

MOCK TEST 2

SECTION A. LISTENING (4.0 PTS)

PART 1. You will hear a travel journalist called Lucy Marske and a conservationist called Brian Eckers discussing the issue of ethical travel. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1. Lucy and Brian agree that the term 'ethical travel' is most appropriate when
 - A. the profits of tourism are re-invested in the local economy.
 - B. the travel companies source products from within the local area.
 - C. the interests of local people are consistently given a high priority.
 - D. the natural environment of travel destinations remains unaffected.
2. What do Lucy and Brian suggest about the 'green' labels used by tour companies?
 - A. Most of these do not stand up to close examination.
 - B. Travellers should seek proof of claims before booking.
 - C. Rules regarding their misuse are not enforced effectively.
 - D. The regulations governing these need to be more clearly defined.
3. Brian identifies the key aim of the 'slow travel movement' as
 - A. related to the various means of transport used.
 - B. promoting self-catering holidays over other types.
 - C. reducing the distance people cover whilst on holiday.
 - D. addressing people's wider need to relax and enjoy life.
4. Brian explains that on Stradbroke Island, emphasis is placed on preserving
 - A. the lifestyle of a small community.
 - B. a safe environment for visitors.
 - C. the viability of local businesses.
 - D. the integrity of local produce.
5. What reservation does Lucy express regarding Stradbroke Island?
 - A. She's concerned that tourists may find some aspects off-putting.
 - B. She doubts whether all visitors will want so much attention.
 - C. She thinks it might become a victim of its own success.
 - D. She fears that it may attract some negative publicity.

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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PART 2. Listen to a podcast on why it is difficult to predict earthquakes and complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the recording for each in the space provided.

WHY ARE EARTHQUAKES SO HARD TO PREDICT?

Theories behind earthquakes

The Earth's crust is made of tectonic plates which are huge (6) of rock. Tectonic plates float on a hot (7) of Earth's mantle, causing them to spread very slowly. Such tiny movements, however, are powerful enough to cause deep cracks in the (8) which in unstable zones can trigger earthquakes.

Factors turning shifts into seismic events

Fault lines juxtapose different rocks, whose reaction to friction and temperatures varies. Some melting rocks can release (9) made of superheated minerals while some are left dry, leading to dangerous build-ups of pressure.

Earthquakes' prediction

Because of many variables, long-term forecasting method can only predict very (10) To track and map miniscule movements, geologists have long employed (11) Recently, with the development of global network of smartphones, scientists could (12) a rich, detailed warning system to alert people, but phones couldn't provide necessary advance notice to enact (13) NASA's Quakesim software can take advantage of such detailed readings to identify regions at risk. In 2011, unexpectedly high concentrations of the (14): radon and thoron had been recorded by nearby researchers before an earthquake occurred in the east coast of Japan. Before an earthquake, (15) causes radon and thoron to escape to the surface, so scientists think that if a huge network of radon-thoron detectors in earthquake-prone areas were built, it could serve as a promising warning system.

Your answers:

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

PART 3. Answer the following questions with NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS.

16. What did Klara originally want to do her project on?
.....
17. Where can Klara read about housing prices every day?
.....
18. What did Klara's friend suggest including information on?
.....
19. What does Klara need to use in the middle part?
.....
20. How long does Klara have to finish the project?
.....

Your answers:

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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SECTION B. LEXICO-GRAMMAR (3.0 pts)

Part 1. Choose the best option A, B, C or D which best completes each sentence. Write your answers in the numbered boxes.

1. The torch slightly, then went out. The battery was dead.
A. flashed B. guttered C. flickered D. shone
2. It is essential that all top security documents.....CONFIDENTIAL.
A. are stamped B. will be stamped C. be stamped D. would be stamped
3. I don't understand why people can't just.....instead of trying to bend everyone to their will.
A. live and let live B. live and breathe C. live rough D. live in clover
4. Dr. Nguyen is a brilliant and dedicated scientist who had expected to be selected as the director of the institute. She was very surprised not.....the position.
A. having offered B. having been offered C. to have offered D. to have been offered
5. Before the product is put on the market, the company must.....whether it complies with safety standards.

- A. calculate B. predict C. anticipate D. ascertain
6. There is still a.....of hope that the rescuers will find survivors.
A. ray B. spray C. light D. spot
7. Jack: "What's the.....rate for this bungalow?" - David: "It's ten thousand dollars."
A. running B. going C. making D. setting
8. That new TV series had viewers.....to their screens.
A. screwed B. fixed C. riveted D. nailed
9. My new personal trainer says he.....by the end of the month.
A. has 100 sit-ups a day done B. will have done me 100 sit-ups a day
C. had done 100 sit-ups a day D. will have had me do 100 sit-ups a day
10. The practical component lasts six months,trainees will be able to demonstrate what they have learnt.
A. at that time B. during which time C. the time when D. whenever

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 2. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. Parents have deep.....about allowing business values to be used in schools. (GIVE)
2. Mark, a.....commentator, was often featured on state television explaining government policy. (TELEVISION)
3. For many people, social networking offers them a feeling of.....from the real world. (ESCAPE)
4. Aattack in 2002 sparked worries that the trade in live gorillas was still going strong. (MERCY)
5. The early Greeks bathed forreasons and apparently didn't use soap. (AESTHETE)
6. Their offspring may also be infertile, resulting in theof an entire species because of a reduction in the number of breeding animals. (POPULATE)
7. He is one of the.....caught by the guards today intruding into the no-entry territory. (PASS)
8. It wasn't possible to.....test how effective this technology is. (EXHAUST)
9. To be honest with you, it was a very boring party. Yet, I did like the delicious..... that were being served by the hosts. (FRESH)
10. The guest house was on the side of the cliff, with.....views of the ocean below. (BREATHE)

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.		

SECTION C. READING (5.0 PTS)

Part 1. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

THE WORLD MELTS UNDER THEIR FEET

While scientists debate the causes of climate change and the likely (01).....of global warming, the Inuit (the native people of the Arctic tundra) are watching their world disappear before their eyes, as the ice (02) The Inuit live in small settlements along the (03).....of Alaska, Canada, Greenland and northernmost Russia, and rely on hunting and fishing to survive. Inuit hunters forecast the weather by looking for warning signs in the

clouds, the ocean (04)....., and in animal behavior. In such a (05).....climate, this knowledge can mean the difference between life and death. In recent years, however, weather conditions have become unpredictable. Thunderstorms in a region where it was once too cold for them are not (06)..... Winters are milder and summers last longer, altering the natural (07).....of the animals the Inuit hunt, causing their numbers to (08)..... The Inuit can no longer rely on the same hunting grounds, and movement over the ice can be (09) because it is thinning and breaking up at an alarming rate. Some scientists predict that the Arctic could be ice-free (10) 50 years. Whatever the consequences of this for the planet as a whole, it would certainly mean the end of the Inuit way of life. (*Mastermind Use of English*)

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|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 01. A. reasons | B. events | C. affects | D. effects |
| 02. A. wades | B. thaws | C. flows | D. trickles |
| 03. A. coastlines | B. landmarks | C. outlooks | D. mainland |
| 04. A. drizzle | B. rainfall | C. currents | D. draughts |
| 05. A. strict | B. harsh | C. risky | D. rocky |
| 06. A. unaware | B. unhealthy | C. uncommon | D. untimely |
| 07. A. continent | B. descent | C. estuary | D. habitat |
| 08. A. diminish | B. dawdle | C. dry up | D. come down on |
| 09. A. cautious | B. disastrous | C. perilous | D. numerous |
| 10. A. in | B. within | C. until | D. by |

Your answers:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Part 2. Read the following passage and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

The Australian Aborigines have recorded both real and symbolic images of their time on rock walls for many thousands of years. (11).....the long history of this tradition, new images have appeared and new painting styles have developed. And these characteristics can be used to categorize the different artistic styles. Among these are what we (12).....the Dynamic, Yam and Modern styles of painting.

One of the (13).....significant characteristics of the different styles is the way that humans are depicted in the paintings. The more recent paintings show people in static poses. But the first human images to dominate rock art paintings, over 8,000 years ago, were full of movement. These paintings showed people hunting and cooking food and so they were (14).....the name 'Dynamic' to reflect this energy. It's quite amazing considering they were painted in (15).....a simple stick-like form. In the Yam period, there was a movement away from stick figures to a more naturalistic shape. (16)....., they didn't go as far as the Modern style, which is known as 'x-ray' because it actually makes a feature of the internal skeleton as (17).....as the organs of animals and humans. The Yam style of painting got its name from the fact that it featured much curvier figures that actually resemble the vegetable called a yam, (18)is similar to a sweet potato. The Modern paintings are interesting because they include paintings at the time of the first contact with European settlers. Aborigines managed to convey the idea of the settlers' clothing by simply painting the Europeans (19)any hands, indicating the habit of standing with their hands in their pockets! Size is another characteristic. The more recent images tend to be life size or even larger, but the Dynamic figures are (20).....in miniature. (*adapted from Cambridge IELTS 8*)

Your answers:

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

Part 3. You are going to read a newspaper article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap. There is an example and one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Wind of Change

The world's biggest wind farms are currently being constructed off the coast of Britain after a major policy decision by the government to invest time and money in renewable forms of energy. When the entire project is finished, it is estimated that almost eight percent of the electricity that the country needs will be generated in this way.

For example: (0)...D...

The wind farms themselves will consist of towers with fan-like blades at the top, arranged in groups of as many as 300. As these blades are turned by the wind, they generate electricity. The towers are tall enough to ensure that there will always be enough wind, even on the calmest days, to turn the rotor blades. The electricity generated from these turbines is fed by underground cable to the mainland, where it is incorporated into the national grid.

(21).....

The reason for the delay is due to a conservative approach to new technology as well as economic considerations. Governments are notoriously reluctant to embrace new technology which has not yet proved itself, fearing that if it were to fail, the electorate would blame them. Moreover, until recently it was cheaper to generate electricity by traditional methods. However, now that fossil fuels are becoming more expensive - and the cost of mining them is also rising - the balance has shifted.

(22).....

The way ahead is not without its problems, however. There have been a large number of complaints about wind farms on land, with critics maintaining that the tall towers and gigantic blades are an eyesore. Appearance is less likely to be a problem with offshore wind farms since they will be far enough from the coast to be virtually invisible unless the weather is exceptionally clear.

(23).....

Environmental organizations hope that the government's commitment to wind power will encourage the use of other "green" methods of producing electricity, though some technologies are less likely to be developed than others, at least in this country. The British Isles enjoy relatively few sunny days, so solar energy is hardly going to be a great success here.

(24).....

It now appears likely that funds will be made available for the necessary research, especially since the British government has made it clear that it sees no future for nuclear power. Existing nuclear power stations are to be phased out gradually, though the government has been wary of providing precise dates for decommissioning.

(25).....

In the meantime, it is encouraging to note that energy solutions which would have seemed unlikely, not to say laughable, just a few decades ago are finally starting to make an impact. It is to be hoped that this trend will continue.

(Heinle Exam Essentials CAE Practice Tests, 2nd edition)

Missing paragraphs:

A. The most striking aspect of the project is the simplicity of the fundamental idea. Indeed, it seems odd that the principle, which has, after all, been applied to power windmills for thousands of years, has only very recently been used successfully to generate electricity on a large scale.

B. There has been little attempt up to now to persuade the general public that wind power is the technology of the future. The government no doubt hopes that when the towers are in place and people realize they are neither a threat to the environment nor aesthetically ugly, attitudes will change.

C. Some form of water power would seem a far more likely candidate for development, with tides off the coast of Britain being strong and, of course, regular. As has been the case with wind power, sizeable investment will be needed in order to produce the required technology, but the potential is certainly there.

D. This is in line with the target the government set itself of producing ten percent of Britain's electricity from renewable - wind power being the most significant of these - by the year 2010. Environmental groups have hailed the government's commitment and are claiming that the future is definitely looking greener as far as energy is concerned.

E. It has been pointed out by those who fear the terrible consequence of an accident that this is only a small step in the right direction. Even when the existing power stations are shut down, the huge problem of disposing of the radioactive materials from them will still have to be solved.

F. Another cause for concern is voiced by wildlife organizations, fearful that migrating birds could crash such as Denmark suggests this is unlikely, but the government has promised to monitor the progress of a pilot scheme at present in operation off the coast of Wales.

G. Britain is not being particularly revolutionary in placing its trust in wind power. In fact, there is very little risk involved. The country is fortunate when it comes to this particular source of energy - it has a great deal of wind all year round. In a few years Britain may well become a world leader in offshore wind exploitation.

Your answers:

21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
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Part 4. Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Simply ticking the boxes isn't enough

I have been asked what I think about the idea of 'Investing in People'. The best answer I can give is that I think what it tries to achieve - basically making the link between business improvement and focusing on the needs of the people who work for an organization - is great. My problem is with organizations who subscribe to it as a way to help them 'get better', when they don't bother to understand where they went wrong in the first place. They need to ask what explicit and implicit policies and procedures they have in place that prevent their people from being able to do the right thing for the right reasons.

I am sure that there are managers out there who don't know any better, and assume that to manage they simply need to put pressure on their people to perform. But people don't demonstrate high performance because they see the need to do it, and make the choice to do so. They do it because they are connected to the business goals and they see how their contributions can help achieve them. Such managers may tell themselves they can put a 'tick' in the 'we care about people' box. But simply putting ticks in boxes is no good if it doesn't reflect reality.

I know of a company that was so concerned that its people were doing the 'right thing' that it put in place a series of metrics to measure their effectiveness. So far, so good. But one of the **objectives** - making successful sales calls - manifested itself in the metric 'Number of potential customers seen in one day'. The sales people obviously focused their efforts on going from one customer's office to another, and not on closing deals. Instead of the employees becoming more effective, they focused on getting the boxes ticked. Good intent; poor thinking.

Another company wanted to improve the speed with which it was able to introduce new products. Competition was beating it to the market place, and consequently the company was losing market share. Senior management sent out the message to reduce the time spent in getting products into customers' hands, with the explanation that they couldn't afford delays. This was a relatively easy task, especially since the time spent testing the products was cut in half to accomplish the time reduction. The result was that new products were introduced in less time than those of the competition - but soon rejected by customers for poor quality. Good intent; reckless implementation.

A third company I know is trying hard to help employees see that they have some control over their future. The company instituted a programme with a title like 'Creating our own future' or something like that. A good idea; get the people involved in the future of the company. But instead of the employees becoming motivated to contribute, they saw it as a **hollow** exercise on the part of senior management who, in the past, had paid little attention to anything other than getting the job done so they could report great earnings. Yes, the programme was a big 'tick the box' effort, but that was all it was in the minds of the people that it was designed for.

A final example is of a company that brought in one of their 'Investing in People' programmes to change the way the company was run. Assessors were running around like crazy, heling managers examine how they managed. They told managers how they could manage better. And when the programme was over, the company was able to say that they had done it - it had invested in its people and life was now good. But the managers simply went back to business as usual. After all, the assessors were gone, and they had targets to hit.

[30A] All these examples are representative of senior management who see the need to improve things in their

organization, but don't see how to do it. [30B] And when the employees simply see the programme as a box-ticking exercise, then it's hopeless. If a company is going to go through the effort implied in investing in people, it should make it worthwhile. [30C] Defaulting on the choice to improve the decision-making process by going through the motions is as lame as senior management saying their people's poor performance is not the senior management's fault. [30D] (adapted from CAE Practice Tests)

26. The writer thinks that putting the concept of "Investing in People" into practice.....

- A. frequently results in confusion among the people it is supposed to help
- B. involves more effort than some organizations are prepared to make
- C. may create problems where previously there had not been any problems
- D. is something that some organizations should not attempt to do

27. The writer's main point in the second paragraph is that the performance of employees.....

- A. may be very good even if management is poor
- B. cannot be accurately measured by any box-ticking exercise
- C. is related to their knowledge of the organization as a whole
- D. is not as unpredictable as some managers believe it to be

28. What does the writer say about the programme introduced by the third company he mentions?

- A. Employees did not believe that it had been introduced for their benefit.
- B. Employees felt that it was in fact a way of making their jobs even harder.
- C. The reason given for introducing it was not the real reason why it was introduced.
- D. It was an inappropriate kind of programme for this particular organization.

29. The word "**hollow**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to.....

- A. not sincere B. without real value C. empty D. deep

30. Look at the four options [30A], [30B], [30C] and [30D], which indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit?

For a start, a programme targeted at improving things is only as good as management's ability to motivate their people.

- A. [30A] B. [30B] C. [30C] D. [30D]

Your answers:

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
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