

TEST 2

TEST
2

SPEAKING

TIP STRIP

Read first to get an idea of the overall meaning of the text, e.g. Text 1 is about statistics. Look for the words that contain key information; these are usually stressed, e.g. *statistics, economy, population, environment, visible, accessible, robust*.

Practise saying any difficult words, e.g. *statistics, statistically literate*. Think about where your voice will rise, fall and pause.

Read aloud



In the test, there are 6–7 tasks. For each task, you read the text aloud into the microphone. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 12 for help.



40 sec. Look at the text below. In 40 seconds, you must read this text aloud as naturally and as clearly as possible. You have 40 seconds to read aloud.

- 1 Statistics reflect vital information about the economy, the well-being of the population, and the environment. Society relies on statistics being visible, accessible and robust, and on statistically literate people making the best use of the information to determine future action. Statistical literacy, then, is the ability to accurately understand, interpret and evaluate the data that inform these issues.
- 2 Housing fulfils the basic needs that people have for security, privacy and shelter. While the adequacy of housing is an important component of individual well-being, housing also has great impact on the nation's economy, with its influence on investment levels, interest rates, building activity and employment.
- 3 Being physically active benefits people's health significantly, including reducing the risk of some chronic conditions, helping to control weight, and improving mental health. In recent decades, there has been a decline in physical activity because more people work in offices rather than in manual jobs.
- 4 Students who wish to take a break from their studies will need to put in an application for Leave of Absence. If your application is successful, you will be notified via email. At the end of your Leave of Absence, you must re-enrol at Student Services and in the subjects you intend to study.
- 5 There are a number of tests available which can suggest if a person is telling the truth, but knowing which ones are accurate is not easy. A newly created test is claimed to be the most accurate yet in lie detection. However, questions have been raised about its accuracy and ethics.
- 6 A student exchange program complements formal education, while promoting tolerance, maturity and independence – all highly sought after qualities in today's competitive job market. Living in the host country, not as a tourist or guest but as a member of the community, is what makes the experience both challenging and rewarding.

Repeat sentence

TIP STRIP

Focus on the meaning of the sentence and the key words, e.g. in Sentence 1: *students, extension, tutors*. Notice the stressed words and where the speaker's voice rises and falls, and imitate this when you speak. Does the speaker's voice go up or down at the end of the sentence?

If you take notes, don't try to write every word. Note the key words using abbreviations, e.g. *sts*, *ext*, *tut*.



In the test, there are 10–12 tasks. For each task, you listen and repeat the sentence you hear into the microphone. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 14 for help.

▶ 42–51



15 sec.

You will hear a sentence. Please repeat the sentence exactly as you hear it. You will hear the sentence only once.

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You will hear a sentence. Please repeat the sentence exactly as you hear it. You will hear the sentence only once.

Status: Beginning in 3 seconds.

Volume

Recorded Answer

Current Status:
Beginning in 8 seconds.

Next

Repeat sentence: Each question is displayed on a new screen.

TEST
2

SPEAKING

Describe image

TIP STRIP

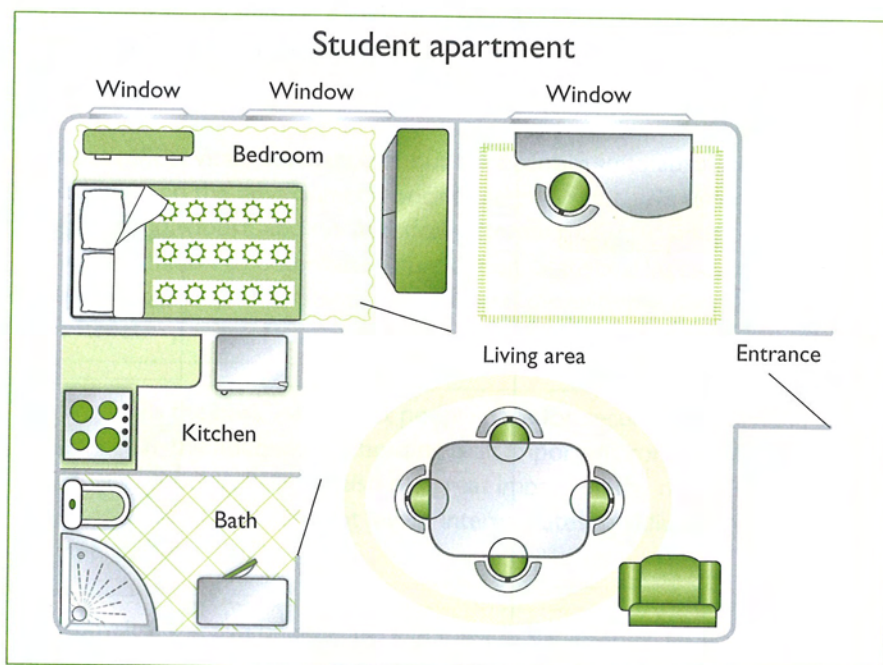
Look at the title of the image. This helps you to begin with a general statement about the information, and then you can describe the major features. In Question 1, the plan shows student accommodation, and the major features are the overall size and number of rooms, their location and their contents.



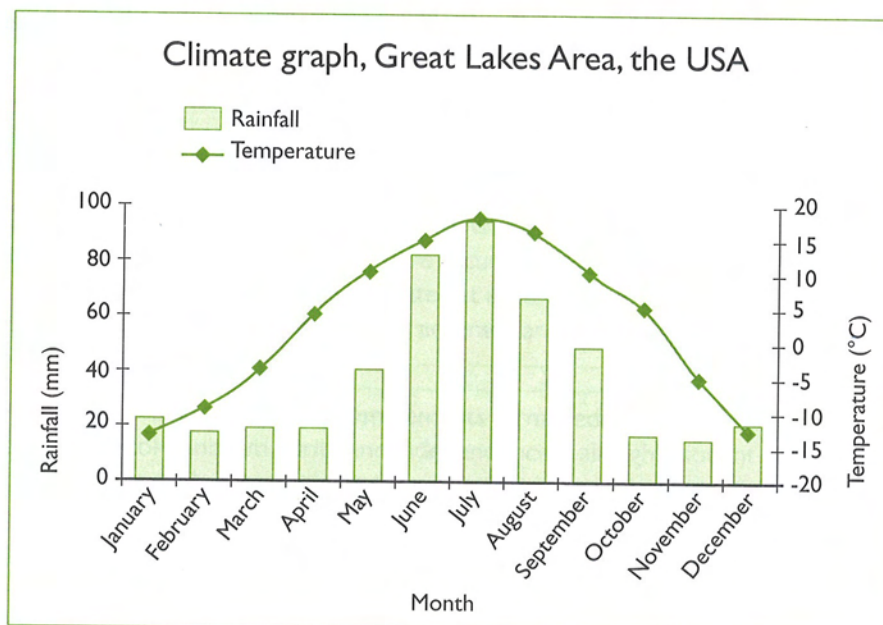
In the test, there are 6–7 tasks. For each task, you look at the image and describe it into the microphone. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 16 for help.



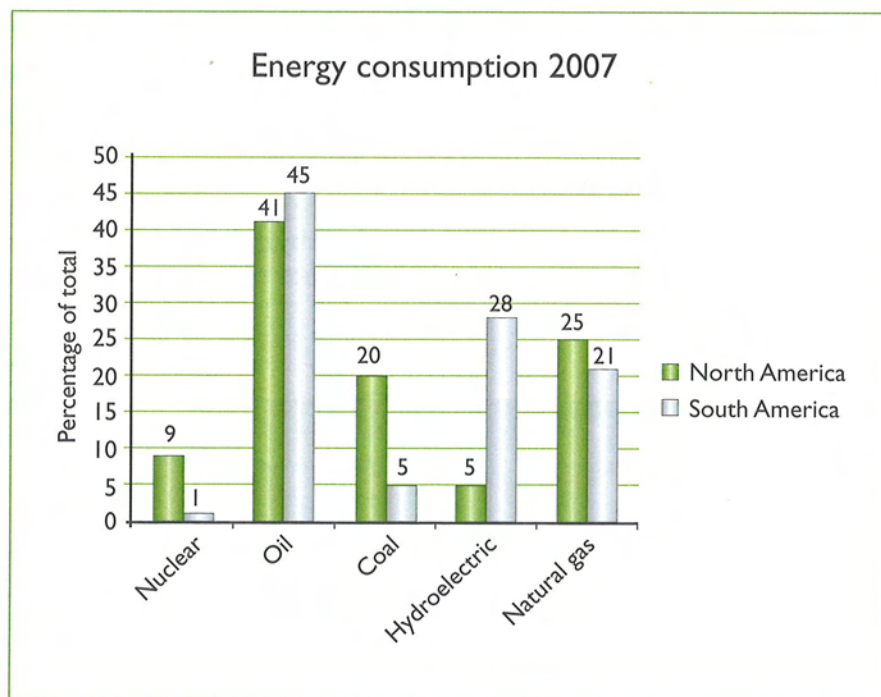
- 1 **40 sec.** Look at the plan below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the plan is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.



- 2 **40 sec.** Look at the graph below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the graph is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.



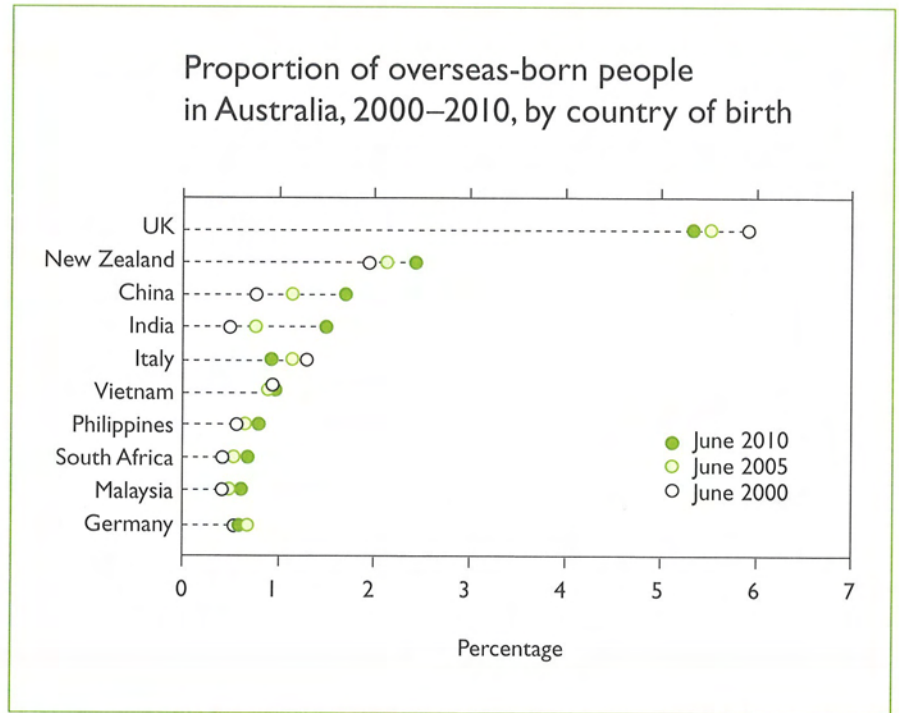
- 3  40 sec. Look at the graph below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the graph is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.



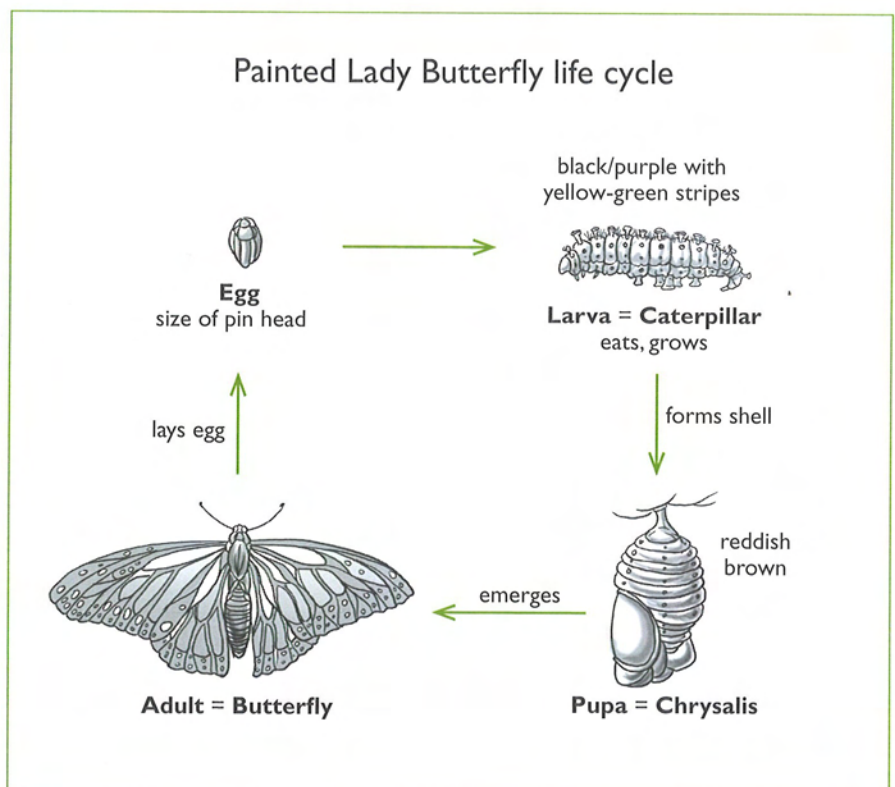
- 4  40 sec. Look at the table below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the table is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.

Language college timetable, week 1							
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
9 a.m. to 12 noon	Tour of college	English language class	English language class	English language class	Full day activities: Examples: tennis, films, games, surfing	Weekend with Homestay families	Weekend with Homestay families
	Welcome by Head of college and Morning tea	English language class	English language class	English language class			
1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	English language class	Social activity on site	Excursion to local attraction	Visit to Junior School classroom			
	Social activity on site	Social activity on site		Social activity on site			

- 5  40 sec. Look at the graph below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the graph is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.



- 6  40 sec. Look at the diagram below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the diagram is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.



Re-tell lecture

TIP STRIP

Scan the picture quickly to prepare for the lecture. As you listen, try to get an overall feeling for the meaning and the speaker's attitude.

Take notes but don't try to write every word you hear. Only write key words, e.g. *purpose of museums – relevant in info age? should be educ. – think about visitors, engage – social change, relevant.*

Think about how you will organize what you will say to be ready when the microphone opens.



In the test, there are 3–4 tasks. For each task, you see an image on the screen. Listen to the lecture and then speak into the microphone. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 20 for help.



40 sec.

You will hear a lecture. After listening to the lecture, in 10 seconds, please speak into the microphone and retell what you have just heard from the lecture in your own words. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.

1 ▶ 52



2 ▶ 53



3 ▶ 54



TEST
2

SPEAKING

TIP STRIP

Listen for key words, e.g. in Question 1: *organs, chest, breathe*. If you do not know one of the words, e.g. *organs*, try to answer based on what you know: *What do we use to breathe?* The word *organs* is plural, so we know the answer should be plural.

Answer short question



In the test, there are 10–12 tasks. For each task, you hear a question and speak your answer into the microphone. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 22 for help.

▶ 55–64



10 sec.

You will hear a question. Please give a simple and short answer. Often just one or a few words is enough.

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You will hear a question. Please give a simple and short answer. Often just one or a few words is enough.

Status: Playing

Volume

Recorded Answer

Current Status:
Beginning in 8 seconds.

Next

Answer short question: Each question is displayed on a new screen.

TEST
2

SPEAKING

Summarize written text

TIP STRIP

Read the passage for the overall meaning, then find the main idea of each paragraph. For example, in Passage 1 the first paragraph tells us how important sound is to most sea animals, the second paragraph is about the disturbance that noise made by boats causes to creatures underwater and the third paragraph qualifies the second by explaining that the effect of the man-made noises combine, and it is this build-up that causes problems. Shorten these ideas to put them into one sentence.



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. Each task has a text on the screen. You type your summary of the text into the box at the bottom of the screen. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 24 for help.



- 1** **10 min.** Read the passage below and summarize it using one sentence. Type your response in the box at the bottom of the screen. You have 10 minutes to finish this task. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the key points in the passage.

Most sea creatures, from whales and dolphins to fish, sharks, shrimps and possibly even anemones respond to sound, and many can produce it. They use it to hunt and to hide, find mates and food, form and guide shoals, navigate 'blind', send messages and transmit warnings, establish territories, warn off competitors, stun prey, deceive predators, and sense changes in water and conditions.

Marine animals click bones and grind teeth; use drum-tight bladders and special sonic organs to chirp, grunt, and boom; belch gases; and vibrate special organs. Far from the 'silent deep', the oceans are a raucous babel.

Into this age-long tumult, in the blink of an evolutionary eye, has entered a new thunder: the throb of mighty engines as 46,220 large vessels plough the world's shipping lanes. Scientists say that background noise in the ocean has increased roughly by 15 decibels in the past 50 years. It may not sound like much in overall terms; but it is enough, according to many marine biologists, to mask the normal sounds of ocean life going about its business. At its most intense, some even say noise causes whales to become disoriented, dolphins to develop 'the bends', fish to go deaf, flee their breeding grounds or fail to form shoals – enough to disrupt the basic biology of two thirds of the planet.

'Undersea noise pollution is like the death of a thousand cuts', says Sylvia Earle, chief scientist of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 'Each sound in itself may not be a matter of critical concern, but taken all together, the noise from shipping, seismic surveys, and military activity is creating a totally different environment than existed even 50 years ago. That high level of noise is bound to have a hard, sweeping impact on life in the sea.'

TEST
2

WRITING



- 2 **10 min.** Read the passage below and summarize it using one sentence. Type your response in the box at the bottom of the screen. You have 10 minutes to finish this task. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the key points in the passage.

Humans have been cultivating chillies as food for 6,000 years, but we are still learning new things about the science behind their heat and how it reacts with our body. In the late 1990s, scientists identified the pain nerves that detect capsaicin: the chemical in chillies responsible for most of the burning sensation in our mouth. But it's only during the last few years that scientists have also learnt why chillies evolved to be spicy in the first place, and they have managed to cultivate new varieties that are up to 300 times hotter than the common Jalapeno.

The hottest part of a chilli is not the seeds, as many people think, but the white flesh that houses the seeds, known as the placenta. But why did chillies evolve to be hot in the first place? Most scientists believe capsaicin acts mainly as a deterrent against would-be mammal predators such as rodents. But recent research suggests this may not be the whole story. US scientists working in Bolivia have studied how hot and mild chillies differ in their susceptibility to a certain harmful fungus. It turns out that the hotter the chilli, the better its defences against the fungus, leading the researchers to propose that heat may have evolved to help chillies deal with harmful microbes, as well as hungry mammals.

Write essay

TIP STRIP

Identify the key words in the statement and note them on your Erasable Noteboard Booklet. For example, in Question 1: *school – students stay to 18?* Decide what your opinion is going to be. You do not have to agree or disagree completely but you need to be clear on your position and why you believe it. Make some brief notes for your argument before you start to write.



In the test, there are 1–2 tasks. For each task, the essay question is on the screen. You type your essay into the box on the screen. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 27 for help.



20 min.

You will have 20 minutes to plan, write and revise an essay about the topic below. Your response will be judged on how well you develop a position, organize your ideas, present supporting details, and control the elements of standard written English. You should write 200–300 words.

1 'Students should be required to stay in school until the age of eighteen.'
To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Support your point of view with reasons and/or examples from your own experience.

2 'Environmental problems are too great to be managed by individuals so real change can only be achieved at government level.'
To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Support your point of view with reasons and/or examples from your own experience.

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You will have 20 minutes to plan, write and revise an essay about the topic below. Your response will be judged on how well you develop a position, organize your ideas, present supporting details, and control the elements of standard written English. You should write 200-300 words.

"Education is a critical element of the prosperity of any nation. The more educated the people in a country are, the more successful their nation becomes." Discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with this statement. Support your point of view with reasons and/or examples from your own experience or observations.

Cut Copy Paste

Total Word Count: 0

Next

Write essay: Each question is displayed on a new screen.

TEST
2

WRITING

TIP STRIP

The question will tell you what information to look for. In Question 1, you must find a problem in relation to sea snails. Note that the first sentence of the passage refers to *dangers of* sea snails, so you know the problem is one *caused by* sea snails.

Multiple-choice, choose single answer



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you read the text on the left of the screen and look at the options on the right of the screen. You click the button next to the answer you think is correct. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 30 for help.

Read the text and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting the correct response. *Only one response is correct.*

- 1 Submarine operators have been alerted to the dangers of sea snails in a recent study. An international research team says the hardy deep-sea animals latch on to the submarines used by scientists, potentially spreading disease in pristine ecosystems.

The limpet is a sea snail that lives 2,000 metres underwater but can also survive in air when a submarine emerges from the water. If it goes unnoticed, the limpet can find itself in another habitat the next time the submarine is used. As 90 per cent of limpets are infected by parasites, this poses a threat to the ecosystem; but thoroughly cleaning the submarines will solve the problem.

What problem does the article mention in relation to sea snails?

- ☐ A Research into sea snails has been harming the animals themselves.
- ☐ B Sea snails are being carried by submarines to places where they harm other species.
- ☐ C Sea snails are spreading diseases to the research scientists on submarines.
- ☐ D Dirty submarines are endangering the well-being of the sea snails that attach themselves.

- 2 The Graphic Design degree provides students with a nurturing environment for learning, developing aesthetic appreciation and design skills with an emphasis on media and marketing. Students have the chance to develop their personal style, while broadening their technical repertoire as designers.

The academic staff are former working artists, theorists and designers who have been successful in achieving major awards, commissions and research grants. The facilities for the graphic design program include spacious design studios, colour and monochrome darkrooms and photography studios. Students will develop skills at a professional working standard in all computer-based programs that the design industry requires.

What does the Graphic Design degree offer students?

- ☐ A experience working on new magazines
- ☐ B the opportunity to apply for funds to help with their study
- ☐ C teachers who have practical experience in a creative field
- ☐ D the use of state-of-the-art cameras

Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers

TIP STRIP

Words in the options may not be exactly the same as the ones in the text. Remember, you do not need to know all these words; you will usually be able to guess the meaning if you know some of them. For example, in Text 1, if you know what a *canoe* is, you can guess that *rigging*, *sails* and *lengthy anchor warps* are equipment for boats.



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you read the text on the left of the screen and look at the options on the right of the screen. You click the buttons next to all of the answers you think are correct. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 32 for help.

- 1 Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. *You will need to select more than one response.*

When the Maori people first came to New Zealand, they brought the mulberry plant from which they made bark cloth. However, the mulberry did not flourish in the new climate so they found a substitute in the native flax. They used this for baskets, mats, and fishing nets and to make intricate fibre ceremonial cloaks. Maori identified almost 60 types of flax, and propagated flax nurseries and plantations to supply the integral material. They chopped the leaves near the base of the flax plant using a sharp mussel shell or shaped rocks. The flesh of the leaf was stripped off right down to the fibre which went through several processes of washing, bleaching, softening, dyeing and drying. Flax ropes and cords had such great strength that they were used to bind together sections of hollowed-out logs to create huge ocean-going canoes, and to provide rigging, sails and lengthy anchor warps for them. It was also used for roofs for housing. The ends of the flax leaves were fanned out to make torches to provide light at night.

For which of the following purposes does the passage say the Maori used flax?

- ☐ A special clothing
- ☐ B cleaning cloth
- ☐ C equipment for boats
- ☐ D walls for their huts
- ☐ E cooking tools

- 2 Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. *You will need to select more than one response.*

The Neue National Gallery in Berlin was designed by Mies van der Rohe. Built in 1968, it is a jump from the traditional museum concept of a closed building with exhibition rooms. Instead it is an open-plan, flexible space. With only two steel columns on each side, the corners are 'free', giving the building a lightweight look.

The gallery was the first building completed as part of a cluster of buildings dedicated to culture and the fine arts. It is often said that the building is a work of art in itself. The unusual natural illumination in the building, coming from around and below the viewer rather than above, has the effect of shocking the viewer out of their usual way of seeing and encouraging visitors to bring a fresh eye to the art.

The upper level is mainly used for special exhibits, for example, large-scale sculptures or paintings. The vast lower level has space for themed shows, and contains shops, a café, and the museum's permanent collection, which ranges from early modern art to art of the 1960s. The podium roof plaza is an open air gallery for public sculpture.

On request, guests may enter the garden to see figurative and abstract sculptures on display there. Special exhibits are attended by specially trained, very personable staff, who field questions, explain the exhibits, and enthuse about their favourite works.

What does the passage say can be found at the Neue National Gallery?

- ☐ A overhead lighting to showcase artwork
- ☐ B substantial pillars in the corners of the building
- ☐ C artwork on top of the building
- ☐ D several separate gallery rooms on each floor
- ☐ E helpful guides to give information about the art

Re-order paragraphs

TIP STRIP

Reference words, e.g. *the*, *this* refer to something that has been mentioned before. Use this to help you order the text.

In Question 1, Sentence D introduces the idea of a conference; Sentence B refers to *the conference*, so it must come after the first mention in Sentence D.

Look at the reference to *this assistance* in Sentence C; it follows on from *to assist* in Sentence B and introduces the idea of industry professionals.

Sentence A follows this by mentioning *the industry professionals*.



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you drag paragraphs from the left and drop them into the correct order on the right. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 35 for help.

The text boxes in the left panel have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order by dragging the text boxes from the left panel to the right panel.

1

- A It is important to register for sessions with the industry professionals as numbers are limited.
- B The conference is part of the career counselling centre's campaign, which has been designed to assist final year students transitioning out of university and getting their careers off to a good start.
- C Students will be able to speak with industry professionals and graduates who had the benefit of this assistance last year.
- D The University will host its second annual Arts and Commerce Career Readiness Conference on campus next month.

2

- A Urban planners must consider these threats and work to allay them.
- B Historically, in Europe and many other parts of the world, settlements were built on higher ground for the purposes of defence and to be close to fresh water sources.
- C If the dangers are only in specific areas then they can make the affected regions into parkland or a green belt, often providing the added advantage of open space.
- D Cities have often spread down from these locations onto coastal plains, putting them at risk of floods and storm surges.

TEST
2

READING

TIP STRIP

Read the text for overall meaning, e.g. Text 1 is about giving graduation gifts. Then look for clues in words like *despite*, which suggests an opposite idea to the positive idea of prosperity in *giving graduation gifts*, and *while*, which suggests another opposite idea: What do families have to be when choosing a gift if they do not have as much money? For the final gap, which word collocates with *lump*?

Reading: Fill in the blanks



In the test, there are 4–5 tasks. For each task, you drag the words at the bottom of the text and drop them into the correct space in the text. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 37 for help.

In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.

- 1 The practice of giving graduation gifts seems to be alive and well, despite ¹ economic times. A recent study in the US has shown that while families may not have as much to spend, they are being more ² in the gifts they bestow. Lavish celebrations and large lump ³ seem to have gone by the wayside in favour of smaller, more thoughtful gifts.

generous hard creative money sums favourable

- 2 The majority of early pictures in the National Portrait Gallery's ¹ are by unknown artists, with fundamental questions, such as when, where and why they were painted still remaining to be answered. Through the application of scientific methods, a new project has the ² to unlock evidence that will allow researchers to determine answers to these questions. They will use a ³ of cutting-edge scientific techniques, such as X-ray and infra-red reflectography, in order to reveal new ⁴ about individual paintings.

information potential combination prospect connection care work

In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.

- 3 Gunpowder, also referred to as 'black powder', was the only ¹ chemical explosive until the mid-nineteenth century. It ² potassium nitrate, or 'saltpeter', which is an oxidiser, and a combination of charcoal and sulphur serves as fuel. There is ³ consensus that gunpowder was initially invented in China as early as the ninth century. This ⁴ to its use in fireworks and in gunpowder weapons.

includes contains caused academic known unique led

- 4 Marion Dorset (1872–1935) was an influential American biochemist. He began working as a ¹ for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1894, and worked his way up to become chief of the biochemical ² in 1904. He made important discoveries in bacterial toxins and animal diseases, and he conducted pioneering work in the ³ of meat products. He co-discovered the virus that causes hog cholera and subsequently developed a ⁴ to prevent it.

researcher leader serum fluid inspection consumption division

TIP STRIP

Think about the grammar and vocabulary as well as the meaning for each gap. Look at Text 1, Question 1: Which tense is used for an event that happened in the past and is finished? In Question 2, which verb collocates with *role*? For Question 3, which relative pronoun is used after a non-defining relative clause (after a comma)? For Question 4, which option emphasizes the number of different contributions the Professor made?

Reading & writing: Fill in the blanks



In the test, there are 5–6 tasks. For each task, you have a text with several gaps. You select the correct answer for each gap from the drop-down list on the screen. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 40 for help.

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate choice for each blank.

1 Victoria University of Wellington has conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished astrophysicist in a recent graduation ceremony. Professor Warrick Couch ¹ [] the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy. Professor Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has ² [] a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, a finding which led to the lead scientists being awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2011, which he attended in recognition of his contribution.

In his research, Professor Couch uses large ground-based and spaced-based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, ³ [] are the largest structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees overseeing the management of these telescopes. ⁴ [] his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | A was receiving | B had received | C is received | D received |
| 2 | A played | B found | C done | D led |
| 3 | A those | B which | C they | D who |
| 4 | A In addition to | B As a result of | C Regarding | D Instead of |

2 Keith Haring began as an underground artist, literally. His first famous projects were pieces of stylized graffiti ¹ [] in New York subway stations. Haring travelled from station to station, drawing with chalk and chatting with commuters about his work. These doodles helped him develop his classic style and he grew so ² [], doing up to 40 drawings a day, that it was not long before fame and a measure of fortune followed.

Soon, galleries and collectors from the art establishment wanted to buy full-sized pieces by Haring. The paintings skyrocketed in price but this did not sit well with Haring's philosophy. He believed that art, or ³ [] his art, was for everyone. Soon, Haring opened a store which he called the Pop Shop, which he hoped would attract a broad range of people. While somewhat controversial among street artists, some of ⁴ [] accused Haring of 'selling out', the Pop Shop changed the way people thought about the relationship between art and business.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | A drawers | B drawn | C drew | D draws |
| 2 | A perceptive | B proactive | C pedantic | D prolific |
| 3 | A by contrast | B at least | C actually | D in part |
| 4 | A whose | B those | C whom | D them |

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer for each blank.

3 Conservationists have long debated whether the koala should go on the Australian national threatened species list. ¹ [] the koala is clearly in trouble in some parts of the country – in Queensland, for example, high numbers are afflicted by disease – in other parts such as Victoria and South Australia the problem is not that koala populations ² [], but that they have grown to the point where they are almost too numerous.

For a species to be classed as vulnerable, its population ³ [] by more than 30 percent over the last three generations or 10 years. The problem is that when such a stipulation is applied to koalas, the Victorian boom offsets the Queensland bust, and the species stays off the list.

This has repercussions because northern koalas are different to southern ones. They are smaller, for example, and they contain a genetic variation not represented in the South. ⁴ [], a split listing has been devised koalas from New South Wales, the ACT and Queensland are now officially 'Vulnerable'; those from Victoria and South Australia are not considered threatened.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A Because | B However | C Despite | D While |
| 2 | A had been falling | B were falling | C are falling | D had fallen |
| 3 | A must have decreased | B will be decreasing | C was decreased | D has decreased |
| 4 | A According to this | B For this reason | C For instance | D In contrast |

4 The Department of Fine Arts is a vibrant department comprising active art professionals housed in a modern, well-equipped facility. The faculty enjoys ¹ [] relationships with local museums, numerous galleries and a variety of other art organizations. Fine Arts students benefit from studying with artistically ² [] mentors who exhibit and research regionally, nationally and internationally. The department provides students with many opportunities for artistic and personal ³ [] through daily contact with full-time faculty members who are noted artists and researchers. Classes are small to allow for personalised feedback and guidance.

Well-appointed studios on campus ⁴ [] the daily practice of art in combination with the study of liberal arts. During their studies, students gain exposure to world-class visiting artists and exhibitions, and also have local and international travel ⁵ [].

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | A corresponding | B collaborative | C combined | D common |
| 2 | A activating | B actively | C activity | D active |
| 3 | A growing | B growth | C grown | D grow |
| 4 | A facilitating | B facilities | C facilitate | D facility |
| 5 | A contingencies | B opportunities | C occasions | D needs |

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer for each blank.

5 Lyrebirds, a common bird in rainforest areas of Australia, have an incredible repertoire of sounds that they are able to mimic from their environment, including over 20 other bird calls as well as sophisticated mechanical sounds. They ¹ [] to replicate the sounds of chainsaws and pneumatic drills. The male lyrebird sings a medley of mimicry to impress females – and the more detailed and varied his repertoire is, the more interesting it seems to potential ² []. Like females of other bird species, female lyrebirds do not ³ [] in the imitating, but simply judge the competing males' symphonies. Once learned, it seems a lyrebird rarely forgets a call, and the sounds are passed down through the generations. There are some lyrebirds in Victoria, Australia, that ⁴ [] recreate the sounds of axes, saws and old-fashioned cameras which have not been used in the area for years.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | A have been known | B are being known | C are knowing | D know |
| 2 | A companions | B spouses | C mates | D pairs |
| 3 | A put forward | B take place | C work out | D take part |
| 4 | A indeed | B still | C just | D yet |

Summarize spoken text

TIP STRIP

The first part of the lecture usually introduces the topic, e.g. in Question 1: proofreading. Listen for the main ideas and take notes of key words only, using abbreviations, e.g. in Question 1: *proofreading* – *hard to see own grammar*, *punct errors* – *eliminate past errors* – *look for logical org* – *paras* – *read aloud* – *check refs* – *have break before proofreading*.



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you listen to the audio then type your summary into the box on the screen. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 45 for help.

You will hear a short lecture. Write a summary for a fellow student who was not present at the lecture. You should write 50–70 words.



10 min. You will have 10 minutes to finish this task. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the key points presented in the lecture.

1 ▶ 65

2 ▶ 66

TEST
2

LISTENING

TIP STRIP

Read the question before the audio begins to know what to listen for. In Question 1, you are listening for comments about students.

As you listen, eliminate or confirm options, e.g. when you hear: *We've built a reputation for producing both traditional and alternative performances*, which option can be eliminated? When the speaker says: *... for the level of support that's available, and I mean from the tutors as well as from fellow students and alumni*, which option can be confirmed?

Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you listen to the audio then click the buttons next to all of the answers you think are correct. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 47 for help.

Listen to the recording and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. *You will need to select more than one response.*

- 1 ▶ 67 What comments are made about students in the Theatre Studies program?
- ☐ A They are encouraged to focus their studies on modern productions.
 - ☐ B Past students offer them help.
 - ☐ C Students can work at their own pace.
 - ☐ D They need to be clear from the start about the area they want to work in.
 - ☐ E A high percentage complete the degree and get jobs in their field.
- 2 ▶ 68 What was significant about the rock art found in the Yunnan province and in Western Europe?
- ☐ A The skill in the rock art is superior to that found in other parts of the world.
 - ☐ B It suggests that the ancestors of the rock artists may have once lived in the same area.
 - ☐ C Rock art in both places depicted animals of interest to humans.
 - ☐ D It showed the people in each place had very different lifestyles.
 - ☐ E It shows that people in widely separated places thought the same way.

Fill in the blanks

TIP STRIP

Skim the text briefly to get an idea what it is about, e.g. in Question 1, it is about barred owls.

Use the few seconds before the recording starts to look carefully at the gaps and the words preceding each one, so that you do not miss your cue to write the word.

As you write, make sure that the word makes sense in the context, e.g. in Question 1, Gap 1 *small* suggests that the next word will be a noun.



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, there is a text with several gaps. You type the correct answer for each gap into the box in the text. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 49 for help.

You will hear a recording. Type the missing words in each blank.

1 ▶ 69

Barred owls can be found in dense forests right across North America. They feed on small ¹ , fish, birds and small reptiles – pretty much anything that comes their way. The barred owl grows up to half a metre tall and has emerged as a very ² nocturnal predator. Whereas they have been long-thought to live in old-growth forests, they are now building up quite an ³ population. In Charlotte, North Carolina, barred owls tend to nest in the cavities of the numerous willow oak trees that line the city's streets. Far from being endangered, the owls have expanded their range; and now, in some places, conservationists are worried about the effects they might have on other ⁴ species.

2 ▶ 70

Before the beginning of the 1900s, the only way to obtain pearls was by collecting very large numbers of pearl oysters from the ocean floor by hand. The oysters – or sometimes mussels – were brought to the surface, opened, and ¹ . More than a ton of these had to be checked in order to find just three or four quality pearls. Divers often descended to depths of over 100 feet on just one single breath. Now, of course this exposed them to ² creatures and dangerous waves, not to mention drowning. In some areas, divers put grease on their bodies to conserve heat and they held a large ³ , like a rock, to descend so they didn't have to exert effort going down. Today, pearl diving has pretty much been supplanted by cultured pearl ⁴ . Particles are implanted in the oyster to encourage the formation of pearls, and this allows for more predictable production. The divers who still work, do so mainly for the ⁵ industry.

TIP STRIP

Take notes as you listen; just key words and ideas. In Question 1, these could be: *advantages of telecommuting; things companies should consider; employee suitability to work away from office.*

Read through the summaries and eliminate any that contain information that is wrong or that you did not hear in the passage. Then eliminate any summaries that focus on only part of the message or do not cover the main points.

Highlight correct summary



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you listen to the audio then click the button next to the summary you think is correct. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 51 for help.

You will hear a recording. Click on the paragraph that best relates to the recording.

1 ▶ 71

- ☐ A Company leaders have to be careful that they do not have one set of practices for those in the office and another for those who telecommute. Besides needing to be fair at all times, managers will find that a telecommuting arrangement will simply not work if workers feel isolated and excluded from the company culture.
- ☐ B Telecommuting has a lot of advantages but to make it work, company leaders need to plan in advance to ensure that they anticipate issues for example training, security and communication. They also need to ensure that they hire workers who are suited to working remotely and ensure equal access to resources and advancement.
- ☐ C When workers ask if they can work from home, companies should consider a telecommuting arrangement, as it has several advantages for businesses as well as workers. There is money to be saved on overheads and training but for telecommuting to function properly, only independent staff should be allowed to work in this way.
- ☐ D Managers should not rush into letting their employees telecommute. It may sound good because businesses can save money on things like office space, but if workers' needs and ambitions are not well catered for in the arrangement, the company culture will ultimately be damaged and they may even be sued.

You will hear a recording. Click on the paragraph that best relates to the recording.

2 ▶ 72

- ☐ A While many of us believe that we enjoy making choices, several studies have shown that this is not in fact the case. When faced with choosing from several types of jam, consumers were interested at first but soon became overloaded with choice. They simply abandoned the choice and went back to their favourite brands.
- ☐ B The incredible range of choices that consumers now have is making business difficult for companies who have to provide more and more choices to keep up with the market but also for consumers who expect choice but give up without making any choices at all if they feel confused by the wide range on offer.
- ☐ C Consumers face more choices than they did in the past and a study showed shoppers are attracted if a number of options are presented to them. However, those options still need to be of a good quality and something that appeals to the consumer or, as in the study, they will walk away without making a purchase.
- ☐ D With a wide range of choices, one would expect consumers to buy more products. However, a consumer experiment found that when customers had many choices, they were likely to sample the products but became overwhelmed and did not buy much, whereas they were more likely to buy something when they had far fewer options to choose from.

TEST
2

LISTENING

TIP STRIP

Read the questions and options quickly before the recording begins.

In Question 1, you know you will hear statements about something called the 'Beehive' (option 1), which is a building (option 2) in New Zealand (option 3) that people may have disliked once (option 4).

As you listen, try to eliminate or confirm the options.

Multiple-choice, choose single answer



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you listen to the audio then click the button next to the answer you think is correct. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 54 for help.

Listen to the recording and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting the correct response. *Only one response is correct.*

1 ▶ 73 What does the speaker say about the 'Beehive'?

- ☐ A Its name comes from being a centre of activity.
- ☐ B Its architect saw the project through to completion.
- ☐ C It used to be a symbol of national pride for New Zealand.
- ☐ D It has come back into favour in recent years.

2 ▶ 74 What does the speaker say can be done to avoid conflict within study groups?

- ☐ A Group members should have compatible personalities.
- ☐ B Tasks should be approached in a creative way.
- ☐ C The main task should be divided into parts.
- ☐ D Long-range goals need to be given priority.

TIP STRIP

Use the instructions to orient yourself to the topic, e.g. in Question 1, the topic is *studying humanities*.

As you listen, notice the direction of the speaker's argument, so that you can anticipate what ideas are coming, e.g. in Question 1, the speaker is arguing a point of view, so the missing words will be part of that argument.

Select missing word



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you listen to the audio then click the button next to the words you think complete the audio. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 56 for help.

- 1 ▶ 75 You will hear a recording about studying humanities. *At the end of the recording the last word or group of words has been replaced by a beep.* Select the correct option to complete the recording.

- ☐ A from a number of angles
- ☐ B with a specific goal in mind
- ☐ C in a less emotional manner
- ☐ D in a way that enriches society

- 2 ▶ 76 You will hear a recording about surfing. *At the end of the recording the last word or group of words has been replaced by a beep.* Select the correct option to complete the recording.

- ☐ A could fail
- ☐ B took place
- ☐ C were at stake
- ☐ D were discovered

TIP STRIP

Skim the transcription briefly to give you a general idea of the passage, and as you listen, read each word carefully. Often, the word you read and the word you hear will be very similar. There is a word like this in the first sentence of Transcription 1.

Highlight incorrect words



In the test, there are 2–3 tasks. For each task, you listen to the audio and follow the words in the text on the screen. You click on the words that are different on the screen and the audio. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 58 for help.

You will hear a recording. Below is a transcription of the recording. *Some words in the transcription differ from what the speaker said.* Please click on the words that are different.

1 ▶ 77 Transcription:

Well, there are many factors that can cause one species to diverge into two. One of these is when populations get isolated from each other by something like a lagoon forming or forest being cleared. And there's another idea that as individuals adapt to their environment, this might have a knock-on impact on mate choice, a process called sensitive drive speciation. Now this seems to occur in cichlid fish. They have shown that a female preference for either red or blue striped males only exists in clean water, where they are actually able to see.

2 ▶ 78 Transcription:

Social capital is a concept that was introduced by sociologists, many years ago. It's actually the networks and reserves that people use to deliver social outcomes. For instance, it might be holding a sporting event, running a community fair, being part of a club.

It is difficult to measure social capital and one way of looking at it is the amount that people volunteer in their local community. So you can consider the volunteering rate as an index for how healthy a community is. You can also look at something called a well-being index – the way people think about their lives and how accepting they are of others, their general perception of the value of their life.

Write from dictation

TIP STRIP

Write as much as you can, and continue writing so that you do not miss the rest of the sentence. Do not go back and correct words until the sentence has finished.

Before you click 'Next', check the grammar and spelling; and if you are unsure of the spelling, think of the rules of spelling.



In the test, there are 3–4 tasks. For each task, you listen and type the sentence you hear into the box on the screen. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 60 for help.

You will hear a sentence. Type the sentence in the box below exactly as you hear it. Write as much of the sentence as you can. You will hear the sentence only once.

1 ▶ 79

2 ▶ 80

3 ▶ 81

TEST
2

LISTENING