MOCK TEST 3

SECTION A. LISTENING (4.0 PTS)

PART 1. You will hear people talking in eight different situations TWICE. For questions 1-5, choose the best answer A, B or C. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered boxes provided.

1. Listen to these answerphone messages. After the messages Nick is supposed to ……..
   A. call his mother.
   B. take his mother to Blackpool.
   C. call Jenny.
2. Listen to this advertisement. You can reduce your shopping bill by…….
   A. buying Asdaway products.
   B. buying popular alternatives.
   C. buying half as much.
3. Listen to this news item. The doctor stopped at Alan's house because…….
   A. he had broken down.
   B. he was lost.
   C. the house was on fire.
4. Listen to this conversation. Mary is instructed to use a lot of …….
   A. rosemary.
   B. lamb .
   C. potatoes.
5. Listen to this receptionist on the phone. The receptionist works in …….
   A. a school.
   B. a beautician's.
   C. a doctor's surgery.

***Your answers*:**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

PART 2. Listen to a talk and complete the table with no more than ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer. LISTEN TWICE. Write your answers in the corresponding numbered space provided.

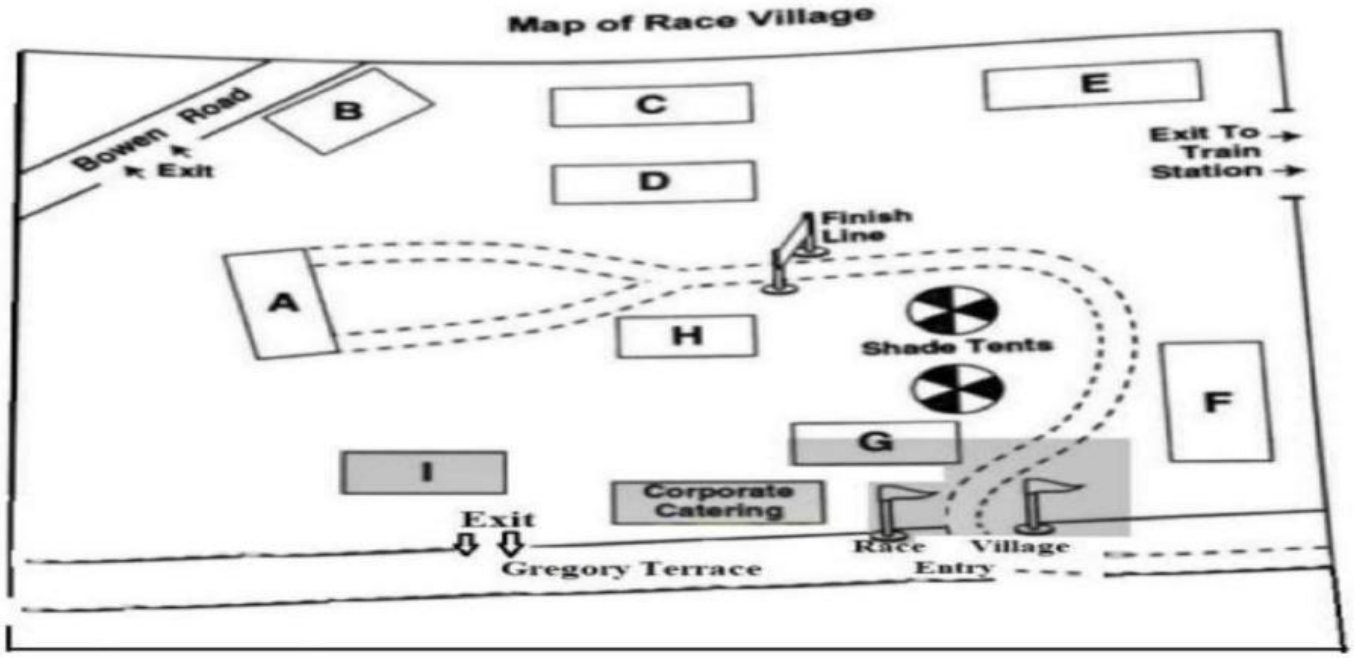
ISSUE	LEADS TO:	EFFECTS:
Climate Change	• Higher (1) ……	• Decrease in yield from crops • Increase in weeds and (2) …… • Poor soil quality
Extreme weather	• Periods of (3) …… • Increased risk of (4) ……	• Loss of crops
Farming practices	• Use of (5) …… • Using land to feed (6) ……	• Soil (7) ……
Urban development	• Deforestation to provide space for homes	• Soil (8) …….
Genetically Modified crops	• Increased productivity	• Crops that are (9) …… to diseases or pests • Reduction in the use of chemicals

***Your answers*:**

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

PART 3.
Label the map below. Write the correct letter, A-I, next to questions 1-6.

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1. ..... Stage
2. ..... T- shirt Stand
3. ..... Bag Collection Area
4. ..... Information Centre
5. ..... Prize Draw Box
6. ..... Water station

Your answers:

1.	2.	3. .....
4.	5.	6. .....

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.- "I can't believe you're late again!" – "I'm sorry, but ....."
A. I couldn't help B. it couldn't help C. I couldn't be helped D. it couldn't be helped

2. Upon entering the apartment, he ..... in the dark for the light switch.
A. fumbled B. writhed C. hovered D. glimmered

3. The procedures of maintaining the system are ..... incompatible with our intended purpose.
A. thoroughly B. absolutely C. terribly D. utterly

4. He finds long newscasts boring; he'd rather listen to the news .....
A. in good standing B. in principle C. in brief D. in succession

5. I would like to hear the ..... behind your suggestion.
A. rationale B. prospective C. perception D. inflection

6. John ..... next summer on an archeological dig in Egypt.
A. wishes he had spent B. hopes that he could spend C. wishes that he will spend D. is hoping to spend

7. - "Was his family really so poor?" - "They couldn't afford a bicycle, ... a car."
A. not even B. apart from C. rather than D. much less

8. The attacks continued up to the day ..... the agreement was signed.
A. which B. for which C. on which D. of which

9. "Has the order been shipped yet?" -"It ..... this morning, but I'd better check."
A. is supposed to be sent B. should have sent C. was supposed to send D. was to have been sent

10. The torch ..... slightly, then went out. The battery was dead.
A. flashed B. guttered C. flickered D. shone

Your answers:

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

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

1. The celebrity temporarily lost her …….. when someone threw a tomato at her. (compose)
2. The sharp drop in stock prices in June was the …….. of the economic recession that followed in October. (run)
3. She is wearing a(n) …….. shirt and embroidered jeans to her end-of-term party tonight. (neck)
4. The factory has been …….. by a number of complaints from customers about the bad quality of its products. (mobile)
5. A(n) …….. summer trip for your family means that you are just heading for a hassle-free vacation. (include)
6. The new robot is supposed to do exactly what is required, which implies the …….. of its operation. (fail)
7. Being unemployed for nearly two years, Ricky was …….. and did whatever he liked. (feet)
8. All the members are working …….. on the new project to meet the customers' demands. (expedition)
9. Smoking has undoubtedly caused …….. damage to your health. (repair)
10. To win a championship, …….. have to follow a tough training scheme. (Judo)

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 bet option A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the numbered blanks.

How to concentrate

Concentration is good in exams, bad in orange juice. Concentration happens when you manage to focus on one thing to be the (1) …….. of all others, and concentrating on that one thing allows you to stop worrying about a lot of other things. Sometimes, of course, your mind concentrates when you don't want it to. Maybe you can't get something out of your head, such as a problem you have to (2) …….. up to, or an embarrassing situation you've been in. That's why collecting things as a hobby is popular; it (3) …….. your mind off other things. Indeed, some people seem to prefer looking after and cataloguing their collections to actually doing anything with them, because this is when the (4) …….. , single-minded concentration happens.

The natural span for concentration is 45 minutes. That's why half an hour for a television programme seems too short whilst an hour seems too long. But many people's lives are (5) …….. of concentration. Modern culture is served up in small, (6) …….. digestible chunks that require only a short (7) …….. span — although young people can concentrate on computer games for days at a (8) ……..

Sticking out the tongue can aid concentration. This is because you can't (9) …….. yourself with talking at the same time and other people won't (10) …….. to interrupt your thoughts, because you look like an idiot!

1.	A. removal	B. omission	C. exclusion	D. rejection
2.	A. confront	B. meet	C. tackle	D. face
3.	A. holds	B. takes	C. puts	D. brings
4.	A. absorbing	B. gripping	C. enthralling	D. arresting
5.	A. absent	B. devoid	C. deficient	D. lacking
6.	A. plainly	B. gently	C. easily	D. surely
7.	A. attention	B. contemplation	C. application	D. consideration
8.	A. length	B. sequence	C. time	D. stroke
9.	A. distract	B. sidestep	C. sidetrack	D. disturb
10.	A. risk	B. chance	C. dare	D. brave

Your answers:

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

Part 2. Read the passage and choose the best option A, B, C or D to answer the questions.

Today's shopping mall has as its ***antecedents*** historical marketplaces, such as Greek agoras, European *piazzas*, and Asian *bazaars*. The purpose of these sites, as with the shopping mall, is both economic and social. People go not only

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to buy and sell wares, but also to be seen, catch up on news, and ***be part of the human drama***. Both the marketplace and its descendant might also contain restaurants, banks, theaters, and professional offices.

The shopping mall differs from its ancient counterparts in a number of important ways. While piazzas and bazaars were open-air venues, the modem mall is usually enclosed. Ancient marketplaces were often set up in public spaces, but shopping malls are designed, built, and maintained by a separate management firm as a unit The first shopping mall was built by J. C. Nichols in 1922 near Kansas City, Missouri. The Country Club Plaza was designed to be an automobile-centered plaza, as its patrons drove their own cars to it, rather than take mass transportation as was often the case for city shoppers. It was constructed according to a unified plan, rather than as a random group of stores. Nichols' company owned and operated the mall, leasing space to a variety of tenants.

The first enclosed mall was the Galleria Vittoria Emanuele in Milan, Italy in 1865-77. Inspired by its design, Victor Gruen took the shopping and dining experience of the Galleria to a new level when he created the Southdale Center Mall in 1956. Located in a suburb of Minneapolis, ***it*** was intended to be a substitute for the traditional city center. The 95-acre, two-level structure had a constant climate-controlled temperature of 72 degrees, and included shops, restaurants, a school, a post office, and a skating rink. Works of art, decorative lighting, fountains, tropical plants, and flowers were placed throughout the mall. Southdale afforded people the opportunity to experience the pleasures of urban life while protected from the harsh Minnesota weather.

In the 1980s, giant megamalls were developed. While Canada has had the distinction of being home to the largest of the megamalls for over twenty years, that honor will soon go to Dubai, where the Mall of Arabia is being completed at a cost of over five billion U.S. dollars. The 5.3 million square foot West Edmonton Mall in Alberta, Canada, opened in 1981, with over 800 stores, 110 eating establishments, a hotel, an amusement park, a miniature-golf course, a church, a zoo, and a 438-foot-long lake. Often referred to as the "eighth wonder of the world," the West Edmonton Mall is the number-one tourist attraction in the area, and will soon be expanded to include more retail space, including a facility for sports, trade shows, and conventions.

The largest enclosed megamall in the United States is Bloomington, Minneapolis's Mall of America, which employs over 12,000 people. It has over five hundred retail stores, an amusement park which includes an indoor roller coaster, a walk-through aquarium, a college, and a wedding chapel. The mall contributes over one billion dollars each year to the economy of the state of Minnesota. Its owners have proposed numerous expansion projects, but have been hampered by safety concerns due to the mall's proximity to an airport.

1. In paragraph 1, "***antecedents***" most nearly means ……...
   A. contemporaries B. predecessors. C. planners D. descendants
2. The statement that people went to marketplaces to "***be part of the human drama***" (paragraph 1) suggests that people ……...
   A. prefer to be entertained rather than shop for necessities. B. seem to be more emotional in groups.
   C. like to be in community, interacting with one another. D. like to act on stage rather than shop.
3. All of the following questions can be explicitly answered on the basis of the passage EXCEPT ……...
   A. Who designed the Galleria Vittoria Emanuele? B. Why was the Country Club Plaza automobile-centered?
   C. What are three examples of historical marketplaces? D. What is the Edmonton Mall often referred to as?
4. According to the passage, how did Southdale expand the notion of the shopping mall?
   A. It was unheated. B. It was the first to rise above two stories.
   C. It was designed with more parking spaces than any previous shopping mall.
   D. It enabled people to enjoy the urban life with necessary and leisurely activities.
5. What does "***it***" in paragraph 4 refer to?
   A. Minneapolis B. Galleria Vittoria Emanuele C. Southdale Center Mall D. Minnesota
6. What is NOT a probable reason for the proposed expansion of the Mall of America?
   A To contribute more to the economy of its state B. To keep it closer in size to the other megamalls
   C. To create more employment prospects D. To compete for visitors with the Mall of Arabia
7. Which mall offers people a place of worship?
   A. Country Club Plaza B. Southdale Center Mall C. Galleria Vittoria Emanuele D. Bloomington

Your answers:

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

Part 3. Read the following reading passage and do the task that follows.

The US City and the Natural Environment

A. While cities and their metropolitan areas have always interacted with and shaped the natural environment, it is only recently that historians have begun to consider this relationship. During our own time, the tension between natural and urbanized areas has increased, as the spread of metropolitan populations and urban land uses has reshaped and destroyed natural landscapes and environments.

B. The relationship between the city and the natural environment has actually been circular, with cities having massive effects on the natural environment, while the natural environment, in turn, has profoundly shaped urban

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configurations. Urban history is filled with stories about how city dwellers contended with the forces of nature that threatened their lives. Nature not only caused many of the annoyances of daily urban life, such as bad weather and pests, but it also gave rise to natural disasters and catastrophes such as floods, fires, and earthquakes. In order to protect themselves and their settlements against the forces of nature, cities built many defences including flood walls and dams, earthquake-resistant buildings, and storage places for food and water. At times, such protective steps sheltered urbanites against the worst natural furies, but often their own actions – such as building under the shadow of volcanoes, or in earthquake-prone zones – exposed them to danger from natural hazards.

C. City populations require food, water, fuel, and construction materials, while urban industries need natural materials for production purposes. In order to fulfill these needs, urbanites increasingly had to reach far beyond their boundaries. In the nineteenth century, for instance, the demands of city dwellers for food produced rings of garden farms around cities. In the twentieth century, as urban populations increased, the demand for food drove the rise of large factory farms. Cities also require fresh water supplies in order to exist – engineers built waterworks, dug wells deeper and deeper into the earth looking for groundwater, and dammed and diverted rivers to obtain water supplies for domestic and industrial uses. In the process of obtaining water from distant locales, cities often transformed them, making deserts where there had been fertile agricultural areas.

D. Urbanites had to seek locations to dispose of the wastes they produced. Initially, they placed wastes on sites within the city, polluting the air, land, and water with industrial and domestic effluents. As cities grew larger, they disposed of their wastes by transporting them to more distant locations. Thus, cities constructed sewerage systems for domestic wastes. They usually discharged the sewage into neighbouring waterways, often polluting the water supply of downstream cities. The air and the land also became dumps for waste disposal. In the late nineteenth century, coal became the preferred fuel for industrial, transportation, and domestic use. But while providing an inexpensive and plentiful energy supply, coal was also very dirty. The cities that used it suffered from air contamination and reduced sunlight, while the cleaning tasks of householders were greatly increased.

E. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, reformers began demanding urban environmental cleanups and public health improvements. Women's groups often took the lead in agitating for clean air and clean water, showing a greater concern than men in regard to quality of life and health-related issues. The replacement of the horse, first by electric trolleys and then by the car, brought about substantial improvements in street and air sanitation. The movements demanding clean air, however, and reduction of waterway pollution were largely unsuccessful. On balance, urban sanitary conditions were probably somewhat better in the 1920s than in the late nineteenth century, but the cost of improvement often was the exploitation of urban hinterlands for water supplies, increased downstream water pollution, and growing automobile congestion and pollution.

F. In the decades after the 1940s, city environments suffered from heavy pollution as they sought to cope with increased automobile usage, pollution from industrial production, new varieties of chemical pesticides and the wastes of an increasingly consumer-oriented economy. Cleaner fuels and smoke control laws largely freed cities during the 1940s and 1950s of the dense smoke that they had previously suffered from. Improved urban air quality resulted largely from the substitution of natural gas and oil for coal and the replacement of the steam locomotive by the diesel-electric. However, great increases in automobile usage in some larger cities produced the new phenomenon of smog, and air pollution replaced smoke as a major concern.

G. During these decades, the suburban out-migration, which had begun in the nineteenth century with commuter trains and streetcars and accelerated because of the availability and convenience of the automobile, now increased to a torrent, putting major strains on the formerly rural and undeveloped metropolitan fringes. To a great extent, suburban layouts ignored environmental considerations, making little provision for open space, producing endless rows of resource-consuming and fertilizer-dependent lawns, contaminating groundwater through leaking septic tanks, and absorbing excessive amounts of fresh water and energy. The growth of the outer city since the 1970s reflected a continued preference on the part of many people in the western world for space-intensive single-family houses surrounded by lawns, for private automobiles over public transit, and for the development of previously untouched areas. Without better planning for land use and environmental protection, urban life will, as it has in the past, continue to damage and stress the natural environment.

The passage has seven sections, A-G. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below. There are more headings than sections.

List of Headings

i. Legislation brings temporary improvements
ii. The increasing speed of suburban development
iii. A new area of academic interest
iv. The impact of environmental extremes on city planning
v. The first campaigns for environmental change
vi. Building cities in earthquake zones
vii. The effect of global warming on cities
viii. Adapting areas surrounding cities to provide resources
ix. Removing the unwanted by-products of city life
x. Providing health information for city dwellers

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E.g.: Paragraph A: **iii**

1. Paragraph B: ……. 2. Paragraph C: ……. 3. Paragraph D: …….
4. Paragraph E: ……. 5. Paragraph F: ……. 6. Paragraph G: …….

Your answers:

1. ……..	2. ……..	3. ……..	4. ……..	5. ……..	6. ……..

Part 4. Read the following article about how to be environmentally friendly and decide in which paragraph (A—D) the following are mentioned. For each question, write your answer (A, B, C or D) in the corresponding numbered boxes on the answer sheet. Write one letter for each answer. The paragraphs may be chosen more than once.

A. FAIR TRADE

Farmers in developing countries are some of the most vulnerable people on earth, prey to world commodity markets, middle men and the weather. So-called "fair trade" arrangements guarantee cooperative groups a price above the world market and a bonus on top. The growing fair-trade market has distributed hundreds of millions of pounds to more than 50 million people worldwide. But critics say that fair trade will never lift a country out of poverty; indeed, it may keep it there, because the money generated from sales goes almost in its entirety to rich countries which promote the products. As a simple guide, only about 5% of the sale price of a fair-trade chocolate bar may actually go to the poor country.

B. ORGANIC FOOD

For food to be organic it must be free of added chemicals, both in the growing of the food and in the killing of the pests that might damage the crop. In a world where many manufactured chemicals have never been properly tested for safety, this is a very big selling point. Parents are thus prepared to pay a premium for organic food, especially when chemicals suspected of causing a variety of problems have been found, albeit in tiny quantities, in most children's blood. The problem is that many farmers have not switched to organic in sufficient numbers to satisfy this growing market. As a result, supermarkets are often forced to fly vegetables as they can label "organic" halfway round the world, at a great cost to the planet in extra greenhouse gases. Environmentalists are now urging shoppers to buy locally produced vegetables, even if they are not organic and have been sprayed with pesticides.

C. BEING CARBON NEUTRAL

If you want to make yourself feel better about the planet, there are lots of ways for you to ease your conscience by becoming "carbon neutral". One of the most appealing methods is to pay for someone to plant trees, preferably creating or regenerating new forests. The theory is that trees grow by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen, storing the carbon in their trunks. But woods and forests create their own mini-climate, which collects and stores water and creates raincloud. Added to this, there is the potential problem that planting trees often releases carbon stored in the soil — and what happens if the forests catch fire, or are chopped down and harvested for timber? Another and perhaps better solution might be to invest in small-scale hydro-electric schemes, so that people who live in the Himalayas, for example, and currently do not have electricity, can develop a 21st century lifestyle without polluting the planet.

D. ECO-TOURISM

The idea of "green" tourism is to persuade local people not to chop down forests, shoot elephants or wipe out tigers, but to preserve them so rich tourists visit and peer at the wildlife through binoculars. Unfortunately, the best money is made from reintroducing animals for trophy hunting by the very rich — an idea which does not always meet with approval and has caused much debate. While tourists may help sustain some national parks, they often create as many problems as they solve. One is that they tend to demand all mod cons in their hotels, such as a great deal of water for showers; a luxury sometimes not available for locals. Eco-tourism, when properly managed, can offer the locals and the animals a brighter future. Sometimes, though, the only winners are a few business people who own hotels.

In which section is the following mentioned?	
a controversial pastime that raises considerable money	1. ……..
an action which creates a different weather pattern	2. ……..
an undesirable result of unnecessary global transportation	3. ……..
inadequate research into harmful substances	4. ……..
people at the greatest risk from factors beyond their control	5. ……..
the bringing of a source of energy to remote areas	6. ……..
a failure to adapt in order to meet increasing demands	7. ……..

Your answers:

1. ……	2. ……	3. ……	4. ……	5. ……	6. ……	7. ……

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