IELTS FIGHTER
Chiến binh IELTS

Name: .....

Class: .....

Date: .....

PROGRESS TEST 2

LISTENING

(30 minutes)

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.*

SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH PROJECT SURVEY

Survey on:	community center
Age:	(1) .....
Postcode:	(2) .....
COMPUTER FACILITIES ALREADY USED	
Where?	(3) .....
SPORTS FACILITIES ALREADY USED	
Where?	(4) .....
EDUCATION FACILITIES ALREADY USED	
Where?	(5) .....

Questions 6-10

Complete the form below.

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

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE COMMUNITY CENTRE

New sports:	(6) .....
New classes organized only for:	(7) .....
New education classes:	(8) .....
Willing to pay about:	(9) £ ..... for new classes
Possible frequency of visits, if improvements made?	(10) ..... a week

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

Questions 11-15

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

11 The park which makes up Hampstead Heath is

A very large

B fairly large

C fairly small

12 According the speaker. Hampstead underground station is

A the shallowest in the system

B the deepest in the system

C the oldest in London

13 The speaker suggests that after their walk people might want to

A have a meal in the famous restaurants.

B avoid Hampstead village as it is very busy.

C visit Hampstead village to look at the shops.

14 The houses in the Vale of the Heath are built

A on the edge of the heath.

B on the heath itself.

C opposite the heath.

15 The speaker advises walkers to remove their headphones to

A hear the silence away from the traffic.

B ensure they are not being followed.

C listen to the noises in the park.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 16-20

Which activity can be done at each of the following locations on the heath?

*Choose **FIVE** answers below and write the correct letter, **A – G**, next to questions **16 – 20**.*

Activities
A have picnics
B go fishing
C view London
D have a swim
E attend concerts
F watch plays
G have snacks

Locations on the Heath

16 Kenwood House .....

17 Grassy slopes .....

18 Open-air stage .....

19 Ponds .....

20 Parliament Hill .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 3 *Questions 21-30*

Questions 21 – 25.

How do the speakers describe the green urban planning options?

*Choose **FIVE** descriptions from the box and write the correct letter, **A-G**, next to questions 21-25.*

	Description
A	dangerous
B	too expensive
C	too many objections
D	disruptive
E	unpractical
F	successful
G	unsuccessful

21 Green belt .....

22 Decentralization .....

23 Newtowns .....

24 Brownfield sites .....

25 Pedestrianized zones .....

Questions 26 – 28.

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

26. Which area is Jack having the most problems with?

- **A** Understanding the statistics.
- **B** The lack of material.
- **C** The selection of statistics.

27. What has been central to Curitiba's success?

- **A** Central government intervention.
- **B** Working together with residents.
- **C** Giving responsibility to strategists.

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28. Why does the transport system work so well?

A There are cheap fares for the poor and elderly.

B Bicycles can use the bus lanes.

C There is a low car ownership.

Questions 29 – 30.

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

*Which does the tutor suggest are the **TWO** areas Jack needs to focus on?*

A ☐	The amount of parkland
B ☐	The employment strategy
C ☐	The pedestrianized zones
D ☐	The recycling scheme
E ☐	The suburban areas

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 4 *Questions 31-40*

Complete the notes below.

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

ECONOMICS COURSE GUIDELINES

During lectures

Students:

- will receive information about economics and the **(31)** ..... to concentrate on.
- will be provided with information about the subject will be provided with a framework for further study.
- will have an opportunity to be taught by a **(32)** ..... in the field.
- will take part in the learning culture for **(33)** .....

Common problems students have with techniques used in lectures:

- may not develop student **(34)** .....: no immediate questions.
- newer techniques help improve **(35)** ..... more than lectures.

How to avoid problems and make learning easier:

- leave time to read **(36)** ..... on the booklist.
- **(37)** ..... yourself with quizzes.
- if you have had a gap year, revise what you previously learned.
- use the web to do more extra **(38)** .....
- check the sources of information on the web are **(39)** .....
- **(40)** ..... ideas with your classmates.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

(60 minutes)

Reading passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-12 which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

How we manage the land on Earth

Overpopulation, climate change, mass migration, farming issues, and the use of natural resources are all affecting our relationship with terra firma, and it has never been more complicated. It is increasingly looking like Earth's land is being overlooked rather than valued as a precious resource.

For those living in Malé, the overcrowded capital of the Maldives, there is no choice but to build upwards. Caged by the sea, they have no more land to spread onto, yet the city's population has soared by nearly 52% since 2006. The last census in 2014 counted 158,000 people crammed into the city's 5.7 sq km of space, and officials say the figure has since grown further.

Space is such a premium in Malé that pavements are often less than one metre wide, forcing pedestrians to walk in single lines, while many streets have no sidewalk at all.

Malé, capital of the Maldives, is emblematic of modern-day land issues: A small, increasingly urbanising space with a skyrocketing population. Rents have risen exorbitantly, and in some of the poorest areas, up to 40 people can be squeezed into buildings with just 23.2 sq metres of space – about the same size as a small studio flat.

With so many people living under each other's feet, crime, drugs, and domestic violence have risen alarmingly while the city frequently runs out of water. An entirely new island has risen next door out of the sea itself, simply from the city's garbage.

In the early 1990s, the tallest buildings in the city were only two storeys high, whereas now the average height is eight storeys and some are as high as 25 storeys high. People are coming here because this is where health, education, and jobs are, but overpopulation is leading to many socioeconomic problems.

Although extreme, Malé is an example in miniature of something that is happening on a far larger scale around the world. With 83 million more people appearing on the planet every year, rising populations are placing increasing pressure on the land.

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The UN's latest estimates state that there are 7.6 billion people jostling for space on Earth at present, and that number will rise to 9.8 billion by 2050. By the end of the century, their projections say there could be 11.2 billion people on our planet.

With 83 million more people appearing on the planet every year, rising populations are placing increasing pressure on the land. Each of those people will need somewhere to live, a place to work, and fertile land to provide them with food. They will need water and energy to stay warm or to light their way at night. They will want roads to drive on and places to park. For the lucky ones, there will be space for their pastimes and leisure activities.

At first, it can be easy to dismiss fears that mankind may one day run out of space as ridiculous. Physically, the land can easily accommodate 11 billion people – there are around 51.7million sq miles of ice-free land on the planet.

But large tracts of land remain virtually uninhabitable due to their climate or their remote location: Enormous tracts of Siberia are too inhospitable to be lived upon, and the huge landmass at the centre of Australia is too arid to support many people, meaning the majority of its population is clustered along its coastline.

The cities and towns we live in account for less than 3% of the Earth's total land area, but between 35% and 40% are used for agriculture. As populations grow, many fear that more land will be used up to grow more food. And land management has a lot to do with resource management – what eat, how we grow it, and how we eat it.

To feed the world's growing population, a study by researchers at Stanford University estimated that between 10,400-18,900 sq miles of additional land will be required, and that there is a reserve of 1.7 million sq miles thought to be suitable for growing crops left in the world.

The researchers predicted that increasing demand for food, biofuels, industrial forestry, and the spread of urbanisation will result in this reserve of land being completely used up by 2050.

The bad news is that the demand for new cropland and pastures for animals is already thought to have caused 80% of the deforestation taking place around the world today, wiping out large areas of rich biodiversity and trees that act as natural sinks for greenhouse gases.

The way we use land right now is extremely inefficient; so much of our land is being used to grow food for livestock – 75% of the world's agricultural land is used for feeding animals that we then eat ourselves. About 40% of the food grown in the world is also never eaten by anybody – it is thrown away.

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Questions 1-4

Read the text and choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

*Write the correct letter on your answer sheet for questions **1-4**.*

1 The height of most city buildings are now measured to be at a general level of

A 25-storeys

B 2-storeys

C 8-storeys

D 40-storeys

2 The estimated spare land available that is considered to be good for agricultural use, such as the growing of vegetables is

A 51.7m sq miles

B 1.7m sq miles

C 10,000 sq miles

D 18,900 sq miles

3 The current population figure produced by the United Nations for our planet is an estimated

A 11.2 billion

B 11 billion

C 7.6 billion

D 9.8 billion

4 The percentage figure for the food we humans grow on Earth that is discarded as waste is approximately

A 75%

B 3%

C 52%

D 40%

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Questions 5-8

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage on the previous page?

*In boxes **5-8** 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

5 From 2006 onwards, the rate of city dwellers in the Maldivian capital has grown at just under 50%.

6 Walking single file is common on the pavement due to the crowding.

7 Water shortages are an almost every day occurrence in the city mentioned.

8 Large portions of the land on Earth are completely unsuited for human occupation.

Questions 9-12

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONE OR TWO WORDS ONLY** to complete the sentences.

*Write your answers in boxes **9-12** on your answer sheet.*

Almost 52 million sq km of land is available to handle the more than 11 billion projected populations as it is classified as being **9**.....

Whereas cities account for less than 5% of land usage, just over a third of the land available on Earth is used for **10**.....

The loss of vast expanses of healthy forests that act naturally to absorb **11**.....

A brand new piece of man-made land has been formed besides the current city, jumping out from the sea itself, made solely by using unwanted **12**.....

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READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 13-27** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

The monster ships that changed how we travel

When the world's then-largest ocean liner embarked on its first transatlantic voyage in September 1907, thousands of spectators gathered at the docks of Liverpool to watch. Cunard's RMS Lusitania had been outfitted with a new type of engine that differed from that of its rivals – and it would go on to break the speed record for the fastest ocean crossing not once, but twice.

Between 1850 and 1900, three British passenger lines – Cunard, Inman and White Star - dominated transatlantic travel. Toward the end of the century, as increasing numbers of emigrants sought passage to the US and a growing class of Gilded Age travellers demanded speed and luxury, corporate rivalry intensified. Pressure from other European lines forced the British companies to add amenities like swimming pools and restaurants.

Not unlike today's rivalries between, say, aircraft manufacturers like Airbus and Boeing, each raced to make its ocean liners the largest, fastest, and most opulent. In the process, they launched the modern age of leisure cruising – and developed innovations and technologies that continue to be used on cruise ships today.

In the mid-19th century, there were two main players. Inman's inaugural steamship, launched in 1850, made it the first major British line to replace traditional side-mounted paddlewheels with a screw propeller – an apparatus with fixed blades turning on a central axis. With the added speed and fuel efficiency this brought, plus a sleek iron hull that was more durable than wood, Inman established itself as a company unafraid to try new technology for faster crossings.

Inman's main rival, Cunard, focused on safety instead. The Cunard way was to let competitors introduce new-fangled technology and let them deal with the setbacks, once that technology had proved itself, only then would Cunard consider using it.

But Cunard risked being left behind both by Inman and by a new rival which burst onto the scene in 1870 – the White Star line's splashy debut included five huge ocean liners, dubbed floating hotels. Their flagship, RMS Oceanic, launched in 1871 and the contrast with Cunard was stark; for example where Oceanic had bathtubs, Cunard offered a sink.

In 1888, Inman introduced ships which no longer required auxiliary sails, giving ocean liners a similar look to the ones they have today.

Cunard, meanwhile, ventured into the new world of telecommunications by installing the first Marconi wireless stations, which allowed radio operators to transmit messages at sea, on its

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sister ships, RMS Lucania and RMS Campania. First-class passengers could even book European hotels by wireless before reaching port.

In 1897, Germany entered the fray with the SS Amerika and wowed its well-heeled guests by introducing the first à la carte restaurant at sea: the Ritz-Carlton, brainchild of Paris hotelier Cesar Ritz and renowned chef Auguste Escoffier. It allowed guests to order meals at their leisure and dine with their friends rather than attend rigidly scheduled seatings – a forerunner of the kind of freestyle dining seen on today's cruise ships.

To complicate matters, American banking tycoon JP Morgan was buying up smaller companies to create a US-based shipping-and-railroad monopoly. In 1901, White Star became his biggest acquisition. Suddenly, the battles weren't only in the boardrooms; building the world's top ocean liners was now a point of national pride.

With the help of a £2.6 million government loan (equivalent to more than £261 million today), Britain's Cunard Line launched the massive twins RMS Lusitania and RMS Mauretania. Both had the first steam turbine engines of any superliner.

White Star fought back with RMS Olympic and RMS Titanic, which would feature double hulls and watertight bulkheads. With standard reciprocating engines, they were slower than the Cunarders but surpassed them in size and elegance; they even debuted the first indoor swimming pools at sea.

History changed course when Titanic hit an iceberg on 14 April 1912 and sank on her first transatlantic voyage. As a result of the tragedy, safety regulations were updated to require lifeboat berths for every passenger and 24-hour radio surveillance (rules that are still in place).

But there were more challenges to come. World War One broke out in 1914, and European governments requisitioned liners for war service. Despite a post-war liner-building boom, US anti-immigration laws reduced the number of transatlantic emigrants – the liners' bread and butter – in the 1920s.

In 1957, more people crossed the Atlantic by ship than ever before, but by the following year, jet passengers outnumbered them. Cunard said flying was a fad and that it was not a genuine concern.

Despite Cunard's best efforts, by the late 1950s more people were flying than taking ships to their destinations. Air travel and high operating costs doomed most transatlantic liners by the 1970s – only Cunard's RMS Queen Mary 2 makes regular transatlantic crossings now.

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Questions 13-18

Label as true, false, or not given (T / F / NG)

Do the following statements agree with the information given in passage 2?

*Write your answers in the boxes for questions **13-18** as:*

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

13 The competition between modern day airline manufacturers is very much like the early days of ship construction.

14 Inman was fearful of using the latest available materials alongside progressive construction methods to cut crossing times.

15 Following the invention of the radio, second class guests could reserve rooms to stay in the cities they were heading to from the ship they were on.

16 By borrowing a substantial amount of money, a leading British company built a couple of huge identical ships with the very first steam engine propulsion.

17 Crossing the Atlantic is done by the one remaining cruise ship these days on a scheduled timetable.

18 A German company introduced fixed and tightly controlled set-seating meal times on their newest ships.

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Questions 19–23

*Match letters **A-C**, to the statements numbered below **19-23***

Which company does each of the following statements refer to?

19 Being acquired by a high-powered financier meant that the proud thoughts of a nation were at stake.

20 Claiming air travel was a short-term temporary fashionable form of travel not to be overly worried about.

21 Using alternate newer technologies rendered older wind powered systems obsolete giving them the modern-day look.

22 Patiently waiting for their rivals to prove that new technologies and systems worked before implementing them themselves.

23 Producing massive ocean going vessels that gained them the nickname 'hotels that float'.

A	Cunard
B	Inman
C	White Star

Questions 24–27

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO TO THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

It was a couple of times in the early 1900s that the newest ship of the day broke the **24**.....

As European firms excelled, it forced the U.K.-based companies to improve their ships and in particular to **25**.....

Due to a terrible disaster, new rules were put in place after that we can see today are **26**.....

It was often whole families in the early part of the 20th Century, moving from Europe to America that was known to the industry as their **27**.....

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READING PASSAGE 3

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 28-40** which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

A

When you get tired of typical sight-seeing, when you have had enough of monuments, statues, and cathedrals, then think outside the box. Read the four paragraphs below about the innovative types of tourism emerging around the globe and discover ways to spice up your itinerary.

B

One could eat your way through your travels if one wished. A comparatively new kind of tourism is gaining popularity across the world. In this, food and beverages are the main factors that motivate a person to travel to a particular destination. Combining food, drink and culture, this type of travel provides for an authentic experience, the food and restaurants reflecting the local and unique flavors of a particular region or country. Studies conducted into this travel phenomenon have shown that food plays, consciously or unconsciously, an important part in the vacations of a good number of travelers. Those trying this are looking for a more participatory style of holiday experience. Analysts have noticed a shift from 'passive observation' to 'interaction and involvement' in tourists, whereby the visitor comes into close contact with locals and their way of life rather than remaining a mere spectator.

C

This is a novel approach to tourism in which visitors do not visit the ordinary tourist attractions in traditional fashion. Rather, they let their whims be their guides! Destinations are chosen not on their standard touristic merit but on the basis of an idea or concept often involving elements of humor, serendipity, and chance. One example is known as Monopoly-travel. Participants armed with the local version of a Monopoly game board explore a city at the whim of a dice roll, shuttling between elegant shopping areas and the local water plant – with the occasional visit to jail.

Another example is Counter-travel, which requires you to take snapshots with your back turned to landmarks like the Eiffel Tower or Big Ben. Joël Henry, the French founder of Latourex, has developed dozens of ideas since coming up with the concept in 1990. The traveler must increase his or her receptiveness, in this way, no trip is ever planned or predictable. Henry's most unusual invention is known as "Erotravel", where a couple heads to the same town but travels there separately. The challenge is to find one another abroad. He and his wife have engaged in the pursuit in five cities and have managed to meet up every time.

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