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General Training: Reading and Writing Test A

READING

SECTION 1 *Questions 1-13*

Questions 1-8

Look at the advertisements opposite.

Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

A	International Language Centre
B	Global Language Learning Centre
C	TAFE International
D	Club Francais
E	University of Canberra

Which advertisement mentions

- 1 up-to-date teaching systems?
- 2 that the institution has been established for a significant time?
- 3 examination classes?
- 4 that arrangements can be made for activities outside class?
- 5 the availability of courses for school students?
- 6 language teaching for special purposes?

Which **TWO** advertisements mention

- 7 a wide variety of language choices?
- 8 evening classes?

A

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE CENTRE
 INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

*FRENCH & JAPANESE
 SUMMER INTENSIVE*

Also commencing January 1997

* Mandarin * Cantonese * Thai
 * Vietnamese * Korean * Indonesian * English
 * Spanish * Italian * German * Russian

For further details contact:
Admissions & Information Office
 5 Bligh Street,
 Sth. Sydney, 2000

Tel: 295 4561
Fax: 235 4714

B

Global Language Learning Centre

ONE OF THE WORLD'S BEST LANGUAGE SCHOOLS IS
NOW IN SYDNEY

LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE
IN 10-20 WEEKS

LATEST METHODS
 DAY AND EVENING COURSES

BUSINESS, HOSPITALITY
 OR TRAVEL
 CHOICE OF 9 LANGUAGES

Phone for Appointment
938 0977

C

**DO YOU WANT TO LEARN
 ENGLISH SOMEWHERE DIFFERENT?**

*Then come to Perth, the Picturesque
 Capital City of Western Australia*

Situated on the beautiful Swan River,
 Perth offers you . . .

- Mediterranean climate
- lovely Indian Ocean beaches
- every sport imaginable
- multicultural society
- government owned TAFE Colleges
- high standards of facilities and staff
 - maximum flexibility
- hostel or homestay accommodation

Intensive English Courses Available

- 5 intakes per year
- 10 week modules
- multicultural classes
- optional programs
- Cost: \$2000 AUD per 10 weeks

Study Tours Available

- English/cultural/tourism

For further details, contact:
TAFE International,
 Level 5, 1 Mill Street,
 Perth 6000, Western Australia
 Telephone: 619 320 3777

D

French
 SUMMER COURSES
 January 1997

Adults' Crash Course 9-19 Jan
 Intensive 3 or 4 hrs a day,
 morning or evening 30 hrs \$250
 (Beginners and Low Intermediate only)

Adults' Normal Course 9 Jan-4 March
 10 levels from Beginner to Advanced
 Twice a week - 2 hrs morning or evening
 Once a week, Saturday 9am-1.30pm 32hrs \$278

High School Crash Course 11-25 Jan
 Intensive 3 hrs a day, 1pm-4pm
 Years 8 to 12 24hrs \$200
 Starts Wednesday 11.1.97

Club Français
 27 Claire St, Sydney, Phone 227 1746

E

UC UNIVERSITY OF CANBERRA

Learn English in Australia's National Capital

- * The TESOL Centre has more than 24 years' experience in providing quality language programs for overseas students
- * Test preparation, possibility of further academic study
- * Access to University facilities
- * Classes conducted on campus with opportunity to mix with Australian students

Questions 9-13

Read the notice about road works below. In boxes 9—13 on your answer sheet write

TRUE if the statement is true
FALSE if the statement is false
NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the notice

- 9 The road will be closed for two days and not re-opened until Monday.
- 10 The road will be open as far as Little Street.
- 11 Work on the road will continue each weekend for the next month.
- 12 Temporary traffic lights will operate at intersections with Main Street.
- 13 There will be bus services to the university throughout the weekend.

MAIN STREET, GATTON RE-DEVELOPMENT
ROAD WIDENING TO AFFECT WEEKEND TRAFFIC AND BUS SERVICES TO THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

The next stage in the re-development of the roads in the town of Gatton will mean that Main Street will be closed between Little and Denning Streets from 6am on Saturday, 12 August to 6pm on Sunday, 13 August. The intersections of these streets with Main Street will not be affected.

We expect that the work will be completed at this time without further disruption to traffic.

Motorists should note that Main Street will be closed over the weekend during the hours indicated.

No university bus services will operate through the area between Little and Denning Streets. However, alternative services will operate on bus routes 566 and 45 between Gatton Road, the town centre and the university.

The Transport and Roads Department apologises for any inconvenience caused while improvements are in progress.

SECTION 2 Questions 14-26**Questions 14-19**

Read the enrolment details for Ashwood College on the following page and look at the statements below.

In boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet write

TRUE if the statement is true

FALSE if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

<i>Example</i>	Overseas students may enroll for a course at the college from their home country	Answer TRUE
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- 14** Overseas students must pay a deposit when they apply for a course at the college.
- 15** Outstanding fees are payable by the end of the first week of the course.
- 16** Classes are organised according to ability level.
- 17** There is a break between each lesson.
- 18** Students may change courses at any time during the term.
- 19** Any student is permitted to take a week's holiday during a 12-week course.

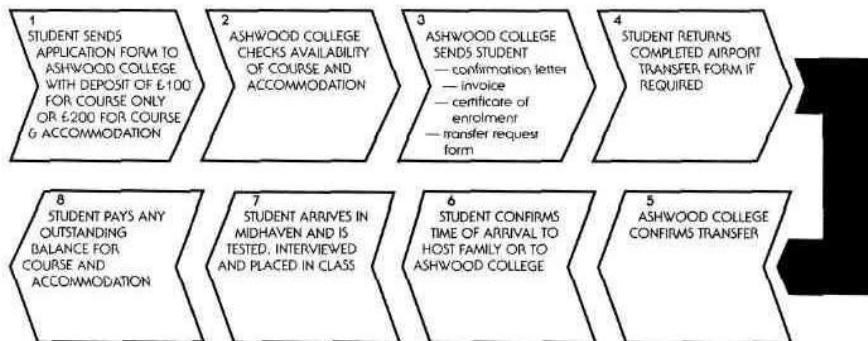
ASHWOOD

COLLEGE

How to enrol if you are abroad . . .

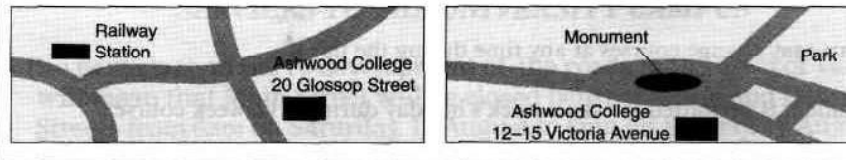
Please complete the Application Form and send this with the correct Non-Returnable Deposit (see below) to: The Overseas Registrar, Ashwood College, 20 Glossop Street, Midhaven.

Tel: 01423-968075; Fax: 01423-968076.



How to enrol if you are in Midhaven . . .

We invite you to visit us and see the school. After an assessment you will be able to reserve a place on the next available course. We have two centres in Midhaven.



Deposits/payment

1. Your enrolment form must be accompanied by the course deposit of £100 or, if you are booking accommodation through the school, your course and accommodation deposit of £200.
2. Any balance of course and accommodation fees must be paid in full by the first day of your course.
3. All bank charges incurred in sending money to Ashwood College must be paid by the student.
4. Deposits and payments are non-refundable and non-transferable.
5. A charge of £20 will be made for any changes made to bookings.

Conditions

Timetable

Each hour consists of 50 minutes' tuition and a 10-minute break.

Public and School Holidays

There is no reduction in the fee where a course includes a Public Holiday, except for two weeks at Christmas.

Age

The above centres of Ashwood College do not accept students under 16 years of age.

Attendance

Students are expected to attend regularly and on time. Students forfeit tuition if they arrive late, are absent or leave before the course ends.

Student Holidays

Students on long courses except examination preparation courses may take a holiday of one week every 12 weeks without losing their course fee for this period.

Location and Time of Courses

Ashwood College has two all-year centres and a summer centre in Midhaven. Before entry to the school, students must take an entry test to determine the level of class they enter. We cannot guarantee the time or location of a student's course although every attempt is made to place students in the centre and at the time of their choice.

Questions 20-26

Read the information on the Language Institute on the following page.

Complete the summary of information below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 20-26 on your answer sheet.

SUMMARY

<i>Example</i>	Answer
Overseas students who study at may choose to spend more of their free time	Totara Language Institute

with local students by applying for a room in the ...20... . Places are available here even for students enrolled on the minimum length course of ...21... Class sizes for each course range from ...22... students and all the class teachers are well qualified; many of them teach on graduate programmes in areas such as applied linguistics. As a member of the Language Institute you will automatically be able to join the ...23... .

Hamilton can offer students a wide range of social activities. The city itself lies on either side of the ...24... which results in some very ...25... views and enjoyable walks in the gardens.

The Institute employs an activities co-ordinator who can help you organise your free time and you may also wish to make use of this service for planning your ...26... when you leave New Zealand. Remember that a student permit is not valid when you have finished your studies.

THE TOTARA LANGUAGE INSTITUTE NEW ZEALAND

Study English in a national university with students from many countries.

- **4-week blocks**
- **5 hours' tuition each day**
- **examination preparation**
- **university entry (with appropriate academic and English requirements)**



Choice of accommodation for all students - homestays with local families or in Halls of Residence with New Zealand students.

The Totara Language Institute is part of the University of Waikato in the city of Hamilton, in New Zealand's North Island. Intensive English classes are taught in four-week blocks throughout the year and students may enrol for as many blocks as they wish. Classes are for 5 hours each day, Monday to Friday, and include preparation for several international English language examinations. All the courses are taught by highly qualified teachers, many of whom also teach on Language Institute graduate programmes in second language teaching and applied linguistics. Classes are small, usually from 10-12 students with a maximum number of 15, and normally contain a mix of students from a wide range of countries. Students who study English at the Language Institute become international members of the Waikato Students' Union. The option is available to move on to university study if students meet the English language and academic entry levels for their choice of programme. The Language Institute provides student support, welfare and activities services. Students are met at Auckland airport on arrival and accommodation is provided with local families or in University Halls of Residence with New Zealand students.

Hamilton, one of New Zealand's fastest growing cities, is ideally located for a wide range of leisure and cultural activities. The Waikato river, the longest river in New Zealand, flows through the centre of the city, providing a picturesque and park-like setting of riverside walks and gardens. The Waikato region is a diverse agricultural area, rich in historic sites, arts and crafts, hot springs, native forests, mountains and rivers. Within easy reach is an unspoilt coastline; the wild and rugged west coast beaches famous for surfing, and the more peaceful east coast resorts are only a short drive from Hamilton. Further afield the mountains of the central North Island, 3 hours' drive away, provide superb ski facilities in winter, and hiking country in summer.

The Language Institute activities co-ordinator can assist students to arrange any sport and leisure activities. Assistance is also available for ongoing travel arrangements for students. Students on a visitor visa or work permit may study for a maximum of 3 months. Courses of longer duration require a student permit which is issued for the length of study only.

SECTION 3 Questions 27-40

Read the passage on the following pages.

Question 27

*From the list below choose the most suitable title for the whole of the Reading Passage. Write the appropriate letter **A-D** in box 27 on your answer sheet.*

- A Pollution control in coal mining
- B The greenhouse effect
- C The coal industry and the environment
- D Sustainable population growth

Questions 28-31

*The Reading Passage has four sections **A-D**.*

*Choose the most suitable heading for each section from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers **i-viii** in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.*

- | List of Headings | |
|-------------------------|---|
| i | Global warming |
| ii | The dangers of the coal industry |
| iii | Superclean coal |
| iv | Environment protection measures |
| v | Coal as an energy source |
| vi | Coal and the enhanced greenhouse effect |
| vii | Research and development |
| viii | Mining site drainage |

- 28** Section **A**
- 29** Section **B**
- 30** Section **C**
- 31** Section **D**



A Coal is expected to continue to account for almost 27 per cent of the world's energy needs. However, with growing international awareness of pressures on the environment and the need to achieve sustainable development of energy resources, the way in which the resource is extracted, transported and used is critical.

A wide range of pollution control devices and practices is in place at most modern mines and significant resources are spent on rehabilitating mined land. In addition, major research and development programmes are being devoted to lifting efficiencies and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases during coal consumption. Such measures are helping coal to maintain its status as a major supplier of the world's energy needs.

B The coal industry has been targeted by its critics as a significant contributor to the greenhouse effect. However, the greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon involving the increase in global surface temperature due to the presence of greenhouse gases - water vapour, carbon dioxide, tropospheric ozone, methane and nitrous oxide - in the atmosphere. Without the greenhouse effect, the earth's average surface temperature would be 33-35 degrees C lower, or -15 degrees C. Life on earth, as we know it today, would not be possible.

There is concern that this natural phenomenon is being altered by a greater build-up of gases from human activity, perhaps giving rise to additional warming and changes in the earth's climate. This additional build-up and its forecast outcome has been called the enhanced greenhouse effect. Considerable uncertainty exists, however, about the enhanced greenhouse effect, particularly in relation to the extent and timing of any future increases in global temperature.

Greenhouse gases arise from a wide range of sources and their increasing concentration is largely related to the compound effects of increased population, improved living standards and changes in lifestyle. From a current base of 5 billion, the United Nations predicts that the global population may stabilise in the twenty-first century between 8 and 14 billion, with more than 90 per cent of the projected increase taking place in the world's developing nations. The associated activities to support that growth, particularly to produce the required energy and food, will cause further increases in greenhouse gas emissions. The challenge, therefore, is to attain a sustainable balance between population, economic growth and the environment.

The major greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane and nitrous oxide. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the only major contributor to the greenhouse effect that does not occur naturally, coming from such sources as refrigeration, plastics and manufacture. Coal's total contribution to greenhouse gas emissions is thought to be about 18 per cent, with about half of this coming from electricity generation.

C The world-wide coal industry allocates extensive resources to researching and developing new technologies and ways of capturing greenhouse gases. Efficiencies are likely to be improved

dramatically, and hence CO₂ emissions reduced, through combustion and gasification techniques which are now at pilot and demonstration stages.

Clean coal is another avenue for improving fuel conversion efficiency. Investigations are under way into superclean coal (3-5 per cent ash) and ultraclean coal (less than 1 per cent ash). Superclean coal has the potential to enhance the combustion efficiency of conventional pulverised fuel power plants. Ultraclean coal will enable coal to be used in advanced power systems such as coal-fired gas turbines which, when operated in combined cycle, have the potential to achieve much greater efficiencies.

D Defendants of mining point out that, environmentally, coal mining has two important factors in its favour. It makes only temporary use of the land and produces no toxic chemical wastes. By carefully pre-planning projects, implementing pollution control measures, monitoring the effects of mining and rehabilitating mined areas, the coal industry minimises the impact on the neighbouring community, the immediate environment and long-term land capability.

Dust levels are controlled by spraying roads and stockpiles, and water pollution is controlled by carefully separating clean water runoff from runoff which contains sediments or salt from mine workings. The latter is treated and re-used for dust suppression. Noise is controlled by modifying equipment and by using insulation and sound enclosures around machinery.

Since mining activities represent only a temporary use of the land, extensive rehabilitation measures are adopted to ensure that land capability after mining meets agreed and appropriate standards which, in some cases, are superior to the land's pre-mining condition. Where the mining is underground, the surface area can be simultaneously used for forests, cattle grazing and crop raising, or even reservoirs and urban development, with little or no disruption to the existing land use. In all cases, mining is subject to stringent controls and approvals processes.

In open-cut operations, however, the land is used exclusively for mining but land rehabilitation measures generally progress with the mine's development. As core samples are extracted to assess the quality and quantity of coal at a site, they are also analysed to assess the ability of the soil or subsoil material to support vegetation. Topsoils are stripped and stockpiled prior to mining for subsequent dispersal over rehabilitated areas. As mining ceases in one section of the open-cut, the disturbed area is reshaped. Drainage within and off the site is carefully designed to make the new land surface as stable as the local environment allows: often dams are built to protect the area from soil erosion and to serve as permanent sources of water. Based on the soil requirements, the land is suitably fertilised and revegetated.

Questions 32-36

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet.

- 32** The global increase in greenhouse gases has been attributed to
- A** industrial pollution in developing countries.
 - B** coal mining and electricity generation.
 - C** reduced rainfall in many parts of the world.
 - D** trends in population and lifestyle.
- 33** The proportion of all greenhouse gases created by coal is approximately
- A** 14 per cent.
 - B** 18 per cent.
 - C** 27 per cent.
 - D** 90 per cent.
- 34** Current research aims to increase the energy-producing efficiency of coal by
- A** burning it at a lower temperature.
 - B** developing new gasification techniques.
 - C** extracting CO₂ from it.
 - D** recycling greenhouse gases.
- 35** Compared with ordinary coal, new, 'clean' coals may generate power
- A** more cleanly and more efficiently.
 - B** more cleanly but less efficiently.
 - C** more cleanly but at higher cost.
 - D** more cleanly but much more slowly.
- 36** To control dust at mine sites, mining companies often use
- A** chemicals which may be toxic.
 - B** topsoil taken from the site before mining.
 - C** fresh water from nearby dams.
 - D** runoff water containing sediments.

Questions 37-40

Do the following statements reflect the opinions of the writer in the Reading Passage?

In boxes 37—40 on your answer sheet write

YES *if the statement reflects the opinion of the writer*

NO *if the statement contradicts the writer*

NOT GIVEN *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

- 37** The coal industry should be abandoned in favour of alternative energy sources because of the environmental damage it causes.
- 38** The greatest threats to the environment are the gases produced by industries which support the high standard of living of a growing world population.
- 39** World population in the twenty-first century will probably exceed 8 billion.
- 40** CFC emissions have been substantially reduced in recent years.

GENERAL TRAINING TEST A

READING

Each question correctly answered scores 1 mark. Please note! **CORRECT SPELLING NEEDED IN ALL ANSWERS.**

Section 1, Questions 1-13

- 1 B
- 2 E
- 3 E
- 4 C
- 5 D
- 6 B
- 7 **BOTH REQUIRED FOR ONE MARK, IN EITHER ORDER** A (and) B
- 8 **BOTH REQUIRED FOR ONE MARK, IN EITHER ORDER** B (and) D
- 9 FALSE // F
- 10 TRUE // T
- 11 FALSE // F
- 12 NOT GIVEN // NG
- 13 TRUE // T

Section 2, Questions 14-26

- 14 TRUE // T
- 15 FALSE // F
- 16 TRUE // T
- 17 TRUE // T
- 18 NOT GIVEN // NG
- 19 FALSE // F

- 20 (University) Halls of Residence
- 21 4/four weeks/wks
- 22 10 to/-1 5 // ten to fifteen
- 23 (Waikato) Students' Union
- 24 (Waikato) river
- 25 picturesque
- 26 (ongoing) travel (arrangements)

Section 3, Questions 27-40

- 27 C // The coal industry and the environment
- 28 v // Coal as an energy source
- 29 vi // Coal and the enhanced greenhouse effect
- 30 vii // Research and development
- 31 iv // Environment protection measures
- 32 D // trends in population and lifestyle
- 33 B // 18 per cent/18%
- 34 B // developing new gasification techniques
- 35 A // more cleanly and more efficiently
- 36 D // runoff water containing sediments
- 37 NO // N
- 38 YES // Y
- 39 YES // Y
- 40 NOT GIVEN // NG

If you score ...		
0-13	14-30	31-40
you are highly unlikely to get	you may get an acceptable	you are likely to get an
an acceptable score under	score under examination	acceptable score under
examination conditions and we	conditions but we recommend	examination conditions but
recommend that you spend a	that you think about having	remember that different
lot of time improving your	more practice or lessons before	institutions will find different
English before you take IELTS.	you take IELTS.	scores acceptable.