

TEST 3

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 Tidal energy, also known as tidal power, is a renewable source of energy and a form of hydropower used to generate electricity from the energy of the tides. Though not currently widely utilised, due to high costs and limited availability, it can be called the energy resource of the future given the current rate of depletion of energy resources.
- 2 Certain types of methodology are more suitable for some research projects than others. For example, the use of questionnaires and surveys is more suitable for quantitative research whereas interviews and focus groups are more often used for qualitative research purposes.
- 3 Most countries are affected by labour migration. In many rural places, the traditional extended family has been undermined by the need for family members to migrate to towns as an economic necessity. Migration, therefore, presents a major challenge everywhere to social and economic policy.
- 4 One of the major factors influencing future home design will be the probable change in climate, with hotter summers, colder winters, and the possibility of floods. Consequently, houses will be built with better insulation and will also need ways of keeping cool in hot weather, whether that's air conditioning or more shading of windows.
- 5 Until fairly recent times, the origin of birds was one of evolution's great mysteries. This is no longer the case. Fossil evidence from China now conclusively proves that there is an evolutionary link between birds and several types of extinct prehistoric reptiles which lived millions of years ago, or in other words, dinosaurs.
- 6 Group work is valuable because of the opportunities it provides for students to develop collaboration and communication skills. As an assessment task, it has the potential to pose difficulties in relation to appropriate acknowledgement of authorship of individual group members. These difficulties can be minimised by ensuring that the task is well designed, with the roles of individuals effectively identified.

TEST
3

SPEAKING

Repeat sentence



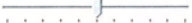
In the test, there are 10–12 tasks. For each task, you listen and repeat the sentence you hear into the microphone. The wording in the instructions below is the same as you will see in the actual test. See page 14 for help.

▶ 82–91  **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
3

SPEAKING

Describe image



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.

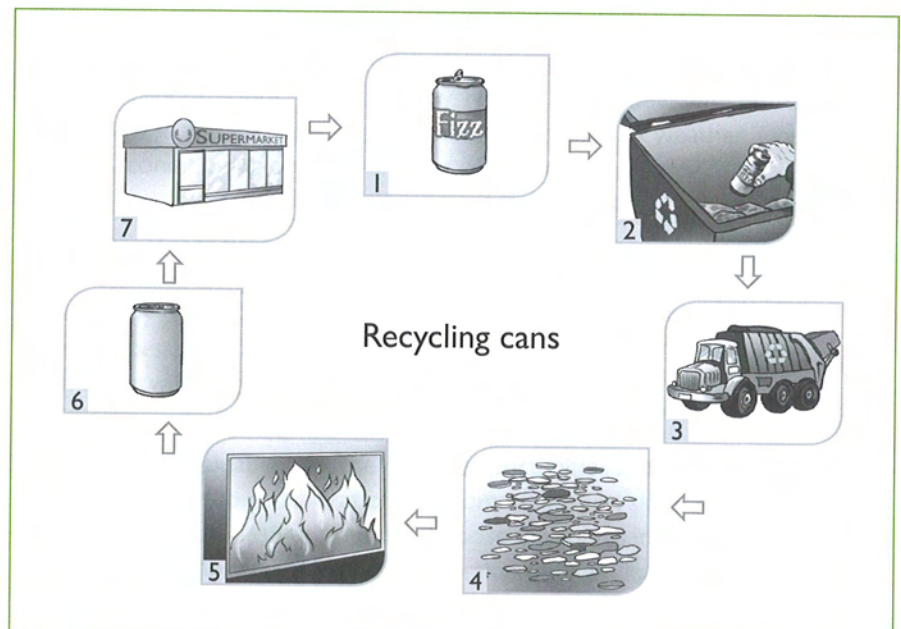


- 1 **40 sec.** Look at the chart below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the chart is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.

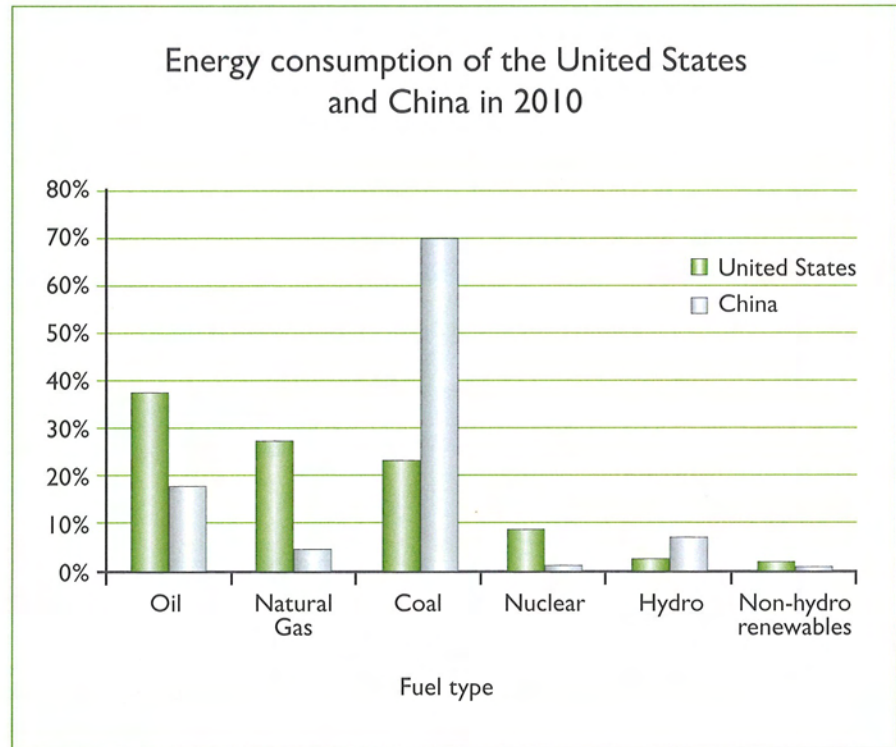
Population age groups in Australia



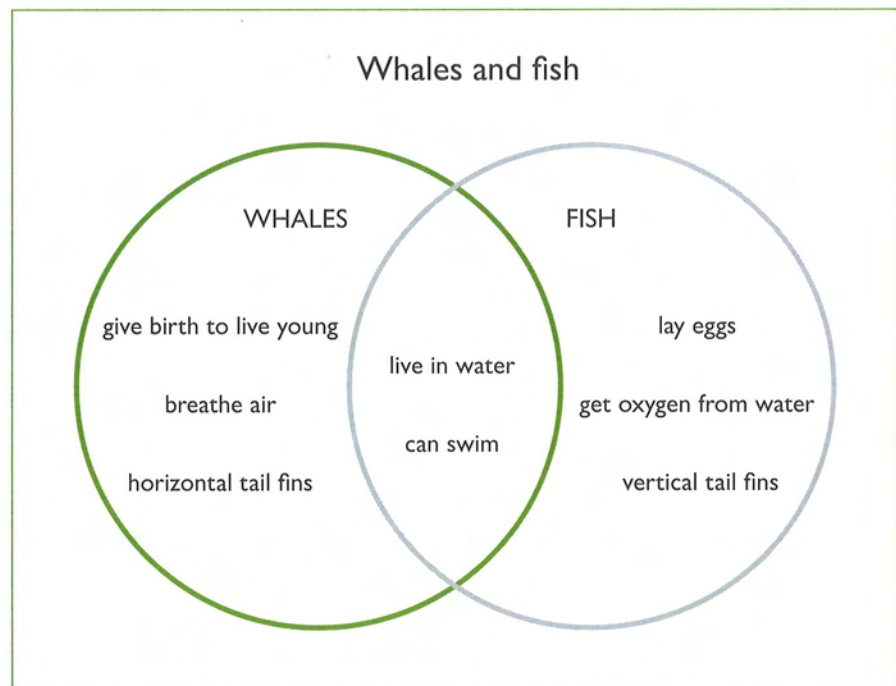
- 2 **40 sec.** Look at the diagram below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the diagram is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.



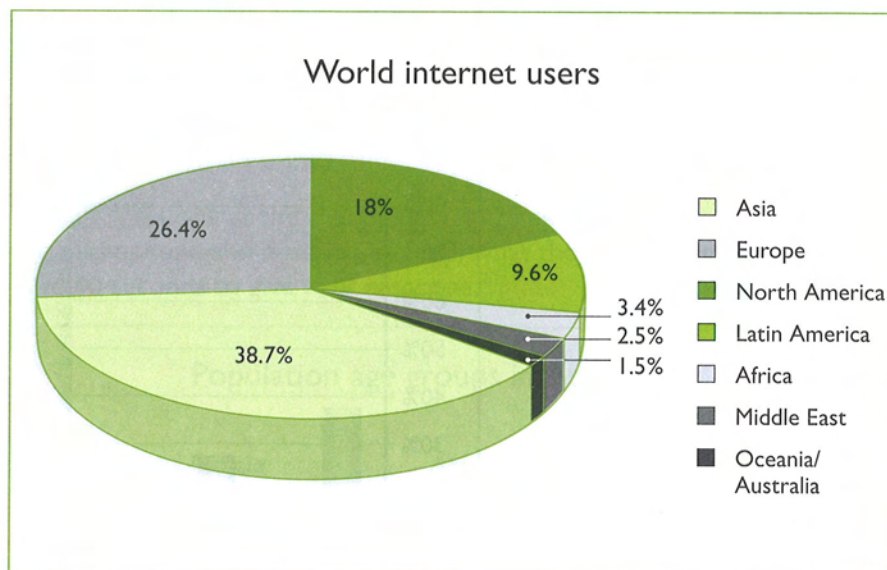
- 3  40 sec. Look at the chart below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the chart is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.



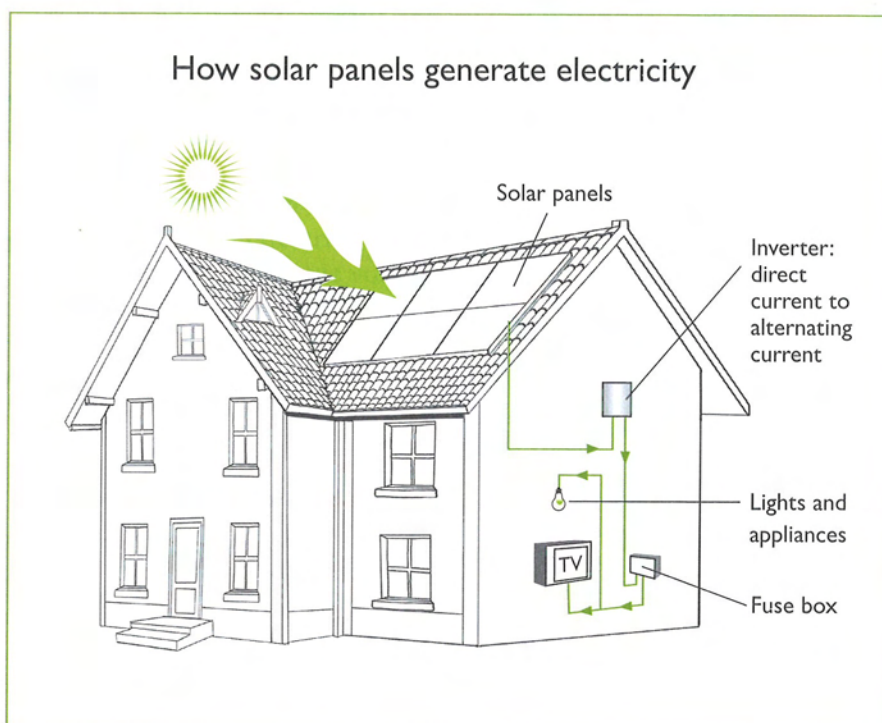
- 4  40 sec. Look at the diagram below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the diagram is showing. You will have 40 seconds to give your response.



- 5  40 sec. Look at the chart below. In 25 seconds, please speak into the microphone and describe in detail what the chart 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



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.



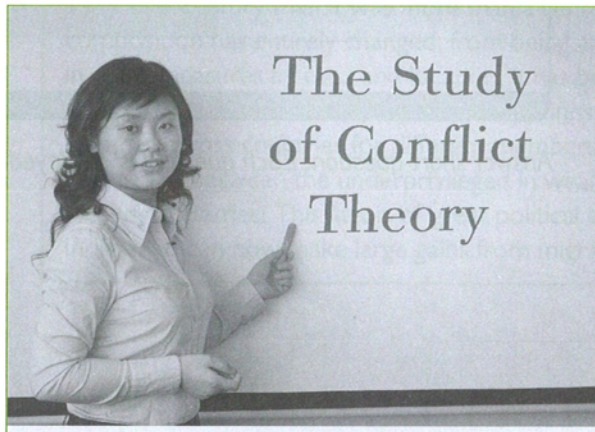
40 sec.

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.

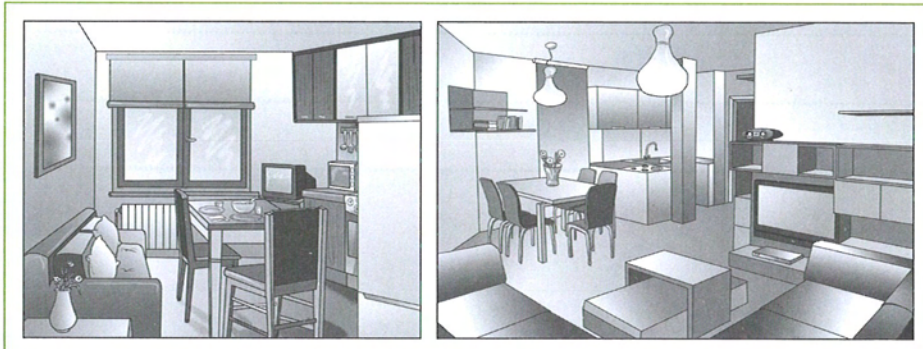
1 ▶ 92



2 ▶ 93



3 ▶ 94



TEST
3

SPEAKING

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.

▶ 95–104



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
3

SPEAKING

Summarize written text



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.



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.

Inequality between world citizens used to be determined in equal measures by class and location. New research, however, reveals that people's fortunes are being dictated primarily by where they live. As a result, economic migration has become the key way for individuals from developing countries to improve their economic standing, and governments will not be able to alleviate the pressure of migration on their societies until global inequality is reduced.

In *Global Inequality: from class to location, from proletarians to migrants*, Branko Milanovic, of the University of Maryland, examines the differences in income between countries and concludes that a key priority for policy makers should be aid and support for developing countries.

'Not only is the overall inequality between world citizens greater in the early 21st century than it was more than a century and a half ago, but its composition has entirely changed; from being an inequality determined in equal measures by class and location, it has become preponderantly an inequality determined by location only,' finds the report. 'Analysis of incomes across countries for different members of the population reveals a wide gap between the underprivileged in wealthy societies and in less wealthy countries. This fact is of great political and economic significance. Individuals can now make large gains from migrating to wealthier countries.'

TEST
3

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.

English is the world's lingua franca, the language of science, technology, business, diplomacy and popular culture. That probably explains why it is the world's most widely spoken language. It probably also explains why native English speakers are so reluctant to learn a second language. It's not worth the effort.

In 2005, the European Commission carried out a survey of the European Union's 25 member states. The two with the lowest rates of bilingualism – defined as being able to hold a conversation in more than one language – were the UK and Ireland. About two-thirds of people in these countries speak only English. It's a similar story wherever English is spoken as the mother tongue. Only about 25 per cent of US citizens can converse in another language. In Australia, the rates are even lower.

Compare that with continental Europe, where multilingualism is the rule rather than the exception. More than half of EU citizens are bilingual, and not just because they live in countries like Luxembourg with multiple official languages. Even in France, which has only one official language and is immensely proud of its linguistic heritage, most people speak a second language.

Again, that is largely down to the dominance of English. Across Europe, English is by far the most commonly learned language. High levels of bilingualism are not driven by a general desire to learn languages but a specific need to learn English.

Write essay



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 'Some types of employment are more suitable for men and other types of employment are more appropriate for women.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement? Support your point of view with reasons and examples from your own experience.

- 2 'Nowadays many young people leave home at an early age to either study or work in another city.'

Do you think this has more advantages or disadvantages for young people? Support your point of view with reasons and 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
3

WRITING

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 Governments, business and many types of institutions collect, organise and record statistics. Statistics capture vital information about such things as the economy, population and the environment and therefore allow meaningful comparisons to be made. This can then inform decisions and plans made about such issues which in turn become public policies. While it may be the issues behind the statistics, rather than the statistics as such that command the public's attention, it must be recognised that it is the figures that inform these issues.

The author considers statistics to be important because

- ☐ A they are recorded by official organisations.
- ☐ B the general public have an interest in them.
- ☐ C they are affected by plans and policies.
- ☐ D they assist in driving public issues.

- 2 There are innumerable different species on the planet. Nobody really knows how many species there are, although many scientists have tried to estimate it. However, the complexity of trying to do this makes it impossible to establish a definitive number with any confidence. This is probably due to the fact that new species are continually appearing, while at the same time existing species evolve and some become extinct. In the past, the number of new species appearing exceeded the number of those dying out. Nowadays, however, due to human activity, this trend has reversed and as a result we are in danger of seriously disturbing our ecosystem.

Why is it difficult to establish the number of species globally?

- ☐ A There are too many species to count them all.
- ☐ B The number of species is constantly changing.
- ☐ C Currently, more species are appearing than are becoming extinct.
- ☐ D Human action has upset the balance of the natural environment.

Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers



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.*

Snow is formed when temperatures are low and there is moisture – in the form of tiny ice crystals – in the atmosphere. When these tiny ice crystals collide they stick together in clouds to become snowflakes. If enough ice crystals stick together, they'll become heavy enough to fall to the ground.

Precipitation falls as snow when the air temperature is below 2°C. It is a myth that it needs to be below zero to snow. In fact the heaviest snow falls tend to occur when the air temperature is between zero and 2°C. The falling snow does begin to melt as soon as the temperature rises above freezing, but as the melting process begins, the air around the snowflake is cooled.

If the temperature is warmer than 2°C then the snowflake will melt and fall as sleet rather than snow, and if it's warmer still, it will be rain.

The size and make up of a snowflake depends on how many ice crystals group together, and this will be determined by air temperatures. Snowflakes that fall through dry, cool air will be small, powdery snowflakes that don't stick together. This 'dry' snow is ideal for snow sports but is more likely to drift in windy weather.

When the temperature is slightly warmer than 0°C, the snowflakes will melt around the edges and stick together to become big, heavy flakes. This creates 'wet' snow, which sticks together easily and is good for making snowmen.

Which of the following statements about snow match the information in the passage?

- ☐ A Snow is formed from ice.
- ☐ B Falling snow melts because of warm air around it.
- ☐ C Subzero temperatures are required for snow to fall.
- ☐ D Sleet develops at less than two degrees centigrade.
- ☐ E Dry snow falls in colder temperatures than wet snow.

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

Water for public supply can be obtained from underground sources by wells sunk into aquifers, or from surface sources, such as purpose-built reservoirs or lakes (collecting rainwater run-off or water from streams) and rivers. The safety of the water is of utmost concern – several million people die each year after consuming contaminated water. The primary aim in water treatment is the elimination of any pathogenic micro-organisms present. All the above-mentioned sources can be subject to pollution. In the case of underground water, polluted surface water can enter the saturation zone of an aquifer and so lead to its contamination. Pollution can come from waste containing heavy metals and organic compounds, farm run-off containing pesticides, and industrial wastes which may have been deliberately dumped down old coal mine shafts. River water can be affected by farm drainage, sewage works and industrial effluents, and also the run-off water from roads. Thus there is a need to maintain the quality of the aquatic environment to ensure that the water is suitable for treatment for public supply, and that the cost of treatment is kept as low as possible.

Raw water is usually abstracted from a river and pumped to a reservoir for storage and settlement. In the reservoir, the number of bacteria is reduced through natural processes, such as ultraviolet radiation from sunlight. Also, a large portion of the suspended solids settles out. The water is then conveyed from the reservoir to a treatment works.

Which of the following statements are true according to the information in the passage?

- ☐ A There are insufficient sources of fresh water for human consumption.
- ☐ B Industrial pollution can affect both underground and river water.
- ☐ C There are numerous means by which water can become impure.
- ☐ D Rain is a safer source of water for human consumption than aquifers.
- ☐ E Water in reservoirs is chemically treated to remove harmful bacteria.

Re-order paragraphs



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 One such example is a solar panel which could charge an LED lamp to create hours of light each day.
- B In addition to being fairly costly, these create smoke pollution and carbon emissions.
- C Therefore, alternatives are being investigated.
- D A result of not being connected to the electricity grid in rural areas of some countries means people light their homes using kerosene lamps.

2

- A The fear of criticism from colleagues, friends and family is the main factor that obstructs a change in their employment situation.
- B However, most of these workers would not consider career alternatives.
- C It seems that the lack of psychological reward is the reason for their dissatisfaction.
- D Despite the financial stability a high salary brings, research has shown that the majority of top earners are not happy in their jobs.
- E Interestingly, it is not the risk of a decrease in salary which prevents this move.

TEST
3

READING

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 Using questionnaires to gather information from people is a well-used quantitative research method. It is considered to be an easy ¹ , but in reality it is actually very difficult to design a good questionnaire. Question type, clarity of language, length of questionnaire and layout are just some of the many ² , which all need to be carefully considered when designing the questionnaire. Another issue, which ³ some deliberation, is how to ensure a high response ⁴ .

option opportunity selection influences requires factors rate

- 2 Psychology is a suitable course of study for those ¹ in all aspects of human thought and behaviour. It can be ² as the scientific study of how humans function on a biological, social and mental level. There are a range of influential approaches to the subject, which are ³ to such areas as child development, health, education and sports.

practised defined affected interested applied diagnosed

- 3 Migration could be described as the well-defined journey animals make to a familiar ¹ at specific seasons or times of the year. All species that migrate do so for a common ² , in order to survive. Migration allows them to spend their life in more than one area and thus ³ problems that can occur in one habitat, such as lack of food, shelter or exposure to harsh weather.

position purpose destination experience situation avoid

- 4 Multinational companies are often criticised for a number of reasons, but we cannot deny their ¹ impact. Employment opportunities are generated for locals in the overseas country. When multinational companies set up manufacturing plants, there is often an increased ² of products for local consumers, which profits the local economy. Training is also sometimes provided in the use of technology; moreover, the experience and knowledge that the employees ³ strengthens their skills and overall employability.

positive gain purchase negative availability benefit

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 A well-known feature of the European landscape is the castle. Some types of fortifications ¹ [] built thousands of years ago, but the first real castles only started to appear as recently as one thousand years ago. Construction of most of the larger castles in Europe was between around 1100 and 1500. Initially, the ² [] of these castles was to lay claim to land won in battle and also for defence. ³ [], the owners of the castles also realised that their castles were an effective ⁴ [] to intimidate local people. Therefore, castles became a symbol of wealth and authority for those owning them, and a useful tool to keep control of territory and the residents living on that territory.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------|--------|
| 1 | A have been | B were | C have | D was |
| 2 | A purpose | B feature | C aspect | D plan |
| 3 | A Alternatively | B Fortunately | C However | D Thus |
| 4 | A process | B form | C way | D use |

2 A recent study reveals that the ability to walk quickly in old age is an indicator of a long life. The report examined results from recent research. The ¹ [] in the research were tested on a regular ² [] over an extended period of time. The researchers focused on the relationship between walking speed in the post sixty-five age group and longevity. They concluded that there was a direct correlation between walking speed and life span.

A key researcher gave the explanation that this link exists ³ [] walking involves the use of many bodily functions working in unison. The heart, lungs, skeletal system, joints, muscles, nerves and brain have to work together in order to ensure a consistent speed. Damage to any of these systems may mean a much slower walking speed ⁴ [] could signal medical problems.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | A experimenters | B investigators | C performers | D participants |
| 2 | A circumstance | B situation | C condition | D basis |
| 3 | A therefore | B instead of | C because | D so |
| 4 | A which | B also | C this | D it |

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

3 One of the questions we need to ask ourselves is: How much of the news is biased? Can we recognise bias? The fact is, despite the journalistic ideal of 'objectivity', every news story is ¹ [] by the attitudes and background of its interviewers, writers, journalists, photographers and editors. That is not to say that all bias is ² [], but it does exist.

So how can we, as readers or viewers, determine bias? Well, in the case of newspapers, it manifests itself in a number of ways, such as what events ³ [] for inclusion or omission. The ⁴ [] of the article, meaning its proximity to the front or back pages, is significant. The use of headlines, photographs and language are further examples.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | A influenced | B agreed | C judged | D fixed |
| 2 | A considered | B accidental | C deliberate | D balanced |
| 3 | A being selected | B have selected | C are selected | D selected |
| 4 | A placement | B space | C area | D size |

4 It is believed that the only purpose of advertising is to make people buy something. It is undeniable that this is the ultimate, overall goal, but there are ¹ [] equally essential, yet more subtle, aims of an advert as well. For example, people may not buy something as a result of an advert, but that advert ² [] awareness of that product and brand. Sufficient advertising will reinforce that awareness ³ [] when people purchase something, they may choose the heavily advertised brand that can be easily remembered over others; purely on the basis that they may have heard or seen that name and they are not as ⁴ [] with the other names or brands available.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | A necessary | B another | C other | D more |
| 2 | A will have improved | B will be improved | C was improved | D is improved |
| 3 | A except | B but | C yet | D so |
| 4 | A memorable | B familiar | C common | D known |

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

5 Sixty years ago an American sociologist made a distinction between 'private troubles' and 'public issues'. His theory was that ¹ there being many 'troubles' or 'problems' that individuals may experience in their lives, not all of these always emerge as 'public issues' which attract general interest, or are seen as requiring public responses or even action. Personal troubles are seen as 'private' and are ² within households, families or maybe even small communities. On the other hand, 'public issues' are dealt with publicly, through forms of social intervention or regulation, for example. One ³ that distinguishes whether issues or problems are perceived as private or public is number. ⁴ only a few people experience some form of trouble, then it is highly likely to remain a private matter; whereas when a large number of people begin to experience this same trouble it will quite possibly ⁵ a public issue.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | A otherwise | B although | C besides | D despite |
| 2 | A handled | B effected | C advised | D applied |
| 3 | A influence | B reason | C effect | D factor |
| 4 | A Consequently | B Whether | C Either | D If |
| 5 | A become | B involve | C remain | D stay |

Summarize spoken text



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 ▶ 105

2 ▶ 106

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 ▶ 107 The purposes of this talk are to

- ☐ A explain how humans grade writing.
- ☐ B present different methods for grading writing.
- ☐ C criticize the use of technology in grading writing.
- ☐ D describe the findings of a research project.
- ☐ E suggest directions for future research.

2 ▶ 108 What does the speaker say about sharks?

- ☐ A They are hunted heavily because their price is high.
- ☐ B They are a more popular food source than other fish species.
- ☐ C They reproduce more slowly than other fish do.
- ☐ D They live for much longer than other species of fish.
- ☐ E They are more likely to become extinct than other fish.

Fill in the blanks



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 ▶ 109

To be honest, the biggest problem for most undergraduate students, in terms of academic writing, is not only adapting to a far more ¹ and formal style, but also learning how to ascertain the difference between important, ² information and unnecessary, or even irrelevant ³ . In my experience, I would say it takes students their first year, if not longer, to ⁴ what is required and to start to implement those requirements in their writing. What they really should be doing, if they are struggling with written ⁵ , is to seek help from the ⁶ support services which are available at the University.

2 ▶ 110

An important question about education is, then, why do some types of students achieve success easily and others struggle to do well? Well, one theory is that there is a ¹ reason for academic achievement. What I mean by that is, a certain innate, measurable level of ² . Another frequently discussed theory is environmental factors, such as the effect of home and family upbringing. A final reason is related to the teaching and learning ³ within educational institutions, and the way it is organized, administered and ⁴ .

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.



- ☐ A Research into family history by ordinary people only started to become far more widespread in the early nineteenth century. Prior to that time, it was chiefly rich, important and powerful families who had an interest and involvement in this type of activity.
- ☐ B The study of family history began hundreds of years ago in North Africa in order to establish such things as ownership of property. It rapidly became a common practice in many cultures because inheritance played such an important role in society and government.
- ☐ C Originally, tracing family history was only used in order to establish the origins of prosperous and powerful families. However, by the middle of the twentieth century, ordinary people were also starting to show an interest in researching their family background too.
- ☐ D All social classes of the general population have always been interested in recording their family history, but genealogy became really popular in the early nineteenth century due to the publication of a book concerned with methodology of determining family history.

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

2 ▶ 112

- ☐ A Anthropologists have disagreed for some time regarding when and how fire was first used in prehistoric times. Recent findings have now managed to finally persuade them that it was used before they thought and the principle use of fire was for cooking rather than any other purpose.
- ☐ B Scientists believe they are now nearer to finding an answer to the question of when humans first started to use fire, and it is much earlier than had been thought. Nevertheless, there is still some disagreement among researchers around what early humans actually used the fire for.
- ☐ C There has been much discussion by anthropologists about when humans started to use fires. As a result of a recent discovery it is thought that they started to make fires 300,000 years ago, but the reason they made them is still not clear.
- ☐ D Recent findings have convinced the anthropological community that previous conclusions from research done over many decades was correct in estimating when early humans started to use fire although this research was incorrect in its findings about what fire was used for.

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 ▶ 113 What does the speaker say about dissertations?

- ☐ **A** They are too difficult for students to do.
- ☐ **B** The subject area selected may not have sufficient focus.
- ☐ **C** There is a lack of understanding of how to conduct research.
- ☐ **D** Students will not be allowed to alter their proposed topic.

2 ▶ 114 What is an important rationale for art therapy?

- ☐ **A** Patients are able to develop an artistic skill.
- ☐ **B** Therapists can diagnose problems more successfully.
- ☐ **C** It is the most effective psychological therapy.
- ☐ **D** It is suitable for less orally communicative patients.

TEST
3

LISTENING

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 ▶ 115 You will hear a recording about an archaeological discovery. *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 are much older than expected
 - ☐ B could very possibly be fake
 - ☐ C belonged to that culture
- 2 ▶ 116 You will hear a recording about measuring time. *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 ancient civilisations
 - ☐ B desert tribes
 - ☐ C historical periods
 - ☐ D current days

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 ▶ 117 Transcription:

One of the most encouraging phenomena in recent years has been the development of lifelong learning in the education sector. Nowadays, students are embarking on courses at all ages. Higher education is no longer viewed as a place for the young. Mature students are appreciated and respected. Recent research has also indicated that older students are dedicated learners, able to contribute a number of skills and talents gained from work, family and other life experiences.

2 ▶ 118 Transcription:

Conducting a video conference is now a popular method of communication in the business world. This telecommunications technology allows two or more locations to communicate by simultaneous video and audio transmissions. It's designed to serve conferences or meetings in many locations.

The advantages are obvious: no more lengthy phone calls or complicated correspondence with business contacts, partners or offices abroad. This relatively low cost, fast, effective communication method has made significant inroads in not just a business environment, but also education, medicine and media.

Write from dictation



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 ▶ 119

2 ▶ 120

3 ▶ 121
