IELTS Actual Tests

READING & WRITING

Academic Module

James H. Lee

7 Sets
Reading
Writing

Reflect lastest trends in IELTS Exam

PART 1 · Seven Reading & Writing Actual Tests

PART 2 · Reading Answer Key & Writing Sample Answers

NTV
Công ty TNHH
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NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỔNG HỢP
THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

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CONTENTS

PART 1 READING & WRITING ACTUAL TESTS

Reading Test 1 • 9
Reading Test 2 • 23
Reading Test 3 • 37
Reading Test 4 • 49
Reading Test 5 • 63
Reading Test 6 • 75
Reading Test 7 • 89

Writing Test 1 • 102
Writing Test 2 • 106
Writing Test 3 • 110
Writing Test 4 • 114
Writing Test 5 • 118
Writing Test 6 • 122
Writing Test 7 • 126

PART 2 ANSWER KEY

Reading Test 1 • 133
Reading Test 2 • 134
Reading Test 3 • 135
Reading Test 4 • 136
Reading Test 5 • 137
Reading Test 6 • 138
Reading Test 7 • 139

Writing Test 1 • 141
Writing Test 2 • 143
Writing Test 3 • 145
Writing Test 4 • 147
Writing Test 5 • 149
Writing Test 6 • 151
Writing Test 7 • 153

IELTS Reading Answer Sheets 155

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Part 1
READING & WRITING ACTUAL TESTS

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IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

ACADEMIC READING

TEST 1

TIME ALLOWED : 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS : 40

Instructions

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is divided as follows :

Reading Passage 1	*Questions 1-13*
Reading Passage 2	*Questions 14-28*
Reading Passage 3	*Questions 29-40*

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all the questions. If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next.

You can return to it later.

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READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1-13*** *which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

The Green Revolution in China

A couple of weeks ago, China's highest government body published their conclusions from the second research session on continental climate change over a period of twelve months. Due to China's new global role and the number of unprecedented environmental issues in China, the Chinese prime minister was very keen to raise climate change as an important issue at the upcoming G8 summit in Hokkaido, Japan.

It should be highlighted that the Chinese central government also had a similar meeting and that China is a rapidly industrializing country with new coal-fueled power plants opening every week. China is like a terrifying carbon-guzzling monster. As a result of thirty years of industrialization, China now has the highest level of carbon dioxide emissions in the world. Carbon dioxide emissions are increasing up to eight per cent a year. The EU achieved a twenty per cent reduction, but China's emission rate was twice as much approaching the 2010 IPCC deadline for carbon dioxide emissions reduction.

However, it could be misleading to put too much emphasis on these statistics. A non-governmental organization (Climate Group) newspaper report presents a slightly different picture. According to Clean Revolution in China, China is a nation that is more than aware of its environmental issues but also has the potential to achieve a second miracle in 30 years.

The environmental price of the first "miracle" was that Chinese people always saw their daily lives. That's why most of the policies are related to energy efficiency, energy saving and other alternative energy sources. Those policies have already been met with some concern.

Whilst the personal sectors are so strong and developing, they are able to aid the central government to introduce laws, like the National Renewable Energy Law in 2006. This has set hard targets, including increasing the amount of energy made from new renewable sources from eight per cent to fifteen per cent until 2020. Also, it has guaranteed at least three per cent of renewable energy sources, such as biomass, solar and wind.

Both wind and solar power are so successful, but their origins are very different. With 6 gigawatts of energy made from wind turbines, surprisingly China is now ranked behind Germany, the US, Spain and India. Also, some believe China will reach 100 GW by 2020.

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Wind power successfully shows that with central government aid China is ready for new policies, subsides and advanced technology. This situation also has a role in the domestic market. The amount of electricity produced by the wind farms can be a burden to fund.

Even though western countries invented an open marketplace set to dominate in China, there were few domestic incentives for solar power. In the global solar photovoltaic cell market, it is second only to Japan and growing fast. In China, the solar market has been a small business, because the cells are so expensive. This puts pressure on the government to rapidly follow up on their policies, for example, the role of the Climate Group is important in developing domestic markets.

However, the image of new coal-fueled power stations still looms large as they are opening every week. It is hard to imagine that China has achieved a 10.5 per cent of growth rate without such stations in the last quarter. However, how many people actually know that China has been closing its small power stations over the last couple of years? Step by step China is reducing its small power stations, first the 50 megawatt ones then the 100 megawatt ones and next will be the 300 megawatt power stations.

This policy is operated by the Chinese central government and backs up the new generation of coal stations using the most advanced technologies with supercritical and ultra-supercritical improved clean coal. Capture functions and plants of carbon are researched and developed, but advanced thinking for the future is based on the technology of Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle (IGCC) that turn coal materials into synthetic gas to make power.

These days, Chinese consumers demand better homes and vehicles. Public awareness of energy saving is on the rise. The Chinese government introduced a standard fuel economy for vehicles in 2004 of 15.6 kilometers per litre. This is higher than the US, Canada and Australia but behind Europe and Japan. In the meantime, in spite of a high 20 per cent tax on SUVs (Sport Utility Vehicles) the sale of these sorts of cars continues to increase.

Up to now, China has been the kingdom of the bicycle, importing the electric bike at 1,500 yuan ($220) per vehicle. Some of these vehicles have adopted an intelligent recovery system similar to that of hybrid cars. In 2007, the sale of electric bikes increased considerably and China is estimated to make up three quarters of the world electric vehicle market.

China, already, is doing a lot on the bottom line. So, could it do more? The answer is yes. China should learn and open its mind through the international communities. According to the Climate Group, they report the world should refine their image of China, just not fear it and, constructively, work in unison. At the same time, China's government should develop the clean revolution and maintain internal pressure for improvements.

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Questions 1-7

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write

YES	*if the statement reflects the opinion of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the opinion of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

1 The Central Government of China concluded the second research scheme of climate change in less than one year.

2 The main topic of the G8 Meeting in Japan was to discuss greenhouse gas emissions.

3 The Chinese Government must compensate the European Union for loss of climate change.

4 NGO's group reported about truth of problems of a climate change in China.

5 Solar energy has increased the amount of energy.

6 With different launching, both wind and solar power are inefficient.

7 The high cost of cells causes less activity in the solar market in China.

Questions 8-13

Complete the sentences.

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

8 China is emitting _____ of the so outstanding rates in the world.

9 Statistics that can be misleading have been corrected by a _____.

10 In 2006 _____ has set a hard target, waxing the amount of renewable sources.

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11 What including the amount of sources which are renewable is like _____.

12 Wind energy is based on subsides, policies and the equitable _____.

13 _____ should support to develop the domestic market in China facing financial problems.

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READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-28** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

The Efficacy of Hypnotherapy

In the 1840s Scottish neurosurgeon, James Braid, coined 'Hypnotherapy'. At that time, in India, British surgeon, James Esdaile, practiced hundreds of scrotal and abdominal operations, adopting hypnosis as the only anaesthetic. It was unfortunate timing that he reported his research dissertation on hypnosis to London Royal Society just as chemical anaesthetics were discovered. The technique was not agreed on by the medical establishment.

These days, whilst an increasing number of people are asking about private practitioners, the level of studies within the hypnotherapy field is meaningful enough that it remains on the fringes of medicine. In a report on alternative and complementary medicine in 2000, the Science and Technology Committee of the UK's House of Lords has given hypnosis a bad reputation by putting it in the "poor research / regulation" category. In other words, the therapies were unlikely to enter mainstream medicine without substantial changes.

If you research the PubMed database using the term "hypnotherapy," you find 11,518 hit-words, so there are plenty of studies out there. However, most of the researchers are not satisfied with the gold standard of a Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT) instead of taking the frame of reviews or case studies. Only 91 relevant RCTs conducted in the world have worked in the past four years. The researchers propose that hypnotherapy can be effective treatment for pain control, irritable bowel syndrome, anxiety disorders and smoking cessation.

There is clear evidence that hypnosis has psychological and physiological effects. That's why Peter Whorwell at the University of Manchester has researched the efficacy of IBS (irritable bowel syndrome) surgery for gastrointestinal modulation with hypnotherapy and possible immune function support. But even though IBS is one of the best covered areas, the action with mechanism is not clear and the Cochrane Collaboration from assessing clinical trials has criticised the size and quality of the studies.

In spite of the evidence that hypnotherapy reduces pain, anxiety and stress, there are a couple of reasons why few trials have been done. From these stages, hypnosis's usage

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doesn't aid its image. Also, it has the same problems as other "talking" therapies. Alternative funding should be built up, as the drug companies do not benefit from funding expensive studies.

But, one of the biggest obstacles to hypnosis being considered on a more scientific basis is the therapists themselves. Its effects are a result of a unique interaction between the practitioner and the patient. The expectation is similar to that of a drug and therefore should follow the same trial testing criteria. However, this argument is not helpful.

I strongly believe that whilst meeting with a living, breathing person, it is hard to decrease the process of clinical hypnosis and to receive YES or NO responses that are able to be reliably repeated in other conditions. However, for hypnosis to be considered medical, it should be measurable, replicable and vigorous. Actually, we need to model a body of clinical evidence in order to adapt to the medical profession.

With standardising protocol used, we demand quantitative measures of the effects on the patient, so studies can be compared. Ideally, researchers would have access to state-of-the-art brain scanning equipment. In reality, we are able to get simple biochemical markets of hypnosis and after-effects under suitable usage.

Coming out of such studies in England, Ursula James founded the Medical School Hypnosis Association with her colleagues. According to Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice, she explains schemes to bring medical professors and students together with hypnotherapists to operate coordinated national trials and build up a large body of evidence from research replicated at multiple locations. Most of all, one of the first questions is whether clinical hypnosis is able to decrease stress. That is an important component potentially in an illness. We work towards using standardised questionnaires to calculate lifestyle, stress and depression and to measure various stress hormone levels in saliva samples taken from case applicants.

If we are able to present that there is a decrease in stress, we hope that hypnosis will be supplied to patients to treat their condition. With a wide range of usages, it could open up study into other areas including decreasing the thoughts of pain and improving recovery times.

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Questions 14-16

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 14-16 on your answer sheet.

14 According to information in the text, hypnotherapy

- **A** was created by British surgeon James Esdaile in 1840.
- **B** has already been used during an operation by James Braid.
- **C** originated from the work of Scottish neurosurgeon James Braid in the 1840s.
- **D** was created by James Esdaile and James Braid in the 1840s.

15 According to information in the text, the recent perception on hypnotherapy among private practitioners

- **A** maintains plenty of research within alternative medicine.
- **B** is on the fringes of mainstream medicine because there hasn't been enough research.
- **C** means there is a neutral attitude within alternative medicine.
- **D** demands non-practical, but has potential.

16 According to randomised controlled trial (RCT), hypnotherapy

- **A** works in a variety of cases.
- **B** supplied research and development in advance.
- **C** works in cold.
- **D** was found to be an antidote against irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).

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Questions 17-21

Complete the summary.

Choose ONE OR TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 17-21 on your answer sheet.

To show evidence of hypnosis, researchers have proved physiological and **17** _____ as well. They discovered that hypnotherapy presumes to assist modulate gastrointestinal and immune function whilst operated **18** _____. The mechanism of action is not justified, also, what assesses clinical trials, the **19** _____ has underestimated the value and scale of studies. Despite having several effects, drug companies deny the therapy due to **20** _____ it should be demanded as a substitute investment. However, an outstanding barrier is **21** _____.

Questions 22 and 23

Answer the questions below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 22 and 23 on your answer sheet.

22 How many relevant RCTs were there in the past four years?

23 Who reported that hypnotherapy aids gastrointestinal modulation and supports immune function?

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Questions 24-27

Look at the following people and the list of statements below.

Match each name with the correct statement.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 24-27 on your answer sheet.

24 James Braid

25 James Esdaile

26 Peter Whorwell

27 Ursula James

List of Statements

A founded the Medical School Hypnosis Association.
B discovered hypnotherapy suppose to aid gastrointestinal modulation and support immune function.
C created a new term, hypnotherapy, in the 1840s.
D implemented over several hundred abdominal and scrotal operations.
E criticised the quality and size of hypnotherapy.

Question 28

Choose the appropriate letter A-D and write it in box 28 on your answer sheet.

Which of the following statements best describes the writer's main purpose in Reading Passage 2?

A to inform the reader relative not to mimic during operating of hypnotherapy
B to encourage the reader to act against misinformation regarding hypnotherapy
C to make the reader spread the right perception of hypnotherapy
D to make readers encourage a randomised controlled trial (RCT)

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READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 29-40*** *which are based on Reading Passage 3 on the following pages.*

Questions 29-34

Reading Passage 3 has ten paragraphs, A-J.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 29-34 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i	A lot of proof of non-well-being
ii	Recent perceptional change of the environment
iii	Reviving time for private time
iv	Understanding of being valuable
v	The absurdity of our lives from the feature of economy benefit
vi	Right attitude for constant comfort and human ingenuity
vii	People and governments that continue to disagree
viii	Aspiring to the material civilisation

Example	*Answer*
Paragraph **A**	**ii**

29 Paragraph B

30 Paragraph C

31 Paragraph D

32 Paragraph E

33 Paragraph F

34 Paragraph G

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The Well-being Life

A Going back to the 1970s, few people listened to scientists' warnings of global warming. It got worse as nobody was interested in curbing economic growth to protect the environment. Nowadays, we are more cautious. We are hearing about the conflict between living on the earth and expanding the demands of the global market.

B However, Tim Jackson reports that people and governments claim the growth agenda to ensure our future and are still in denial of the conflict. A reason for this is the presumption that support for the green campaigners will ultimately make our lives worse.

C All representations of a pleasant and easy life which aspire to come from advertising do not help. Also, our happiness is dependent on consuming more and more "material." We have never listened to ways of escaping stress, noise, congestion, and the ill-health that comes from our "high" standard of living.

D Actually there is plenty of evidence to suggest that a workaholic mentality and an affluent lifestyle does not give us a pleasant life and that switching to a more sustainable community to work could make us happier. For instance, rates of depression and occupational illness have been indicated to be relative to the number of hours we are working. Once a certain income level is reached, more wealth is not linked with growing happiness.

E The unreasonableness of our situation can be explained by the way in which our economy tries to sell us happiness. For example, leisure and tourism companies sell customers "a good quality time," catering services offer us "home cooking," dating agencies sell relationships; the sports centre sells health and as a result of modern car culture it can be unsafe to walk outside. With the economy steadily expanding, consumer culture is becoming more and more reliant on our desire to adopt this lifestyle.

F An increasing number of people are beginning to realize that there is more to life than work and money. Troubled by the effects of a stressful life, people are starting to make their lives more simple and rethinking their values and desires. If people were to switch to a less work-intensive economy, it would decrease the rate of people, products and information delivered, reducing carbon emissions and the use of resources.

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G There are a number of advantages to making sacrifices to our lifestyles. We would be able to have more time for ourselves and our families. We would commute less and enjoy healthier ways of travelling such as walking, cycling, and riding a boat. Large supermarket chains would be replaced by local family businesses resulting in the creation of more communal town centres. Our local areas would become more tranquil and give us more chance to reflect on things. These changed ideas for a "good life" might also motivate less developed countries to reconsider their goals, enabling them to avoid some of the less attractive aspects of the current system.

H Of course, we must sacrifice some conveniences and pleasure such as regular steaks, hot tubs, luxury cosmetics and easy foreign travel. But constant comfort can blunt as well as satisfy our desires. And human ingenuity will invent a wide range of eco-friendly excitement.

I Moving into a safe-state economy is an intimidating prospect. However, Herman Daly explains it is unrealistic to continue with current rates of development in production, work and material consumption over the next decades, let alone into the next century.

J Under the financial disorders and broad cynicism over government commitments to global warming, more honesty would win cooperation and esteem from the voter, especially if politicians emphasise the advantages of the sustainable society.

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Questions 35-40

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet write

YES	*if the statement reflects the opinion of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the opinion of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

35 Most people have concentrated on global warming since 1970.

36 Tim Jackson discusses a conflict of opinions between people and governments.

37 Work and material are relative to pleasant and favorable lives recently.

38 Level of income is vital for building up substantial happiness.

39 With a less work-intensive economy, it would decrease only the rate of carbon emissions.

40 Herman Daly indicates current rates of natural resources are enlarged for a sustainable society.

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IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

ACADEMIC READING

TEST 2

TIME ALLOWED : 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS : 40

Instructions

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is divided as follows :

Reading Passage 1	*Questions 1-13*
Reading Passage 2	*Questions 14-26*
Reading Passage 3	*Questions 27-40*

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all the questions. If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next.

You can return to it later.

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READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1-13*** *which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.*

Questions 1-6

Reading Passage 1 has twelve paragraphs, A-L.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-vii, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- **i** Disorders strike much later in life.
- **ii** Drawbacks in public health
- **iii** Longevity based on high education
- **iv** The elderly people of today got better nutrition when they were children.
- **v** The elderly are becoming more well off.
- **vi** Most of independent people over 65 complete activities themselves.
- **vii** Diseases have decreased recently.

Example	*Answer*
Paragraph **A**	**v**

1 Paragraph B

2 Paragraph C

3 Paragraph D

4 Paragraph E

5 Paragraph F

6 Paragraph G

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Growing of the Aging Society

A American scientists say that the elderly are now healthier, happier and more independent. The results of a study that has taken place over a 14-year period will be released at the end of the month. The research will show that common health disorders suffered by the elderly are affecting fewer people and happening later in life.

B Over the last 14 years, The National Long-term Health Care Survey has gathered data from more than 20,000 males and females over the age of 65 about their health and lifestyles. The group has analysed the results of data gathered in 1994 on conditions such as arthritis, high blood pressure and poor circulations; these were the most common medical complaints for this age group. The results show that these conditions are troubling a smaller proportion of people each year and decreasing very quickly. Other diseases suffered by the elderly including dementia, emphysema and arteriosclerosis are also affecting fewer people.

C According to Kenneth Manton, a demographer from Duke University in North Carolina, "the question of what should be considered normal ageing has really changed." He also mentioned that diseases suffered by many people around the age of 65 in 1982 are now not occurring until people reach the age of 70-75.

D It is clear that due to medical advances some diseases are not as prominent as they used to be. However, there may also be other factors influencing this change. For instance, improvements in childhood nutrition in the first quarter of the twentieth century gave many people a better start in life than was possible before.

E The data also shows some negative changes in public health. The research suggests that the rise of respiratory conditions such as lung cancer and bronchitis may reflect changing smoking habits and an increase in air pollution. Manton says that as we have been exposed to worse and worse pollution, it is not surprising that some people over the age of 60 are suffering as a result.

F Manton also found that better-educated people are likely to live longer. For instance, women of 65 with less than eight years of education are expected to live to around 82. Those who studied more could be able to live seven years longer. Whilst some of this can be attributed to better-educated people usually having a higher income, Manton believes it is mainly because they pay closer attention to their health.

G Also, the survey estimated how independent people of 65 were, and found a striking trend. In the 1994 survey almost 80% of them were able to complete activities such as

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eating and dressing alone as well as handling difficult tasks, like cooking and managing their financial affairs. This situation indicates an important drop among disabled elderly people in the population. If, 14 years ago, the apparent trends in the US had continued, researchers believe that there would be one million disabled elderly people in today's population. Manton shows the trend saved more than $200 billion for the US's government's Medicare system, and it has suggested the elderly American population is less of a financial burden than expected.

H The growing number of the independent elderly people is probably linked to the huge increase in home medical aids. For instance, the research shows the use of raising toilet seat covers and bath seats has increased by more than fifty per cent. Also, these developments about health benefits are reported by the MacArthur Foundation's research group for successful ageing. It found the elderly who are able to take care of themselves were more likely to stay healthy in their old age.

I Retaining a certain level of daily physical activity may also help brain function, according to Carl Cotman, a neuroscientist at the University of California at Irvine. He found that rats exercising on a treadmill have higher levels of a brain-derived neurotrophic factor in their brains. He believes the hormone which holds neuron functions may prevent the active humans' brain function from declining.

J Teresa Seeman, a social epidemiologist at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, was conducting the same research. She found a link between self-esteem and stress in people over 70. The elderly who did challenging activities such as driving have more control of their mind and have a lower level of stress hormone cortisol in their brains. Chronically high levels of this hormone can cause heart disease.

K However, an independent life may have negative points. Seeman knew that the elderly people that were living alone were able to retain higher levels of stress hormones even when sleeping. The research indicates that elderly people are happier if they can live an independent life but also acknowledge when they need help.

L Seeman says, "With many cases of research about ageing, these results help common sense." Also, the situations show that we may be ignoring some of the simple factors. She mentions, "The sort of thing your grandmother always used to talk to you about seems to be exactly right."

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Questions 7-13

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 7-13 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

7 Smoking habits are a crucial cause in some cancers.

8 The better-educated elderly people tend to live longer.

9 People over 65 can independently manage a variety of tasks.

10 Elderly people have overcome dementia as a result of home medical aids.

11 Continuing physical exercise is likely to assist digestive function.

12 People over 70 who still do challenging things such as driving are able to lower their level of the hormone cortisol which is linked to heart disease.

13 Isolation may cause a higher level of stress hormones.

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READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 14-26*** *which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Space Flight Tourism

Falcon 1's successful launch on 28th of September was an outstanding achievement for the fledging space tourism industry. When a rocket made by Space X in Hawthorne, California, reached an orbit of 500 kilometres from the Earth, it became possible for privately developed rocket too.

Two days after the launch, Virgin Galactic started a business with the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which will be accepted by US scientists as a way of researching climate change using a spacecraft.

No doubt the civilian space flight industry is an exciting area and this was apparent at the International Aeronautical Congress in Glasgow last month. It displayed slick promotional videos, and models of the "Nearly Ready" spacecraft in orbit to the people who would be investing money in the project.

However, in spite of increasing confidence, it is also necessary to be cautious: can a civilian spacecraft be safe like holiday airlines? Gerardine Goh, a lawyer at DLR, the German Aerospace Centre in Bonn and a member of Germany's delegation to the UN's Office of Outer Space Affairs reported that as it is not global, there needs to be enforceable regulations in place to guarantee the safety of a civilian spacecraft. She said, "Ships should be equipped to be seaworthy, aircraft should be equipped to be airworthy but there is no legislation in place to ensure that a spacecraft is spaceworthy.".

At the International Association for the Advancement of Space Safety, Goh is planning to press the UN to force civilian space operators to warrant which spacecraft are designed and built to minimum safety standards. She says, "Mass commercial space flight does not currently have international safety regulations." and "We deeply need a UN treaty which offers us this."

One way companies are planning to transport tourists into space is with a "mother ship", an aircraft which carries a rocket at an altitude of 16 kilometres before launching it, says Goh. "But with launching the aircraft, the ICAO's air safety standards only apply to the mother ship and the rocket capsule until they are separated. After that, we do not have any safety standards for the capsule itself. It is a critical problem."

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From 16 kilometres to the Karman line, the point of 100 kilometres up where space is considered to start, the rocket will be travelling within a legal vacuum. Here, lawyers cannot agree on whether it is a plane or a rocket. Some insist that if you are in a well-equipped functioning rocket, more strict safety measures should try to be incorporated into the spaceship's design.

The other aspects of the UN's 1967 treaty for outer space exploration may be discussed again if civilian space flight turns out to be successful. For example, countries must consider how to rescue and repatriate astronauts crashing or landing in their land. Also, governments have to decide if the money generated by the space flight industry will be enough to cover the cost of rescuing space tourists.

Civilian space flight companies are very aware of the risks in this field as they have already had the experience of dealing with a tragedy. Unfortunately, three engineers were killed and another three were severely injured in 2007, when nitrous oxide rocket fuel suddenly exploded during fuel flow tests at a Scaled Composites facility in Mojave, California. The company is establishing WhiteKnightTwo, a carrier aircraft and SpaceShip Two, a six-seater rocket for Virgin Galactic. The facility was regulated by California's health and safety regulator, and it has now modified its technology to decrease the risks.

However, space flight's dangers are far from just fuel issues. According to Laurent Gathier of Dassault Aviation developing the VSH of a rocket powered sub-orbital tourist space plane, other critical safety factors are with depressurization risks, passengers close to the engine and the activities of flight trajectories including cosmic ray shielding.

Civilian space companies should incorporate the safety features into their designs. For instance, the VSH will equip an ejector seat for all tourists and staff. It is a device for bailing out of the spacecraft with default of 40,000 feet (12 kilometres).

Goh's vision is essentially against the Federal Aviation Administration Office of Commercial Space Transportation (AST) and does not have any schemes to regulate civilian space flight safety until 2012. The Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004 mentions that George Nield as AST chief said, the civilian space flight regulation must not "stifle" the developing technologies with inconvenient rules.

Before launching, a hands-off approach to civilian space flight could be quite risky. Goh said, "A lack of safety standards and a lot of operational burdens will leave a commercial space flight in the dangerous activity categories in terms of insurance." It means insurance costs will be very high. Critics who are developing safety standards also insist that the "at-your-own-risk" mentality that is applied to risky sports like scuba-diving should also be applied to civilian space flight.

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Questions 14-20

Complete the summary.

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

Write your answers in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

On 28 September the emerging space tourism industry was enormous. In Hawthorne, California, a rocket was erected by **14** _____. Climate change was monitored by **15** _____ in US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration using its spacecraft. In Glasgow, at the International Aeronautical meeting, it is apparent that civilian space flight industry is growing, as it showed the **16** _____ spacecraft which promises sub-orbital flights. Although developing confirmation, non-regulation is clear to guarantee **17** _____. A method for space business is cooperating with a **18** _____ conveyable at 16 kilometres in the skies. From 16 kilometres to 100 kilometres' travelling may be available, but lawyers definitely cannot agree with whether it is a **19** _____ or a rocket. **20** _____ need to be revisited if civilian space flight proves successful.

Questions 21-26

Complete each sentence with the correct ending A-I below.

Write the correct letter A-I in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.

21 Civilian space flight companies

22 Laurent Gathier

23 VSH devised for a safety

24 AST chief George Nield

25 Insurance costs

26 Critics

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A assisted some minimum safety standards may prevent that.

B emphasised a civilian space flight must not be under a severe regulation for technical advancement.

C hardly need a reminder of the danger when considering past experiences.

D will protect a commercial space flight.

E try to develop a module of safety regulations applied to civilian space flight.

F made up for an ejector seat for tourists and the crew in case of a craft emergency in the skies.

G indicated main safety problems were with passengers' proximity to the power engine.

H believed that scuba-diving should be applied to civilian space flight.

I kept costs stratospheric.

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READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 27-40*** *which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

Doctor's Rights and Drinks

New Yorker John Davin started his campaign for election to Congress on 26th of September 1922. Actually, he was not a politician, but a doctor who practiced in a local city for 40 years at the top of his profession. Davin and other doctors with the same opinions were faced with the task of arguing their cases in front of the people. Also, they made a new political party, the Medical Rights League, and decided that Davin should run as a candidate for the coming election. What did they want? Beer, or more precisely, a doctor who had the right to prescribe it.

The Congress had legislated the law prohibiting the sale of alcohol in January 1920. The aim was to transform a nation of drinkers and gamblers into one of hard-working, law-abiding, teetotal citizens. It was now illegal to sell or buy a drink that included more than 0.5 per cent alcohol "for beverage purposes." Only medical alcohol was allowed, but the conditions were so strict. Doctors could prescribe "liquor" when there was a "need to afford relief from a known ailment". Patients could not have more than a pint of liquor "within 10 days at any time". Doctors who needed to prescribe alcohol were approved for a permit. But the current law said nothing about beer, a traditional alcohol for ailments from anaemia to anthrax. So, could they prescribe beer or not?

As doctors were requesting permission to prescribe beer, someone had to make a decision. That person was Attorney General Mitchell Palmer, a staunch supporter of Prohibition. To the delight of doctors and dismay of prohibitionists, he urged "it was not the purpose of Congress to prohibit the use of liquor for non-beverage usages." The Congress accepted medicinal alcohol for non-beverage usages. It was for "beer and other malt liquors."

The Prohibitionists were very enraged. They had suspicions that doctors were in league with the brewers and that their intentions were more to disrupt Prohibition than for medicinal purposes. Although brandy and whisky might have some medicinal advantages, in their view, beer was not needed at pharmacies. Congressman Andrew Volstead, who drafted the

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National Prohibition Act, criticized the decision saying "It is not a worthy argument that beer is medicine," "Everything in beer except the alcohol is similar to the beers that can be bought without any prescription." He immediately set up a supplementary bill that would further restrict medicinal alcohol and ban "medical beer" altogether.

Now, it was the doctors' turn to be infuriated. How dare politicians presume to tell doctors what sort of things they could prescribe or how much. The merits of medicinal alcohol were suddenly a topic of national debate. For a couple of decades, doctors had been divided on the issue. Many insisted it was a treatment for all manners of disease. Others removed a worthless remedy left from the past. The American Medical Association (AMA), in 1917, denied the medicinal usage of alcohol, "Its value in therapeutics as a tonic, stimulant or food has no scientific basis."

However, as Prohibition hit home, doctors' enthusiasm for alcohol improved. Articles admiring beer, wine and whisky spread among medical journals. One doctor suggested champagne worked wonders in cases of scarlet fever. Beer was warranted to treat sleeplessness. One of the US's top doctors even insisted that when children with diphtheria developed secondary infections, alcohol could save them.

According to JAMA, the report said, "Impressive particularly was the sincerity of the belief of a lot of physicians in the therapeutic effect of whisky within a limited number of diseases." "But equally impressive was the expressed belief of a limited number of physicians of necessity within a lot of diseases." The contents ran from anaemia to uraemia, including influenza and indigestion, cancer, colds and heart disease.

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Questions 27-33

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 27-33 on your answer sheet, write

YES	*if the statement reflects the opinion of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the opinion of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

27 John Davin has been ready for election to Congress.

28 The Medical Rights League was made to support the right to prescribe beer by Davin and like-minded doctors.

29 It was illegal to sell or buy beverage that contained over 0.5 per cent alcohol.

30 Congress only granted beer as a medical alcohol.

31 As beer might have some benefit for medicinal use, it was in a pharmacy.

32 The American Medical Association (AMA) has funded a scientific basis.

33 If children have diphtheria, alcohol may cure them.

Questions 34-35

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 34-35 on your answer sheet.

34 In 1922, the reason John Davin begun a campaign

A was against beer and other malt liquors.
B was to assert a doctor's right to prescribe beer.
C was for the Medical Rights League's duty.
D was to oppose strong-minded politicians.

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35 In 1917, the American Medical Association (AMA)

A decided beer is a worthless remedy.
B declared beer has an effect as tonic.
C decided beer won't be an evidence of medical basis.
D assisted a patient with cancer.

Questions 36-39

Complete the summary below. Choose ONE word from Reading Passage 3 for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 36-39 on your answer sheet.

Once prohibition affected homes, doctors stimulated interests in **36** _____. Besides, as doctors affirmed the effects of alcohol, beer was guaranteed to cure **37** _____. When children with **38** _____ transferred dual-infections, alcohol could save them. According to **39** _____, most physicians believed the effects of therapeutic usage of whisky in the treatment of a limited number of diseases to be remarkably impressive.

Question 40

Choose the appropriate letter A-D and write it in box 40 on your answer sheet.

This text is taken from

A a medical textbook for a beginner.
B a critical research of the scientific basis of a beverage.
C a magazine article about alcohol issues.
D a document against government prohibition.

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IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

ACADEMIC READING

TEST 3

TIME ALLOWED : 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS : 40

Instructions

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is divided as follows :

Reading Passage 1	*Questions 1-13*
Reading Passage 2	*Questions 14-27*
Reading Passage 3	*Questions 28-40*

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all the questions. If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next.

You can return to it later.

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READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1-13*** *which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

Amazon Rainforest of Peru

A A cement maker proudly speaks about the brief history of the road: this main road was part of an incentive programme supported by the US's fund to help local people to find economic alternatives to harvesting coca, from which cocaine is produced. Four years later, the road is a global vacuum from which timber from the Peruvian rainforest is taken to China. Some wood will be polished into luxury parquet flooring for high-quality homes in Shanghai and Beijing. More wood will be used in Chinese factories and made into patio furniture, decking or flooring in North America and Europe.

B Going down the street, muddy tracks show the old forest known as *Monte Alto*, where local farmers have been using the sunlight that comes through the openings in the forest canopy to grow a variety of food crops, like cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas and plantains. They are also growing a few cash crops like coffee and cacao. This also helps to fund essential services like schools and hospitals.

C As a tree ecologist and student studying about the timber trade, I am here researching a kind of Dipteryx known in the region as shihuahuaco (its international trade name is cumaru) and to research its movements from the Amazonian forest to Chinese factories. Although shihuahuaco is not particularly high profile, ecologists call it a "keystone" tree, as its large seeds are an essential food source for forest herbivores in the dry season, whilst its hollow rooms are utilized as the nesting place of parrots and macaws. It is so hard that local residents use big shihuahuaco trees as a shelter when strong storms bring trees down.

D My trip began in the company of a great group of people who were logging from the sawmill town in Pucallpa. A two-day trip into the forest guided us beyond the road's end to a community called Esperanza, or "Hope." In the middle of a flourishing Chacra – a farm typical of the area – there was a temporary logging camp. As well as their productive farming, the chacra had a family business called the Medinas which offered a refuge for birds, wild piglets and primates saved from logged areas. From there, I walked through the *Monte Alto* with my logging friends for 10 days, which they were soon to cut.

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E The adult trees were colossal, reaching heights of up to 50 metres and a width of 1.3 metres, towering above their huge buttresses which spread up to 5 metres around the main trunk. There were one or two such trees per hectare and most of them were put forward for the long voyage across the Pacific. Whilst we found approximately 250 seedlings and saplings, there were only two young trees which had reached the canopy and therefore could be expected to harvest into adults.

F I don't want to be sentimental about trees. On one of my last nights in the rainforest when speaking to the company's chief woodsman Pedro, I felt reassured about the situation. Pedro said, "At least there are the Medias arbolitos." "What, little trees?" I asked. The next day Pedro showed me the trees he was referring to. We walked up the hill and Pedro stopped in front of a very healthy-looking young shihuahuaco growing in the sun. "When do you expect to harvest them?" I had to ask. I hope he wasn't planning to profile them in a few years.

Questions 1-3

Choose THREE letters, A-F.

Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

The list below gives some features of shihuahuaco.

Which THREE ways are mentioned by the writer of the text?

A a field to grow varied sustainable food crops
B a habitat for parrots and macaws
C a shelter for natives against a natural disaster
D a village of palm-thatch houses
E a road to help local people in finding economic alternatives
F an ecologist named it a keystone tree

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Questions 4-6

Answer the questions below, using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 4-6 on your answer sheet.

4 What is the name given to the old forest of the Amazon?

5 What is the international trade name of shihuahuaco?

6 What is the typical farm land area that is used as a temporary logging camp?

Questions 7-13

Reading Passage 1 has six paragraphs labeled A-F.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-F in boxes 7-13 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

7 the self-rescue measures there to cover essentials

8 the dimensions of timber

9 the road sponsored by the United States' fund to aid relief work schemes

10 an anecdote for the writer

11 a short camping trip of the writer

12 practical sides of shihuahuaco

13 the export of timber

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READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 14-27*** *which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

A shot for public health

Millions of elderly people in the US, Europe and elsewhere get injections for their annual flu shots this month. It is widely seen as a largely effective public health programme which halves the risk of dying over the winter among people aged 65 or over. Actually for every 200 vaccinations one life is saved. However, there is overwhelming evidence that this claim is too good to be true, and we must look for additional ways to prevent the flu.

According to the US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), flu kills approximately 36,000 people every winter in the US. Of them about 30,000 are aged 65 or over. This is about 5% of the 650,000 winter deaths per year in this age group. Flu itself is never recorded as a cause of death: instead, it leads to the elderly dying from other causes, like bacterial pneumonia, heart disease or a stroke.

Most rich countries are concentrated on cutting this figure by vaccinating those who are at the highest risk, but how well does this actually work? The best way to carry out research is trials that compare those who are vaccinated against those who aren't, with applicants allocated randomly from each group. But as flu shots are known to be an advantage, it would be unethical to deny some people vaccinations. Researchers compare those who choose to be vaccinated with those who don't. Then, they use the statistical methods of control to observe the differences between the two groups. One large meta-analysis of such studies concluded that those who get flu shots are half as likely to die as their unvaccinated peers over the winter. Several other studies have come to a similar conclusion.

It sounds possibly a bit too good to be true. In 2005, Lone Simonsen, a researcher at George Washington University, and her colleagues showed that the number of flu deaths among the elderly in the US has remained at about 5% of deaths in the group during winter. Vaccination coverage has skyrocketed from about 15% in 1980 to about 70% today. So how could flu vaccination be preventing half of the deaths in winter, when the flu accounted for only 5% of those deaths back in 1980, when most people were not vaccinated?

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Also, in 2006 epidemiologist Lisa Jackson and her colleagues at the Centre for Health Statistics in Seattle analysed a Seattle medical database using the same statistical methods as the previous studies. It showed that the maximum benefit of having the flu shot happened in the months before the season of flu even started.

Jackson insisted that the studies failed to give an account of ill and weak elderly people who had died but were less inclined to be vaccinated, making vaccination seem more valuable than it actually is.

But the debate was not over. Last year Kristin Nichol and her colleagues from the University of Minnesota published a dissertation using slightly different statistical methods and included records from tens of thousands of patients in three cities over 10 years. It came to the same incredible conclusion that vaccination was preventing about half of all deaths in winter. Researchers like Simonsen, Jackson and myself estimated Nichol's methods. Also, we believe this finding is subject to the sort of bias already identified by Jackson.

Last week Simonsen and Nichol discussed the issue at the Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy in Washington DC. Nichol accepted that although there might still be some bias in her latest survey, flu deaths are estimated indirectly, especially when counting extra deaths beyond those expected in winter. Researchers may have underestimated the number of people who have died as a result of the flu.

In conclusion, we need to improve our statistical methods for measuring the effectiveness of the flu vaccine. This issue has much wider implications as similar methods are used to analyse other areas in which randomized trials are not possible. For example, the effectiveness of cholesterol-lowering statins for pneumonia patients is also analysed in this way.

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Questions 14-20

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

14 About 3,600 people are dying from the flu every winter in the US.

15 Although flu itself is seldom a disease that causes death, it can make people age quicker.

16 Lots of rich countries have successfully carried out a high-quality vaccination programme.

17 Flu shots should be useful for prescription but it may be immoral to hold back vaccination.

18 From meta-analysis, those who get the flu shot are fifty per cent less likely to die than their unvaccinated peers.

19 Lone Simonsen indicated how many people died from flu among the young.

20 The time for the highest level of efficacy of the flu shot turned out within the weeks previous to the flu season.

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Questions 21-25

Classify the following statements as being

A *US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)*
B *George Washington University in Washington DC*
C *Centre for Health Statistics in Seattle*
D *University of Minnesota in Minneapolis*

Write the appropriate letters A-D in boxes 21-25 on your answer sheet.

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

21 Vaccination extent has maximised.

22 Seattle medical database was analysed using a statistical method.

23 Around 83 per cent of flu-related fatalities are in the over-65 age group.

24 Vaccination was able to prevent about fifty per cent of all winter deaths.

25 The flu deaths account for five per cent of annual winter deaths in the age group of 65 or over.

Questions 26-27

Answer the questions below with words taken from Reading Passage 2.

Use ONE or TWO WORDS for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 26 and 27 on your answer sheet.

26 What is ONE of several diseases recorded as a cause of death if the elderly have the flu?

27 What percentage of the vaccination coverage is recently maximised by the research of Lone Simonsen?

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READING PASSAGE 3

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

High-tech Switzerland

For a nation with a history of making sophisticated clocks, it is not surprising that Switzerland is the best place for precision and high-tech research. The country is so proud of two Federal Institutes of Technology, like the CERN of particle physics laboratory and a core of IBM research facilities. Also, there are two big pharmaceutical companies called Roche and Novartis. Also, who can forget Switzerland's world-famous chocolate industry?

British citizens are able to work in Switzerland visa-free and the country offers salaries of up to £72,000 per year for highly-skilled experienced researchers with the option of skiing in the lunch break. It is easy to know why Switzerland appeals to so many. In what fields are these great opportunities available?

Computing Clout

IBM is one of the global companies that has established a research hub in Switzerland. The Ruschlikon lab located in the south of Zurich draws researchers from around the world, with 80% of them coming from abroad.

This lab is a leader in digital storage technology and semiconductor and optical electronics for online networks. Projects to build a top-class nanotechnology research centre in the place are going on and will be completed by 2014.

Irene Holenweger Koeb, a manager in IBM human resources, says that the lab is looking for a wide range of disciplines including physics, chemistry and mathematics. Also, it is a thriving bioscience group working on the application of nanotechnology to life sciences and other areas. Most of the positions only accept applicants with a Ph.D. but the lab also hires approximately 100 applicants with Bachelors and Masters degrees each year.

Paul Hurley, a researcher in IBM's systems software group, is enjoying the flexible atmosphere of his work. There is a relaxed atmosphere in the office at IBM and meetings often take place over lunch or a coffee break.

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As a lot of employees are not Swiss nationals, the company offers a lot of support and also has a policy of paying relocation expenses. Koeb says that it is important to gradually ease employees into their new workplace.

German lessons which are paid for by IBM are offered to new employees working in Zurich. The standard of German is different to the German spoken in Zurich. Whilst Hurley has attended the classes, he says a little bit more practice is needed to notice the "Swiss-isms."

Raising the Chocolate Bar

Switzerland is known for chocolate. Jose Rubio of Lindt's human resources department says "Our company has 44 nationalities and 18 languages."

Scientists are able to find jobs within quality management, research and development and in the factory working conditions. The work of R&D is to help improve new recipes and products as well as designing and building new machines for making them. You are able to hone your skills in a well-managed company and have the pleasant task of testing the products to make sure they meet the company's high standards.

Rubio says that a foreign staff must speak at least one of the official Swiss languages. Most of the positions need a good level of German, as it is vital when working with Swiss coworkers in the production lines.

The ETH in German-speaking Zurich has a sister institution, which is the Federal Institute of Technology in French-speaking Lausanne (EPFL). With over 250 research groups and 10,000 students and faculties, it is focused on interdisciplinary scientific research. The institute's technology transfer programmes ensure that practical tools and methods make it out of the lab and into industry.

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Questions 28-30

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 28-30 on your answer sheet.

28 Ruschlikon lab located in Zurich attracts

- **A** almost 80 per cent of research staff from overseas.
- **B** 80 per cent of research staff domestically.
- **C** at least 80 per cent of engineers from abroad.
- **D** 80 per cent of staff with a PhD from overseas.

29 The lab has a plan to complete in 2014

- **A** founding a top-class Ruschlikon lab.
- **B** making a world-famous chocolate industry.
- **C** founding the best nanotechnology research centre.
- **D** researching digital storage marketing.

30 According to information in the text, the main purpose of the writer is

- **A** to survey various high-tech research in Switzerland.
- **B** to introduce attractive research centres in Switzerland.
- **C** to recruit a variety of human resources in Switzerland.
- **D** to understand the world-famous chocolate in Switzerland.

Questions 31-35

Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from Reading Passage 3 for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 31-35 on your answer sheet.

Raising the chocolate bar

Switzerland is familiar with **31** _____, attracted scientists in quality management, research and development. Those working in R&D aid to improve new versions of recipes, products and design and build **32** _____. Foreign staff should fluently speak one of **33** _____ official tongues in the least. Especially, a number of workplaces need to have an advanced level of **34** _____. With over 250 research groups and 10,000 students and faculties, it emphasises **35** _____ scientific research.

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Questions 36-40

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

36 Switzerland has a reputation for history of making precise clockwork.

37 Coffee in Switzerland is world-famous.

38 Four-fifths of the staff at the Ruschlikon in Zurich are from overseas.

39 The Ruschlikon lab is a trailblazer in only the field of semiconductors in digital storage technology.

40 Most study fields need a high level of English.

IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

ACADEMIC READING

TEST 4

TIME ALLOWED : 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS : 40

Instructions

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is divided as follows :

Reading Passage 1	*Questions 1-13*
Reading Passage 2	*Questions 14-28*
Reading Passage 3	*Questions 29-40*

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all the questions. If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next.

You can return to it later.

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READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1-13*** *which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

THE SWINE FLU PANDEMIC

The swine flu pandemic has become more problematic. The White House will meet with state representatives on the 9th of July to talk about the preparation for the autumn flu season in the US, whilst the UK has focused their response on the H_1N_1 virus to cope with widespread infection.

In the meantime, the southern hemisphere is going into the middle of the winter flu season, and the swine H_1N_1 virus seems to be replacing the seasonal flu viruses that have been circulating until now. This is related to the seasonal flu vaccine which several companies are still producing. It could cause some problems when the northern hemisphere flu season comes at the end of this year.

The flu pandemics of 1918, 1957 and 1968 showed a high level of seasonal change and also released mild form of the H_1N_1 virus which circulates through the existing flu virus, H_3N_2. So, nobody knows how the H_1N_1 virus is going to behave. If it is not exchanged with the seasonal virus - the milder H_1N_1 and H_3N_2 - the world is facing the prospect of catching all three viruses at once. It would be a complicated scenario, as both seasonal and pandemic vaccines would be wanted and patients from different age groups would be affected. Although based on what is happening in the southern hemisphere, it does not seem that this will be the case.

In the northern hemisphere, swine flu has spread to the extent that over 98% of flu cases genotyped in the US towards the end of June were caused by the pandemic virus. This is to be expected. Whilst the seasonal flu viruses generally die out during the summer season, the pandemic virus can be more powerful as fewer people have built up immunity to it.

The state of Victoria in Australia reported this week that the H_1N_1 virus is now considered for 99% of all flu cases. There are reports of a similar situation in South America. In Chile, the H_1N_1 virus is also much stronger than other seasonal viruses. "98% of the flu cases we now take are caused by H_1N_1," Jeanette Vega, Chile's under-secretary of public health, said last week about a pandemic peak in Cancun, Mexico. "The seasonal vaccine is not used."

In the Argentine capital Buenos Aires, Juan Manzur, the health minister, reported last week about the emergency situation in that 90% of the flu is a result of the H_1N_1 virus.

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During this winter in the northern hemisphere, it is an important matter. "If the pandemic virus greatly attacks the seasonal viruses in a regular flu season, the seasonal viruses are likely to be exchanged by the new virus, like in the 1968 pandemic," says Ab Osterhaus in the University of Rotterdam in the Netherlands.

In previous pandemics, the virus has changed, producing negative side effects. So far for H_1N_1, there have only been a few ominous signs.

The mutation of the virus's polymerase enzyme has been replicated efficiently from a sample taken in Shanghai. Ron Fouchier at the University of Rotterdam says that this could spread if it makes the virus more contagious, but the virus may also improve pathogenicity.

Also last week, two cases of the H_1N_1 virus with resistance to the main antiviral drug, Tamiflu, were found in people using the drug. Another was found in a girl who had never taken the drug, suggesting Tamiflu - resistant to the H_1N_1 virus might already be in circulation.

Questions 1-9

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 1-9 on your answer sheet.

There is currently a severe problem of **1** _____ in the world, especially both the US and the UK are making strenuous efforts to solve the problem.

In the meantime, during the middle of winter flu season, **2** _____ is likely to substitute the seasonal flu viruses in the southern hemisphere. Also, over 98 per cent out of flu cases genotyped in the US were generated by **3** _____. Whilst seasonal flu viruses usually fade away in **4** _____, the pandemic virus has the advantage that few people have immunity to it.

There are reports that the H_1N_1 virus accounts for more than 90 per cent of all flu cases in countries, such as **5** _____, **6** _____ and **7** _____.

According to Ab Osterhaus, **8** _____ in a regular flu season can be replaced by the pandemic virus. New viruses were found to be resistant to the antiviral drug, **9** _____.

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Questions 10-13

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage1?

In boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet write

YES	*if the statement reflects the opinion of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the opinion of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

10 The UK and the US had discussed and worked together on the swine flu pandemic in the past.

11 Over 98 per cent of flu cases in the US were motivated by the pandemic virus.

12 In Argentina, 60 per cent of the flu virus in circulation is the H_1N_1 virus.

13 Tamiflu is the crucial antiviral medicine which is resistant to the H_1N_1 virus.

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READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 14-28*** *which are based on Reading Passage 2 on the following pages.*

Questions 14-20

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs, A-I.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-I from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i	The scientific value of the rocks
ii	The craters of the moon
iii	The mission to collect material on the moon
iv	The impact of the rocks discovered
v	The surprising evidence about the moon
vi	The history of the early solar system
vii	The unknown questions left for future
viii	NASA's lunar rock collection
ix	Study of lunar history

Example	*Answer*
Paragraph **A**	**iii**

14 Paragraph **B**

15 Paragraph **C**

16 Paragraph **E**

17 Paragraph **F**

18 Paragraph **G**

19 Paragraph **H**

20 Paragraph **I**

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Mission to Collect Materials on the Moon

A Whilst the world watched in excitement as Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the moon, planetary scientists were focused on something else. For them, the value of the mission was in the cargo they brought back to earth. By the time Armstrong and Aldrin climbed into the lunar module for the last time, they had gathered 22 kilograms of moon rocks, completely filling a small suitcase. Over five Apollo crews brought back a total collection of 382 kilograms of material containing 2,200 samples.

B The rocks were known at the time as a scientific treasure and they did not disappoint. Paul Spudis, a geologist of the Lunar and Planetary Institute in Houston, Texas, said, "Our ideas about planetary formation and evolution must be rewritten after the discoveries made by the Apollo crews." Harold Urey, a Nobel prizewinner, and one of the advocates of lunar exploration, had predicted that the moon was composed of primitive meteoritic material. But his conclusion was wrong. Some of the rocks looked just like the rocks on earth.

C Many clues that the lunar rocks contained have taken a couple of years to effectively analyse. Also, some of the conclusions are still debated. A big surprise was the evidence that the early moon was covered by a lot of molten rock. The moon's mountainous regions are made of anorthosite, a rare rock on earth that forms when light, aluminum-rich minerals floats to the top of lava.

D Nowadays, the smart money is on the idea that the moon was created as a result of something that occurred around 50 million years after the solar system was created, when the Earth was in its infancy. From this hypothesis, the earliest Earth ran into a planet that was a similar size to Mars and debris from the collision went into orbit around the Earth which rapidly came together to form the moon.

E The "giant impact" scenario led to a radical re-evaluation of the history of the early solar system. Before Apollo, planetary scientists watched the collection of objects orbiting the sun like a clockwork mechanism in which collisions were rare and trivial. Now, it is accepted as being a far more active environment, shuffling, colliding or ejecting. This history of all the inner planets has been shaped by collisions and nowhere is that history more visible than the moon.

F Another surprise was the rocks from the moon's largest impact craters indicate that all craters are roughly the same age, between 3.8 and 4 billion years old. It never coincided. The moon and, by extension, the Earth must have been caused by a

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devastating barrage half a billion years after the solar system formed. To cause this process, something big must have been going back to the outer solar system, but what? Surprisingly, this episode in the history of the solar system has come to be known as the last heavy bombardment, and ended at roughly the same time as the first signs of life on earth.

G These key discoveries about our planet's history may never have been made without the samples taken from the moon for chemical analysis and isotopic dating. So, do the Apollo rocks hide any more secrets? All 2,200 samples have been researched, and Randy Korotev, a lunar geochemist at Washington University in St Louis, Missouri, says that it is unlikely that there will be anything groundbreaking left to find from them. However, they may yet keep some more delicate secrets. Korotev says, "We are steadily developing better tools and asking better questions." Especially, the instruments for dating mineral samples have been more delicate, enabling researchers to study the age of ever smaller samples, like tiny mineral grains within a rock.

H These techniques have stimulated a rethink of some key dates in lunar history in the past two years. A team at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology dated the formation of the moon's magma oceans. Also, by inference, the creation of the moon itself is estimated to have happened between 20 and 30 million years later than we originally thought, at approximately 4.5 billion years ago. Alexander Nemchin with five colleagues in Cutin University of Technology in Perth, Western Australia also estimated that a lunar zircon was around 4.417 billion years old when the last of the magma oceans solidified.

I The Apollo rock samples are not finished answering some of the bigger picture questions. What will we discover on the opposite side of the moon's surface that we are unable to see from the Earth? Can we put together a detailed history of the lava flows that formed the basalts of the lunar seas? Can we discover any samples from deep inside the moon? These are all seen as very good reasons for coming back to the moon. The big picture needs more samples, more data and more contexts. According to Gary Lofgren, a curator of NASA's lunar rock collection at Johnson Space Centre in Houston, "There's no lack of target and scientific questions. It's not just about the moon but about the solar system's history. This is the lesson that we have learned from Apollo."

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Questions 21-23

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 21-23 on your answer sheet.

21 The scenario "giant impact" is mainly concerned with

A ways of finding the history of the early solar system.
B the history of the early solar craters.
C the origin of the earth.
D ways of learning about orbiting the sun.

22 The samples taken from the moon help

A planetary scientists to make tools for dating mineral.
B geochemists to study some craters.
C planetary scientists to make key discoveries about the earth's history.
D geologists to predict the moon's primitive material.

23 Gary Lofgren's quote says that when we try to remember things,

A the remaining big picture questions will never come true.
B the history of the lava flows will be returned.
C plenty of targets and scientific questions will be collected.
D the earth's development will be the milestone in the solar system's history.

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Questions 24-28

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 24-28 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

24 The rocks which Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin collected were more valuable than those of Russian astronauts.

25 The lunar rocks taken are critical to beginning to understand the history.

26 All craters on the moon are of a similar age, up to 5 billion years old.

27 The main clues for discovering the earthquake are given by the samples taken from the moon.

28 The half of the moon's surface that we can never see is related to the solar system's history.

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READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 29-40*** *which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

Organism's Appearance

As Darwin discovered his evolution theory, the earliest known fossils were left in rocks which he called the Silurian age. Older rocks seemed to contain no fossils. The apparently sudden appearance of subtle animals like trilobites was not inconsistent with Darwin's thoughts of gradual evolution. "If my theory will be true, it is unquestionable that before the lowest Silurian stratum was deposited ... the world swarmed with living creatures. To the question why we do not find records of these vast primordial periods, I can give no satisfactory answer," Darwin wrote in the first edition of *On the Origin of Species*. His puzzle is known as Darwin's dilemma.

Of course, we have discovered a lot of fossils from the earliest periods. Rocks of 3.8 billion years old have signs of life, and the first recognizable bacteria come out in rocks of 3.5 billion years old. During the Ediacaran, approximately one billion years ago, multi-cellular plants with red and green algae appeared and approximately 575 million years ago was found in the first multi-cellular animals.

Even so, there are many perplexing questions. Why did animals evolve so late in the day? And why did the ancestors of modern animals apparently evolve in a geological blink of an eye during the early Cambrian period between 542 and 520 million years ago? Recently, a series of discoveries could help to explain these long-lasting mysteries. These discoveries suggest that the earliest animals evolved much earlier than we thought, perhaps over 850 million years ago. However, the really extraordinary part is that these early animals may have completely changed the planet, paving the way for the larger and more complex animals to follow them.

Several aspects of the biggest discoveries have come from an ancient seabed in China, called the Doushantuo Formation, where unusual conditions conserved some extraordinary fossils. During the last part of the Ediacaran period, layers between 550 and 580 million years old include tiny spheres made of from one to dozens of different cells – just like animals' first embryos. A couple of things have suggested that they are the property of giant bacteria, but a series of studies over the past decade have left little doubt that they are really animal embryos.

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Leiming Yin, a researcher at the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Paleontology in China, reported discovering embryos encased inside hard, spiky shells unlike anything produced by bacteria in 2007. Furthermore, evidence of shells that apart from the deficiency of conserved embryos on the inside are identical can be seen in rocks as old as 632 million years – the appearance of the Ediacaran period – suggesting that the animal embryos themselves go back this far.

Other more tentative discoveries push the appearance of animals back even further. Roger Summons, a researcher in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his colleague Gordon Love studied brownish, oily sandstone cores drilled from 4 kilometres below the desert of Oman. The oily remains of dead organisms drifted down to the depths of ancient oceans, where they decomposed slowly because of the lack of oxygen. No visible fossils are present but within that oil are molecular fossils – chemicals taken from the ancient organisms. In layers that are 635 to 713 million years old, Summons and Love discovered 24-isopropylcholestane (24-IPC), a stable form of a kind of cholesterol that these days are only discovered in the cell membranes of certain sponges. "The sponge biomass must have been so substantial," says Love, now at the University of California, Riverside. "They were ecologically outstanding."

Fuel of Life

With the oceans changed, the stage was finally set for the evolution of more complicated body forms. The idea that increasing oxygen levels played a major role in the explosion of life during the Cambrian period is far from new, but most of the researchers attribute the increase in oceanic oxygen to the increase in the atmosphere. If Butterfield is right, it was basically because of animals taking over from bacteria. "These geochemical signatures [of oxygenation] are not causing the evolution of animals," he insists. "They're consequences of the dawn of animals."

"He is right," says Brasier. In fact, he thinks the link between complex life and the transformation of the planet runs even deeper. In *Darwin's Lost World*, a book published earlier this year, Brasier suggests that the improved burial of carbon resulting from the rising of large cells and groups of cells – perhaps with plants like seaweed – sucked carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere, setting off the series of ice ages that aided the first animals to wrestle for control of the oceans with bacteria. "Rather than being the cause of animal evolution, the ice ages may well have been the response to it," he says.

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Questions 29-33

Look at the following statements and the list of researchers below.

Match each statement with the correct researcher(s), A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 29-33 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

29 studied brownish, oily sandstone cores.

30 announced embryos on the inside surrounded by hard, spiky shells.

31 claimed that the expanded burial of carbon resulted in the series of ice ages.

32 wrote in the first edition of *On the Origin of Species*.

33 discovered 24-isopropylcholestane.

List of Researchers

A	Darwin
B	Leiming Yin
C	Summons and Love
D	Elizabeth Turner
E	Brasier

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Questions 34-36

Answer the questions below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 34-36 on your answer sheet.

34 What is an ancient seabed in China, conserving some weird fossils?

35 What made organisms decompose in the depths of ancient oceans?

36 What was written by Brasier to swell burial of carbon resulting from the rise of large cells and groups of cells?

Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

Fuel of Life

From the oceans fluctuated, **37** _____ of increasing levels played a vital part in the increase of oceanic oxygen in the atmosphere. Actually, Brasier considers the connection of **38** _____ and **39** _____ goes deeper. According to *Darwin's Lost World*, he claims that carbon burial was getting more inhaled **40** _____ outside of the atmosphere, caused the series of ice ages that was supported with the first organism generated from bacteria.

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IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

ACADEMIC READING

TEST 5

TIME ALLOWED : 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS : 40

Instructions

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is divided as follows :

Reading Passage 1	*Questions 1-13*
Reading Passage 2	*Questions 14-28*
Reading Passage 3	*Questions 29-40*

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all the questions. If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next.

You can return to it later.

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READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1-13*** *which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

Parasitic Worms' Efficacy

A Parasitic worms, like hookworms, whipworms, pinworms and flukes that plague humans are enough to make most of us shudder, except John Turton. In the middle of 1970s, whilst working at the UK's Medical Research Council Laboratories in Surrey, he intentionally infected himself with hookworms in an attempt to alleviate his chronic hay fever. It worked. During two summer seasons whilst he held the parasites, his allergy diminished.

B In regions where parasitic worm infections are rife, when the remedy was emerged, Turton's vital experiment came. In 1913 W. Herrick, a doctor from Columbia University in New York, found a very different link between parasitic worms, or helminthes, and allergies. Lab workers analysed the gut-dwelling roundworm Ascaris that often caused tenderness and swelling around the fingers and more severe asthma after longer exposure.

C Researchers have been trying to make sense of these contradicting findings since the 1970s in the hope of being able to use the power of parasites to help free people of their allergies, without making things worse. They know they are playing with fire. After all, helminthes are responsible for some truly horrible diseases and cause great suffering around the world. However, as the effects of helminthes on the human body become clearer, it looks like their healing powers may have potential benefits.

D Not surprisingly, no researchers have been willing to take the risk of deliberately infecting themselves as Turton had done. Instead, most studies are dependent on populations in countries where people are already infected. This research tends to emphasize three commonly diagnosed allergic conditions: asthma, eczema and hay fever. The results have been confusing, but now researchers are beginning to have a better understanding.

E For instance, a study conducted in Taiwan showed that people infected with Enterobius vermicularis, a pinworm that is one of the most common gut parasites in the world, were less likely to have hay fever than the rest of the general population. But the results from Ecuador show a different story. Hay fever was not more common in children living in urban areas than it was in children living in rural areas. The parasite was equally common

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in both groups, so the researchers concluded that something else must be responsible for the prevalence of hay fever.

F Knowing about eczema has proved as difficult to interpret. For instance, a study in Uganda discovered that eczema was less common among babies whose mothers had been infected with helminthes whilst being pregnant. But, another study this time in Ethiopia discovered that children with Trichuris worms, and whipworms that infest the large intestine, were more likely to have eczema than uninfected children.

G Regarding asthma, Herrick's discovery that it can be started by contact with the Ascaris was confirmed in the 1970s. But, hookworms decreased the extremity of asthma in a group of Ethiopians and similar benefits have been seen in Brazilian asthma sufferers infected with the Schistosoma mansoni, the flatworm responsible for schistosomiasis, which damages internal organs. What are we to make of all this? The outstanding link between allergies and parasites is the human immune system. Allergies are caused by an overactive immune response, and helminthes have strategies to dampen down our immune response to stimulate their survival. After all, they have evolved alongside humans for several thousands of years.

H In people with no allergies, foreign material entering the body stimulates the release of cytokines, molecules that sound the alarm to get the attention of other immune cells. As immune cells set to attack the intruder, another set of molecules is released to prohibit the immune response from overreacting. One of the main molecules responsible for keeping reactions in check is interleukin-10, which inhibits the release of certain cytokines. People with allergies tend to have lower than normal levels of interleukin-10, so their immune responses frequently get out of hand. In contrast, people infected with helminthes have above-average levels of the molecule, and research on schistosomiasis patients indicates that this is at least partially because of the worms that set free chemicals that trigger the production of interleukin-10 in their host.

Questions 1-8

Reading Passage 1 has eight paragraphs, A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-H, in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

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1 Lab workers' duties

2 Contrary results between surveys

3 A voluntary attempt against allergy

4 The same results between surveys

5 A powerful remedy for allergies

6 Understanding of immune responses

7 Critical connection between allergies and parasites

8 Three most common allergies

Questions 9-13

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

9 John Turton infected himself with hookworms by mistake.

10 Dr Herrick has found a different feature between worms and allergies.

11 Researchers have not known the healing potential of parasites since the 1970s.

12 Allergies have the same appearance as parasites.

13 People with allergies may have higher than ordinary levels of interleukin-10.

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READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 14-28*** *which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

The Nagymaros Dam

When Janos Vargha, a biologist from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, began a new career as a writer with a small monthly nature magazine called Buvar, it was 9 years after the story behind the fall of the Berlin Wall had started to unfold. During his early research, he went to a beauty spot on the river Danube outside Budapest known as the Danube Bend to interview local officials about plans to build a small park on the site of an ancient Hungarian capital.

One official mentioned that passing this tree-lined curve in the river, a popular tourism spot for Hungarians, was monotonous. Also, it was to be submerged by a giant hydroelectric dam in secret by a much-feared state agency known simply as the Water Management.

Vargha investigated and learned that the Nagymaros dam (pronounced "nosh-marosh") would cause pollution, destroy underground water reserves, dry out wetlands and wreck the unique ecosystem of central Europe's longest river. Unfortunately, nobody objected. "Of course, I wrote an article. But there was a director of the Water Management on the magazine's editorial board. The last time, he went to the printers and stopped the presses, the article was never published. I was frustrated and angry, but I was ultimately interested in why they cared to ban my article," he remembers today.

He found that the Nagymaros dam was part of a joint project with neighbouring Czechoslovakia to produce hydroelectricity, irrigate farms and enhance navigation. They would build two dams and re-engineer the Danube for 200 kilometres where it created the border between them. "The Russians were working together, too. They wanted to take their big ships from the Black Sea right up the Danube to the border with Austria."

Vargha was soon under vigorous investigation, and some of his articles got past the censors. He gathered supporters for some years, but he was one of only a few people who believed the dam should be stopped. He was hardly surprised when the Water Management refused to debate the project in public. After a public meeting, the

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bureaucrats had pulled out at the last minute. Vargha knew he had to take the next step. "We decided it wasn't enough to talk and write, so we set up an organization, the Danube Circle. We announced that we didn't agree with censorship. We would act as if we were living in a democracy." he says.

The Danube Circle was illegal and the secret publications it produced turned out to be samizdat leaflets. In an extraordinary act of defiance, it gathered 10,000 signatures for a petition objecting to the dam and made links with environmentalists in the west, inviting them to Budapest for a press conference.

The Hungarian government enforced a news blackout on the dam, but articles about the Danube Circle began to be published and appear in the western media. In 1985, the Circle and Vargha, a public spokesman, won the Right Livelihood award known as the alternative Nobel prize. Officials told Vargha he should not take the prize but he ignored them. The following year when Austrian environmentalists joined a protest in Budapest, they were met with tear gas and batons. Then the Politburo had Vargha taken from his new job as editor of the Hungarian version of *Scientific American.*

The dam became a focus for opposition to the hated regime. Communists tried to hold back the waters in the Danube and resist the will of the people. Vargha says, "Opposing the state directly was still hard." "Objecting to the dam was less of a hazard, but it was still considered a resistance to the state."

Under increasing pressure from the anti-dam movement, the Hungarian Communist party was divided. Vargha says, "Reformists found that the dam was not very popular and economical. It would be cheaper to generate electricity by burning coal or nuclear power." "But hardliners were standing for Stalinist ideas of large dams which mean symbols of progress." Environmental issues seemed to be a weak point of east European communism in its final years. During the 1970s under the support of the Young Communist Leagues, a host of environmental groups had been founded. Party officials saw them as a harmless product of youthful idealism created by Boy Scouts and natural history societies.

Green idealism steadily became a focal point for political opposition. In Czechoslovakia, the human rights of Charter 77 took up environmentalism. The green-minded people of both Poland and Estonia participated in the Friends of the Earth International to protest against air pollution. Bulgarian environmentalists built a resistance group, called Ecoglasnost, which held huge rallies in 1989. Big water engineering projects were potent symbols of the old Stalinism.

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Questions 14-21

Complete the summary, using the list of words and phrases, A-L, below.

Write the correct letter, A-L, in boxes 14-21 on your answer sheet.

The story of the fall of the Berlin Wall had started to unfold 9 years earlier. Janos Vargha visited the river Danube out of Budapest to discuss a matter of **14** _____ with executives. However, unfortunately, the tree-lined curve in the river was **15** _____ by a colossal dam which caused a lot of fear. He noticed the negative impact of the Nagymaros dam would be **16** _____ on the ecosystem around the main river. Besides, the dam was engineering public works, generating hydroelectricity, irrigating farmlands and developing sailing trade which was **17** _____ with border of Czechoslovakia.

After one public meeting, Vargha **18** _____ the Danube Circle for showing the autonomy of the people in a democracy. Despite every effort, he who would eventually become the editor of the Hungarian edition was **19** _____ by the Politburo. Fortunately, with plenty of pressure from the anti-dam movement, east European communism's final symbol was opposed by the **20** _____. Overall, between political processing and environmentalists have been on a **21** _____ of views.

A severe	**B** discharged	**C** constructing a park of small-scale
D passed	**E** reformist	**F** swallowed up
G separated	**H** favourable	**I** established
J collision	**K** combined	**L** environmentalists

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Questions 22-26

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

22 Janos Vargha predicted that the Nagymaros dam would wreck the natural atmosphere before it was built.

23 The Nagymaros dam's project was managed by the Russians only.

24 The Danube Circle was an unauthorised group for opposing the dam.

25 The Politburo accepted Vargha as editor of the Hungarian edition.

26 The human rights Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia accepted green thoughts.

Questions 27-28

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 27-28 on your answer sheet.

27 In this passage, the Nagymaros dam's main purpose was

A related to the Russian Water Management.
B to develop a source of electronic power, farming and sail.
C to connect the Black Sea and the Danube.
D to develop a beauty spot on the river Danube.

28 Vargha claims that opposing the dam was

A to preserve precious ecosystem around the river Danube.
B to protest against air pollution.
C to supply plenty of water for fishing and aquaculture in the river Danube.
D to preserve the site of an ancient Hungarian capital.

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READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 29-40*** *which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

Human Guinea Pig

There are 50 million people in the world being used as guinea pigs in clinical trials testing experimental drugs. Apart from potentially risking part of their lives, applicants must pass a severe series of tests just to be able to participate in some trials. However, acceptance means more tests, negative side effects and a considerable disturbance to their daily lives. So what's in it for them? As journalist Alex O'Meara explains in *Chasing Medical Miracles*, some participate out of genuine altruism, whilst some are looking for cures for their own disorders. O'Meara having diabetes himself volunteered for a risky transplant of insulin-producing cells from the liver, and his story spread through the book.

O'Meara knows people choose to participate for life's great motivator: money. Clinical trials are a huge business, making up to $24 billion annually, and the cash they offer as compensation has become a sought-after way to make extra money. This exchange of money often involves people who are sick and vulnerable, and emphasises the dark ethical waters in which current clinical trials are mired.

At intervals, the ill feel compelled to join a trial to get medical care. Some unethical researchers, desperate to recruit the large numbers needed to make their researches statistically valid, take advantage of this. It can be difficult for ill people to take that, at best, they are taking experimental medicine and at worst they are taking nothing at all.

Desperation for money or medicine is never a basis for unbiased decision-making. How can a researcher be sure a person is giving their true consent? And if a person gets better as a result of taking an experimental drug, what happens when their drug supply finishes after the trial?

These ethical quandaries have influenced healthcare in developing countries where clinical trials are a prospering industry. According to Adriana Petryna in *When Experiments Travel*, in spite of the fact that drug companies are moving their trials to developing countries, only 10% of drug research addresses disorders that influence the world's poor. Such diseases make up to 90% of the global disease burden. Establishing ethical and legal responsibilities is also becoming harder, she reports. With an increased number of subcontractors included in trials, it is clear that no one is overly concerned about patient welfare.

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From this theory, international human rights frameworks such as the Nuremberg Code should ensure that participants are not taking any positive effect. In reality, largely poor and illiterate populations are being exploited. Besides, ethical regulations in poor countries are rarely strict, therefore researchers can get away with recruiting people into HIV trials knowing that they will die without the experimental drug.

O'Meara also reports about drug company's greed and the inability of regulators to control the rapidly increasing number of trials. The US Food and Drug Administration inspects less than 1% of the 350,000 registered trial sites. Drug firms are managing non-profit organizations that are undertaking just 30% of trials. However, in spite of their faults, clinical trials are still an essential tool of modern medicine.

Questions 29-36

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 29-36 on your answer sheet.

For testing experimental **29** _____, there are 50 million people being used as guinea pigs looking for remedies to **30** _____ in clinical trials in spite of the risks throughout the world. Actually, that means people are both eager for life's considerable milestone of **31** _____ to make up insufficient labour pay in their lives and **32** _____ to participate in a trial. These ethical dilemmas have influenced health problems in **33** _____ where drug companies encouraged their trials.

From these situations between **34** _____ and _____, international human rights frameworks like **35** _____ should inform people of poverty of the poor countries which have a lack of **36** _____ ethical regulations.

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Questions 37-39

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 37-39 on your answer sheet.

37 Whilst some choose to cure themselves, some participated due to _____.

38 Hopelessness for either _____ or _____ does not work for fair decision-making.

39 Drug companies invest a lot of money in developing countries, causing _____.

Question 40

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

Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.

Which of the following phrases best describes the main aim of Reading Passage 3?

A to warn that guinea pigs are likely to have financial problems
B to describe how clinical trials were rapidly increasing and how serious they were
C to suggest that the Nuremberg Code is needed in other countries
D to examine how drug companies promoted the use of guinea pigs

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IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

ACADEMIC READING

TEST 6

TIME ALLOWED : 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS : 40

Instructions

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is divided as follows :

Reading Passage 1	*Questions 1-13*
Reading Passage 2	*Questions 14-28*
Reading Passage 3	*Questions 29-40*

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all the questions. If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next.

You can return to it later.

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READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1-13*** *which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

Extraterrestrial National Park

The message to visitors at many beauty spots is "TAKE only pictures, leave only footprints." Although you won't see the actual place, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin took their giant leap for mankind on the moon. It will be the first extraterrestrial national park.

It may still be some years off, but the imminent reality of space tourism is already stimulating some archaeologists to begin to plan how to protect historic sites in space. With further moon missions planned, the fear is that the principal sites like Apollo 11's landing place may be in danger. According to Beth O'Leary, a researcher in New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, "Technologically, probably the most important event in human history was to land on another celestial body," "It's like the discovery of fire or the first stone tools. They should be protected and conserved."

In September 1959 since the Soviet Union's Luna 2 crashed into the moon, a total of 40 expeditions have touched down on the moon's surface. 22 of them were launched by the US with the six crewed Apollo missions launching between 1969 and 1972. The Apollo missions alone left behind 23 large artefacts including the descent and ascent stages of the lunar module landing equipment, the stage three Saturn rockets used to fly them there, and the lunar rovers or "moon buggies" the astronauts used to explore when they arrived.

As well as these, there are also smaller artefacts and personal items scattered around, such as Neil Armstrong's boots and portable life-support system, scientific instruments and their power generators. Of course, the iconic US flag planted in the moon's surface is there too. There are also the footprints and rover tread paths. In spite of the passing of the years, these remains are carved into the dust, since the moon has no wind or rain to wash them away.

P.J. Capelotti, an anthropologist at Penn State University in Abington, has mapped out five "lunar parks." These are the areas where the majority of the artefacts are concentrated and will be used as a basis for future preservation efforts. "Although nobody's saying that the whole moon has to be off-limits, people are starting to make plans for tourism and mineral extraction, or for putting a base there, needing to be aware of them and work around them."

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More technological developments are also on their way. NASA's LCROSS mission plans to crash an SUV-sized rocket into one of the moon's poles later this year with the hope of finding water there. At the same time, teams competing for the Google Lunar X Prize for the first privately funded robot to reach the moon have been offered a $5 million bonus if they take a picture of artefacts like the Apollo 11 landing equipment. Already, a question to be reported is how national governments and private companies should cooperate to ensure that artefacts are protected. There is some evidence that the US government is interested in working alongside other governments.

A space-flight company called TransOrbital, based in Palo Alto, California, presented its plans for sending a commercial mission to the moon by the end of the 1990s. These plans include making detailed maps of the moon and landing a capsule containing personal items, like business cards and cremated ashes. The US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration stipulated that TransOrbital's rockets must crash well away from any historic US artefacts when its flight was over. Although ultimately TransOrbital were unable to fund the mission, it might try again in the near future.

According to Phil Stooke, a planetary cartographer of the University of Western Ontario in London, he agrees Luna 2 also has great significance. "It crashed, but that impact site is every bit as historic as Apollo 11." Another one is Luna 9, the first spacecraft to land sending back pictures. "They must be preserved."

On the remaining Apollo sites, Stooke is searching how electronics, metal and paints have degraded after years of exposure to solar radiation and extremes of temperature. Also, he suggests that another Apollo site could be turned into a biological research centre, analysing the DNA and bacteria left behind from astronauts' life-support packs.

Once a consensus has been reached as to which sites are worthy of conservation, and guidelines have been built up to protect them from being damaged by future missions, the next question will be how future space tourists should be allowed to interact with them. Capelotti says, "Looking at grey dust is going to hold its attraction for only so long," "People are going to make pilgrimages to these sites."

There is a suggestion to build domes over historic sites, or perhaps even hotels, with the artefacts displayed in the "lobby." Another idea is to build up a raised railway track over the sites, so visitors could look at them without touching them. Capelotti says, "If Walt Disney was developing it, he would put a monorail around all five 'lunar parks,' so you could do the entire Apollo tour."

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Questions 1-7

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

1 Archaeologists have established links between space tourism and Apollo 11.

2 Of the 40 expeditions that landed on the lunar surface, the US embarked on more than half of them.

3 Between 1969 and 1972, there were not remarkable issues in the Apollo missions.

4 Neil Armstrong made up his mind to exploit the natural resources of the moon.

5 Astronauts' traces marked on the surface of the moon remain unchanged due to the lack of wind and rain.

6 Commercial space-flight companies planned to place both business cards and ashes on the moon.

7 In spite of financial problems, TransOrbital plan to launch their mission again in the foreseeable future.

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Questions 8-13

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-H, below.

Write the correct letter, A-H, in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet.

8 Archaeologists

9 The Apollo missions

10 Anthropologist P.J. Capelotti

11 SUV-sized rocket into the moon's pole

12 TransOrbital

13 The impact site of Luna 2

A	left various artefacts on the moon's surface.
B	discovered water supported by NASA's LCROSS mission scheme.
C	aimed to launch a project to preserve relic sites in space.
D	funded a robot to reach the moon.
E	promoted commercial business on the moon.
F	designed the lunar parks for cultural industries and resources.
G	had a similar historic impact to Apollo 11.
H	made detailed maps of the moon and personal items.

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READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 14-28*** *which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Asiatic black bear

Known as a moon bear, Jasper is an Asiatic black bear with a yellow crescent on his chest. The bear came to the Animals Asia Moon Bear Rescue Centre in Chengdu, China, from a bear farm in 2000.

When Jasper arrived, rescuers had to cut Jasper out of a tiny "crush cage." Bear bile has been used in traditional Chinese medicine and fetches a high price. The wholesale price is approximately 4,000 yuan (approximately $580) per kilogram with each bear producing up to 5 kilograms every year in China. But it comes at a high price.

Jasper normally spent 15 years in a cage. Other bears spend up to 25 years without moving in cages no bigger than their bodies. Bears are milked for bile twice a day. In China, farmers use a catheter inserted into the gall bladder or permanently open wound. In Vietnam, farmers use long hypodermic needles.

The Animals Asia has rescued 260 bears from Chinese bear farms over the past 10 years. These bears are lucky. The official number of reared bears in China is 7,000, but the Animals Asia fears the real figure is close to 10,000.

In spite of the obvious cruelty, bear farming is legal in China. Whilst the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species lists Asiatic black bears as being at the highest level of endangerment, China grants them only second-level protection, allowing them to be farmed. Although some have reported there are 15,000 bears, its figure is not a true estimate of the remaining wild population in China.

Bear farming is also practiced in Vietnam where it is illegal but remains common due to a lack of enforcement. There are approximately 4,000 bears on Vietnamese farms but even more in Laos, Cambodia and Korea.

Bear farming is justified on the grounds that it satisfies the local demand for bile in China, therefore decreasing the number of bears taken from the wild. Since 1989

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farmers have been allowed to breed bears in captivity and hunting wild bears has been illegal. In spite of this, a lot of wild bears are still poached for their gall bladders or to restock the farms. Sometimes bears arrive at the rescue centre with missing ribs after being caught in the wild.

Those bears that arrived at the centre have suffered from severe physical and psychological trauma. Rescued bears can't be set free into the wild due to the long-term damage caused by their incarceration. They all need surgery to get rid of damaged gall bladders and many need additional surgery and long-term medical care because of missing claws or paws, infected necrotic wounds along with broken and missing teeth caused by biting at bars or because farmers break them to make the bears less of a hazard. Also, many have liver cancer as a result of being continually milked for bile and suffer from litany of other ailments including blindness, arthritis, peritonitis, weeping ulcers and ingrown claws.

On the other hand, with the horrors of bear farming, the rehabilitation process is amazing and inspiring to witness. It takes around a year to rehabilitate a bear. Although some have to be kept alone for the rest of their lives, most can eventually be housed with other bears. The transition in personality from animals which are violent and fearful to ones which are trusting, inquisitive and completely at ease with people is truly remarkable. Robinson says, "I have visited the rescue centre and it changed my life." That is how powerful the bears' stories are.

In spite of the rescue programme, bear bile extraction remains a cause of wanton and remorseless abuse. It is difficult to change attitudes when bear bile has been used in Chinese medicine for over 3,000 years to cope with "heat-related" ailments, such as eye conditions and liver disease. These days, it is used to treat conditions from hangovers to haemorrhoids. There is some evidence from western medicine that a synthetic version of the active ingredient in bear bile, ursodeoxycholic acid, is able to treat a range of disorders including hepatitis C. But traditional Chinese medicine still insists on using natural bear bile which is often contaminated with pus, blood, urine and faeces. Although healthy bear bile is free flowing and orangey-green, veterinarians describe bile leaking from the diseased gall bladders of rescued bears as "black sludge."

The half-moon bear rescue project raises a number of critical questions. For instance, why do bears show large individual differences in response to persecution, and

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variations in recovery? Rescued bears are powerful ambassadors, but should so much time and money be invested in saving the lives of individuals who will not make any direct contributions to saving their species? How can people from outside China work to free bears whilst respecting their Chinese colleagues and remaining sensitive to cultural traditions?

Efforts to quit bear farming will continue. Soon after Robinson established the Animals Asia in 1998, she negotiated an agreement with the Chinese government to work towards the eradication of bear farming. All farmers are cruel, but the very worst are identified for closure by the government and the farmers have their licences revoked. It is bears from these farms that come to the rescue centre. The Animals Asia compensates the farmers so that they can begin another business or retire. More than 40 farms have so far been closed, and China has not issued any new licences since 1994.

Questions 14-20

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answer in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

In 2000 Jasper, an Asiatic black bear in China, was called a moon bear due to embedding **14** _____ on the chest. Whilst bear farming is illegal, it is prevalent because of weak **15** _____ in Vietnam. Since 1989 hunting wild bears has been illegal in China, but breeding bears in the farmland is not prohibited. At intervals, bears are delivered to the rescue centre without **16** _____ by poachers.

Most bears that arrived at the centre have experienced **17** _____ of both physical and psychological problems to be continued. Besides, **18** _____ is caused by extracting the bile from bear's gall. Over 3,000 years the Chinese have made use of the bile for healing illness related to both **19** _____ and _____. In 1998 the Animals Asia was established by Robinson. She made an agreement against bear farming. Actually, she negotiated with the Chinese government to eliminate **20** _____.

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Questions 21-25

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 21-25 on your answer sheet, write

YES	*if the statement agrees with the opinion of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the opinion of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

21 Jasper is an Asiatic black bear and it had grown in the wild.

22 China is accustomed to using the bear bile as traditional medicine from the old times.

23 The bile from bear's gall is extracted every day.

24 Even though bear bile use has spread among the Chinese, it had no effect on them.

25 In 1998 Robinson has reported the Animals Asia to the United Nations.

Questions 26-27

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 26-27 on your answer sheet.

26 The writer reports that bear bile has been prevalent in China due to

A working a sense of beauty for women.
B using traditional medicine and a little expense.
C delaying the ageing and relieving mental fatigue.
D using traditional medicine and its price being skyrocketing.

27 Jill Robinson founded the Animals Asia in 1998 in order to

A protect animals in Asian zoos.
B promote the bear rescue project to the United Nations.
C protect the bear and prohibit brutal farming in Asia.
D support bear farms.

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Question 28

From the list below, choose the most suitable title for Reading Passage 2.

Write the appropriate letter A-E in box 28 on your answer sheet.

A Cruel bear bile business
B Increasing the bear bile supply
C Traditional Chinese medicine
D Rescue project forward
E Bear farming enforcement

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READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 29-40*** *which are based on Reading Passage 3 on the following pages.*

Questions 29-35

Reading Passage 3 has eight sections, A-H.

Choose the correct heading for sections B-H from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 29-35 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i	The opposite of Adolph's view
ii	Adolph's studies to guarantee in the book
iii	The utmost limits for survival
iv	Positive evidence of Adolph's research
v	A barren landscape for marching
vi	Noakes' stance on humans of drinking
vii	A simple solution for developing performance
viii	Misjudgment of Salazar's thought

Example	*Answer*
Section **A**	**v**

29 Section **B**

30 Section **C**

31 Section **D**

32 Section **E**

33 Section **F**

34 Section **G**

35 Section **H**

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Colorado Desert

A Particularly in the summer, California's lower Colorado desert is a harsh place. It's a barren landscape of rocks and rattlesnakes that little grows in but creosote bushes and cactus. Midday temperatures can reach 43°C and searing winds and afternoon sun combine to suck moisture from the body. This is not the place for a midday march, but that is precisely what Edward Adolph had in mind when, in the summer of 1942, he took a group of soldiers and researchers there. Adolph, a physiologist at the University of Rochester in New York state, wanted to investigate how people could live and work efficiently in the desert and how to get the best out of them.

B He wasn't the first to consider the effects of hot, dry conditions on the human body. The image of the traveler lost in the desert, crawling towards a shimmering mirage, is probably as old as desert travel itself. But earlier researchers mainly focused on survival. According to Timothy Noakes, an exercise physiologist at the University of Cape Town and master of some of the world's toughest ultra-marathons, "They never looked at performance." Adolph was the first to test the presumptions most of the people still have about what to do if forced to make any sort of effort in unbearable heat. What he discovered most were myths. For example, stripping to T-shirt and shorts is not the best way to treat dehydration. Although long sleeves and long trousers may feel hotter, they'll slow the loss of water. Nor is there any point in rationing water when supplies are low. Postponing drinking it only makes you unhappier sooner. Adolph wrote "It is better to drink the water and have it inside you than to carry it."

C The most critical of Adolph's discoveries was the simplest: drinking during exercise enhances performance. Nowadays, we take this for granted, but generations of coaches and distance runners were taught that drinking during exercise was for wimps. Some claimed it would only make you thirstier. Others said it could even trigger a heart attack. The author of *Marathon Running* in 1909 advised, "Don't buy into the habit of drinking and eating in a marathon race," "Some outstanding runners do, but it is not helpful." Adolph tested these old assumptions by splitting his soldiers into two groups. When the average afternoon high was up to 42°C, both marched through the desert for 8 hours. The soldiers in one group were allowed to drink as much water as they needed and the others weren't allowed any water. The results were obvious, the drinkers outperformed the non-drinkers, but the men in both groups backed out once they had sweated off 7 to 10% of their body weight.

D To Adolph, this made perfect sense. On days when the temperature is hotter than the average person's skin temperature – approximately 33°C – the only way for the body to cool itself is by the evaporation of sweat, and he could estimate how much moisture that required. A brisk walk could easily need three-quarters of a litre or more of evaporative cooling each hour. Adolph's research was launched by the North Africa campaign, and he finished in 1943. But he came back

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to the desert every summer and supplemented his experiments with tests in his heated lab. His discoveries stayed secret until 1947, when he published *Physiology of Man in the Desert.* It went almost entirely unnoticed. In the late 1960s, marathon runners were still advised not to drink water during races. Until 1977, runners in international competitions were prohibited from drinking water in the first 11 kilometres and after that were allowed water only every 5 kilometres.

E However, there was a complete reversal of opinion. A study began to warn of the dangers of running a marathon without enough water and suddenly runners were told they must drink during the race – and if they didn't feel like it, they should force themselves or risk heatstroke. In 1978, Alberto Salazar, one of America's great distance runners, ran a 7.1-mile race in temperatures of 29°C. At mile six, he was in second place. He said later, "The last thing I remember, and I was watching Bill Rodgers pull away from me. It was dreamlike. Bill was floating away, and I wasn't able to follow the energy to go after him. In the next mile, I faded from second to tenth, but I do not have any memory of being passed by anyone."

F Salazar almost died. At the finish, his body temperature was 42°C and he was saved only as a result of a quick-thinking member of the medical crew promptly dumping him into a tub of iced water. Everyone "found" what Salazar had done wrong: Salazar hadn't drunk enough before or during the race. He therefore became dehydrated and nearly killed himself. Even Salazar accepted this. "Dehydration is insidious," he would later say. At first glance, Adolph's discoveries seem to support this. His notes about his dehydrated soldiers are a litany of sorrow. "Their only desire is to stop and to rest," he wrote of one man, after 13.4 waterless kilometres in 40°C heat. "He had an unsocial attitude, began to lag and finally stopped," he wrote of another, who managed 29.8 kilometres at 34°C.

Both 1970s and 1980s runners and coaches assumed that collapsing athletes like Salazar were simply extreme cases of the same thing. Dehydration and heat collapse were virtually synonymous in many minds. "Drink early and often," athletes were told, "and not just when thirsty." However, as Noakes points out, none of Adolph's dehydrated soldiers suffered heatstroke. "They just got very angry and stopped walking." What's more, they recovered quickly when allowed to rest and drink. "They were able to walk almost immediately after drinking water," Adolph wrote in one case. In another: "exhaustion relieved by water." Salazar's brush with death wasn't the result of drinking too little: on a very hot day he had simply tried to run a world-class race. Under these kinds of conditions, heat is the enemy, not dehydration.

G Adolph had accepted this but thought it too clear to guarantee more than a few lines in his book. He had conducted most of his tests on marches, not because he wasn't interested in the effects of running in the heat, but because when he made his soldiers run, even at a slow jog their body temperature soared by 2.5°C in 30 minutes. "There is no doubt that men are limited in the

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physical work they can do in the desert," he wrote. The advocates of drinking-early-and-often had also overlooked Adolph's discovery that even soldiers who were able to drink what they wanted still tended to dehydrate, and only made up their deficiencies at mealtimes. Adolph disregarded this as a "peculiarity of dehydration," but Noakes believes he had stumbled upon a quirk of human evolution.

H Humans, Noakes observed, are "delayed drinkers." He supposes that this is a consequence of early humans hunting and chasing game for long distances under the African sun. There are good reasons for not stopping to drink during a hunt, not least the expectation of the prey escaping. There's also the fact that we are not built like camels and other animals that are able to drink deeply and quickly. That makes us better runners – and running hunters – but means we cannot drink as much as we can sweat, so we delay our thirst until it's comfortable to drink, says Noakes. Adolph never used the word evolution in his book but he would have understood Noakes's point.

Questions 36-40

Complete the sentences below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

36 Adolph found out that a critical way for improving a marathon race is _____ during performance.

37 During walking, the body needs approximately _____ of a litre of moisture per hour.

38 International competitions didn't allow water within racing _____ kilometres.

39 Salazar nearly died at the end of the race as a result of _____.

40 In the final section, Noakes indicates humans are part of the concept of _____.

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IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

ACADEMIC READING

TEST 7

TIME ALLOWED : 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS : 40

Instructions

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is divided as follows :

Reading Passage 1	*Questions 1-13*
Reading Passage 2	*Questions 14-28*
Reading Passage 3	*Questions 29-40*

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all the questions. If you cannot do a particular question, leave it and go on to the next.

You can return to it later.

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READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 1-13*** *which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.*

Questions 1-5

Reading Passage 1 has six sections, A-F.

Choose the correct heading for sections B-F from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i a significant role to creatures
ii spectrum's previous models
iii a distinction of hydrogen bonds
iv nature's mysteries in the small place
v the effect of spectrum on liquid water
vi molecular composition of water
vii water based on infrared light
viii one-body structure of water

Example	*Answer*
Section **A**	**iv**

1 Section **B**

2 Section **C**

3 Section **D**

4 Section **E**

5 Section **F**

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The Mysteries of Water

Section A

From the nature of dark matter and the origin of the universe to the research for a theory of everything, we come across many mysteries. Whilst these are all puzzles on a grand scale, there is another not quite so grand but equally confusing mystery of the physical world that you can observe from the comfort of your own kitchen. Simply fill a tall glass with chilled water, throw in an ice cube and leave it to stand. The fact that the ice cube floats is the first oddity. And the mystery deepens if you take a thermometer and measure the temperature of the water at various depths. At the top, near the ice cube, you'll find it to be around 0°C, but at the bottom it should be about 4°C. That's why water is denser at 4°C than it is at any other temperature which is another strange feature that sets it apart from other liquids.

Section B

Water's odd but essential qualities don't stop there, for ice is less dense than water, and water is less dense at its freezing point than it is when it is slightly warmer. It freezes from the top down rather than the bottom up. So even during the ice ages, life kept going on to flourish on lake floors and in the deep ocean. Also, water has an extraordinary capacity to absorb up heat, and this helps smooth out climatic changes that could otherwise lay waste to ecosystems. However, in spite of water's enormous importance to life, no single theory had been able to satisfactorily explain its mysterious qualities – until now. If we can believe physicists Anders Nilsson at Stanford University, California, and Lars Pettersson of Stockholm University, Sweden, we could at last be getting to the bottom of many of these anomalies.

Section C

Their disputed ideas expand on a theory proposed more than a century ago. According to Wilhelm Roentgen, the man who discovered the X-ray, the molecule in liquid water packs together not in just one way, as today's textbooks would have us believe, but in two different ways. The way its molecules are composed of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom and how they interact with one another is essential to the understanding of water's mysteries. The oxygen atom has a slight negative charge whilst the hydrogen atoms share a compensating positive charge. Through this process, the hydrogen and oxygen atoms of neighbouring molecules are drawn to one another, forming a link called a hydrogen bond.

Section D

Hydrogen bonds are even weaker than the bonds that link the atoms within molecules together, so keep going to break and reform, but they are at their strongest when molecules are organized so that each hydrogen bond lines up with a molecular bond. The shaping of a water molecule is such that each H_2O molecule is surrounded by four neighbours organized in the shaping of a triangular

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pyramid better known as a tetrahedron. At least, that's the way the molecules organize themselves in ice. From the conventional view, liquid water has a similar, although less hard, structure, in which extra molecules are able to pack into some of the open gaps in the tetrahedral arrangement. It explains why liquid water is denser than ice – and it seems to comply with the results of various experiments that beams of X-rays, infrared light and neutrons are bounced off samples of water.

Section E

Some physicists had suggested that water placed under certain extreme conditions may separate into two different structures, but most had assumed it resumes a single structure under normal conditions. And then, 10 years ago, a change found by Pettersson and Nilsson called this idea into question. They were using X-ray absorption spectroscopy to research the amino acid glycine. The peaks in the X-ray absorption spectrum can shed light on the accurate nature of the target substance's chemical bonds on its structure. Critically, the researchers had got hold of a new, high-power X-ray source with which they could make more sensitive and precise measurements than had ever been possible. They soon knew that the water containing their glycine sample was producing a far more interesting spectrum than the amino acids did. Nilsson recalls, "What we saw there was sensational, so we had to get to the bottom of it."

Section F

The characteristic that sparked their interest was a peak point in the absorption spectrum that is not anticipated by the traditional model of liquid water. Actually, a paper published in 2004 concludes that at any given moment 85% of the hydrogen bonds in water must be weakened or broken. This is far more than the 10% anticipated by the textbook model. The hints of this finding are dramatic: it claims that a total rethink of the structure of water is needed. So, both Nilsson and Pettersson turned to other X-ray experiments to confirm these claims. Their first move was to enlist the aid of Shik Shin of the University of Tokyo who specialises in a technique called X-ray emission spectroscopy. The main thing about these spectra is that the shorter the wavelength of the X-ray in a substance's emission spectrum is, the looser the hydrogen bonding must be.

The team struck gold: the two peak spectrum of discharged X-ray might correspond to two separate structures. The researchers insisted that the spike of the longer-wavelength X-ray indicates the proportion of tetrahedrally organized molecules, whilst the shorter-wavelength peak reflects the proportion of disordered molecules. Critically, the shorter-wavelength peak in the X-ray emissions was the more intense of the two, suggesting that the loosely bound molecules must be more outstanding within the sample, an assertion that fitted the team's previous models. What's more, they also recognised that this peak shifts to an even shorter wavelength, as if the water was heated, the other peak remains more or less fixed.

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Questions 6-13

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 6-13 on your answer sheet, write

YES	*if the statement reflects the opinion of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the opinion of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

6 Water's temperature of top and bottom is generally the same.

7 During the ice ages, there was life in the deep ocean because of warmth.

8 Wilhelm Roentgen discovered X-rays for water molecules.

9 Both hydrogen and oxygen's atoms are similar to a positive charge.

10 A single H_2O molecule is composed entirely of five-angled shape.

11 Pettersson and Nilsson were scrutinising the amino acid glycine by using X-ray absorption spectroscopy.

12 The water including glycine was making a superior spectrum to the amino acid.

13 The shorter wavelength is subjected to the longer wavelength.

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READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 14-28*** *which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Vehicle Safety Systems

Although drivers and their passengers are encased in the event of a crash, people hit by a car have no protection. Now that could change thanks to a new system built into a vehicle that will enhance a pedestrian's safety. Every month about 3,400 pedestrians are killed in traffic accidents on the roads in the US, and a similar number die in Europe. Some 30% of the injuries included in this group are caused by an impact with a windscreen or its frame.

A European-wide collaboration led by Roger Hardy of the Cranfield Impact Centre at Cranfield University close to Bedford in the UK has devised an experimental system for cars that aims to cut this death toll and decrease the risk of injuries. When the system registers that the car is about to hit a pedestrian, it automatically raises the rear of the bonnet (hood), releasing a giant airbag in front of the windscreen.

"The raised bonnet absorbs some of the energy of the impact, decreasing the risk of severe injury to the pedestrian," says Hardy, whose project forms part of the European Union-funded Integrated Project on Advanced Protection Systems (APROSYS). "If it's a large pedestrian or on a small town car, the airbag also offers a cushioning effect around the stiff peripheral regions of the windscreen," he says. The airbag system used by Hardy was enhanced by the German company Takata Petri. To test its efficacy when combined with the raised bonnet, they cooperated into developing a prototype Fiat Stilo by engineers at the Fiat Research Centre in Turin, Italy. Then the team estimated the danger of head injuries in test collisions with a dummy pedestrian.

A standard Stilo test hitting a pedestrian at 40 kilometres per hour would have a score of around 1,000 on the Head Impact Criterion (HIC) scale. That is the equivalent of an 18% chance of a life-threatening injury. For pedestrians hitting Hardy's bonnet, the scores were reduced to between 234 and 682, whilst the normal windscreen airbag scores ranged between 692 and 945. Hardy's team has also introduced a design in which a windscreen mounting system cushions the impact

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with the edge of the windscreen. This consists of a flexible Z-shaped section of metal, that is a maximum of 15 millimetres wide, separating the windscreen from its frame so that it is able to flex inwards to absorb energy in a collision. The team says it could decrease HIC scores by over 50%.

Another APROSYS collaboration led by Jurgen Gugler at Graz University of Technology in Austria researched how changing the shaping of the front of a truck could reduce the risk to pedestrians. Computer stimulations of 20 accident scenarios indicated that a smooth sloping surface with a central bulge decreases the likelihood of a pedestrian involved in a front-end accident being run over by 80 to 90%. Gugler says, "The pedestrian is knocked to the side, rotated and pushed towards the ground. You are out of the path of the oncoming truck."

Fiat researchers managed by Roberto Puppini have also had some success in early tests of an adaptive bumper system. Four gas springs kick in at high speeds to move the bumper forward so that it will absorb energy of an impact. So will manufacturers actually incorporate any of these safety innovations into their cars? Over the next two years, the European New Car Assessment Programme (Euro NCAP) will be phasing the results of pedestrian safety tests into its essential rating system. Poor Euro NCAP test results could result in less safe car models being withdrawn from the market. This suggests that buyers and manufacturers can be persuaded to take the safety of drivers and their passengers seriously, but it remains to be seen whether the welfare of pedestrians is as persuasive a selling point.

For now at least, there is little else to convince car manufacturers to install these safety devices. Hardy says, "Recently, from the legislative point of view, there is not a colossal incentive for manufacturers to utilise these technologies." Perhaps ultimately the law will have to step in so that external airbags and energy-absorbing bodywork enhance pedestrian safety as dramatically as seat belts and internal airbags have enhanced driver and passenger safety.

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Questions 14-20

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

Every month there are about 3,400 people hit by a car in the US and a similar number of casualties in **14** _____. Actually, around 30% of them are a result of **15** _____ or its frame. To decrease road traffic accidents, a European-wide collaboration devised automatic lifting rear of **16** _____, and a **17** _____ ahead of the windscreen working at the same time.

Hardy's team has researched a system to cushion impacts with the outline of **18** _____. It includes an easily bent and **19** _____ metal frame with the windscreen and frame separated. But he said: According to law, although having safety devices for protection against a crash, now any manufacture companies to harness these devises could not have **20** _____.

Questions 21-25

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-G, below.

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 21-25 on your answer sheet.

21 A European-wide collaboration

22 European Union-funded Integrated Project

23 APROSYS collaboration

24 Euro NCAP

25 Poor Euro NCAP

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A	be part of schemes to decrease hazardous situations for pedestrians.
B	help judge less safe vehicle models between buyers and companies.
C	improve testing under the condition that a crash decreased.
D	make a solution within the frequency of tests for safe pedestrians.
E	study how replacing a lorry's front side protects pedestrians.
F	be persuasive as a selling point.
G	improve a pedestrian's chances.

Questions 26-28

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 26-28 on your answer sheet.

26 Which one of the following is found in the passage?

A the number of traffic accidents and rubbish on the road
B the amount of petrol gas misused and recycled
C the number of casualties in traffic accidents on the road
D the cases of car insurance in a court

27 What are the main technical devices made by Roger Hardy?

A brake system
B automatic both bonnet and airbag system
C instant front door and trunk open
D anti-slip tires during heavy rain and snow

28 The writer believed that the "Hardy's team" on the system could

A decrease the Head Impact Criterion (HIC) score until over half per cent.
B be almost as safe as computer simulation tests.
C be causing significant damage to half a per cent of the Head Impact Criterion (HIC).
D reduce converting the windscreen airbag.

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READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 29-40*** *which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

The Harmony of Food and Drink

A

Food is not only a necessity for life, but also our greatest sources of pleasure. The taste of things such as champagne, chocolate and chips offers our brain a big "pleasure hit" that keeps us coming back for more. And the preparation of food is as important as the ingredients. Recently, food, science and technology have become more closely linked than ever. Scientifically-minded chefs like Harold McGee, Heston Blumenthal and Ferran Adria sometimes utilise science to enhance startling new dishes.

B

Before the Agricultural Age, humans were hunter-gatherers. Sheep were probably the first animals to be farmed, followed by cattle and pigs. We are still unsure what our earliest ancestors actually ate and how much of their diet was meat. We know that Otzi the iceman had consumed ibex, deer, vegetables and possibly grains.

C

Controversially, it has been suggested that the invention of cooking was a main factor in human evolution (as well as our alveolar bone) – a question that partly depends on when humans discovered fire. Like us, apes also prefer cooked food to raw – possibly because cooked food offers more energy than raw food does. Recently, almost all our food comes from farming for the huge increase in human population over the last 200 years. Farming has become much more intensive and dependent on technology and the so-called Green Revolution in the 20th century was a vital boost. At the same time, technologies for conserving food have come along in leaps and bounds.

D

But, the grains have not been without cost. Soil quality has been damaged, and crops like bananas have become less genetically diverse, rare breeds of animals have been pushed close to extinction, and habitats have been destroyed. Also, the

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increasing demand for meat puts pressure on agriculture. One possible solution to food shortages is genetic modification of crop plants to enhance yield and to make them resistant to disorder. But GM has proved unpopular with the public, in spite of efforts to grow environmentally friendly solutions. Concern for environmental damage from farming led to the development of "sustainable" techniques, like organic farming which rejects the use of artificial fertilisers, pesticides and other agricultural technologies. Organic farming produces lower yields, but there is evidence that it produces suitable amounts of food with less environmental damage.

E

The overfishing of the world's oceans has also led to serious damage, causing population crashes in many species. Recently, fish farming has become more widespread. It decreases the burden on wild fish, but has other problems such as escaping fish, excessive food consumption, infectious viruses and louse infestation. Unless the population recessions are stopped, we will have to turn to less appetizing species for our seafood like jellyfish.

F

Nowadays, many people suffer from food allergies and must avoid common foods like peanuts and wheat. A condition called food intolerance looks the same on the surface, but its effects are slower to appear and longer-lasting. Charles Darwin may have been a sufferer of this condition. The allergy epidemic has been related to modern clean living.

G

Today, one of the biggest health problems is obesity. Through a diet rich in fats and sugars, many people in developed countries are overweight, increasing the risk of cancer, diabetes and an early death. Unfortunately, mild obesity takes two to four years off the average lifespan. The risks are particularly concerning for children and being overweight as a child makes you more obese as an adult. The causes of obesity have been a source of debate. Surprisingly, a lack of exercise may not be a critical factor. It is possible that it could be a genetic condition and may also be caused by eating lots of fructose. Some cases have been linked to a virus that causes fat cells to increase. Also, obesity is socially contagious. A huge range of possible treatments for obesity have been developed.

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Questions 29-34

Reading Passage 3 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 29-34 on your answer sheet.

29 cooked food relative to human evolution and structure of teeth

30 a change of food taste and importance of preparation

31 problems of population crash caused by overfishing

32 the earlier hunting of humans

33 overweight influenced by genes and overeating

34 indifference to genetic modification of crop plants

Questions 35-40

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

35 Food is one of human sustainable materials of _____.

36 _____ might be the first creature to be tamed for farming.

37 The population has increased over the last 200 years, accelerating with technology triggered _____.

38 _____ is yielded with less environmental damage and non-fertilisers.

39 From overeating fats and sugars, modern people are suffering from _____.

40 Health problems have been linked to _____ which makes fat cells increase.

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IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

ACADEMIC WRITING

PRACTICE TEST

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WRITING TASK 1

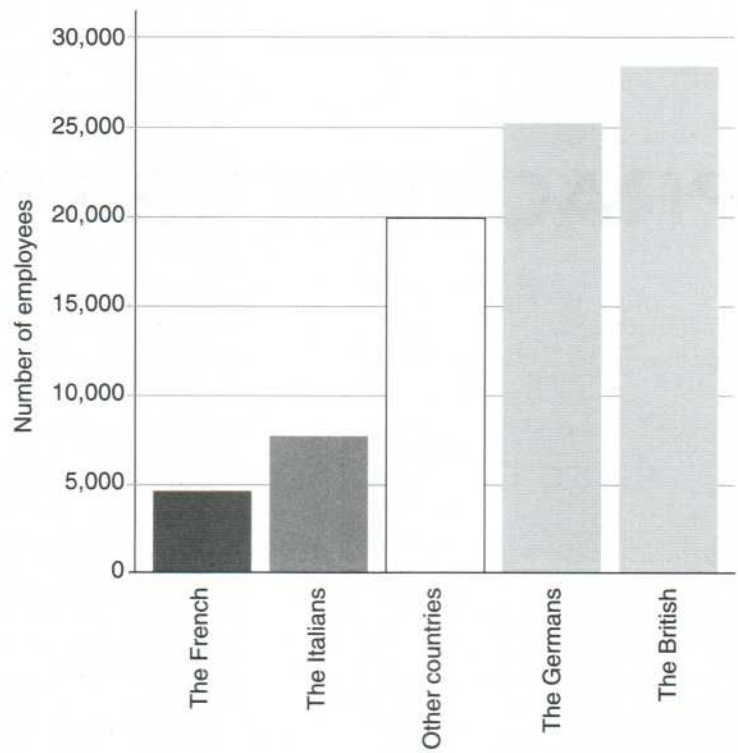
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart below shows the number of employees from the European Union in the United States (1999).

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

EU-Born Science & Technology Employees Working in the US in 1999



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WRITING ANSWER SHEET

Candidate Name: ..... Candidate Number: .....

Centre Name: ..... Date: .....

Module: ACADEMIC ☐ GENERAL TRAINING ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

TASK 1

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 1	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Central and local governments make a frantic attempt to promote festivals to create a lot of revenue. Some people think this money should be invested in social programmes for the poor.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own idea, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

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TASK 2

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 2	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 1

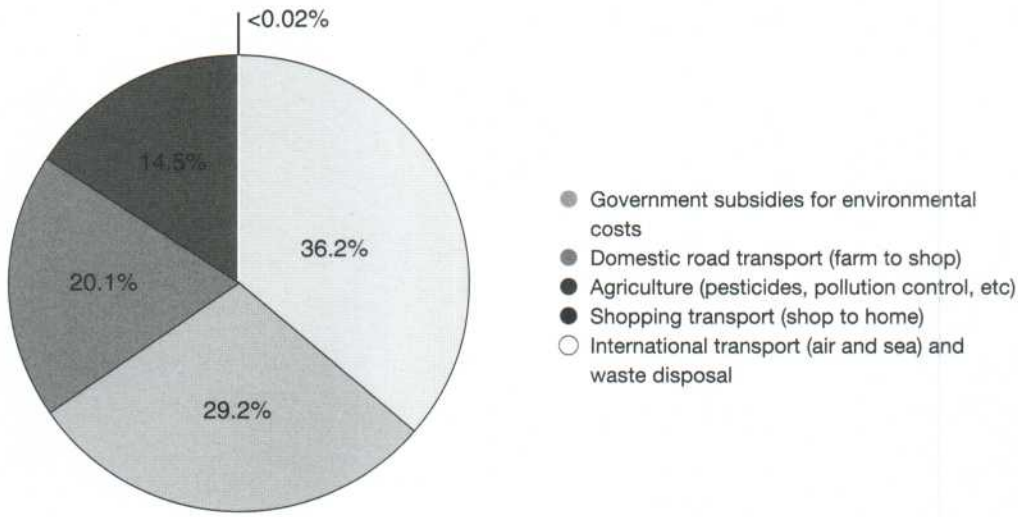
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the number of hidden costs of the UK's annual food bill.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

The hidden costs of the UK's annual food bill



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WRITING ANSWER SHEET

Candidate Name: ..... Candidate Number: .....

Centre Name: ..... Date: .....

Module: ACADEMIC ☐ GENERAL TRAINING ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

TASK 1

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 1	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Studying abroad can be highly motivational for students and also inspire their dreams. However, whilst studying abroad can have a number of positive effects on students, there are also many difficulties that they may meet along the way. With this in mind, it is more advantageous to study at home.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own idea, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

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TASK 2

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 2	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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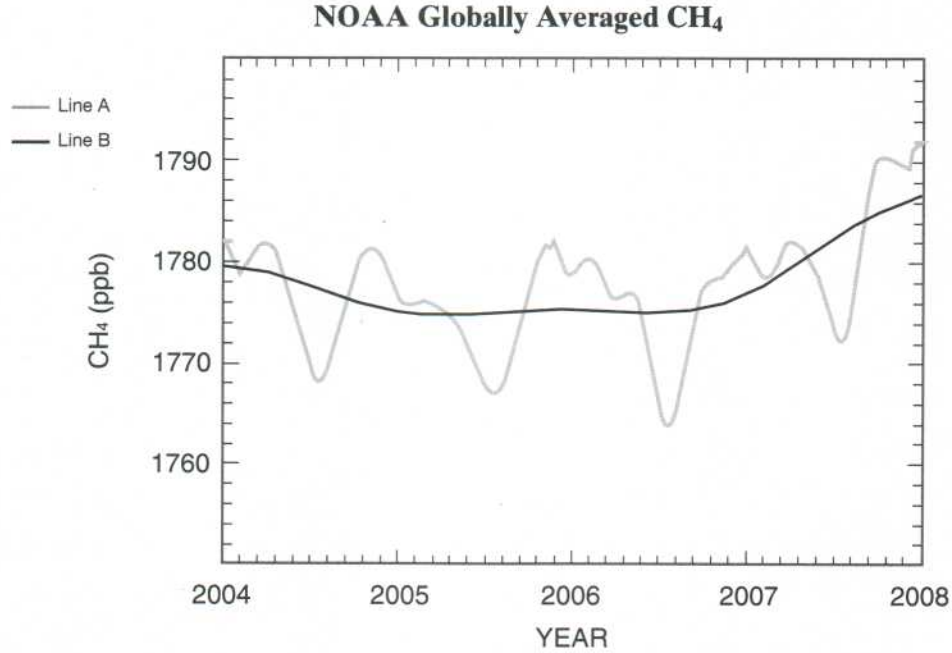
WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the average levels of Methane (CH_4) globally. Line A shows the trend together with seasonal variations. Line B indicates the trend that emerges when the seasonal cycle has been removed.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



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WRITING ANSWER SHEET

Candidate Name: ..... Candidate Number: .....

Centre Name: ..... Date: .....

Module: ACADEMIC ☐ GENERAL TRAINING ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

TASK 1

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 1	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Due to the increasing density of living areas in a city, most residents are suffering from physical and social dangers. Consequently, they are against living in the city.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own idea, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

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TASK 2

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 2	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the percentage of electronic products used in UK homes in 2005 and 2008.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

Percentage of electronic categories in UK homes both in 2005 and 2008

	2005	2008
TV	93	94
computer	50	72
microwave oven	80	85
washing machine	95	95
video recorder	82	65
digital camera	15	90
humidifier	20	62

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WRITING ANSWER SHEET

Candidate Name: ..... Candidate Number: .....

Centre Name: ..... Date: .....

Module: ACADEMIC ☐ GENERAL TRAINING ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

TASK 1

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 1	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Modern society is becoming more concerned about the increase in juvenile crime.

What do you think is the cause of the increase in juvenile crime?

What solutions can you suggest?

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own idea, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

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TASK 2

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 2	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below shows the reasons why people in Australia use online services according to the ages.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

You should write at least 150 words.

Percentage of using online services in Australia according to the ages and the purposes of use

	11~19	20~29	30~39	40 and over
Academic study	36	31	27	18
E-banking	2	5	11	20
E-mail	40	41	41	38
Online shopping	5	8	15	20
Online chatting	15	12	5	3
Others	2	3	1	1

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WRITING ANSWER SHEET

Candidate Name: ..... Candidate Number: .....

Centre Name: ..... Date: .....

Module: ACADEMIC ☐ GENERAL TRAINING ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

TASK 1

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 1	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Whilst informational systems are now being utilised to aid the old, some people are worrying about the possible negative outcomes.

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Give reasons for your answer.

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own idea, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

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TASK 2

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 2	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 1

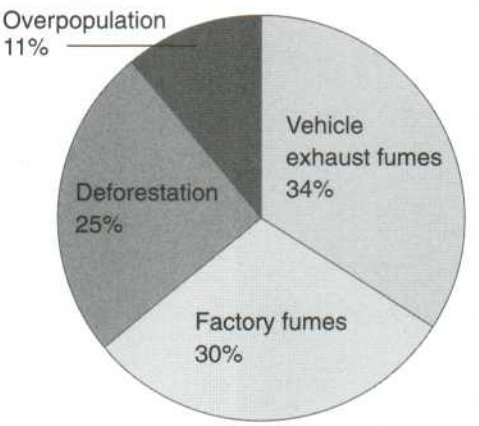
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The pie chart below shows the causes of worldwide global warming and the table shows the percentage of CO_2 by causes in three continents.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

Causes of worldwide global warming



Percentage of CO_2 by causes in three continents

	Percentage of CO_2				Total percentage of CO_2
	Vehicle	Factory	Deforestation	Overpopulation	
Europe	35	33	15	17	100
America	33	19	31	17	100
Asia	33	27	9	31	100

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WRITING ANSWER SHEET

Candidate Name: ..... Candidate Number: .....

Centre Name: ..... Date: .....

Module: ACADEMIC ☐ GENERAL TRAINING ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

TASK 1

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 1	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

With the increase in global tourism, it has become obvious that there are many advantages and disadvantages that can be found from the effects of tourism.

Do you believe that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer.

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own idea, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

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TASK 2

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 2	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

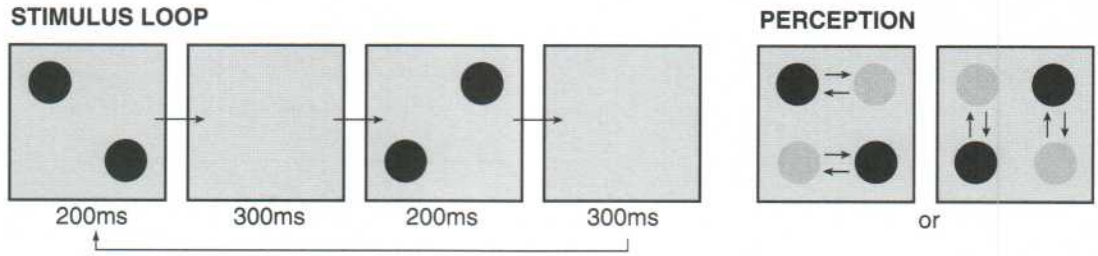
The diagram below shows the visual apparent motion.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.

Visual apparent motion

When displayed on a screen, this creates an impression of motion that doesn't exist.



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WRITING ANSWER SHEET

Candidate Name: ..... Candidate Number: .....

Centre Name: ..... Date: .....

Module: ACADEMIC ☐ GENERAL TRAINING ☐ (Tick as appropriate)

TASK 1

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 1	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Thanks to the increase of technology, people today have greater amounts of free time.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the conveniences created by modern technology?

You should write at least 250 words.

You should use your own idea, knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence.

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TASK 2

EXAMINER'S USE ONLY

EXAMINER TASK 2	TA		CC		LR		GRA	

UNDERLENGTH		NO OF WORDS		PENALTY	
OFF-TOPIC		MEMORISED		ILLEGIBLE	

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Part 2
ANSWER KEY

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Academic Reading

Actual Test 1

Answer Sheet

1	YES	11	solar, wind, biomass	21	therapists themselves	31	i
2	NO	12	technology	22	91	32	v
3	NOT GIVEN	13	The Climate Group	23	Peter Whorwell	33	iv
4	YES	14	C	24	C	34	iii
5	NOT GIVEN	15	B	25	D	35	NO
6	YES	16	A	26	B	36	YES
7	YES	17	psychological effects	27	A	37	NO
8	carbon dioxide	18	IBS	28	C	38	NO
9	NGO	19	Cochrane Collaboration	29	vii	39	NO
10	Renewable Energy Law	20	expensive studies	30	viii	40	NOT GIVEN

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Academic Reading

Actual Test 2

Answer Sheet							
1	vii	11	FALSE	21	C	31	NO
2	i	12	TRUE	22	G	32	NOT GIVEN
3	iv	13	NOT GIVEN	23	F	33	YES
4	ii	14	Space X	24	B	34	B
5	iii	15	US scientists	25	I	35	C
6	vi	16	Nearly Ready	26	E	36	alcohol
7	FALSE	17	safety	27	NOT GIVEN	37	sleeplessness
8	TRUE	18	mother ship	28	YES	38	diphtheria
9	TRUE	19	plane	29	YES	39	JAMA
10	NOT GIVEN	20	UN's 1967 treaty	30	NO	40	C

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Academic Reading

Actual Test 3

Answer Sheet							
1	B	11	D	21	B	31	chocolate
2	C	12	C	22	C	32	machines
3	F	13	A	23	A	33	Swiss
4	Monte Alto	14	FALSE	24	D	34	German
5	Cumaru	15	NOT GIVEN	25	A	35	interdisciplinary
6	Chacra	16	NOT GIVEN	26	bacterial pneumonia / heart disease / stroke	36	TRUE
7	B	17	TRUE	27	(about) 70 per cent / %	37	NOT GIVEN
8	E	18	TRUE	28	A	38	TRUE
9	A	19	FALSE	29	C	39	FALSE
10	F	20	FALSE	30	B	40	FALSE

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Academic Reading

Actual Test 4

Answer Sheet							
1	swine flu pandemic	11	YES	21	A	31	E
2	swine H_1N_1 virus	12	NO	22	C	32	A
3	the pandemic virus	13	YES	23	D	33	C
4	summer	14	i	24	NOT GIVEN	34	Doushantuo Formation
5	Australia	15	v	25	YES	35	Lack of oxygen
6	Chile	16	vi	26	NO	36	Darwin's Lost World
7	Argentina	17	ii	27	NOT GIVEN	37	oxygen
8	seasonal viruses	18	iv	28	NOT GIVEN	38	complex life
9	Tamiflu	19	ix	29	C	39	transformation of the planet
10	NOT GIVEN	20	vii	30	B	40	carbon dioxide

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Academic Reading

Actual Test 5

Answer Sheet							
1	B	11	FALSE	21	J	31	money
2	F	12	NOT GIVEN	22	NOT GIVEN	32	illness
3	A	13	FALSE	23	FALSE	33	developing countries
4	E	14	C	24	TRUE	34	ethical, legal responsibilities
5	C	15	F	25	FALSE	35	(the) Nuremberg Code
6	H	16	A	26	TRUE	36	strict
7	G	17	K	27	B	37	genuine altruism
8	D	18	I	28	A	38	money, medicine
9	FALSE	19	B	29	drugs	39	ethical quandaries
10	TRUE	20	L	30	their own disorders	40	B

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Academic Reading

Actual Test 6

Answer Sheet							
1	NOT GIVEN	11	B	21	NO	31	iv
2	TRUE	12	E	22	YES	32	i
3	FALSE	13	G	23	YES	33	viii
4	NOT GIVEN	14	(a) yellow crescent	24	NO	34	ii
5	TRUE	15	enforcement	25	NOT GIVEN	35	vi
6	TRUE	16	ribs	26	D	36	drinking
7	TRUE	17	trauma	27	C	37	three-quarters
8	C	18	liver cancer	28	A	38	11
9	A	19	eyes, liver	29	iii	39	dehydration
10	F	20	bear farming	30	vii	40	delayed drinkers

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Academic Reading

Actual Test 7

Answer Sheet							
1	i	11	YES	21	C	31	E
2	vi	12	YES	22	A	32	B
3	iii	13	NOT GIVEN	23	E	33	G
4	viii	14	Europe	24	D	34	D
5	v	15	windscreen	25	B	35	pleasure
6	NO	16	(the) bonnet	26	C	36	Sheep
7	YES	17	giant airbag	27	B	37	Green Revolution
8	NOT GIVEN	18	(the) windscreen	28	A	38	Organic farming
9	NO	19	Z-shaped	29	C	39	obesity/overweight
10	NO	20	(a) colossal incentive	30	A	40	(a) virus

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Academic Writing

Test 1

TASK 1

Sample answer

The bar graph indicates the employment of Europeans in the field of both science and technology in the United States in 1999.

In general, there were five broad countries categorised, including France, Italy, Germany, Britain and other countries.

With the trend of moving engineering, both the French and Italians were at a low rate of around 4,900 and 7,500 people each, among the developed European nations. In contrast, the rate of German employees was more than five times that of the French. Also, the British had the highest rate at roughly 28,000. It was more than twice the number of the French plus Italians. The total number of other European countries' workers was around 20,000 people and each country showed a few people working.

From this bar graph, it is noticeable that both the Germans and British have a significant science and technology workforce in the United States.

(148 words)

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TASK 2

Sample answer

Recently, we have been living within a society of higher quality of life. Most people are able to enjoy the attractions of the tourism industry. As a matter of fact, government-sponsored national ceremonies and other such events have a number of positive effects but there is also a strong need to prioritise the development of community welfare services for the poor. So, I do agree with the statement because I believe that issues such as public education and health service should be prioritised.

As a result of higher quality, human beings are no longer much concerned about their basic needs but are able to gain a lot from cultural industries. They are enthusiastic about self-development. However, some people do not have enough money to meet all of their desires. There are a lot of poor people with good abilities in our society, but unfortunately they give up education too soon. For example, when I was at university, my classmate abandoned his studies in Britain. He was a very keen dancer but did not have the support of his parents. Eventually, he ended up working for a small company in a marketing department. According to the BBC (2009), the British government has been criticised for investing large amounts of money in preparation for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

On the other hand, living a comfortable life can also bring about a number of problems, typically obesity. These days, people do not exercise regularly and often eat and drink too much whilst working or studying throughout the night. This is a negative aspect of living in a society of information. For instance, according to the WHO, about four per cent of people living in New York suffer from obesity, high blood pressure or diabetes.

In conclusion, although national ceremonies have some good points and positive effects, it is more important to support the poor and improve their living conditions first. This situation is like two sides of a coin. So, in my opinion, it is essential that governments invest plenty of revenue in welfare services.

(343 words)

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Academic Writing

Test 2

TASK 1

Sample answer

The pie chart indicates the percentages of the covered costs of Britain's annual food bill.

In general, there are four broad categorised environmental costs. They are "Domestic road transport," "Agriculture," "Shopping transport" and "International transport and waste disposal."

With the government subsidies, the cost of domestic road transport was the highest among them, at 29.2%. This was more than twice the cost of shopping transport which was only 14.5%. Also, the agricultural cost made up of pesticides and pollution control was at 20.1%. Surprisingly, that of international transport and waste disposal was much less, at 0.02%. It does not affect the cost of the food bill directly. In order to reduce costs, the British government supports about half (36.2%) compared with the sum lost (63.8%) per year.

Apparently, from this chart, we can see that the cost of domestic delivery and agriculture is excessive and the British government supports much money.

(151 words)

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TASK 2

Sample answer

These days, we are living in a globalized society. Most people are interested in higher education because it enables students to have a deep understanding of their subject area by working with specialist professors at their universities. In reality, there are some disadvantages to studying abroad but there are also a lot of future benefits for overseas students. Therefore, I disagree with the statement.

First of all, because of the nature of the international education market, most people usually have a strong desire to attend universities in more economically developed countries. Actually, students who have graduated from Asian universities are aware that their educational systems can sometimes be of a lower quality. According to a BBC survey in 2009, most Asians studying in the UK were satisfied with the British educational system that characterises its free thinking style and good teaching methods. For example, aspiring fantasy authors can take a lot of inspiration from such novels as Harry Potter because of the way in which traditional British children's culture is expressed through a unique method of storytelling.

Furthermore, it is the current economic climate that makes most international corporations need able workers from excellent schools. That is why more and more young people have been studying overseas in order to acquire professional language skills. For instance, the zPod player made by A company was invented by special web designers who had graduated from Art schools in advanced countries. Now, the zPod player has become the leading product in the personal stereo market.

To sum up, in my opinion, although some difficulties such as learning a new language and culture may arise for students studying abroad, it is possible for them to adapt well to a new environment. In addition, studying abroad can open several doors in terms of opportunities in the international job market.

(305 words)

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Academic Writing

Test 3

TASK 1

Sample answer

The line graph indicates the Methane (CH_4) levels in conditions with (represented by line A) and without variations (shown by line B) caused by the seasonal cycle from 2004 to 2008.

In general, there were two trends from both line A and line B. They were not similar to each other because line A fluctuated greatly, whilst line B did not so much.

With the trend of seasonal variations, line A met four outstanding negative points from 2004 to 2008. In mid-2006, the Methane level hit its lowest point at around 1764 ppb. This line started at 1782 ppb in 2004 and finished at 1792 in 2008. Obviously, it changed greatly over the 4 years. After mid-2007, the Methane level sharply increased. In contrast, line B had few ups and downs. 1780 ppb was the start; then it reduced slowly and increased slightly in the second half of 2006, reaching its highest point at 1786 ppb in 2008.

In a word, the Methane levels in the world varied considerably when seasonal cycles took place but they did not change a great deal without variations of seasons.

(186 words)

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TASK 2

Sample answer

In the modern time, human beings have been living in an urbanized society. The majority of residents are attracted to the convenience of living in an urban area because of the amenities and employment opportunities. Admittedly, there are a number of advantages to living in a city but there are also some negative aspects such as social problems and pollution. I, therefore, agree with the statement.

To start with, as a result of global industrialization, most people tend to move to urban areas where life is more comfortable. Actually, they find it difficult to enjoy a high quality of life in rural areas because there are not enough social services such as good educational facilities. According to the BBC, most real estate prices have skyrocketed ten-fold recently, especially in the east of London since the 2012 Olympic Games. As a matter of fact, the ever-increasing number of city-dwellers has resulted in several negative situations. Typically, recreational facilities such as parks have become sparse and car parking space has been limited.

Secondly, due to the air pollution caused by traffic and construction, the number of urban people with respiratory diseases is increasing, meaning that residents often feel uncomfortable. According to the WHO (World Health Organization), around forty per cent of newborn babies have asthma and atopic dermatitis. Thanks to the warning of this statistic, people are now taking more precautions. For example, on the way to and from work, many of them wear masks to protect themselves from car exhaust fumes.

In conclusion, although most people are able to live a higher quality of life as a result of urbanization, there are negative aspects, such as rising house prices and air pollution. This situation is like two sides of a coin. So, in my opinion, governments should invest more in public health services and impose severe regulations on enterprises or businesses that cause pollution.

(313 words)

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Academic Writing

Test 4

TASK 1

Sample answer

The table indicates the quantity of electronic products in UK households both in 2005 and 2008.

In general, the outstanding rate of differences between 2005 and 2008 can be found in the increased use of both digital cameras and humidifiers. We can see a sixfold increase in the use of digital cameras whilst the use of humidifiers tripled.

Surprisingly, the product that had the lowest rate of usage in 2005 was the digital camera at 15%. However, three years later this increased to 90%. Undoubtedly, both TVs and washing machines were used over 90%, but there was hardly any difference between the two years. In contrast, video recorders decreased at a rate of 17% between 2005 and 2008, compared to the other categories which increased.

Carefully studying this table, we can conclude that the most used electronic products in British homes were TVs and washing machines. It is also clear that the use of the video recorder went down significantly as that of the digital camera increased significantly within 3 years.

(171 words)

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TASK 2

Sample answer

In our modern society, juvenile crime is on the rise. A lot of people have an appreciation for young people because they tend to view social issues with an open-minded and creative approach. The thoughts and ideas of teenagers can contribute to the society in a positive way, but sometimes a lack of judgement may lead teenagers to acting in a thoughtless way too. I would, therefore, like to point out some main causes of juvenile crime.

In the first place, in a consumerism society, the desire to earn money may sometimes lead to a lack of family cohesion. Consequently, there is breakdown in communication between parents and their children. According to the BBC (2009), the number of students from broken homes is increasing every year. For example, when I was at secondary school, my classmate had poor conduct at school and finally abandoned his studies. It was a sad situation as a result of his parents' negligence of his deviation from school.

Secondly, deliquencies from the young also result from their parents' over-indulgence. These days, there are a great number of one-child families. The children of these families usually receive a lot of attention and affection from their parents, which can make them become selfish and lack empathy. For instance, according to a newspaper report last week, a child from a wealthy home was arrested due to shoplifting in a department store. However, instead of being punished in some way, the child was comforted by his parents.

In conclusion, with their creativity, teenagers can contribute positively to the society but they may commit crime owing to their parents' inappropriate attitude and treatment. In my opinion, one solution to this problem could be a combination of school education and government-sponsored family programmes.

(292 words)

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Academic Writing

Test 5

TASK 1

Sample answer

The table lists the reasons for using the Internet services based on age in Australia.

In general, the rate of using e-mail is very high compared to those of the other categories in all age groups.

From the different services, Internet users for e-mail and education account for more than half of the people questioned. Also, excluding e-mail, 36 per cent of the 11-19 age group like to use Internet services for their study, whereas 20 per cent of the over-40 age group like to use online shopping services. Surprisingly, they do not care about online chatting compared with the 11 to 19 age group. However, only 2 per cent of the youngest users employ online banking services.

Studying this table, we can see that people of all age groups use the Internet first of all for e-mail and then for schooling. The youngest group also chat online more than the other age groups (15%) whilst the 40+ age group rely on the Internet for more practical areas like banking and shopping (20%).

(173 words)

www.nhantriviet.com

TASK 2

Sample answer

Nowadays, we live in a world of information. Most people have an interest in online services and are able to get updated information rapidly. There are of course a number of benefits of Internet use for the elderly but also some problems caused by their incorrect use. This essay will discuss some of these defects of using the Internet by the aged.

First, most elderly people need proper assistance in using the Internet. It is true that they are able to see an online doctor whenever they need by using Internet services. They are, therefore, enthusiastic about learning how to use the Internet. However, without a guide, some of them have difficulties controlling online systems and using the keyboard correctly. In 2009 the BBC criticised online health services as it was, in fact, difficult for elderly people to use them without assistance. When I was at university, I worked as a volunteer assisting elderly people that lived alone. They often had to wait a long time for council staff because of problems with the online service. I also heard of an old man that lost a lot of money due to an online banking scam.

Next, there is also a possibility that the old will exercise less when they become too comfortable with online culture. Compared with the agricultural societies of the past, these days more and more people are suffering from conditions such as diabetes and high blood pressure. According to a recent newspaper report, old-age obesity has been on the increase. As people get older, they are less inclined to look after themselves well.

In conclusion, although there are some advantages to the elderly using modern technology, there are also problems caused by their inability to use it effectively. In my opinion, governments should begin investing in support programmes in order to help the aged use online services in the most satisfactory way.

(315 words)

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Academic Writing

Test 6

TASK 1

Sample answer

The pie chart and the table state the reasons for the amount of CO_2 emissions that cause world-wide global warming among the three continents: Europe, America, and Asia.

In general, there are four main causes of global warming: vehicle exhaust fumes, factory fumes, deforestation and overpopulation. Among them, vehicle exhaust fumes is the highest, at 34%. It is more than three times that of overpopulation, which is 11%.

CO_2 emissions in Europe are mainly caused by both vehicle exhaust fumes and factory fumes, which account for more than 60%. Both vehicle exhaust fumes and deforestation are severe in America, at over 60%. Finally, a combination of vehicle exhaust fumes, factory fumes and over-population accounts for 91% of Asia's CO_2 emissions. Surprisingly, both vehicle exhaust fumes and factory fumes cause more than 50% of all emissions.

These charts, therefore, show that more than 30% of CO_2 emissions are caused by vehicle exhaust fumes, which means it is the main cause bringing about global warming.

(163 words)

www.nhantriviet.com

TASK 2

Sample answer

These days, we live in a world of convenient travel. Most people have an interest in travelling both domestically and abroad. There are many attractions to see all over the world as well as a number of great places to rest and recuperate. In reality, it is true that tourists have faced with problems such as traffic, robbery and overcharging whilst travelling. However, a lot of positive aspects from tourism have actually arisen.

Firstly, for cultural and historic spots, a lot of tourists like to visit Europe, Africa or Asia because of numerous landscapes and cheap flight tickets. They can enjoy areas of natural beauty or perhaps some places of historical interest. For example, according to the National Heritage in the UK, most visitors who set foot in Bath are interested in seeing the old Roman sites. They have a great opportunity to enter a luxury Roman bathhouse and enjoy a modern-style spa treatment.

Secondly, tourists travel not only for entertainment but also for educational reasons. They may have a strong desire to pay visits to wonderful attractions like temples or national parks that they have previously learnt about. These destinations show the importance of cultural values. Typically, a visit to Stonehenge enables tourists to gain a wide knowledge about prehistoric customs and to be fully aware of how they relate to the modern day.

In conclusion, despite a few possible problems, tourism brings about more benefits than shortcomings for travellers. They can appreciate not only the beauty of travel, cultural enjoyment and relaxation but it also offers a refreshing escape from the stress of the real world as well as the motivation to learn new things.

(277 words)

www.nhantriviet.com

Academic Writing

Test 7

TASK 1

Sample answer

The diagram expresses the visual impression of intangible motion.

In general, there is a process from the left side to the right side. As the stimulus loop is repeated by a continuous tester, the result of the experience meets the perception.

With the stimulus loop, the first box is two dots on the left corner of ups and the right corner of downs, moving to the second box which is empty. The third one is located on the opposite side to the first one, transferring to the forth one which is vacant. These processes are reoperating with intervals of 200ms or 300ms respectively. Both the second and the fourth clear are a space of moving. So, the speed of motion is based on the length of a time. Therefore, the dots will appear to jump vertically or horizontally, and then after some time, they will switch directions spontaneously.

This experiment enables us to see how a direct tactile sensation can perceptually grouped in different ways from those of the regular cycles.

(171 words)

www.nhantriviet.com

TASK 2

Sample answer

These days, human beings are living in a mechanical world, so they can enjoy a very convenient life. Especially, everybody has more leisure time for physical and mental enjoyment as machines assist them in completing tasks at home or at work, but they are also facing some problems due to their lifestyles being perhaps too comfortable. I would, therefore, like to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of automatic devices.

Noticeably, most of us are given a sense of convenience by automatic systems as they help us save time and money. According to "The Age of Access" by Jeremy Rifkin, who is a famous scholar in the United States, the culture of mechanism is a distinctive feature of our society. We can easily buy things on the Internet without spending our time going to markets or department stores. Also, household chores can easily and rapidly be arranged by online systems.

However, a downside has come into existence. The world is now seeing an increase in obesity because there are too many convenient facilities in human lives. The WHO (World Health Organization) has reported that a great number of people not only lead a sedentary life, but also eat fast, high-calorie food with zero nutrients, which causes various diseases. For example, around 4% of the American population are suffering from obesity, according to the AMA (American Medical Association).

In conclusion, although the culture of mechanism has its advantages, there are some negative effects. Therefore, in my opinion, governments should come up with cost-effective solutions like investing in social health care systems to be able to counter such drawbacks.

(266 words)

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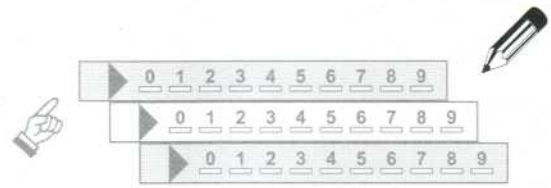
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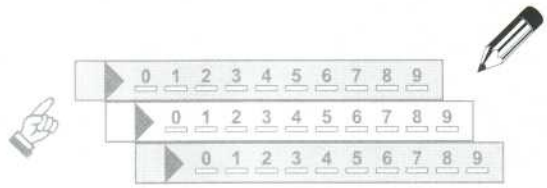
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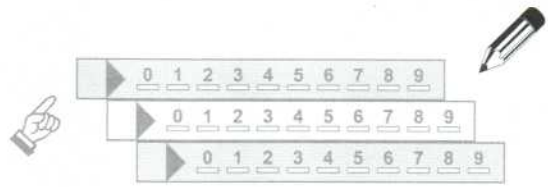
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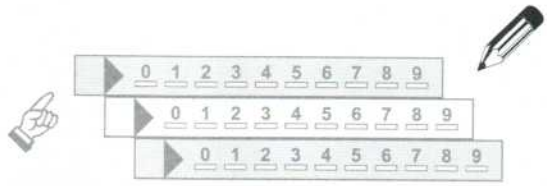
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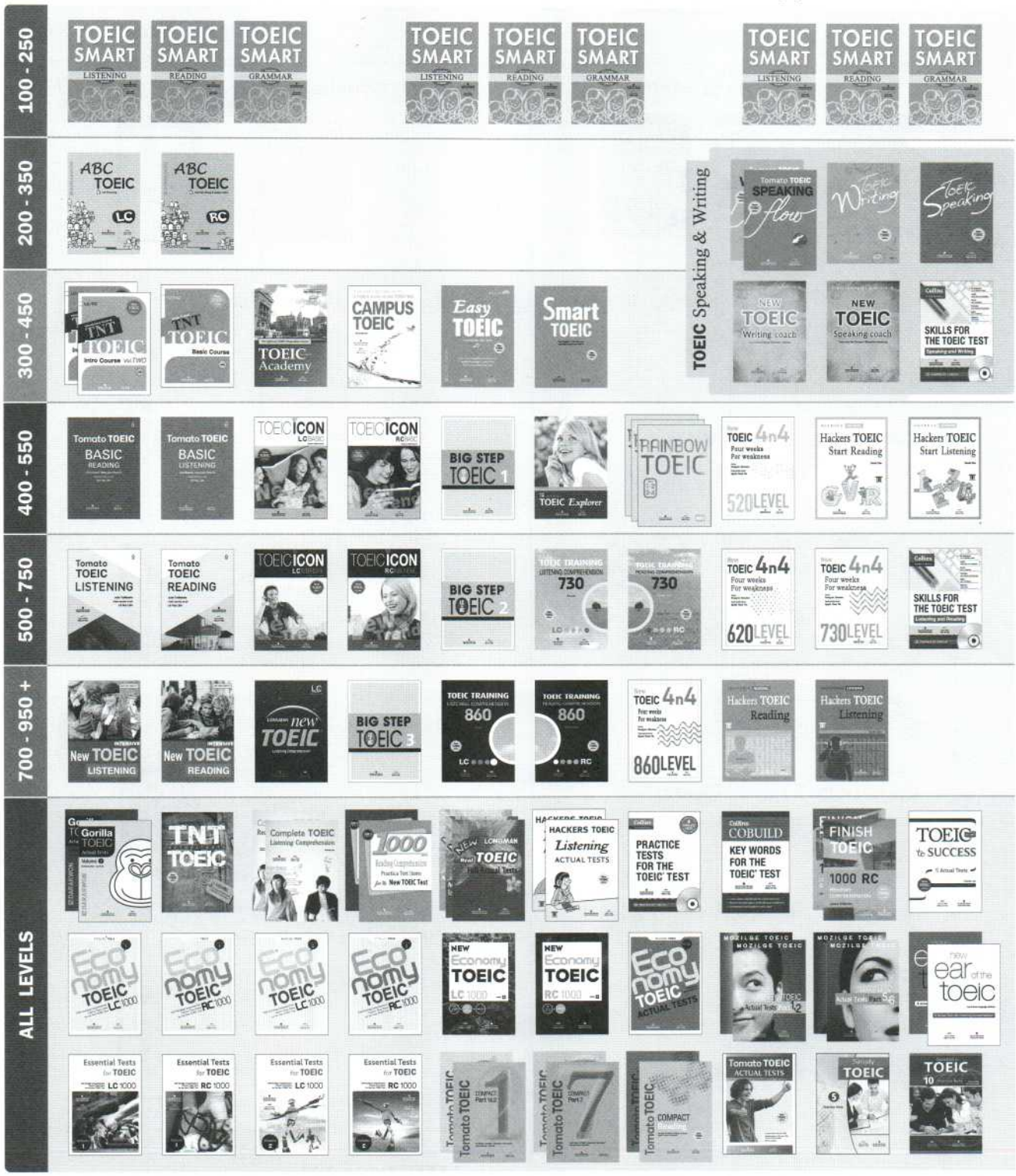
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Phát hành tại Nhà sách **MINH TÂM**

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Cambridge English level mapping chart

Bản quyền của loạt sách này được chuyển nhượng cho Công ty TNHH Nhân Trí Việt,
độc quyền xuất bản tại Việt Nam.

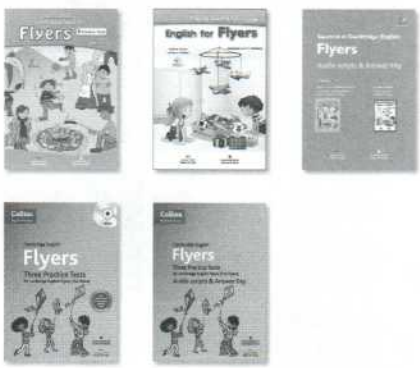
Cambridge English: Starters — A1



Cambridge English: Movers — A1



Cambridge English: Flyers — A2



Cambridge English: Key (KET) — A2



Cambridge English: Preliminary (PET) — B1



Cambridge English: First (FCE) — B2



Cambridge English: Advanced (CAE) — C1



Cambridge English: Proficiency (CPE) — C2



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