

Name:

Class:

Date:

PRACTICE TEST

LISTENING

PART 1

Questions 1-10

Questions 1 – 5.

Complete the notes below.

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

Accommodation Request Form	
Type of accommodation:	Homestay
Full name:	(1) Lee
Age:	(2)
Present address:	International House
Room:	(3)
Reasons for applying for homestay:	to know about local culture
	to (4)
Contact number:	8141 9680 (home)
	(5) (mobile)

Questions 6 – 10.

Complete the notes below.

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

Accommodation requirements:

A nice landlady

Own (6)

No young children

Near to (7)

The (8) will be £140, including (9) bill.

Accommodation required date:

(10)

PART 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11 – 13.

Complete the notes below.

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

Registration time:	9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Monday – Friday (11) Saturday
Registration position:	Main Building, (12)
Bring:	(13) and passport photo

Questions 14 – 17.

Complete the following notes below.

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

COMPUTER CENTRE RULES

Opening hour: 9:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

No (14) and noise in Computer Centre

Students can put their bags in (15)

No occupying a locker for 3 days

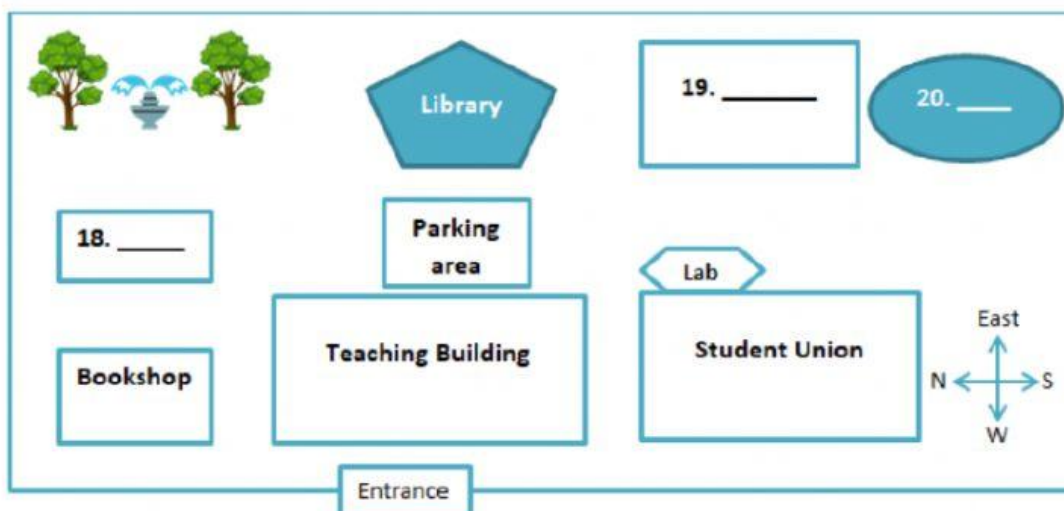
Computers can be (16) 3 days in advance

Students can use (17) and printer.

Questions 18 – 20.

Label the map below.

Write the correct letter, **A-H**, next to questions 18-20.



- A Bookshop
- B Gym
- C Canteen
- D Parking lot
- E Computer Centre

READING

(30 minutes)

Reading passage 1



A. The history of human civilisation is entwined with the history of the ways we have learned to manipulate water resources. As towns gradually expanded, water was brought from increasingly remote sources, leading to sophisticated engineering efforts such as dams and aqueducts. At the height of the Roman Empire, nine major systems, with an innovative layout of pipes and well-built sewers, supplied the occupants of Rome with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.

B. During the industrial revolution and population explosion of the 19th and 20th centuries, the demand for water rose dramatically. Unprecedented construction of tens of thousands of monumental engineering projects designed to control floods, protect clean water supplies, and provide water for irrigation and hydropower brought great benefits to hundreds of millions of people. Food production has kept pace with soaring populations mainly because of the expansion of artificial irrigation systems that make possible the growth of 40 % of the world's food. Nearly one fifth of all the electricity generated worldwide is produced by turbines spun by the power of falling water.

C. Yet there is a dark side to this picture: despite our progress, half of the world's population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans. As the United Nations report on access to water reiterated in November 2001, more than one billion people lack access to clean drinking water; some two and a half billion do not have adequate sanitation services. Preventable water-related diseases kill an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 children every day, and the latest evidence suggests that we are falling behind in efforts to solve these problems.

D. The consequences of our water policies extend beyond jeopardising human health. Tens of millions of people have been forced to move from their homes - often with little warning or compensation - to make way for the reservoirs behind dams. More than 20 % of all freshwater fish species are now threatened or endangered because dams and water withdrawals have destroyed the free-flowing river ecosystems where they thrive. Certain irrigation practices degrade soil quality and reduce agricultural productivity. Groundwater aquifers are being pumped down faster than they are naturally replenished in parts of India, China, the USA and elsewhere. And disputes over shared water resources have led to violence and continue to raise local, national and even international tensions.

E. At the outset of the new millennium, however, the way resource planners think about water is beginning to change. The focus is slowly shifting back to the 'provision of basic human and environmental needs as top priority - ensuring 'some for all,' instead of 'more for some'. Some water experts are now demanding that existing infrastructure be used in smarter ways rather than building new facilities, which is increasingly considered the option of last, not first, resort. This shift in philosophy has not been universally accepted, and it comes with strong opposition from some established water organisations. Nevertheless, it may be the only way to address successfully the pressing problems of providing everyone with clean water to drink, adequate water to grow food and a life free from preventable water-related illness.

F. Fortunately - and unexpectedly - the demand for water is not rising as rapidly as some predicted. As a result, the pressure to build new water infrastructures has diminished over the past two decades. Although population, industrial output and economic productivity have continued to soar in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes has slowed. And in a few parts of the world, demand has actually fallen.

G. What explains this remarkable turn of events? Two factors: people have figured out how to use water more efficiently, and communities are rethinking their priorities for water use. Throughout the first three-quarters of the 20th century, the quantity of freshwater consumed per person doubled on average; in the USA, water withdrawals increased tenfold while the population quadrupled. But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of new technologies that help to conserve water in homes and industry. In 1965, for instance, Japan used approximately 13 million gallons of water to produce \$1 million of commercial output; by 1989 this had dropped to 3.5 million

gallons (even accounting for inflation) - almost a quadrupling of water productivity. In the USA, water withdrawals have fallen by more than 20 % from their peak in 1980.

H. On the other hand, dams, aqueducts and other kinds of infrastructure will still have to be built, particularly in developing countries where basic human needs have not been met. But such projects must be built to higher specifications and with more accountability to local people and their environment than in the past. And even in regions where new projects seem warranted, we must find ways to meet demands with fewer resources, respecting ecological criteria and to a smaller budget.

Questions 1-7.

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-H.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A and C-H from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-xi**, in boxes **1-7** on your answer sheet.

Lists of headings

- i.** Scientists' call for a revision of policy
- ii.** An explanation for reduced water use
- iii.** How a global challenge was met
- iv.** Irrigation systems fall into disuse
- v.** Environment effects
- vi.** The financial cost of recent technological improvements
- vii.** The relevance to health
- viii.** Addressing the concern over increasing populations
- ix.** A surprising downward trend in demand for water
- x.** The need to raise standards
- xi.** A description of ancient water supplies

Example

Answer

Paragraph B

iii

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph C
3. Paragraph D
4. Paragraph E
5. Paragraph F

- 6. Paragraph G
- 7. Paragraph H

Questions 8-13.

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

In boxes 1 – 6 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

- 8. Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome.
- 9. Feeding increasing population is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems.
- 10. Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans.
- 11. Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water.
- 12. Modern technologies have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.
- 13. In the future, governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

LISTENING TAPE SCRIPT

Tape scrip Part 1

Aaron: Good morning.

Advisor: Good morning.

Aaron: I'd like to apply for a homestay.

Advisor: Right, sit down please. Well, I need to take down your details first.

Aaron: OK.

Advisor: What's your full name?

Aaron: My name is Aaron Lee.

Advisor: Do you spell your first name A-A-R-O-N?

Aaron: Yes.

Advisor: OK, and your age?

Aaron: I'm 18 years old.

Advisor: So you are a freshman in our university?

Aaron: Yes.

Advisor: What's your present address?

Aaron: I live in student accommodation – International House.

Advisor: In which area?

Aaron: North Campus.

Advisor: Your room number?

Aaron: It is 316C.

Advisor: OK. Aaron, are you unsatisfied with your flat now?

Aaron: Actually, my flat is alright, but I hope to move into a local family to have more opportunities to know about local culture and to improve my English.

Advisor: Right. Tell me your contact number?

Aaron: My home number is eight one four one nine six eight zero, and my mobile phone is

75863344.

Advisor: Well, Aaron, can you tell me your requirements about homestay? Such as food or

facilities, something like that.

Aaron: Yes. Firstly, I prefer to live in a homestay house with a nice landlady and I hope she

would be good at cooking.

Advisor: Alight. How about others?

Aaron: And I'd like to have my own bathroom and balcony. I don't want to share with others.

Advisor: OK, no problem. Anything else?

Aaron: Oh... yeah... you know, one of my friends, Chris, who lives in a family with three ...

Advisor: Yeah.

Aaron: They are too noisy and my friend cannot study. So I hope there are no young children in

my homestay house.

Advisor: OK fine. Do you need a garage?

Aaron: I don't drive now and maybe I would need it in future. Oh, yes, I hope that, the house

would be near to campus .

Advisor: OK. Not far from campus. Anything else?

Aaron: No.

Advisor: Well, let's talk about the rent and the deposit .

Aaron: OK.

Advisor: Usually, the rent of homestay is about a hundred and forty pounds per week and you

will have to pay two weeks' rent as a deposit in advance.

Aaron: Does the rent include all bills?

Advisor: No. It only includes the water fee. You have to pay your electric bill and telephone bill

and cable bill if you need.

Aaron: Right.

Advisor: When would you like to move in?

Aaron: As soon as possible. Well, I hope to see a house this weekend. How about this Saturday?

Advisor: Is it the 6th of October?

Aaron: Right.

Advisor: OK. I know. Do you have any other questions?

Aaron: No, that's all. Thanks for your help.

Advisor: You are welcome. Goodbye.

Aaron: Goodbye.

Tape scrip Part 2

Man: Hi, Mary, how are things going?

Woman: Fine. And you?

Man: Actually, I'm worried about the Computer Centre.

Woman: What's the matter?

Man: Because I didn't attend the Computer Centre meeting yesterday.

Woman: I can tell you the information about it.

Man: Really? You are so nice.

Woman: Well, What do you want to know?

Man: Err.. when is the registration time of Computer Centre?

Woman: It is at 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. from Monday to Friday this week.