paris testifying that the potato was not harmful but beneficial. The people began to overcome their distaste when the plant received the royal seal of approval: Louis XVI began to sport a potato flower in his buttonhole, and Marie – Antoinette wore the purple potato blossom in her hair.

G Frederick the Great of Prussia saw the potato's potential to help feed his nation and lower the price of bread, but faced the challenge of overcoming the people's prejudice against the plant. When he issued a 1774 order for his subjects to grow potatoes as protection against famine, the town of Kolberg replied: "The things have neither smell nor taste, not even the dogs will eat them, so what use are they to us?" Trying a less direct approach to encourage his subjects to begin planting potatoes, Frederick used a bit of reverse psychology: he planted a royal field of potato plants and stationed a heavy guard to protect this field from thieves. Nearby peasants naturally assumed that anything worth guarding was worth stealing, and so snuck into the field and snatched the plants for their home gardens. Of course, this was entirely in line with Frederick's wishes.

H Historians debate whether the potato was primarily a cause or an effect of the huge population boom in industrial – era England and Wales. Prior to 1800, the English diet had consisted primarily of meat, supplemented by bread, butter and cheese. Few vegetables were consumed, most vegetables being regarded as nutritionally worthless and potentially harmful. This view began to change gradually in the late 1700s. The Industrial Revolution was drawing an ever increasing percentage of the populace into crowded cities, where only the richest could afford homes with ovens or coal storage rooms, and people were working 12 – 16 hour days which left them with little time or energy to prepare food. High yielding, easily prepared potato crops were the obvious solution to England's food problems.

I Whereas most of their neighbors, regarded the potato with suspicion and had to be persuaded to use it by the upper class, the Irish peasantry embraced the tuber more passionately than anyone since the Incas. The potato was well suited to the Irish the soil

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and climate, and its high yield suited the most important concern of most Irish farmers: to feed their families.

J The most dramatic example of the potato's potential to alter population patterns occurred in Ireland, where the potato had become a staple by 1800. The Irish population doubled to eight million between 1780 and 1841, this without any significant expansion of industry or reform of agricultural techniques beyond the widespread cultivation of the potato. Though Irish landholding practices were primitive in comparison with those of England, the potato's high yields allowed even the poorest farmers to produce more healthy food than they needed with scarcely any investment or hard labor. Even children could easily plant, harvest and cook potatoes, which of course required no threshing, curing or grinding. The abundance provided by potatoes greatly decreases infant mortality and encouraged early marriage.

Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the Reading Passage?
In boxes 1 – 5 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. The early Spanish called potato as the Incan name "Chuchu". .....
2. Ethe purposes of Spanish coming to Peru were to find out potatoes. .....
3. The Spanish believed that the potato has the same nutrients as other vegetables. .....
4. Peasants at that time did not like to eat potatoes because they were ugly. .....
5. The popularity of potatoes in the UK was due to food shortages during the war. .....

Questions 6-13

*Answer the questions below with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer.*

6. What did the King Louis XVI put in his button hole?

.....

7. What did Frederick have to handle from ordinary people?

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……

8. What did the King of Prussia adopt to make people accept potatoes?

……

9. Before 1800, what did the English people prefer eating with bread, butter and cheese?

……

10. What was the obvious way to deal with English food problems?

……

11. What two factors of the Irish suited potatoes well?

……

12. Between 1780 and 1841, what made the Irish population doubled to eight million?

……

13. What did the potato's high yields help the poorest farmers to produce more without investment?

……

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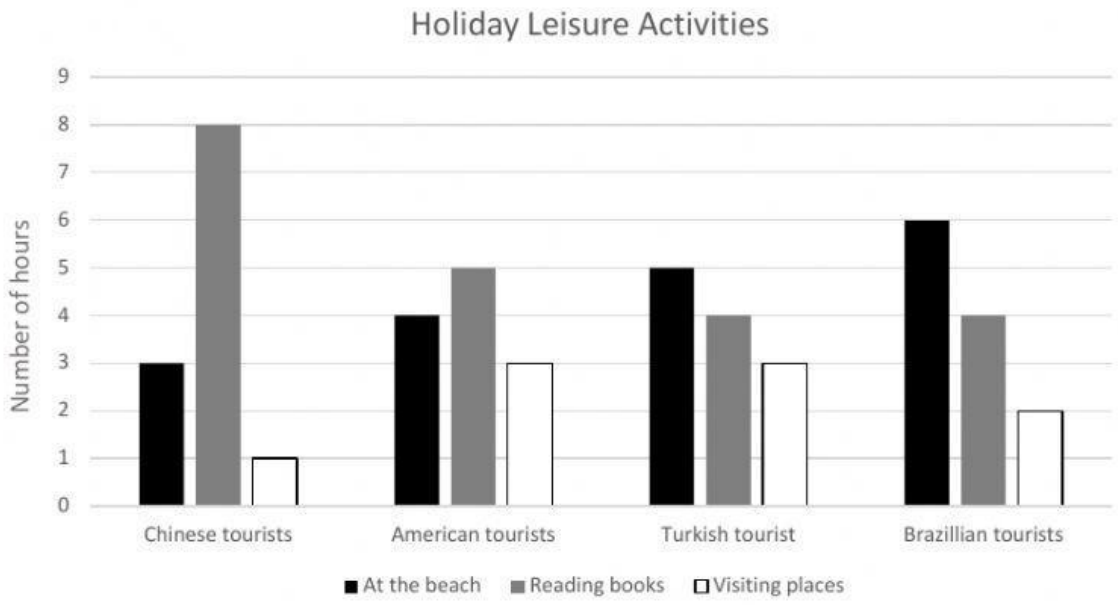
WRITING

(30 minutes)

Exercise 1.

Writing Task 1

The chart shows the average number of hours each day that Chinese, American, Turkish and Brazilian tourists spent doing leisure activities while on holiday in Greece in August 2019.



A. Write the introduction and overview.

……

……

……

……

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B. Make 5 sentences to describe the chart based on the given words.

1. Chinese tourists/ spend/ more time/ read books/ than/ Brazilian tourists/ do.

.....

2. Both/ American/ Turkish tourists/ spend/ three hours/ every day/ visit places.

.....

3. Similarly/ the Turkish/ Brazilian groups/ spend/ total/ four hours each/ read books.

.....

4. Chinese tourists/ spend/ twice/ amount/ time/ read books/ as/ Turkish and Brazilian tourists.

.....

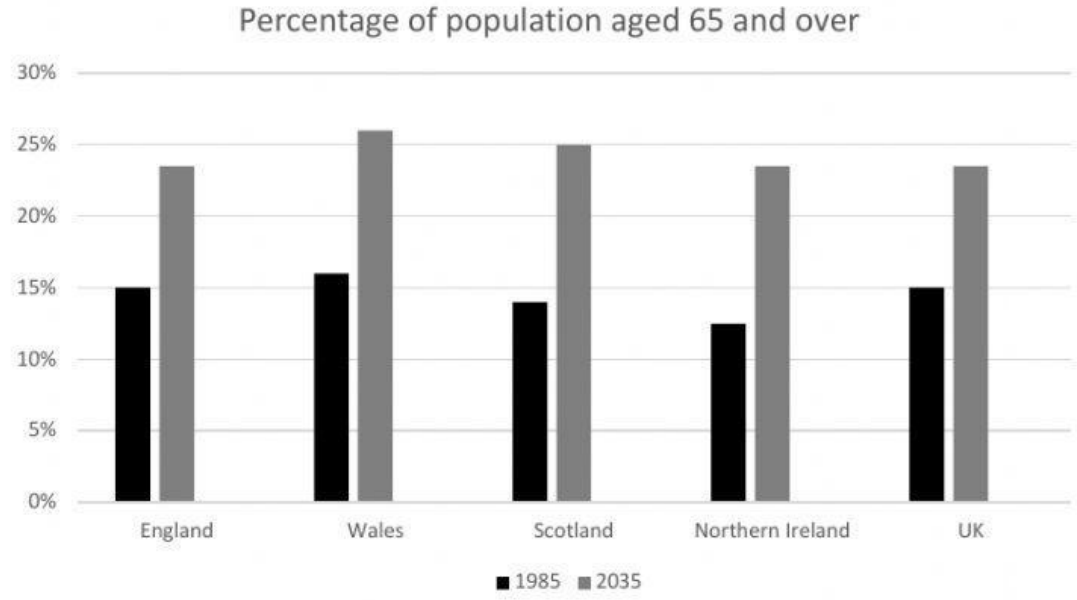
5. American and Turkish groups/ spend/ three times/ amount/ time/ visit places/ as/ Chinese group.

.....

Exercise 2. Fill in the blank with the suitable words from the box.

Writing Task 1

The chart below gives information about the UK's ageing population in 1985 and makes predictions for 2035.



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second-largest	lowest	the highest	account for
shows	relative to	predicted to	double to

The graph **(1)** ..... how the size and distribution of the UK's ageing population is likely to change over a 50-year period.

Overall, the proportions are **(2)** ..... increase in all UK countries. In 1985, 15 percent of the UK population was over 65, but by 2035, this will **(3)** ..... 23 percent of the total population.

A closer look at the data reveals that the ageing population is expected to rise more in some parts of the UK than in other. In 1985, Wales had **(4)** ..... percentage of people aged 65 and over, at 16 percent. The **(5)** ..... group could be found in England and the third in Scotland. Northern Ireland had **(6)** ..... proportion, with 12 percent aged 65 and over.

By 2035, Wales is still going to have by far the greatest percentage of over 65s, with figures likely to reach 26 percent. However, the biggest increases in this age group, **(7)** ..... the rest of the population, are predicted to occur in Northern Ireland and Scotland. In Northern Ireland, for example, this figure will increase almost **(8)** ..... 23 percent.

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