ACADEMIC MOCK TEST 3

LISTENING

PART-1

Questions 1-4

Complete the table below. Write **ONE WORD ONLY**.

Health Centres

Name of centre	**Doctor's name**	**Advantage**
The Harvey Clinic	Dr. Green	especially good with (1) ……..
The (2) …… Health Practice	Dr. Fuller	offers (3) …….. appointments
The Shore Lane Health Centre	Dr. (4) …….	

1. ☐ 3. ☐

2. ☐ 4. ☐

QUESTIONS 5 and 6
Choose **TWO** letters A-E.

Which TWO of the following are offered free of charge at Shore Lane Health Centre?
A acupuncture
B employment medicals
C sports injury therapy
D travel advice
E vaccinations

5. ☐ 6. ☐

Questions 7-10

Complete the table below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER**.

Talks for patients at Shore Lane Health Centre

Subject of talk	**Date/Time**	**Location**	**Notes**
Giving up smoking	25th Feb at 7 pm	room 4	useful for people with asthma or (7) ……. problems
Healthy eating	1st March at 5 pm	The (8) ……. Shore Lane	anyone welcome
Avoiding injuries during exercise	9th March at (9) …….	room 6	for all (10) …….

7. [ ]

8. [ ]

9. [ ]

10. [ ]

PART-2

Questions 11-14

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Local council report on traffic and highways

11. A survey found people's main concern about traffic in the area was

A cuts to public transport.

B poor maintenance of roads.

C changes in the type of traffic.

12. Which change will shortly be made to the cycle path next to the river?

A It will be widened.

B It will be extended.

C It will be resurfaced.

13. Plans for a pedestrian crossing have been postponed because

A the Post Office has moved.

B the proposed location is unsafe.

C funding is not available at present.

14. On Station Road, notices have been erected

A telling cyclists not to leave their bikes outside the station ticket office.

B asking motorists to switch off engines when waiting at the level crossing.

C warning pedestrians to leave enough time when crossing the railway line.

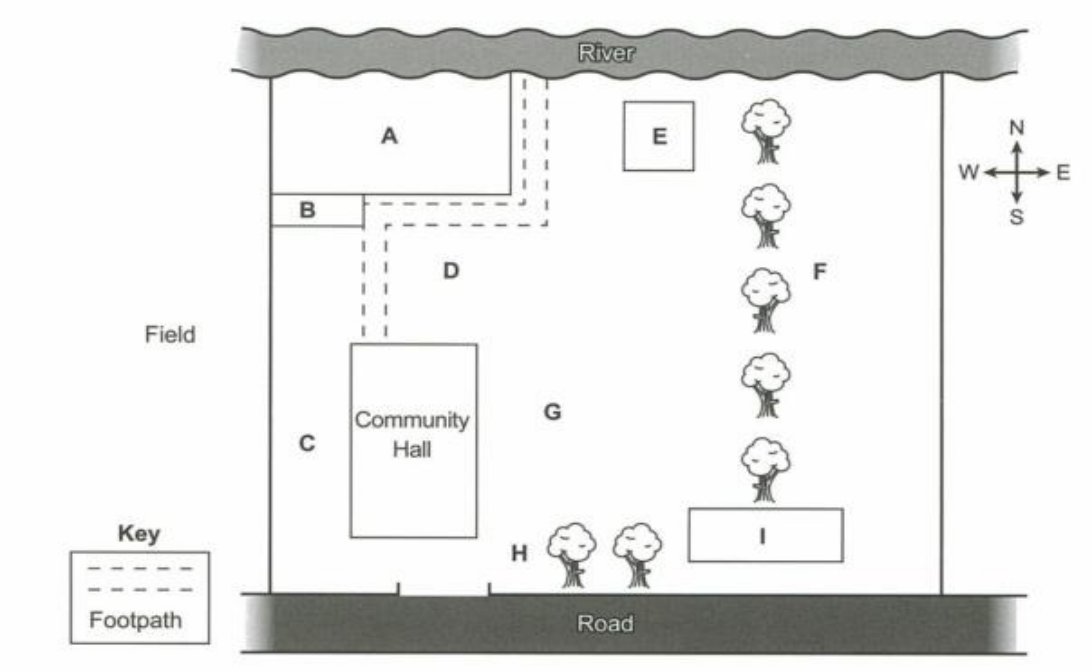
11. ☐ 13. ☐

12. ☐ 14. ☐

Questions 15-20

Label the map below. Write the correct letter, A-I, next to Questions 15-20.

Recreation ground after proposed changes



15. New car park

16. New cricket pitch

17. Children's playground

18. Skateboard ramp

19. Pavilion

20. Notice board

PART-3

Questions 21 and 22

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

21. Melanie says she has not started the assignment because

A she was doing work for another course.

B it was a really big assignment.

C she hasn't spent time in the library.

22. The lecturer says that reasonable excuses for extensions are

A planning problems.

B problems with assignment deadlines.

C personal illness or accident.

21. 22.

Questions 23-27

What recommendations does Dr Johnson make about the journal articles?

Choose your answers from the box and write the letters A–G next to questions 23–27.

23. Jackson

24. Roberts

25. Morris

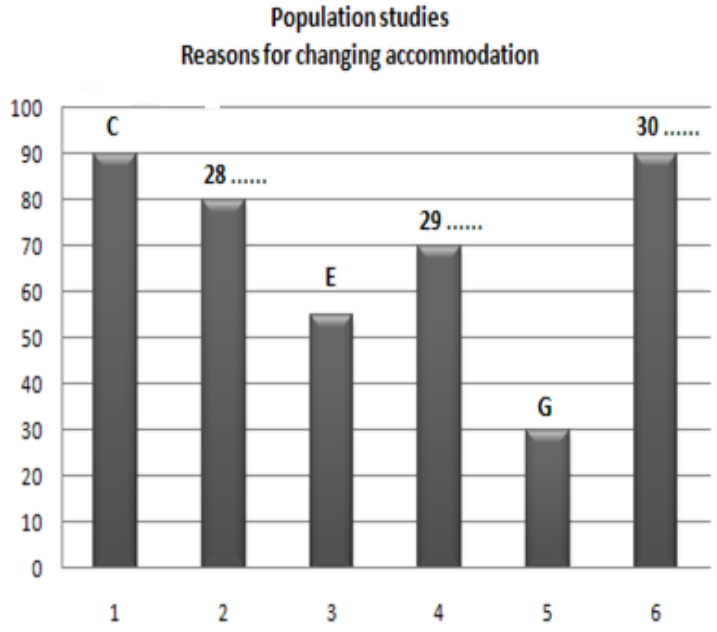
26. Cooper

27. Forster

A must read
B useful
C limited value
D read first section
E read research methods
F read conclusion
G don't read

Questions 28-30

Label the chart below. Choose your answers from the box below and write the letters A–H next to questions 28–30.



Possible Reasons

A uncooperative landlord
B environment
C space
D noisy neighbours
E near city
F work location
G transport
H rent

28. 29. 30.

PART-4

Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below. Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Conflict at work

Conflict mostly consists of behavior in the general category of **(31)** _____

Often a result of people wanting to prove their **(32)** _____

Also cause by differences in **(33)** _____ between people

(34) _____ conflicts: people more concerned about own team than about company

Conflict related stress can cause **(35)** _____ that may last for months

Chief Executives (CEOs)

Many have both **(36)** _____ and anxiety

May not like to have their decisions questioned

There may be conflict between people who have different **(37)** _____

Other managers

A structure that is more **(38)** _____ may create a feeling of uncertainty about who staff should report to

Minimizing conflict

Bosses need to try hard to gain **(39)** _____

Someone from outside the company may be given the role of **(40)** _____

in order to resolve conflicts

READING

PASSAGE-1

TIDAL POWER

A Operating on the same principle as wind turbines, the power in sea turbines comes from tidal currents which turn blades similar to ships' propellers, but, unlike wind, the tides are predictable and the power input is constant. The technology raises the prospect of Britain becoming self-sufficient in renewable energy and drastically reducing its carbon dioxide emissions. If tide, wind and wave power are all developed, Britain would be able to close gas, coal and nuclear power plants and export renewable power to other parts of Europe. Unlike wind power, which Britain originally developed and then abandoned for 20 years allowing the Dutch to make it a major industry, undersea turbines could become a big export earner to island nations such as Japan and New Zealand.

B Tidal sites have already been identified that will produce one sixth or more of the UK's power – and at prices competitive with modern gas turbines and undercutting those of the already ailing nuclear industry. One site alone, the Pentland Firth, between Orkney and mainland Scotland, could produce 10% of the country's electricity with banks of turbines under the sea, and another at Alderney in the Channel Islands three times the 1,200 megawatts of Britain's largest and newest nuclear plant, Sizewell B, in Suffolk. Other sites identified include the Bristol Channel and the west coast of Scotland, particularly the channel between Campbeltown and Northern Ireland.

C Work on designs for the new turbine blades and sites are well advanced at the University of Southampton's sustainable energy research group. The first station is expected to be installed off Lynmouth in Devon shortly to test the technology in a venture jointly funded by the department of Trade and Industry and the European Union. AbuBakr Bahaj, in charge of the Southampton research, said: The prospects for energy from tidal currents are far better than from wind because the flows of water are predictable and constant. The technology for dealing with the hostile saline environment under the sea has been developed in the North Sea oil industry and much is already known about turbine blade design, because of wind power and ship propellers. There are a few technical difficulties, but I believe in the next five to ten years we will be installing commercial marine turbine farms.' Southampton has been awarded £215,000 over three years to develop the turbines and is working with Marine Current Turbines, a subsidiary of IT power, on the Lynmouth project. EU research has now identified 106 potential sites for tidal power, 80% round

the coasts of Britain. The best sites are between islands or around heavily indented coasts where there are strong tidal currents.

D A marine turbine blade needs to be only one third of the size of a wind generator to produce three times as much power. The blades will be about 20 metres in diameter, so around 30 metres of water is required. Unlike wind power, there are unlikely to be environmental objections. Fish and other creatures are thought unlikely to be at risk from the relatively slow-turning blades. Each turbine will be mounted on a tower which will connect to the national power supply grid via underwater cables. The towers will stick out of the water and be lit, to warn shipping, and also be designed to be lifted out of the water for maintenance and to clean seaweed from the blades.

E Dr Bahaj has done most work on the Alderney site, where there are powerful currents. The single undersea turbine farm would produce far more power than needed for the Channel Islands and most would be fed into the French Grid and be re-imported into Britain via the cable under the Channel.

F One technical difficulty is cavitation, where low pressure behind a turning blade causes air bubbles. These can cause vibration and damage the blades of the turbines. Dr Bahaj said: 'We have to test a number of blade types to avoid this happening or at least make sure it does not damage the turbines or reduce performance. Another slight concern is submerged debris floating into the blades. So far we do not know how much of a problem it might be. We will have to make the turbines robust because the sea is a hostile environment, but all the signs that we can do it are good.'

Questions 1-4

Reading Passage 1 has six paragraphs, A-F. Which paragraph contains the following information? NB You may use any letter more than once.

1 the location of the first test site ☐

2 a way of bringing the power produced on one site back into Britain ☐

3 a reference to a previous attempt by Britain to find an alternative source of energy ☐

4 mention of the possibility of applying technology from another industry ☐

Questions 5-9

Choose **FIVE** Letters A-J

Which **FIVE** of the following claims about tidal power are made by the writer?

A It is a more reliable source of energy than wind power.
B It would replace all other forms of energy in Britain.
C Its introduction has come as a result of public pressure.
D It would cut down on air pollution.
E It could contribute to the closure of many existing power stations ln Britain.
F It could be a means of increasing national income.
G It could face a lot of resistance from other fuel industries.
H It could be sold more cheaply than any other type of fuel.
I It could compensate for the shortage of inland sites for energy production.
J It is best produced in the vicinity of coastlines with particular features.

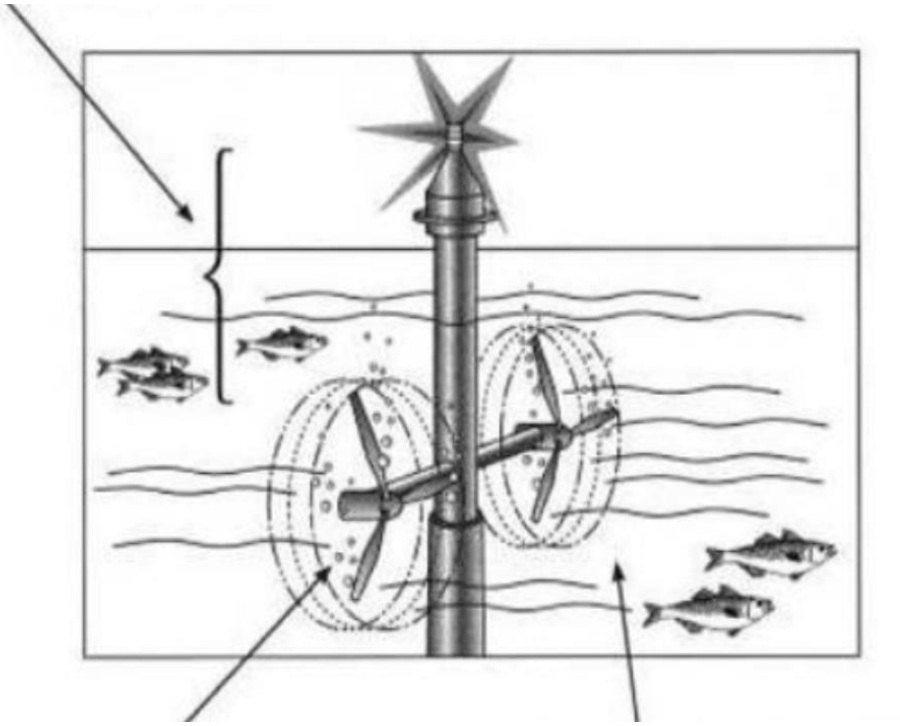
5. ☐
6. ☐
7. ☐
8. ☐
9. ☐

Questions 10-13

Label the diagram below. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

An Undersea Turbine

Whole tower can be raised for (10) ……
and the extraction of seaweed from the blades



Air bubbles result from the (12) ……. behind blades.
This is known as (13) ……

Sea life not in danger due to the fact that blades are comparatively (11) …….

PASSAGE-2

The growth of bike-sharing schemes around the world

A The original idea for an urban bike-sharing scheme dates back to a summer's day in Amsterdam in 1965. Provo, the organisation that came up with the idea, was a group of Dutch activists who wanted to change society. They believed the scheme, which was known as the Witte Fietsenplan, was an answer to the perceived threats of air pollution and consumerism. In the centre of Amsterdam, they painted a small number of used bikes white. They also distributed leaflets describing the dangers of cars and inviting people to use the white bikes. The bikes were then left unlocked at various locations around the city, to be used by anyone in need of transport.

B Luud Schimmelpennink, a Dutch industrial engineer who still lives and cycles in Amsterdam, was heavily involved in the original scheme. He recalls how the scheme succeeded in attracting a great deal of attention – particularly when it came to publicising Provo's aims – but struggled to get off the ground. The police were opposed to Provo's initiatives and almost as soon as the white bikes were distributed around the city, they removed them. However, for Schimmelpennink and for bike-sharing schemes in general, this was just the beginning. The first Witte Fietsenplan was just a symbolic thing,' he says. 'We painted a few bikes white, that was all. Things got more serious when I became a member of the Amsterdam city council two years later.'

C Schimmelpennink seized this opportunity to present a more elaborate Witte Fietsenplan to the city council. 'My idea was that the municipality of Amsterdam would distribute 10,000 white bikes over the city, for everyone to use,' he explains. 'I made serious calculations. It turned out that a white bicycle - per person, per kilometre - would cost the municipality only 10% of what it contributed to public transport per person per kilometre. Nevertheless, the council unanimously rejected the plan. They said that the bicycle belongs to the past. They saw a glorious future for the car,' says Schimmelpennink. But he was not in the least discouraged.

D Schimmelpennink never stopped believing in bike-sharing, and in the mid-90s, two Danes asked for his help to set up a system in Copenhagen. The result was the world's first large-scale bike-share programme. It worked on a deposit: 'You dropped a coin in the bike and when you returned it, you got your money back.' After setting up the Danish system, Schimmelpennink decided to try his luck again in the Netherlands – and this time he succeeded in arousing the interest of the Dutch Ministry of Transport. Times had changed,' he recalls. 'People had become more environmentally conscious, and the Danish experiment had proved that bike-sharing was a real possibility.'A new Witte Fietsenplan was launched in 1999 in Amsterdam. However, riding a white bike was no longer free; it cost one guilder per trip and payment was made with a chip card developed by the Dutch bank Postbank. Schimmelpennink designed conspicuous, sturdy white bikes locked in special racks which could be opened with the chip card – the plan started with 250 bikes, distributed over five stations.

E Theo Molenaar, who was a system designer for the project, worked alongside Schimmelpennink. 'I remember when we were testing the bike racks, he announced that he had

already designed better ones. But of course, we had to go through with the ones we had.' The system, however, was prone to vandalism and theft. 'After every weekend there would always be a couple of bikes missing,' Molenaar says. 'I really have no idea what people did with them, because they could instantly be recognised as white bikes.' But the biggest blow came when Postbank decided to abolish the chip card, because it wasn't profitable. That chip card was pivotal to the system,' Molenaar says. To continue the project we would have needed to set up another system, but the business partner had lost interest.'

F Schimmelpennink was disappointed, but – characteristically – not for long. In 2002 he got a call from the French advertising corporation JC Decaux, who wanted to set up his bike-sharing scheme in Vienna. That went really well. After Vienna, they set up a system in Lyon. Then in 2007, Paris followed. That was a decisive moment in the history of bike-sharing.' The huge and unexpected success of the Parisian bike-sharing programme, which now boasts more than 20,000 bicycles, inspired cities all over the world to set up their own schemes, all modelled on Schimmelpennink's. 'It's wonderful that this happened,' he says. 'But financially I didn't really benefit from it, because I never filed for a patent.'

G In Amsterdam today, 38% of all trips are made by bike and, along with Copenhagen, it is regarded as one of the two most cycle-friendly capitals in the world – but the city never got another Witte Fietsenplan. Molenaar believes this may be because everybody in Amsterdam already has a bike. Schimmelpennink, however, cannot see that this changes Amsterdam's need for a bike-sharing scheme. 'People who travel on the underground don't carry their bikes around. But often they need additional transport to reach their final destination.'Although he thinks it is strange that a city like Amsterdam does not have a successful bike¬sharing scheme, he is optimistic about the future. 'In the '60s we didn't stand a chance because people were prepared to give their lives to keep cars in the city. But that mentality has totally changed. Today everybody longs for cities that are not dominated by cars.'

Questions 14 – 18

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet. NB You may use any letter more than once.

14 a description of how people misused a bike-sharing scheme ☐

15 an explanation of why a proposed bike-sharing scheme was turned down ☐

16 a reference to a person being unable to profit from their work ☐

17 an explanation of the potential savings a bike-sharing scheme would bring ☐

18 a reference to the problems a bike-sharing scheme was intended to solve ☐

Questions 19 and 20
Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.
Write the correct letters in boxes 19 and 20 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following statements are made in the text about the Amsterdam bike-sharing scheme of 1999?

A It was initially opposed by a government department.

B It failed when a partner in the scheme withdrew support.

C It aimed to be more successful than the Copenhagen scheme.

D It was made possible by a change in people's attitudes.

E It attracted interest from a range of bike designers.

19. ☐ 20. ☐

Questions 21 and 22
Choose **TWO** letters, A-E
Write the correct letters in boxes 21 and 22 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following statements are made in the text about Amsterdam today?

A The majority of residents would like to prevent all cars from entering the city.

B There is little likelihood of the city having another bike-sharing scheme.

C More trips in the city are made by bike than by any other form of transport.

D A bike-sharing scheme would benefit residents who use public transport.

E The city has a reputation as a place that welcomes cyclists.

21. ☐ 22. ☐

Questions 23 – 26
Complete the summary below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

The first urban bike-sharing scheme

The first bike-sharing scheme was the idea of the Dutch group Provo. The people who belonged to this group were (23).....They were concerned about damage to the environment and about (24)....., and believed that the bike-sharing scheme would draw attention to these issues. As well as painting some bikes white, they handed out (25).....that condemned the use of cars. However, the scheme was not a great success: almost as quickly as Provo left the bikes around the city, the (26).....took them away. According to Schimmelpennink, the scheme was intended to be symbolic. The idea was to get people thinking about the issues.

23. ☐ 25. ☐

24. ☐ 26. ☐

PASSAGE-3

Forests are one of the main elements of our natural heritage. The decline of Europe's forests over the last decade and a half has led to an increasing awareness and understanding of the serious imbalances which threaten them. European countries are becoming increasingly concerned by major threats to European forests, threats which know no frontiers other than those of geography or climate: air pollution, soil deterioration, the increasing number of forest fires and sometimes even the mismanagement of our woodland and forest heritage. There has been a growing awareness of the need for countries to get together to co-ordinate their policies. In December 1990, Strasbourg hosted the first Ministerial Conference on the protection of Europe's forests. The conference brought together 31 countries from both Western and Eastern Europe. The topics discussed included the coordinated study of the destruction of forests, as well as how to combat forest fires and the extension of European research programs on the forest ecosystem. The preparatory work for the conference had been undertaken at two meetings of experts. Their initial task was to decide which of the many forest problems of concern to Europe involved the largest number of countries and might be the subject of joint action. Those confined to particular geographical areas, such as countries bordering the Mediterranean or the Nordic countries therefore had to be discarded. However, this does not mean that in future they will be ignored.

As a whole, European countries see forests as performing a triple function: biological, economic and recreational. The first is to act as a 'green lung' for our planet; by means of photosynthesis, forests produce oxygen through the transformation of solar energy, thus fulfilling what for humans is the essential role of an immense, non-polluting power plant. At the same time, forests provide raw materials for human activities through their constantly renewed production of wood. Finally, they offer those condemned to spend five days a week in an urban environment an unrivalled area of freedom to unwind and take part in a range of leisure activities, such as

hunting, riding and hiking. The economic importance of forests has been understood since the dawn of man – wood was the first fuel. The other aspects have been recognised only for a few centuries but they are becoming more and more important. Hence, there is a real concern throughout Europe about the damage to the forest environment which threatens these three basic roles.

The myth of the 'natural' forest has survived, yet there are effectively no remaining 'primary' forests in Europe. All European forests are artificial, having been adapted and exploited by man for thousands of years. This means that a forest policy is vital, that it must transcend national frontiers and generations of people, and that it must allow for the inevitable changes that take place in the forests, in needs, and hence in policy. The Strasbourg conference was one of the first events on such a scale to reach this conclusion. A general declaration was made that 'a central place in any ecologically coherent forest policy must be given to continuity over time and to the possible effects of unforeseen events, to ensure that the full potential of these forests is maintained.

That general declaration was accompanied by six detailed resolutions to assist national policy-making. The first proposes the extension and systematisation of surveillance sites to monitor forest decline. Forest decline is still poorly understood but leads to the loss of a high proportion of a tree's needles or leaves. The entire continent and the majority of species are now affected: between 30% and 50% of the tree population. The condition appears to result from the cumulative effect of a number of factors, with atmospheric pollutants the principal culprits. Compounds of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide should be particularly closely watched. However, their effects are probably accentuated by climatic factors, such as drought and hard winters, or soil imbalances such as soil acidification, which damages the roots. The second resolution concentrates on the need to preserve the genetic diversity of European forests. The aim is to reverse the decline in the number of tree species or at least to preserve the 'genetic material' of all of them. Although forest fires do not affect all of Europe to the same extent, the amount of damage caused the experts to propose as the third resolution that the Strasbourg conference consider the establishment of a European databank on the subject. All information used in the development of national preventative policies would become generally available. The subject of the fourth resolution discussed by the ministers was mountain forests. In Europe, it is undoubtedly the mountain ecosystem which has changed most rapidly and is most at risk. A thinly scattered permanent population and development of leisure activities, particularly skiing, have resulted in significant long- term changes to the local ecosystems. Proposed developments include a preferential research program on mountain forests. The fifth resolution relaunched the European research network on the physiology of trees, called Eurosilva. Eurosilva should support joint European research on tree diseases and their physiological and biochemical aspects. Each country concerned could increase the number of scholarships and other financial support for doctoral theses and research projects in this area. Finally, the conference established the framework for a European research network on forest ecosystems. This would also involve harmonising activities in individual countries as well as identifying a number of priority research topics relating to the protection of forests. The Strasbourg conference's main concern was to provide for the future. This was the initial motivation, one now shared by all 31 participants

representing 31 European countries. Their final text commits them to on-going discussion between government representatives with responsibility for forests.

Questions 27-33

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 27-33 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

27. Forest problems of Mediterranean countries are to be discussed at the next meeting of experts. [ ]

28. Problems in Nordic countries were excluded because they are outside the European Economic Community. [ ]

29. Forests are a renewable source of raw material. [ ]

30. The biological functions of forests were recognised only in the twentieth century. [ ]

31. Natural forests still exist in parts of Europe. [ ]

32. Forest policy should be limited by national boundaries. [ ]

33. The Strasbourg conference decided that a forest policy must allow for the possibility of change. [ ]

Questions 34-39

Look at the following statements issued by the conference.

Which **SIX** of the following statements. A-J, refer to the resolutions that were issued?

Match the statements with the appropriate resolutions (Questions 34-39).

A All kinds of species of trees should be preserved.
B Fragile mountain forests should be given priority in research programs.
C The surviving natural forests of Europe do not need priority treatment.
D Research is to be better co-ordinate throughout Europe.
E Information on forest fires should be collected and shared.
F Loss Of leaves from trees should be more extensively and carefully monitored.
G Resources should be allocated to research into tree diseases.
H Skiing should be encouraged in thinly populated areas.
I Soil imbalances such as acidification should be treated with compounds of nitrogen and sulphur.
J Information is to be systematically gathered on any decline in the condition of forests.

34 Resolution 1 ☐
35 Resolution 2 ☐
36 Resolution 3 ☐
37 Resolution 4 ☐
38 Resolution 5 ☐
39 Resolution 6 ☐

Question 40

Choose the correct letter, A. B, C or D. Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet

40 What is the best title for Reading Passage 3?

A The biological, economic and recreational role of forests

B Plans to protect the forests of Europe

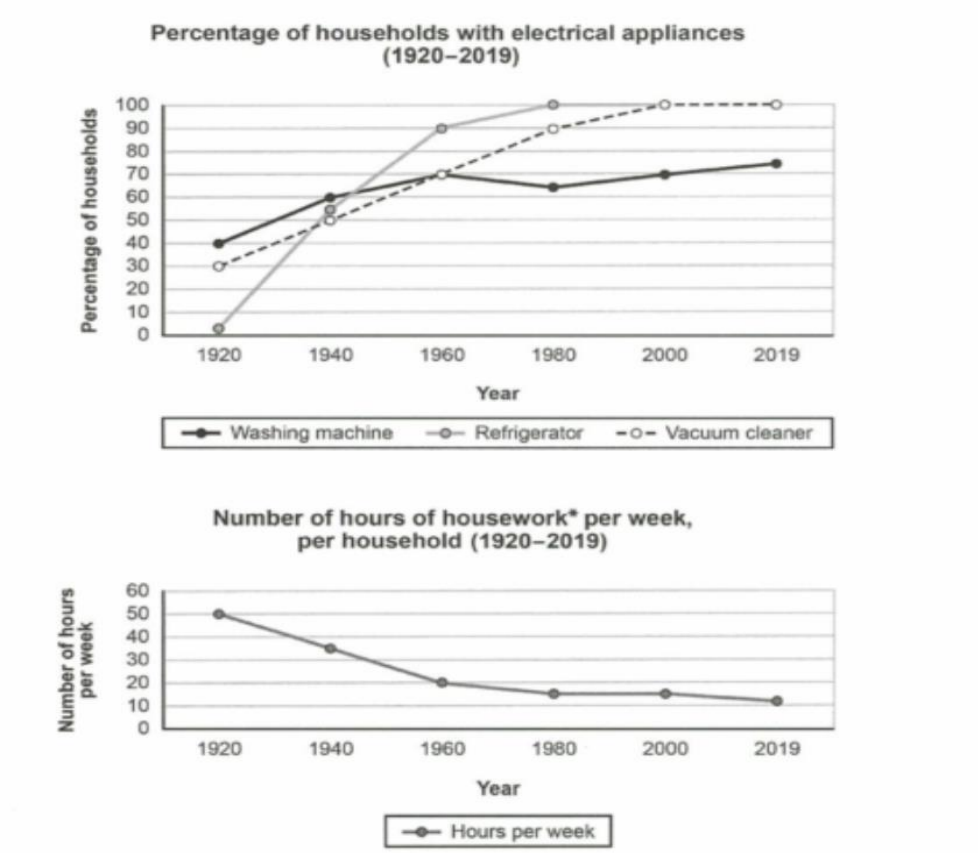
C The priority of European research into ecosystems

D Proposals for a world-wide policy on forest management

40. ☐

WRITING

Part -1 The charts below show the changes in ownership of electrical appliances and amount of time spent doing housework in households in one country between 1920 and 2019. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Write at least 150 words.



Part-2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write at least 250 words.

Some people claim that not enough of the waste from home is recycled. They say that the only way to increase recycling is for governments to make it a legal requirement.

To what extent do you think laws are needed to make people recycle more of their waste?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.