

Test 1 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–13

1 The correct answer is 'oval': The text says that the tree has 'tough, dark green oval leaves'. The word 'oval' refers to the shape of the leaves.

2 The correct answer is 'husk': The text says, 'The fruit is encased in a fleshy husk. When the fruit is ripe, this husk splits into two halves.' If something is encased in something else, this means that it is surrounded by it.

3 The correct answer is 'seed': The text says, 'These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace, the former being produced from the dried seed and the latter from the aril.' The phrase 'the former' means the first of two things that have been mentioned, so this refers to the spice nutmeg. This means that the seed is used to produce the spice nutmeg.

4 The correct answer is 'mace': The text says, 'These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace, the former being produced from the dried seed and the latter from the aril.' The phrase 'the latter' means the second of two things that have been mentioned, so this refers to the spice mace. This means that the aril is used to produce the spice mace.

5 The correct answer is FALSE: The text says that the Arabs, who were the only people who imported nutmeg to Europe, 'never revealed the exact location of the source of this extremely valuable commodity'. This means that most people in Europe did not know where nutmeg came from.

6 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text says that the VOC was founded in 1602 and that it became the world's 'richest commercial operation'. The text does not tell us about any other trading companies at that time, so we do not know whether or not the VOC was the first company of this kind.

7 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says, 'There was only one obstacle to Dutch domination' and this was the fact that the island of Run was under British control. The text also tells us that the Dutch wanted Run because they were 'Intent on securing their hold over every nutmeg-producing island'. The Treaty of Breda gave the Dutch control of Run, which meant that the Dutch then had control over all the islands where nutmeg grew.

8 The correct answer is 'Arabs': The text mentions the Middle Ages and then says that 'Throughout this period, the Arabs were the exclusive importers of the spice to Europe'. This tells us that it was the Arabs who brought nutmeg to Europe.

9 The correct answer is 'plague': The text mentions some dates in the 17th century and then says, 'At the same time, thousands of people across Europe were dying of the plague, a highly contagious and deadly disease.' This tells us that this disease was known as the plague.

10 The correct answer is 'lime': The text mentions some things that the Dutch did to protect their new investment, and then adds that 'all exported nutmeg was covered with lime to make sure there was no chance a fertile seed which could be grown elsewhere would leave the islands.' 'all exported nutmeg' means all the nutmeg which left the islands. The Dutch put lime on all this nutmeg so that none of the seeds which left the islands were fertile, which meant that they could not be cultivated (grown) anywhere outside the islands.

11 The correct answer is 'Run': The text says, 'the Dutch offered a trade: if the British would give them the island of Run, they would in turn give Britain a distant and much less valuable island in North America. The British agreed.' As the British agreed to this exchange, this means that the Dutch obtained the island from the British.

12 The correct answer is 'Mauritius': The text says, 'Then, in 1770, a Frenchman named Pierre Poivre successfully smuggled nutmeg plants to safety in Mauritius, an island off the coast of Africa.' The verb 'smuggle' means to take something from one place to another without anybody knowing, so the text is telling us that nutmeg plants were secretly taken to Mauritius.

13 The correct answer is 'tsunami': The text says, 'in 1778, a volcanic eruption in the Banda region caused a tsunami that wiped out half the nutmeg groves.' The phrase 'wiped out' means destroyed, and 'groves' has a similar meaning to plantations, so we know that that a tsunami destroyed half of the Banda Islands' nutmeg plantations.

Questions 14–26

14 The correct answer is C: Section C says, ‘At present, the average car spends more than 90 percent of its life parked.’ The phrase ‘more than 90 percent of its life’ is an amount of time, and if a car is ‘parked’, it is not in use.

15 The correct answer is B: As well as mentioning safety, Section B says that drivers can be free to do other things while the automation systems are in control. It also says that older and disabled travellers may be able to enjoy greater travel autonomy. Other sections mention advantages on wider scale for society, transport and the environment, but B is the only section which refers to advantages for individuals.

16 The correct answer is E: Section E says that ‘drivers will have the freedom to select one that best suits their needs for a particular journey’. ‘select’ means choose, the car that ‘best suits their needs’ is the most appropriate vehicle, and ‘journey’ has the same meaning as trip.

17 The correct answer is G: Section G begins by mentioning problems, saying ‘It’s clear that there are many challenges that need to be addressed’. It then goes on to say that ‘these can most probably be conquered within the next 10 years’. The verb ‘conquer’ means overcome and ‘most probably ... within the next 10 years’ is an estimate of how long this will take.

F is incorrect: Although Section F also begins by mentioning problems: ‘There are a number of hurdles to overcome’, it does not say anything about how long it could take to overcome them.

18 The correct answer is D: Section D describes a possible impact of driverless vehicles on car use, and then says, ‘vehicle production will not necessarily decrease’. This means that the number of vehicles manufactured might stay the same.

19 The correct answer is ‘human error’: Section B says, ‘research at the UK’s Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor, and it is the primary cause in the vast majority’. Both these facts mean that most motor accidents are partly due to human error.

20 The correct answer is ‘car sharing’ or ‘car-sharing’: Section C says, ‘Automation means that initiatives for car-sharing become much more viable, particularly in urban areas with significant travel demand.’ The word ‘initiatives’ can be used for schemes, the word ‘viable’ can mean workable’, and the phrase ‘urban areas’ is equivalent to ‘towns and cities’.

21 The correct answer is ‘ownership’: Section D says, ‘automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent’. If something is reduced by 43 percent, this is the same as a 43 percent drop.

22 The correct answer is ‘mileage’: Section D says that ‘vehicles’ average annual mileage would double as a result’. If a figure doubles, this means that it will be twice as high.

23 and 24 The correct answers are C and D (in either order): Section B says, 'If the vehicle can do some or all of the driving, it may be possible to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax' so **C is correct**. Section B says, 'those who are challenged by existing mobility models – such as older or disabled travellers – may be able to enjoy significantly greater travel autonomy' so **D is correct**.

A is incorrect because the text does not say anything about travellers saving money. **B is incorrect** because the text does not say anything about finding parking spaces. **E is incorrect** because the text does not mention pollution.

25 and 26 The correct answers are A and E (in either order): Section F mentions 'the societal changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles' so **A is correct**. Section F refers to 'ensuring that the vehicle works reliably in the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations it might encounter' so **E is correct**.

B is incorrect because the text does not mention the pace (speed) of changing to automated vehicles. **C is incorrect** because the text does not say anything about professional drivers. **D is incorrect** because the text does not say anything about making roads suitable.

Reading Passage 3

Questions 27–40

27 The correct answer is A: The writer says, ‘Our desire to discover, and then share that new-found knowledge, is part of what makes us human.’ The rest of the paragraph gives examples which illustrate this idea of exploration being intrinsic to humans, including the reference to New York. **B is incorrect** because the writer does not say what proportion of people are enthusiastic. **C is incorrect** because the writer does not refer to results. **D is incorrect** because the writer does not mention people finding exploration daunting.

28 The correct answer is C: The writer says, ‘we all have this enquiring instinct’. If a quality is ‘common to everyone’, this means that everyone has it. **A is incorrect** because the writer does not refer to any benefits or disadvantages. **B is incorrect** because the writer does not say anything about teaching others. **D is incorrect** because the writer mentions professions but does not say why explorers are attracted to them.

29 The correct answer is C: The writer says that Hardy ‘used the landscape to suggest the desires and fears of his characters’ and then goes on to say that ‘He is delving into matters we all recognise’. ‘Delving into’ means ‘investigating’, and the matters referred to are the ‘desires and fears’ (emotional states) mentioned in the previous sentence. **A is incorrect** because the writer does not mention Hardy’s own experience. **B is incorrect** because the writer does not suggest that Hardy was mistaken. **D is incorrect** because the writer does not say anything about people being attracted to isolation.

30 The correct answer is D: The writer refers to people seeing the 19th century as the ‘golden age’ but claims they were wrong to believe that the importance of exploration has declined since that time. The two phrases beginning ‘as if’ indicate that this idea is untrue. The writer then mentions scientific species, the ocean floor and the human brain as examples of areas where exploration is still necessary. **The other answers are incorrect** because they all imply a decline of some kind – an idea which the writer rejects. **A is incorrect** because the writer does not say that useful information has decreased. **B is incorrect** because the writer does not state that fewer people are interested in exploring. **C is incorrect** because the writer does not mention any recent development or the idea that exploration is less exciting.

31 The correct answer is A: The writer says, ‘Each definition is slightly different – and tends to reflect the field of endeavour of each pioneer’ and then gives examples of two professionals, a historian and a scientist, who each define exploration in relation to their own interests. **B is incorrect** because the writer does not say that people are likely to misunderstand the nature of exploration. **C is incorrect** because the writer does not say that there is an accepted definition or make any reference to changes over time. **D is incorrect** because the writer compares ordinary people with scientists and historians in terms of their motivation but does not say anything about how they define exploration.

32 The correct answer is B: The writer says, ‘this is what interests me: how a fresh interpretation, even of a well-travelled route, can give its readers new insights’. ‘a well-travelled route’ suggests places that are familiar to people, and the ideas of ‘a fresh interpretation’ and ‘new insights’ both suggest ways of shining new light on these places. **A is incorrect** because the writer does not refer to people’s personalities. **C is incorrect** because the writer mentions that the world has changed but does not say that travel writing has changed. **D is incorrect** because the writer does not mention people’s feelings about the places they visit.

33 The correct answer is E: Wilfred Thesiger is the only explorer who refers to the relevance of a form of transport. Thesiger is quoted as saying, ‘If I’d gone across by camel when I could have gone by car, it would have been a stunt.’

34 The correct answer is A: Peter Fleming is the only explorer who refers to his feelings on coming home. The text says, ‘Peter Fleming talks of the moment when the explorer returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones’.

35 The correct answer is D: Robin Hanbury-Tenison is the only explorer described as working for the benefit of specific groups of people. The text refers to him as ‘a campaigner on behalf of remote so-called “tribal” peoples’.

36 The correct answer is E: Wilfred Thesiger is the only explorer who refers to learning about oneself. The text says, ‘To him, exploration meant bringing back information from a remote place regardless of any great self-discovery.’

37 The correct answer is B: Ran Fiennes is the only explorer who defines exploration in this way. He is quoted as saying ‘An explorer is someone who has done something that no human has done before – and also done something scientifically useful.’ The first part of this quote refers to doing something that is unique and the second part refers to the value that it has for others.

38 The correct answer is ‘expeditions’ or ‘unique expeditions’: The writer says, ‘I’ve done a great many expeditions and each one was unique.’

39 The correct answer is ‘uncontacted’ or ‘isolated’: The writer says, ‘I’ve lived for months alone with isolated groups of people all around the world, even two “uncontacted tribes”.’

40 The correct answer is ‘surface’ or ‘land surface’: The writer says, ‘We know how the land surface of our planet lies; exploration of it is now down to the details’.

Test 1 answer key with extra explanations

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–10

1 The correct answer is 'Jamieson': William gives the agent's surname, then spells it out.

2 The correct answer is 'afternoon': The question asks for the best time to call the agent. William advises Amber, 'I wouldn't call her until the afternoon if I were you.' **'Morning' is incorrect** as William says that the agent is 'busy in the morning'.

3 The correct answer is 'communication': William tells Amber, 'it's communication that really matters', meaning that good communication skills are needed. **'Business' and 'computer' are incorrect** as William says that these are not so important. **'Office' is incorrect** as he says that Amber does not need office skills to apply for the job, she'll pick them up 'on the job'.

4 The correct answer is 'week': William tells Amber, 'you're more likely to be offered something for a week at first'. **'Day' is incorrect** as William says that it is 'unusual' for this to be offered. Although Amber mentions 'at least a month', **'month' is incorrect** as William says that a week is more likely.

5 The correct answer is '10' or 'ten': William says, 'the hourly rate is about £10'. **'11' is incorrect** as William says that you have to be lucky to get this, suggesting this is not the usual pay. **'8' or '9' are incorrect** as that is what Amber was 'expecting', not what is actually offered.

6 The correct answer is 'suit': Amber says that she can 'borrow a suit' from her mother for the interview. **'Smart suit' is incorrect** as the instructions tell you to write one word only. **'Smart clothes' is incorrect** for the same reason, and also because the gap has 'a' in front so the answer must be singular.

7 The correct answer is 'passport': Amber asks whether to bring her passport, and William says that the interviewers 'will ask to see that'. **'Certificates' is incorrect** as William says that they probably 'don't need to see these'.

8 The correct answer is 'personality': William tells Amber, 'there are questions about personality that they always ask candidates'. **'Plans' and 'future' are incorrect** as William says that the interviewers probably won't ask about these.

9 The correct answer is 'feedback': William tells Amber, 'the interview will be useful because they'll give you feedback'. **'Performance' is incorrect** as you cannot 'receive' a performance. **'Experience' is incorrect** as this is not mentioned in the text.

10 The correct answer is 'time': Amber says, 'I expect finding a temporary job this way takes a lot less time'. **'Ringing' is incorrect** as it does not make sense without 'up' in this context and does not reflect what Amber says.

Part 2

Questions 11–20

11 The correct answer is A: The speaker refers to ‘our many years’ experience – more than almost any other rail holiday company’. **B is incorrect** as her company only arranges holidays in ‘a small number of destinations (places)’. **C is incorrect** as she says that they ‘don’t aim (try) to compete ... on the number of customers’, meaning other companies might have more customers.

12 The correct answer is B: The speaker says that the holiday: ‘starts in Heysham, where your tour manager will meet you’. **A and C are incorrect** as the tour manager will only meet customers who travel via Heysham, not via Liverpool or Luton.

13 The correct answer is A: The speaker says that the price of the holiday includes ‘lunch on the three days when there are organised trips’. **B is incorrect** as day four is ‘free’, meaning there are no organised trips and no lunch is provided. **C is incorrect** as five breakfasts and dinners are provided but not five lunches.

14 The correct answer is C: The speaker says that there is ‘a small administrative fee’ (a small extra cost) if you make a booking then change the date. **A is incorrect** as the speaker does not mention larger rooms, only single rooms. **B is incorrect** as she says that the price is the same even if you book at the last minute (at short notice).

15 The correct answer is ‘river’: The speaker says, ‘The dining room looks out at the river ...’. **‘Harbour’ is incorrect** as although the speaker mentions this, she does not say that there is a view of it from the dining room.

16 The correct answer is ‘1422’: The speaker says, ‘the earliest surviving reference to [the Tynwald Parliament] is from 1422’. **‘Peel’ is incorrect** as a date is needed for this answer.

17 The correct answer is ‘top’: The day’s trip is to Snaefell Mountain, with two railway journeys, the first to Laxey and the second ‘in the Snaefell Mountain Railway to the top’ of the mountain. **‘Mountain’ is incorrect** as the train starts at the bottom of the mountain, so does not go ‘to’ it. **‘Café’ is incorrect** we do not know the railway goes all the way to the café, and ‘of’ after the space also makes it grammatically incorrect.

18 The correct answer is ‘pass’: The speaker says that visitors will be given a pass so they ‘won’t have to pay’. **‘Travel’ and ‘shopping’ are incorrect** as neither of these is provided and ‘a’ before the space also makes both answers grammatically incorrect.

19 The correct answer is ‘steam’: The ride is described as ‘on the steam railway’. **‘Ride’ is incorrect** as an adjective is needed for this answer.

20 The correct answer is ‘capital’: The speaker says that Castletown ‘used to be the capital of the Isle of Man’. **‘Isle’ is incorrect** as this is part of the name of the island.

Part 3

Questions 21–30

21 The correct answer is G: Ruth says, ‘they were thought to be good at nurturing’. ‘Nurturing’ is an academic word meaning ‘caring’. This is explained later when Ruth says, ‘when people had large families they would have been expected to look after the younger ones’.

22 The correct answer is F: Ed says a lot of studies mention that middle children ‘are easier to get on with than older or younger siblings’, and Ruth agrees that they are ‘Generally eager to please and helpful’. **B is incorrect** as although Ruth suggests that her own brother was selfish, this is not a research finding.

23 The correct answer is A: According to Ed, studies say that youngest children are ‘sociable and confident’ and make friends easily. **E is incorrect** as although Ed says that he was ‘terribly shy’, this is not a research finding.

24 The correct answer is E: Ed says that ‘a twin is likely to be quite shy in social situations’.

25 The correct answer is B: Ed says that only children are seen as ‘loners who think the world revolves around them’. **H is incorrect** as although Ed mentions fighting for parents’ attention, he says that only children do not have to do this.

26 The correct answer is C: Ruth says that these children ‘are expected to do basic things for themselves’. **D is incorrect** as although Ed mentions ‘clamouring for special treatment’, this is not a research finding.

27 The correct answer is C: Ed says, ‘what many [studies] didn’t take into consideration was family size’. **A is incorrect** as Ruth says that it has been proved that eldest children do best in intelligence tests (so the evidence is not conflicting). **B is incorrect** as although Ed mentions socio-economic status, he relates this to numbers of children in the family, not to birth order.

28 The correct answer is A: Ruth says that oldest children ‘benefit from being teachers for their younger siblings’. **B and C are incorrect** as she does not say that she is surprised about either of these.

29 and 30 The correct answers are B and D (in either order): Ruth says that arguing with her brother has made her ‘a stronger person’. She says, ‘I know how to defend myself’ and that she and her brother ‘had to put up with each other’, and Ed agrees his own situation was similar.

A is incorrect as Ed did not let his brother share his stuff, **C is incorrect** as neither speaker talks about being a loser in arguments, and **E is incorrect** as Ruth says that she never apologised to her brother.

Part 4

Questions 31–40

31 The correct answer is ‘shelter’: The speaker says that the tree ‘gives shelter to creatures like birds and bats’. **‘Birds’ and ‘bats’ are incorrect** as these are examples of species, not things the tree provides.

32 The correct answer is ‘oil’: The speaker says that a disinfectant is ‘made from oil extracted from eucalyptus leaves’. **‘Germs’ is incorrect** as the leaves of the tree do not provide these. Instead, the disinfectant is used to kill germs.

33 The correct answer is ‘roads’: The speaker says that the cause of the disease called Mundulla Yellows is lime (calcium hydroxide) ‘which was being used in the construction of (for making) roads’. **‘Roots’ is incorrect** as the lime was not used for making these.

34 The correct answer is ‘insects’: The speaker says, ‘insects ... eat their way round [the leaves]’. **‘Birds’ is incorrect** as the birds do not feed on the leaves, they feed on the sugar produced by the insects.

35 The correct answer is ‘grass’ or ‘grasses’: The speaker says that very frequent bushfires encourage grass to grow. **‘Vegetation’ is incorrect** as it is too general. **‘Forests’ is incorrect** as this is not true of high-frequency fires.

36 The correct answer is ‘water’: The speaker says that ‘fairly frequent (mid-frequency) bushfires’ destroy other species and as a result more water is available for the eucalyptus trees.

37 The correct answer is ‘soil’: The speaker says that other bushes and plants may affect ‘the composition of the soil ... removing nutrients’, so if these other plants are destroyed by fire, the quality of the soil is maintained. **‘Land’ is incorrect** as it is too general.

38 The correct answer is ‘dry’: The speaker says that low levels of bushfires ‘has led to what’s known as “dry rainforest”’. **‘Wet’ is incorrect** as this type of rainforest is not wet.

39 The correct answer is ‘simple’: The speaker says that ‘unlike tropical rainforest ... this type of ecosystem is usually a simple one [rainforest]’. **‘Rich’ is incorrect** as this is true of tropical rainforests, but not of the one being described here.

40 The correct answer is ‘nest’ or ‘nests’: The speaker says that the environment is ideal for ‘the bell-miner bird, which builds its nests in the undergrowth there’. **‘Shade’ is incorrect** as this is not the point being made – it is not the bird that’s being shaded but the nest.

Test 2 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–13

1 The correct answer is B: This paragraph refers to dance, then says, 'That is not to suggest everyone should dance their way to work, however healthy and happy it might make us'. The phrase 'however happy and healthy it might make us' suggests that this idea is appealing. **F and G are incorrect** because they mention ways of using dance which the writer is actually proposing.

2 The correct answer is C: This paragraph says, 'Whereas medieval builders improvised and adapted construction through their intimate knowledge of materials and personal experience of the conditions on a site, building designs are now conceived and stored in media technologies that detach the designer from the physical and social realities they are creating.' The word 'Whereas' signals a contrast; the first part of the sentence describes how buildings were designed in medieval times, while the second part describes how this is done nowadays.

3 The correct answer is F: This paragraph refers to choreography (the art of designing sequences of dance movements), then says, 'it shares with engineering the aim of designing patterns of movement within limitations of space'. If something shares an aim with something else, it means that this is an objective which they both have.

4 The correct answer is D: This paragraph refers to the designers of the Peachtree Center who 'failed to take into account that purpose-built street cafés could not operate in the hot sun without the protective awnings common in older buildings'. 'They failed to take into account' means that they did not consider something. The designers did not consider the climate when they planned the centre, so they did not include 'protective awnings' (material stretched out over a frame to provide shelter from sun or rain) in their designs for the outdoor cafés. This caused the unforeseen (unexpected) problem that the cafés could not operate in the hot sun. **E is incorrect:** Although it mentions an unforeseen problem, this problem is not related to climate.

5 The correct answer is E: This paragraph refers to guard rails being put in place as 'an engineering solution to pedestrian safety', which means they were means of helping people. It then describes the unexpected problems that these guard rails caused and says that 'many are now being removed', meaning that these measures are being reversed. The measures are being reversed because of the problems they caused pedestrians and communities.

6 The correct answer is A: This paragraph says, ‘The ways we travel affect our physical and mental health, our social lives, our access to work and culture, and the air we breathe.’ **D and E are incorrect** because they refer to planning decisions, rather than transport, having an impact on people’s lives.

7 The correct answer is ‘safety’: Paragraph E describes the guard rails as ‘an engineering solution to pedestrian safety’. ‘The safety of pedestrians’ and ‘pedestrian safety’ are two ways of expressing the same idea. The word ‘lives’ would be grammatically correct but it is incorrect because it is not precise enough: the text specifies that the guard rails are a safety measure. **‘Crossings’ is incorrect** because it does not fit grammatically: the phrase would have to be ‘crossings *for* pedestrians’ and not ‘crossings *of* pedestrians’.

8 The correct answer is ‘traffic’: Paragraph E says that the guard rails solution is ‘based on models that prioritise the smooth flow of traffic.’ The word ‘flow’ means movement; if movement of traffic is ‘smooth’, this means that it is not disrupted. **‘Transport’ is incorrect** because this has too general a meaning: ‘transport’ refers to the whole system of moving goods and people around – ‘traffic’ can move, but ‘transport’ cannot. **‘Cars’ is incorrect** because it is too specific: ‘traffic’ includes many other vehicles in addition to cars. Words referring to humans, such as **‘pedestrians’ and ‘people’, are incorrect** because the text says that the rails make it harder for people to cross roads.

9 The correct answer is ‘carriageway’: Paragraph E says that the arrangement of access points is used ‘to divide the crossing into two – one for each carriageway’. This means that there is a separate access point for each side of the road (carriageway): there is an access point for crossing the side of the road where the traffic is moving in one direction and another one for crossing the side of the road where the traffic is moving in the other direction. Because the access points divide the road into two, pedestrians cannot cross both carriageways at one time. **‘Road’ is incorrect** because the text refers to crossing each side of the road separately, not each road.

10 The correct answer is ‘mobile’: Paragraph E says that the psychological barriers impact on ‘those that are the least mobile’. The people who are the least mobile, such as elderly or disabled people, are included in the category of ‘less mobile people’.

11 The correct answer is ‘dangerous’: Paragraph E says that the arrangement of access points has the effect of ‘encouraging others to make dangerous crossings to get around the guard rails’. This has the same meaning as ‘cross the road in a dangerous way’. ‘Dangerous’ is the only adjective in this section which can refer to a way of crossing a road.

12 The correct answer is ‘communities’: Paragraph E says that the barriers ‘divide communities’. **‘Roads’ is incorrect** because the text does not say that roads are separated. Carriageways are separated, but the word ‘carriageway’ only appears in the singular form in the text, so this would not fit grammatically.

13 The correct answer is ‘healthy’: Paragraph E says that the barriers ‘decrease opportunities for healthy transport’. The phrase ‘decrease opportunities for’ means give fewer chances or make it more difficult to introduce things. **‘Dangerous’ is incorrect** because this is a negative outcome – not the kind of transport which anyone would aim to introduce.

Questions 14–26

14 The correct answer is F: In this paragraph, Shapiro ‘prefers to focus the debate’ on ‘how we could use [emerging technology] to make genetic modifications which could prevent mass extinctions in the future’. It is the only answer where possible extinction of multiple species is mentioned. **B is incorrect** because it refers to the ‘dangerously debilitating’ facial tumour syndrome which *threatens the existence* of the Tasmanian devils, the island’s other notorious resident.’ ‘The return of thylacines to Tasmania could help to ensure that devils are never again subjected to risks of this kind’. It refers to Tasmanian devils and thylacines, not any other animals. **E is incorrect** because it refers only to ‘preserving the *endangered* Asian elephant’.

15 The correct answer is A: This paragraph refers to de-extinction and says that ‘The basic premise involves using cloning technology to turn the DNA of extinct animals into a fertilised embryo.’ This embryo would contain only the DNA of the extinct animal. **C is incorrect** because it describes a process combining the DNA of an extinct species and a living species, ‘A more practical approach for long-extinct species is to take the DNA of existing species as a template, ready for the insertion of strands of extinct animal DNA to create something new’. **D is incorrect** because it refers to a hybridised combination of the extinct passenger pigeon and the living band-tailed pigeon. **E is incorrect** because it refers to a hybridised combination of the extinct woolly mammoth and the living Asian elephant.

16 The correct answer is D: This paragraph refers to the extinct passenger pigeon then says, ‘Since the disappearance of this key species, ecosystems in the eastern US have suffered, as the lack of disturbance caused by thousands of passenger pigeons wrecking trees and branches means there has been minimal need for regrowth. This has left forests stagnant and therefore unwelcoming to the plants and animals which evolved to help regenerate the forest after a disturbance.’ The stagnating and unwelcoming forests referred to are a habitat which has suffered. **E is incorrect** because although it mentions a habitat being affected by climate change, it does not say that it has suffered as a result of species extinction.

17 The correct answer is A: This paragraph gives the precise date when a species became extinct: ‘the passenger pigeon’s existence came to an end on 1 September 1914, when the last living specimen died at Cincinnati Zoo’. **B is incorrect** because although it refers to ‘the decades since the thylacine went extinct,’ it does not specify when this happened. **E is incorrect** because it makes no mention of when the woolly mammoth went extinct.

18 The correct answer is ‘genetic traits’: In Paragraph E, Church refers to ‘pinpointing which genetic traits made it possible for mammoths to survive the icy climate of the tundra’. ‘Pinpoint’ has a similar meaning to ‘identify’, and ‘enabled’ means ‘made it possible’. **‘Way’ and ‘main way’ are incorrect** as they do not fit with the meaning of the sentence: a ‘way’ cannot enable an animal to do something. **‘Heat loss’ is incorrect** because it does not make sense in this context. Heat loss is something which makes it more difficult for an animal to live in cold climates.

19 The correct answer is 'heat loss': In Paragraph E, Church refers to adaptations 'for the purpose of reducing heat loss in the tundra'. 'Reduce' is a synonym of 'minimise'. '**Ears**' is **incorrect** because 'minimise' can only refer to a degree of something (such as heat loss or risk). It cannot refer to an object becoming smaller.

20 The correct answer is 'ears': In Paragraph E, Church says, 'Necessary adaptations would include smaller ears'. This has the same meaning as 'ears of a reduced size'. '**Heat loss**' is **incorrect** because this is not a physical feature of the animal and also because these words do not collocate with 'size'.

21 The correct answer is 'fat' or 'insulating fat': In Paragraph E, Church adds 'extra insulating fat' to the list of necessary adaptations. 'Extra' is equivalent to 'more'.

22 The correct answer is 'emissions' or 'carbon emissions': Paragraph E says that 'large mammals could also be a useful factor in reducing carbon emissions – elephants punch holes through snow and knock down trees, which encourages grass growth. This grass growth would reduce temperatures, and mitigate emissions from melting permafrost.' '**Mitigate emissions**' is **incorrect** because 'mitigate' is a verb, so this cannot be placed after the verb 'decrease'.

23 The correct answer is B: In Paragraph B, Michael Archer refers to a disease affecting Tasmanian devils, then says, 'The return of thylacines to Tasmania could help to ensure that [Tasmanian] devils are never again subjected to risks of this kind.' **A is incorrect** because Ben Novak refers to an extinct species which could improve a habitat. **C is incorrect** because Beth Shapiro does not refer to any particular species.

24 The correct answer is C: Paragraph F refers to Beth Shapiro then says, 'She prefers to focus the debate on how this emerging technology could be used to fully understand why various species went extinct in the first place'. Neither of the other people refers to causes of extinction.

25 The correct answer is A: Paragraph D says, 'According to Novak, a hybridised band-tailed pigeon, with the added nesting habits of a passenger pigeon, could, in theory, re-establish that forest disturbance, thereby creating a habitat necessary for a great many other native species to thrive.' **B is incorrect** because Michael Archer refers to an extinct species which could improve the health of a particular living species but does not refer to habitat. **C is incorrect** because Beth Shapiro does not refer to any particular species.

26 The correct answer is C: In Paragraph F, Beth Shapiro refers to extinctions then says, 'We know that what we are doing today is not enough'. Neither of the other people refers to current efforts to preserve biodiversity.

Questions 27–40

27 The correct answer is C: The first paragraph says that ‘laughter and humour provide psychological scientists with rich resources for studying human psychology, ranging from the development of language to the neuroscience of social perception’. Something which provides ‘rich resources’ has value. **A is incorrect** because although the first paragraph says that laughter can help scientists study the development of language, it does not say that laughter has an impact on language. **B is incorrect** because although the first paragraph says, ‘Laughter is universal across all human cultures’, it does not mention its function. **D is incorrect** because the text says that laughter ‘even exists in some form in rats, chimps, and bonobos’, not that it is universal in animal societies.

28 The correct answer is A: The second paragraph says that Douglass ‘picked up on a quality of laughter that is now interesting researchers: a simple “haha” communicates a remarkable amount of socially relevant information.’ This suggests that he was aware of the social significance of laughter. **B is incorrect** because the text says that his recordings ‘were intended to help people at home feel like they were in a social situation’, not to tell viewers when to laugh. **C is incorrect** because the text does not refer to the social spectrum. The reference to ‘mixtures of laughter from men, women and children’ implies that he wanted them to appeal to both sexes and a range of ages, but does not mention different social classes. **D is incorrect** because the text says that Douglass ‘hated dealing with the unpredictable laughter of live audiences’.

29 The correct answer is B: The third paragraph refers to the listeners being from 24 diverse societies from around the world, then says, ‘On average, the results were remarkably consistent’. If results are consistent, this means that they are similar to each other; the word ‘remarkably’ shows that this lack of variation was significant. **A is incorrect** because there is no reference to different types of laughter. **C is incorrect** because although the text mentions that different academic disciplines were involved (psychology, anthropology and biology), it does not suggest that this is significant. **D is incorrect** because the recordings were all ‘samples of laughter from pairs of English-speaking students’.

30 The correct answer is B: The fourth paragraph explains that the groups of participants included both high- and low-status members of a college fraternity group. It then says that ‘each student took a turn at being teased by the others’ and mentions newcomers being ‘in the “powerful” role of teasers’. This means that the high-status individuals took turns being low status and that the low-status individuals took turns being high status. **A, C and D are incorrect** because there is no mention of participants becoming upset, becoming friends or being unable to laugh.

31 The correct answer is D: The fifth paragraph says, ‘high-status individuals were rated as high-status whether they produced their natural dominant laugh or tried to do a submissive one’. This means that the listeners always knew when someone was a high-status individual, regardless of the type of laugh they were producing. This also tells us that **C is incorrect**: If high-status individuals were identifiable even when they tried to produce a submissive laugh,

this means that the submissive laughs of high- and low-status individuals were different. **A and B are incorrect** because the text says that low-status individuals ‘were rated as significantly higher in status when displaying a dominant versus submissive laugh’. This means that it was not always clear whether the dominant laughs were being produced by high-status individuals or by low-status individuals playing a dominant role: this is because the low-status individuals produced convincing dominant laughs in that role.

32 The correct answer is F: The sixth paragraph describes the videos as ‘eliciting either humour, contentment, or neutral feelings’. These ideas relate to emotions. **B, C, E and H are incorrect** because they are adjectives and this phrase requires a noun. **A and G are incorrect** because they are not all designed to generate laughter or enjoyment, and **D is incorrect** because none of the videos are designed to generate anxiety.

33 The correct answer is H: The seventh paragraph says, ‘Students who had watched the *Mr. Bean* video ended up spending significantly more time working on the task’. **A, D, F and G are incorrect** because they are nouns and this phrase requires an adjective. The *Mr. Bean* video was referred to as ‘a BBC comedy’ in the previous paragraph, and ‘amusing’ is the only adjective which describes a comedy.

34 The correct answer is C: The eighth paragraph refers to the task in the second study, where researchers ‘had participants complete long multiplication questions by hand’, as ‘a tedious task’. **A, D, F and G are incorrect** because they are nouns and this phrase requires an adjective. The only adjective which has the same meaning as ‘tedious’ is ‘boring’.

35 The correct answer is D: The final paragraph says, ‘humour has been found to help relieve stress’. **B, C, E and H are incorrect** because they are adjectives and this phrase requires a noun. The only noun which has the same meaning as ‘stress’ is ‘anxiety’.

36 The correct answer is E: The final paragraph quotes the researchers saying, ‘We suggest that humour is not only enjoyable but more importantly, energising.’ **D, F and G are incorrect** because they are nouns and this phrase requires an adjective. The only adjective which has the same meaning as ‘energising’ is ‘stimulating’.

37 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The third paragraph says, ‘Participants were asked whether they thought the people laughing were friends or strangers. On average, the results were remarkably consistent: worldwide, people’s guesses were correct approximately 60% of the time.’ This information tells us more than half of the laughs were accurately identified, but it does not specify how many of these correctly identified laughs were those of friends or strangers.

38 The correct answer is YES: The fourth paragraph says, ‘as expected, high-status individuals produced more dominant laughs and fewer submissive laughs relative to the low-status individuals’. The phrase ‘as expected’ means that the researchers’ predictions were correct.

39 The correct answer is NO: The seventh paragraph says, 'Participants were allowed to quit the task at any point. Students who had watched the *Mr. Bean* video ended up spending significantly more time working on the task'. This means that they were not given a fixed amount of time to work on the task.

40 The correct answer is NO: In the final paragraph, Cheng and Wang refer to the 'traditional view of task performance' (established notions) which 'implies that individuals should avoid things such as humour that may distract them from the accomplishment of task goals'. They then make their own conclusions: 'We suggest that humour is not only enjoyable but more importantly, energising.' As their conclusions were different, this means that they were not in line with established notions.

Test 2 answer key with extra explanations

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–10

1 The correct answer is 'Eustatis': Tim says that the ballet company is called 'Eustatis' and then spells it out. Note, when proper names like this are tested in Part 1, they are usually spelt out, so be ready to listen for the spelling.

2 The correct answer is 'review': The notes on the question paper tell you that you are listening for something good and Tim says, 'the review in the local paper was very good'. **'Paper' is incorrect** as the local paper is not described as 'good'.

3 The correct answer is 'dance': Jean says, 'And what about dance? Will there be any performances?'. You also have to listen to Tim's reply of 'Yes' to confirm the answer. **'Evening' is incorrect** as this information is already in the Date column. **'Modern' is incorrect** as the answer needs to be a specific type of event (like concert, ballet and play).

4 The correct answer is 'Chat': Tim says, 'it's got the rather strange name, *Chat*'. A clue to the answer is given before this when he says, 'The show is about how people communicate, or fail to communicate, with each other,' and also when Jean says, 'that's something we do both face to face and online'.

5 The correct answer is 'healthy': Tim says that the cookery workshop is 'going to focus on how to make food part of a healthy lifestyle', so the food they cook will be healthy. **'Sweet' is incorrect** as we are not told whether they will make only 'sweet things like cakes' or other food in the workshop.

6 The correct answer is 'posters': Tim says that children will be 'creating posters to reflect the history of the town'. **'History' is incorrect** as the children will not be 'making' history.

7 The correct answer is 'wood': Tim says, 'participants will be making toys out of wood.' **'Carpentry' is incorrect** as this is the process by which the toys are made, not the material.

8 The correct answer is 'lake': This answer is suggested by Jean who says, 'In a lake, for instance' and confirmed by Tim who says, 'Yes, there's a beautiful one just outside the town'. **'Natural' is incorrect** grammatically because a noun is needed for the answer, not an adjective. **'Pool' is incorrect** as Tim says that the swimming is in a lake 'rather than a swimming pool'. **'Swimming pool' is incorrect** because it is two words.

9 The correct answer is 'insects': Tim says, 'The leader is an expert on insects.' **'Insect' (singular) is incorrect** grammatically because you must have a plural noun here.

10 The correct answer is 'blog': Tim says, 'the festival organiser is keeping a blog'. **'Website' is incorrect:** Although there is also a festival website, we do not know if the festival organiser is responsible for this.

Part 2

Questions 11–20

11 The correct answer is C: Mark says that originally the park was ‘some waste land, which people living nearby started planting with flowers’. **A is incorrect** as we are told it was unclear who originally owned the land. **B is incorrect** as although other gardens started in private ownership, this one did not.

12 The correct answer is A: We’re told that many local people wanted to preserve the park and that Diane Gosforth was ‘one of these people’, so she was a resident. We are also told she ‘organised petitions and demonstrations’ meaning she helped to lead a campaign. **B is incorrect** as Diana was not a council member; she was opposing the plans of the council. **C is incorrect** as we are not told she worked at the park.

13 The correct answer is B: Mark says that when the First World War broke out, ‘most of the park was dug up and planted with vegetables’. **A is incorrect** as although the army considered using the park for troop exercises, they did not actually do this. **C is incorrect** as there were only ‘occasional public meetings’, so this was not what the park was mainly used for.

14 The correct answer is C: After the plans had been made and revised, the changes ‘finally got going in 2016’. **A is incorrect** as 2013 was one year when plans were drawn up. **B is incorrect** as 2015 is when the plans were revised, not when the changes were begun.

15 The correct answer is E: The statue is ‘immediately to the north of the lily pond’. **B is incorrect** as although it is to the north of the lily pond, it is not immediately to (just close by) the north.

16 The correct answer is C: The man says that the sculptures are ‘on the river bank, where the path from the east gate makes a sharp bend’. **B is incorrect** as the path does not bend there. **F is incorrect** as it is not by the river bank.

17 The correct answer is B: The playground is ‘between the river and the path that leads from the pond to the river’. **E is incorrect** as this is not between the river and the path.

18 The correct answer is A: The man says, ‘you go north from there (the west gate) towards the river and then turn left’.

19 The correct answer is G: The tennis courts are ‘in the south-west corner of the park’.

20 The correct answer is D: The fitness area is ‘right next to the lily pond’. **E is incorrect** as the man also says that the fitness area is ‘on the same side as the west gate’.

Part 3

Questions 21–30

21 and 22 The correct answers are B and D (in either order): Graham says that the display will be ‘publicised in the city to encourage local people to come’, and that information about it will be sent to ‘people who are considering applying to study here’.

A and E are incorrect: Although Cathy mentions them, Graham tells her that was only done in the past, and this year will be different. **C is incorrect:** Cathy mentions ‘lecturers’, but Graham tells her this is not who the display is mainly intended for.

23 and 24 The correct answers are B and C (in either order): Graham mentions ‘the awful conditions that most people had to live in’ and says that Dickens wanted ‘to shock people into doing something about it’ so B is correct. Cathy says that most people ‘have probably read some of his (Dickens’) novels, or seen films based on them’ so C is correct.

A is incorrect as we are not told anything about Dickens’ speeches. **D is incorrect** as although Graham says Dickens campaigned for social reforms, he does not say Dickens was consulted on these issues. **E is incorrect** as nothing is said about Dickens’ reputation in recent times.

25 The correct answer is G: Graham says that the ‘medical condition’ that one character has was ‘named after the book – Pickwickian Syndrome’. **D is incorrect** as although Cathy mentions the theatre, this is not a topic they will illustrate with this book.

26 The correct answer is B: Cathy says, ‘we could use that (the fact that Oliver is taught how to steal) to illustrate the fact that very few children went to school ... so they learnt in other ways’. **A is incorrect** as although Graham mentions poverty, he suggests they focus on ‘something less obvious’.

27 The correct answer is D: Graham suggests they could ‘do something on theatres and other amusements of the time’ and Cathy agrees. **B is incorrect:** Although Cathy mentions that Nicholas Nickleby ‘taught in a really cruel school’, they decide not to focus on this.

28 The correct answer is C: Cathy says, ‘Dickens himself had been there (to the USA) a year before, and drew on his experience there’. Graham first rejects this idea, then changes his mind and says, ‘let’s keep to your idea’.

29 The correct answer H: The students agree to focus on the life of Esther, the heroine. **E is incorrect:** Although Graham originally suggests focusing on the legal system, in the end, he says that he prefers Cathy’s suggestion.

30 The correct answer is F: Graham mentions focusing on Mr Dorrit’s inheritance of a fortune, and his pretence that ‘he’s always been rich’. **A is incorrect:** Although poverty is suggested by the reference to ‘a debtors’ prison’, this is not the focus they choose.

Part 4

Questions 31–40

31 The correct answer is 'irrigation': The speaker says, 'the programme focused primarily on ... systems of irrigation'. **'Agriculture' is incorrect** as this *needed* water, whereas the question is about what ensured the supply of water.

32 The correct answer is 'women': The speaker says, 'in general, women formed the majority of the workforce', meaning that they did most of the work. **'Farmers' is incorrect** as it is too general and it is not the point the speaker is making. **'Government' is incorrect** grammatically and is not what the text says.

33 The correct answer is 'wire' or 'wires': The speaker says that the programme provided 'the necessary wire for making them (these fences)'.
'Wires' is incorrect as it is not what the text says.

34 The correct answer is 'seed' or 'seeds': The speaker says that the programme provided 'seeds for this (for growing fruit and vegetables)'. **'Fruit' and 'vegetables' are incorrect** as the programme did not provide these directly.

35 The correct answer is 'posts': The speaker says, 'they also provided and put up the posts'. Here, 'they' refers to 'local people', meaning the farmers.

36 The correct answer is 'transport': The speaker says that the farmers 'did not have access to transport'. **'Produce' is incorrect** as a lack or shortage of produce was not the problem.

37 The correct answer is 'preservation': The speaker says that the farmers had to learn 'techniques for its preservation'. **'Techniques' is incorrect** as it means the same as methods, which is already in the question.

38 The correct answer is 'fish' or 'fishes': The speaker says that the farmers made holes and filled them with water 'for breeding fish'. **'Food' is incorrect** as only fish were kept in the water, not other types of food.

39 The correct answer is 'bees': The speaker says, 'another suggestion' was made to set up 'colonies of bees'. **'Bee' is incorrect** as the plural is needed here. **'Fish' is incorrect** as they were not suggested later.

40 The correct answer is 'design': The speaker says that 'realistic timelines (enough time)' are needed 'for each phase of the programme, especially for its design'.

Test 3 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–13

1 The correct answer is TRUE: The first paragraph says, ‘After leaving school, Moore hoped to become a sculptor, but instead he complied with his father’s wish that he train as a schoolteacher.’ If somebody complies with another person’s wish, this means that they do what the other person wants them to do.

2 The correct answer is FALSE: The second paragraph refers to Moore’s time at the Leeds School of Art and then says, ‘Although he wanted to study sculpture, no teacher was appointed until his second year.’ This means that Moore was not able to study sculpture until his second year, when a teacher was appointed: he therefore did not begin studying in his first term (section of year).

3 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The second paragraph says, ‘he passed the sculpture examination and was awarded a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London. In September 1921, he moved to London and began three years of advanced study in sculpture.’ There is no mention of the college’s reputation.

4 The correct answer is TRUE: The third paragraph says, ‘Moore visited many of the London museums, particularly the British Museum, which had a wide-ranging collection of ancient sculpture. During these visits, he discovered the power and beauty of ancient Egyptian and African sculpture.’ If you discover something, you become aware of it.

5 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The fourth paragraph says, ‘When he visited the Trocadero Museum in Paris, he was impressed by a cast of a Mayan sculpture of the rain spirit ... Moore became fascinated with this stone sculpture, which he thought had a power and originality that no other stone sculpture possessed.’ This tells us that the sculpture attracted Moore’s interest, but it does not say whether or not it attracted public interest.

6 The correct answer is FALSE: The fourth paragraph says, ‘Moore became fascinated with this stone sculpture, which he thought had a power and originality that no other stone sculpture possessed.’ This means that Moore thought that the Mayan sculpture was different from any other sculpture.

7 The correct answer is TRUE: The fifth paragraph refers to Unit One, then says, ‘The aim of the group was to convince the English public of the merits of the emerging international movement in modern art and architecture.’ They wanted to persuade the public that ‘emerging’ (new) styles of art and architecture had ‘merit’ (value), which means that they wanted these things to be more popular.

8 The correct answer is 'resignation': The sixth paragraph says, 'There were calls for his resignation from the Royal College'. This means that people wanted him to resign from his job (give up his position at the college). **'Contract' is incorrect** because this has the wrong meaning: people are offered a contract when they start a job and they offer their resignation when they want to leave it.

9 The correct answer is 'materials': The eighth paragraph says, 'A shortage of materials forced him to focus on drawing.' This means that it was difficult to get hold of enough materials for making sculptures, so he did drawings instead. **'Ideas' is incorrect** because it does not fit with the word 'available' and also because there is no mention of Moore not having enough ideas.

10 The correct answer is 'miners': The eighth paragraph says, 'he returned to Castleford to make a series of sketches of the miners who worked there'. Castleford is Moore's home town, and sketches are a type of simple drawing. **'Londoners' is incorrect** because the miners who worked in Castleford were not Londoners.

11 The correct answer is 'family': The ninth paragraph says, 'Harlow, a town near London, offered Moore a commission for a sculpture depicting a family'. If someone is offered a commission, it means that that they are paid to do (produce) a particular piece of work, and 'depicting a family' means that this was a sculpture of a family.

12 The correct answer is 'collectors': The ninth paragraph refers to the many bronze casts of Moore's clay figures which were produced and then says, 'In this way, Moore's work became available to collectors all over the world.' This means that collectors of art were now able to buy copies of Moore's work.

13 The correct answer is 'income': The ninth paragraph says, 'The boost to his income enabled him to take on ambitious projects and start working on the scale he felt his sculpture demanded.' The phrase 'boost to his income' refers to the money he received when collectors started buying his work. If something receives a 'boost', this means that it is increased; if something enables you to do something, this means that it makes it possible for you to do this. The phrase 'working on the scale he felt his sculpture demanded' refers to having enough money to make larger and more ambitious works. **'Work' is incorrect** because the text does not say that he had increased work, and also because more 'work' would not help him do more ambitious sculptures.

Questions 14–26

14 The correct answer is iii: Section A describes Janssen's initial inspiration during his travels in Thailand: 'William Janssen was impressed with the basic rooftop solar heating systems that were on many homes'. It then describes how Janssen created a new product: 'Two decades later Janssen developed that basic idea he saw in Southeast Asia into a portable device that uses the power from the sun to purify water.' This section refers to the device, but **iv, v and ix are incorrect** because it does not mention potential customers, any special features of the device or how it was received.

15 The correct answer is vi: Section B says that the Desolenator 'can take water from different places, such as the sea, rivers, boreholes and rain, and purify it for human consumption'. This list of places is a range of sources and purifying is a type of cleaning. This section refers to places which have shortages of drinking water, but **x is incorrect** because there is no mention of the number of people who are affected.

16 The correct answer is v: Section C says, 'Its main selling point is that unlike standard desalination techniques, it doesn't require a generated power supply: just sunlight.' This is a difference between the Desolenator and other devices that have the same function. This section mentions 'a family', but **iv is incorrect** because there is no reference to a range of potential customers. Benefits of the device are mentioned, but **ii is incorrect** because this section does not refer to unexpected benefits.

17 The correct answer is x: Section D says, 'A recent analysis found that at least two-thirds of the world's population lives with severe water scarcity for at least a month every year.' The phrase 'water scarcity' has the same meaning as water shortages. This section also refers to a shortage of money, but **i is incorrect** because it does not say anything about getting finance.

18 The correct answer is iv: Section E says, 'The device is aimed at a wide variety of users – from homeowners in the developing world who do not have a constant supply of water to people living off the grid in rural parts of the US.' The phrase 'a wide variety of users' has the same meaning as a range of potential customers. The section goes on to describe the differences between how it will be used by customers in different parts of the world. This section refers to finance, but **i is incorrect** because the text talks about how customers may get finance to buy the device: it does not say anything about manufacturers getting finance for the production of the device.

19 The correct answer is viii: Section F quotes Janssen saying, 'We are a venture with a social mission. We are aware that the product we have envisioned is mainly finding application in the developing world and humanitarian sector and that this is the way we will proceed. We do realise, though, that to be a viable company there is a bottom line to keep in mind'. According to Janssen, the project's main or primary goal is humanitarian, and although 'the bottom line' (profit) needs to be considered, making a profit is a secondary aim.

20 The correct answer is i: Section G says that the company ‘has raised £340,000 in funding so far’. As the company has not yet started manufacturing the device, we understand that this finance has been raised for production. As no production difficulties are mentioned, **vii is incorrect**. This section mentions business targets and humanitarian aims, but **viii is incorrect** because it does not state which is the primary goal.

21 The correct answer is ‘wheels’: Section C says that the Desolenator ‘is easy to transport, thanks to its two wheels’. This means that it can be moved easily and used in different locations (places). None of the other words in the text would explain why it is easy to move.

22 The correct answer is ‘film’: Section C says, ‘Water enters through a pipe, and flows as a thin film between a sheet of double glazing and the surface of a solar panel’. The ‘thin film’ refers to a film of water and flowing ‘between a sheet of double glazing and the surface of a solar panel’ is similar to flowing over a solar panel. **‘Sheet’ and ‘surface’ are incorrect** as they do not refer to the water.

23 The correct answer is ‘filter’: Section C says, ‘The device has a very simple filter to trap particles’. The words ‘trap’ and ‘catch’ have a similar meaning. None of the other words in the text refer to a section of the device which catches particles.

24 The correct answer is ‘waste’: Section C says, ‘There are two tubes for liquid coming out: one for the waste – salt from seawater, fluoride, etc. – and another for the distilled water.’ ‘Salt from seawater, fluoride, etc.’ are examples of waste, as indicated by the punctuation marks after the word ‘waste’.

25 The correct answer is ‘performance’: Section C says, ‘The performance of the unit is shown on an LCD screen’, which is the same as saying that the screen displays the performance.

26 The correct answer is ‘servicing’: Section C says that the performance is ‘transmitted to the company which provides servicing when necessary’. The idea of ‘servicing when necessary’ means when the Desolenator requires (needs) servicing.

Reading Passage 3

Questions 27–40

27 The correct answer is C: The first paragraph says, ‘People of every culture tell each other fairy tales but the same story often takes a variety of forms in different parts of the world.’

28 The correct answer is B: The second paragraph states, ‘The universal appeal of these tales is frequently attributed to the idea that they contain cautionary messages: in the case of *Little Red Riding Hood*, to listen to your mother, and avoid talking to strangers.’ It then refers to Tehrani and says, ‘But his research suggests otherwise.’ This means that he rejects this idea.

29 The correct answer is F: The second paragraph says, ‘We have this huge gap in our knowledge about the history and prehistory of storytelling’ and then ‘That hasn’t stopped anthropologists, folklorists and other academics devising theories to explain the importance of fairy tales in human society.’ This means that people developed various theories despite not having a factual basis (knowledge) about the history and prehistory of storytelling.

30 The correct answer is A: The third paragraph says, ‘To work out the evolutionary history, development and relationships among groups of organisms, biologists compare the characteristics of living species in a process called “phylogenetic analysis”’. Tehrani has used the same approach (biological research) to compare related versions of fairy tales to discover (gain insights into) how they have evolved and which elements have survived longest.’

31 The correct answer is E: The fourth paragraph refers to Tehrani’s research and then says, ‘he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions’. ‘Oral’ means spoken not written.

32 The correct answer is D: The fourth paragraph refers to ‘Once his phylogenetic analysis had established (found out) that they were indeed related’. If things are ‘related’, there are links between them. **F is incorrect** because Tehrani was looking for relationships and not variations.

33 The correct answer is F: The fifth paragraph says, ‘First he tested some assumptions about which aspects of the story alter least as it evolves, indicating their importance.’ If ‘aspects of the story alter’, this means that there will be variations from one story to the next. **D is incorrect** because the Tehrani did not believe that fewer links indicated importance.

34 The correct answer is B: The fifth paragraph says, ‘Folklorists believe that what happens in a story is more central to the story than the characters in it’. The sixth paragraph states that Tehrani ‘found no significant difference in the rate of evolution of incidents compared with that of characters’. He said, ‘Certain episodes are very stable because they are crucial to the story, but there are lots of other details that can evolve quite freely’. The words ‘what happens in a story’, ‘incidents’ and ‘episodes’ all have the same meaning as ‘events’. Folklorists believe that events in stories do not vary, while Tehrani found that some events do change over time. **H is incorrect** because although Tehrani found that characters in the story (people) changed over time, this finding was not contrary to (against) the beliefs of folklorists.

35 The correct answer is C: The seventh paragraph refers to ‘cautionary elements of the story’ (warnings) and ‘really important information about the environment and the possible dangers that may be faced there’. He then says, ‘Yet in his analysis such elements were just as flexible as seemingly trivial details’. This means that Tehrani found that the warnings in the story were unimportant.

36 The correct answer is G: The eighth paragraph says, ‘blood-thirsty and gruesome aspects of the story, such as the eating of the grandmother by the wolf, turned out to be the best preserved of all’. This means that horror is the most important aspect of the stories.

37 The correct answer is B: The fourth paragraph says, ‘Tehrani’s analysis focused on *Little Red Riding Hood* in its many forms, which include another Western fairy tale known as *The Wolf and the Kids*. Checking for variants of these two tales and similar stories from Africa, East Asia and other regions, he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions.’ **A is incorrect** because all the stories were from oral traditions. **C is incorrect** because he looked at related stories from different countries. **D is incorrect** because he used the same methods to analyse the development of fairy tales as scientists use to analyse the development of living creatures; he did not contrast the two types of development.

38 The correct answer is D: The ninth paragraph quotes Zipes saying, ‘Even if they’re gruesome, they won’t stick unless they matter,’ then says that Zipes ‘believes the perennial theme of women as victims in stories like *Little Red Riding Hood* explains why they continue to feel relevant.’ The phrase ‘They won’t stick unless they matter’ means ‘they will not survive unless (they only survive if) they have a deeper significance (they matter)’. **A is incorrect** because Zipes disagrees with Tehrani about the importance of fear, not about the role of women. **C is incorrect** because he does not mention stories being too horrific or not being taken seriously.

39 The correct answer is A: The ninth paragraph says, ‘But Tehrani points out that although this is often the case in Western versions, it is not always true elsewhere. In Chinese and Japanese versions, often known as *The Tiger Grandmother*, the villain is a woman, and in both Iran and Nigeria, the victim is a boy.’ **B and C are incorrect** because these ideas (crime as a global problem and fairy tales having similar meanings) are not illustrated by the reference to Chinese and Japanese tales. **D is incorrect** because Tehrani refers to the Chinese and Japanese tales to show that ‘it (what Zipes believes) is not always true elsewhere’.

40 The correct answer is A: The final paragraph says, ‘Clasen believes that scary stories teach us what it feels like to be afraid (deal with fear) without having to experience real danger’. **B is incorrect** because Clasen says, ‘we seek out entertainment that’s designed to scare us’. **C is incorrect** because Clasen says, ‘the things that scare us – those are constant (unchanging)’. **D is incorrect** because Clasen believes that they help us deal with real-world problems: ‘scary stories ... build up resistance to negative emotions’.

Test 3 answer key with extra explanations

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–10

1 The correct answer is 'furniture': Joe asks, 'What sort of company is it?' and Sally names the company and then says, 'they design and make furniture'.

2 The correct answer is 'meetings': After mentioning data entry, Sally says that the company wants someone to 'attend meetings and take notes there'.

3 The correct answer is 'diary': Sally first mentions general admin, and then Joe tells her that he has previously managed a diary, and Sally confirms that this is also required for this job. (This would be a diary of planned meetings and appointments.) **'Filing' and 'records' are incorrect** as these are examples of general admin, which is mentioned as a separate bullet point.

4 The correct answer is 'detail' or 'details': Sally says that the company wants someone 'who is careful and takes care with details'. 'Detail' is also grammatically correct here.

5 The correct answer is 'one year' or '1 year': Sally says, 'they're only asking for at least one year'. **'Three years' is incorrect** as this is not the *minimum* length required; it is the length of Joe's experience.

6 The correct answer is 'deliveries': Sally says, 'they want someone who can manage the stock, obviously, and also deliveries'. **'Stock' is incorrect** as this is mentioned in the line above on the question paper.

7 The correct answer is 'tidy': Sally asks Joe if he is tidy, and he says, 'Yes'.

8 The correct answer is 'team': Joe says that in his last job, 'one of the things I enjoyed most was being part of a team'. Sally confirms that this is needed for this job too.

9 The correct answer is 'heavy': Sally asks Joe if he's 'OK moving heavy things' and Joe says that he is. **'Sinks', 'stoves' and 'fridges' are incorrect:** They are too specific and do not relate to the job he is applying for.

10 The correct answer is 'customer': Sally points out that the company wants someone with experience of 'customer service'.

Part 2

Questions 11–20

11 The correct answer is B: Alice says, ‘the scheme’s been up and running for three years now’. **A is incorrect** as ‘two years’ refers to the length of time spent campaigning. **C is incorrect** as ‘six years’ refers to the length of time since Alice first had the idea for the scheme.

12 The correct answer is A: Alice says, ‘At the moment it’s just once a week.’ Here ‘it’s’ refers to closing the road. **B is incorrect** as although Alice says that they would love to do this, they do not at present. **C is incorrect** as this was only true in the past, not now.

13 The correct answer is C: Alice refers to ‘volunteer wardens, mostly parents but some elderly residents’, meaning that the wardens are local people, and tells us that they ‘block off our road at either end’. **A is incorrect** as the council have only provided signs. **B is incorrect** as the police are only involved when there is a problem.

14 The correct answer is B: Residents who need to get in and out of the road have to ‘drive at under 20 kilometres per hour’. **A is incorrect** as although many residents do park in another street when the road is closed, they do not have to. **C is incorrect** as we are not told they need to get permission from a warden.

15 The correct answer is C: Alice says that they especially want to include children ‘who live on busy roads’. **A is incorrect** as she says that there is less demand in wealthier areas. **B is incorrect** as she says that there are usually other places where children can play in the suburbs.

16 The correct answer is B: Alice says that most people are ‘very happy to see children out on the street’. **A is incorrect** as there was only a small number of complaints, and we do not know when these were made. **C is incorrect** as we are told that ‘it does get quite noisy’.

17 and 18 The correct answers are B and D (in either order): Alice says, ‘the biggest advantage is that kids develop confidence in themselves to be outside without their parents’, so **B is correct**. She says, ‘The other really fantastic thing is that children get to know the adults in the street – it’s like having a big extended family’, so **D is correct**.

A is incorrect as she mentions fresh air, but says that they may not be doing anything energetic. **C is incorrect** as there is no reference to new games. **E is incorrect** as there is no reference to ‘new’ friends.

19 and 20 The correct answers are A and E (in either order): Alice says that they were surprised that there were more shoppers in the streets, so **A is correct**. She says that she ‘hadn’t expected [it to be so] much quieter’, so **E is correct**.

B and C are incorrect: Although she mentions air quality and feeling safer, she does not say that the impact of the scheme on these surprised her. **D is incorrect** as she does not mention a relaxed atmosphere.

Part 3

Questions 21–30

21 The correct answer is 'page': Tom says that the 'page of the newspaper the item appears on ... shows how important the editor thinks the story is'.

22 The correct answer is 'size': Tom says that both 'how many column inches (the length of the columns)' and 'how many columns it spreads over (the number of columns)' should be considered. **'Columns' is incorrect** as this does not include the headline.

23 The correct answer is 'graphic' or 'graphics': Hazel suggests 'graphics', and Tom confirms that they need to be considered or analysed too. **'Headline' is incorrect** as Tom does not say that this should be analysed.

24 The correct answer is 'structure': Tom says that Hazel will need to analyse 'how the item is put together: what structure is it given?' **'Understanding' is incorrect** here as this refers to the reader's understanding, which Hazel cannot analyse directly.

25 The correct answer is 'purpose': Tom says that a very important point is 'what's the writer's purpose'. **'Fear' and 'controversy' are incorrect** as these are not the most important things the writer wants to do, but effects the writer may want to create.

26 The correct answer is 'assumption' or 'assumptions': Hazel says, 'I suppose the writer may make assumptions about the reader' and Tom confirms that this is true. **'Attitudes' and 'patronised' are incorrect** as these words do not fit the statement. They are not things a writer would 'make' about a reader.

27 The correct answer is A: When a 'national news item' is mentioned, Hazel says, 'I'll try and find a suitable topic'.

28 The correct answer is C: Hazel says, 'I won't even bother to look' [for an editorial]'.

29 The correct answer C: When Tom describes an example of a human interest story, Hazel says, 'I'll avoid that.'

30 The correct answer is B: Hazel says that she will 'think about' an arts topic.

Part 4

Questions 31–40

31 The correct answer is ‘mud’: The speaker says that in prehistoric times, water ‘rinsed mud off their hands’.

32 The correct answer is ‘clay’: The speaker says, ‘Archaeologists discovered cylinders made of clay’. **‘Fats’ and ‘ashes’ are incorrect** as the cylinders were not made of these materials.

33 The correct answer is ‘metal’: The speaker refers to ‘a metal instrument known as a strigil’. Other materials, such as **‘sand’, ‘pumice’, ‘ashes’ and ‘oil’, are incorrect** as the strigil was not made of these.

34 The correct answer is ‘hair’: The speaker says, ‘The ancient Germans and Gauls ... used this mixture to tint their hair red.’

35 The correct answer is ‘bath’ or ‘baths’: The speaker refers to ‘the famous Roman baths, supplied with water from their aqueducts’.

36 The correct answer is ‘disease’ or ‘diseases’: The speaker says that the ‘decline in bathing habits’ was linked to ‘the outbreaks (occurrence) of disease in the Middle Ages’. **‘Black Death’ is incorrect** as it is two words: you are told to use one word only for each answer.

37 The correct answer is ‘perfume’: The speaker says, ‘Vegetable and animal oils were used with ashes of plants, along with perfume, apparently for the first time.’ We have been told that oil and ashes were used earlier, so the substance that began to be added to soap was perfume.

38 The correct answer is ‘salt’: The speaker says, ‘Nicholas LeBlanc patented a process for turning salt into soda ash, or sodium carbonate. Soda ash is the alkali obtained from ashes that combines with fat to form soap.’ **‘Alkali’ is incorrect** as this was what the soda ash was and not something that soda ash was made from.

39 The correct answer is ‘science’: The speaker says that as a result of Chevreul’s work, ‘soapmaking became a science’. The adjectives **‘easier’ and ‘cheaper’ are incorrect** as they do not fit grammatically, and also because these changes were later developments.

40 The correct answer is ‘tax’: The speaker says that in the 19th century (in the 1800s) the ‘high tax [on soap] was removed’.

Test 4 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–13

1 The correct answer is 'water': The first paragraph refers to the tree's roots and then says, 'They stretch down 50–80 metres and, as well as sucking up water for the tree, they bring it into the higher subsoil, creating a water source for other plant life.' This means that the roots can reach water a long way below the surface of the soil. Another verb meaning 'reach' or 'be able to obtain (get)' is 'access'.

2 The correct answer is 'diet': The second paragraph says, 'He believes the huarango was key to the ancient people's diet'. If something is 'key to' something else, it means that it is a crucial (very important) part of it. **'Land' and 'crops' are incorrect** because we cannot say that the tree was a part of these things.

3 The correct answer is 'drought': The second paragraph says that the huarango tree 'allowed local people to withstand years of drought when their other crops failed'. 'Withstand' has the same meaning as 'survive' here: it means that the tree enabled people to stay alive during long periods without rain. **'Years' and 'centuries' are incorrect** because they mean the same as 'periods' and so do not give any information.

4 The correct answer is 'erosion': The second paragraph says, 'Cutting down native woodland leads to erosion, as there is nothing to keep the soil in place. So when the huarangos go, the land turns into a desert.' We can understand from this sentence that if native trees (huarangos) are not cut down, then erosion does not happen: soil stays in place and is not eroded (worn away). Other words in the paragraph, such as **'crops', 'desert' and 'land', are incorrect** because only 'erosion' describes something which happens to the soil.

5 The correct answer is 'desert': The second paragraph says, 'Cutting down native woodland leads to erosion, as there is nothing to keep the soil in place. So when the huarangos go, the land turns into a desert.' Huarango trees stop (prevent) the land turning into (becoming) a desert. Words such as **'crops' and 'erosion' are incorrect** because these are not things which land can become; **'woodland' is incorrect** because the text says that the land used to be woodland and the idea is to prevent it becoming something else.

6 The correct answer is 'branches', 'its branches', 'huarango branches' or 'the branches': The third paragraph refers to the huarango tree and says, 'its branches were used for charcoal for cooking and heating'. Substances which are burned for purposes such as cooking and heating are known as fuel. **'Charcoal' is incorrect** because charcoal is a type of fuel made from wood: it is not part of a tree.

7 The correct answers are 'leaves' and 'bark' (or 'bark' and 'leaves'): The third paragraph says, 'Its leaves and bark were used for herbal remedies'. Herbal remedies are natural treatments for illness made from plants. You need to write both words to receive the marks for this question. Other parts of the tree, such as **'seed pods', 'branches' and 'trunk', are incorrect** because the text does not say that these were used in herbal remedies.

8 The correct answer is 'trunk', 'its trunk', 'huarango trunk' or 'the trunk': The third paragraph says, 'its trunk was used to build houses'. Construction is the activity of building houses and other buildings. Other words in the text, such as **'build' and 'houses', are incorrect** because they are not part of a tree. Other parts of the tree, such as **'branches', are incorrect** because the text does not say that these were used to build houses.

9 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The fourth paragraph says, 'Whaley is encouraging locals to love the huarangos again' and 'He has already set up a huarango festival to reinstate a sense of pride in their eco-heritage, and [Whaley] has helped local schoolchildren plant thousands of trees.' The fifth paragraph says that Whaley 'has been working with local families to attempt to create a sustainable income from the huarangos by turning their products into foodstuffs.' The text does not mention local families telling him anything.

10 The correct answer is FALSE: The sixth paragraph refers to Alberto Benevides and then says, 'His farm is relatively small and doesn't yet provide him with enough to live on'. This means that he is not making a good profit at the moment.

11 The correct answer is TRUE: The seventh paragraph refers to the larger farms and then says, 'Some of these cut across the forests and break up the corridors that allow the essential movement of mammals, birds and pollen up and down the narrow forest strip. In the hope of counteracting this, he's persuading farmers to let him plant forest corridors on their land.' This means that farmers need to agree to have forest corridors on their land. If they do not agree, Whaley may not be able to preserve the wildlife.

12 The correct answer is FALSE: In the final paragraph, Whaley says, 'Desert habitats can reduce down to very little'. He explains, 'It's not like a rainforest that needs to have this huge expanse (a large area). Life has always been confined to corridors and islands here. If you just have a few trees left, the population can grow up quickly'. This means that even a small area is enough for his project to succeed.

13 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The final paragraph says, 'He sees his project as a model that has the potential to be rolled out across other arid areas around the world.' Whaley says, 'If we can do it here, in the most fragile system on Earth, then that's a real message of hope for lots of places, including Africa, where there is drought and they just can't afford to wait for rain.' Whaley mentions the possibility of similar projects in other areas around the world and gives Africa as an example, but the text does not say that he has plans to go to Africa himself.

Questions 14–26

14 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The first paragraph says, ‘La Gomera is one of the Canary Islands situated in the Atlantic Ocean off the northwest coast of Africa. This small volcanic island is mountainous, with steep rocky slopes and deep, wooded ravines, rising to 1,487 metres at its highest peak.’ It says it is mountainous but does not say whether it is more mountainous than the other Canary Islands.

15 The correct answer is FALSE: The fifth paragraph refers to the users of Silbo, then says, ‘In daily life they use whistles to communicate short commands, but any Spanish sentence could be whistled.’ If Silbo (whistling) can be used for any Spanish sentence, it is not only appropriate for short and simple messages.

16 The correct answer is TRUE: The sixth paragraph says, ‘The researchers found that other key regions in the [silbadores] brain’s frontal lobe also responded to the whistles, including those activated in response to sign language among deaf people. When the experiments were repeated with non-whistlers, however, activation was observed in all areas of the brain.’ This means that the two groups of people produced different results.

17 The correct answer is FALSE: The eighth paragraph says, ‘indigenous Canary Islanders, who were of North African origin, already had a whistled language (Silbo) when Spain conquered the volcanic islands in the 15th century.’ This means that the Spanish did not introduce Silbo to the islands.

18 The correct answer is FALSE: The eighth paragraph says, ‘There are thought to be as many as 70 whistled languages still in use, though only 12 have been described and studied scientifically.’ This means that only a few whistled languages in existence have been described or studied scientifically, so there is no precise data about most of them.

19 The correct answer is TRUE: The final paragraph says, ‘Since 1999, Silbo Gomero has been taught in all of the island’s elementary schools.’ This means that children on the island are learning Silbo.

20 The correct answer is ‘words’: The fourth paragraph says, ‘Silbo is a substitute for Spanish, with individual words recoded into whistles which have high- and low-frequency tones.’ **‘Language’ is incorrect** because there is no ‘the’ before the word ‘Spanish’.

21 The correct answer is ‘finger’: The fourth paragraph says, ‘A whistler – or *silbador* – puts a finger in his or her mouth to increase the whistle’s pitch’. **‘Mouth’ is incorrect** because this does not control the pitch. **‘Hand’ is incorrect** because it is not precise enough.

22 The correct answer is ‘direction’: The third paragraph refers to the silbador putting a finger in their mouth, then says, ‘while the other hand can be cupped to adjust (change) the direction of the sound.’ **‘Pitch’ is incorrect** because this is not what the cupped hand changes.

23 The correct answer is 'commands': The fifth paragraph says, 'In daily life they use whistles to communicate short (brief) commands'. **'Communication' and 'information' are incorrect** because they are uncountable nouns which do not go with the word 'brief'.

24 The correct answer is 'fires': The fifth paragraph says, 'Silbo has proved particularly useful when fires have occurred on the island and rapid communication across large areas has been vital.' None of the other words in this section refer to specific things which people need to know about.

25 The correct answer is 'technology': The final paragraph says, 'But with modern communication technology now widely available, researchers say whistled languages like Silbo are threatened with extinction.' **'Communication' is incorrect** because its meaning is too general.

26 The correct answer is 'award': The final paragraph mentions UNESCO, and then says, 'The local authorities are trying to get an award from the organisation to declare [Silbo Gomero] as something that should be preserved for humanity'. The phrase 'an award from the organisation' has the same meaning as 'a UNESCO award'. 'Award' is the only word in this section which refers to something which can be received. **'Organisation' is incorrect** because the authorities are trying to get something *from* UNESCO, not to get the organisation itself.

Questions 27–40

27 The correct answer is D: The first paragraph says, ‘The environmental practices of big businesses are shaped by a fundamental fact that for many of us offends our sense of justice.’ If someone’s practices offend ‘our sense of justice’, this means that we have doubts about their moral standards. None of the other options either explain or comment on the fact that businesses put making money before concern for the environment.

28 The correct answer is E: The first paragraph says, ‘When government regulation is effective, and when the public is environmentally aware, environmentally clean big businesses may out-compete dirty ones, but the reverse is likely to be true if government regulation is ineffective and if the public doesn’t care.’ Saying that ‘government regulation is ineffective’ has a similar meaning to saying that governments do not have enough control. **A is incorrect** because the text does not say there is a lack of (not enough) funding. **F is incorrect** because there is some government involvement in the form of regulations. **D is incorrect** because the text suggests that it is the businesses which lack moral standards, not the governments.

29 The correct answer is F: The first paragraph says, ‘When government regulation is effective, and when the public is environmentally aware, environmentally clean big businesses may out-compete dirty ones, but the reverse is likely to be true if government regulation is ineffective and if the public doesn’t care.’ If the public does not care, this means that they are not involved. **A and E are incorrect** because there is no mention of public funding or public control. **D is incorrect** because the text suggests that it is the businesses which lack moral standards, not the public.

30 The correct answer is H: The first paragraph mentions environmental damage then gives two examples. The first of these is ‘fishermen in an unmanaged fishery without quotas’. If there is no management or quotas in an area where fishing takes place, there are no limits on the number of fish that can be caught there. This results in the environmental problem of overfishing (the removal of too many fish). **G is incorrect** because the environmental problem of flooding is not mentioned in the text.

31 The correct answer is B: The first paragraph mentions environmental damage and gives a second example of ‘international logging companies with short-term leases on tropical rainforest [who] land in places with corrupt officials and unsophisticated landowners.’ This is a reference to the destruction of trees because ‘logging companies’ cut down trees. **C is incorrect** because there is no specific reference to the destruction of rare species in the text.

32 The correct answer is C: The third paragraph says, ‘In the long run, it is the public, either directly or through its politicians, that has the power to make such destructive [environmental] policies unprofitable and illegal, and to make sustainable environmental policies profitable.’ This means that the public (ordinary people) could prevent businesses from causing further environmental damage. **A is incorrect** because the text says, ‘either directly or through its politicians’. This means that political action is not necessarily required: it is possible for the public to prevent environmental damage through direct action. **B is incorrect** because the paragraph

does not mention the public being ignorant (unaware) of environmental damage caused by businesses. It says that the public is ultimately responsible 'for creating the conditions that let a business profit through destructive environmental policies'. **D is incorrect** because the text does not mention educating business leaders.

33 The correct answer is D: The fourth paragraph begins with the words: 'The public can do that'. The word 'that' refers back to the third paragraph which says that the public has 'the power to make such destructive policies unprofitable and illegal, and to make sustainable environmental policies profitable'. The fourth paragraph then lists how the public can do this. The phrases 'by making employees of companies with poor track records feel ashamed of their company and complain to their own management' and 'by pressing their governments to pass and enforce laws and regulations requiring good environmental practices' are examples of the public influencing businesses and governments. **A is incorrect** because the text refers only to reducing companies' impact on the environment: it does not mention the impact of individuals. **B is incorrect** because no mention is made of the public learning about the impact of business on the environment: this paragraph focuses only on actions which the public can take. **C is incorrect** because the Exxon Valdez disaster is only mentioned as an example of when the public used its power successfully in the past; the actions listed in the paragraph are not ways of raising awareness of (making known) the effects of specific disasters.

34 The correct answer is B: The fifth paragraph refers to meat packers ignoring government rules demanding that they abandon practices associated with the risk of the disease spreading, then says, 'However, when a major fast-food company then made the same demands after customer purchases of its hamburgers plummeted, the meat industry complied within weeks.' The phrase 'the meat industry complied' means that the meat suppliers agreed to the demands and did what the fast-food company told them to do. **A is incorrect** because the text does not say that the meat packers stopped supplying to the fast-food chains: it says that they stopped the practices associated with the spread of BSE. **C is incorrect** because it was the fast-food company which persuaded the meat packers to do something. No mention is made of the meat packers persuading the government to do anything. **D is incorrect** because there is no mention of this happening: the text says that the government introduced the rules 'after the US public became concerned about the spread of a disease known as BSE'. There is no indication in the text that the fast-food company also encouraged the government to introduce this legislation.

35 The correct answer is YES: The sixth paragraph says, 'I also believe that the public must accept the necessity for higher prices for products to cover the added costs, if any, of sound environmental practices.' If you 'accept the necessity for higher prices to cover' something, this means that you are prepared to fund it.

36 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The sixth paragraph says, 'My views may seem to ignore the belief that businesses should act in accordance with moral principles even if this leads to a reduction in their profits.' The text mentions the idea of businesses acting with moral principles, but the writer does not say whether there is any difference between the moral principles of businesses.

37 The correct answer is NO: The final paragraph says, 'My conclusion is not a moralistic one about who is right or wrong, admirable or selfish, a good guy or a bad guy.' The writer is pointing out that this conclusion is not a matter of deciding whose behaviour is right and whose behaviour is wrong.

38 The correct answer is YES: The final paragraph says, 'In the past, businesses have changed when the public came to expect and require different behavior, to reward businesses for behavior that the public wanted, and to make things difficult for businesses practicing behaviors that the public didn't want.' These are all examples of ways that the public successfully influenced business.

39 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The final paragraph says, 'I predict that in the future, just as in the past, changes in public attitudes will be essential for changes in businesses' environmental practices.' The writer suggests that public attitudes will affect 'changes in businesses' environmental practices' but does not say whether businesses will actually show more concern for the environment in the future.

40 The correct answer is D: 'Are big businesses to blame for the damage they cause the environment?' would be the best subheading because the passage answers this question. The message of the passage is that rather than blaming the big businesses, the public should use their power to persuade the businesses to change their environmental practices. The text does not answer the other questions. **B is incorrect** because although the passage suggests that big businesses are driven by profit, it does not say how to discourage them from this.

Test 4 answer key with extra explanations

Listening

Part 1

Questions 1–10

1 The correct answer is 'journalist': When asked what she does, Sophie says, 'I'm a journalist.'

2 The correct answer is 'shopping': Sophie says, 'I came here to do some shopping.' **'Work' is incorrect** as she says that it is her day off.

3 The correct answer is 'Staufirth': Remember that proper names like this will usually be spelt out.

4 The correct answer is 'return': Sophie says, 'I just got a normal return ticket.' **'Season' is incorrect** as Sophie says that she did not buy a season ticket, nor did she get a discount.

5 The correct answer is '23.70': '45' is incorrect as this is not the price she paid but the length of the journey.

6 The correct answer is 'online': This comes just before the pause when Sophie says, 'So to answer your question ... I got an e-ticket online.' **'Station,' 'ticket office' and 'machines' are incorrect** as although she mentions these, she did not buy her ticket in any of these places. **'Ticket office' is incorrect** as it is two words and you are told to use one word only.

7 The correct answer is 'delay': When asked what she was not satisfied with, Sophie says, 'today there was a delay'.

8 The correct answer is 'information': Sophie says, 'the best thing is that they've improved the amount of information about train times etc. that's given to passengers'.

9 The correct answer is 'platform' or 'platforms': Sophie says, 'there aren't enough places to sit down, especially on the platforms'. **'Trains' and 'café' are incorrect** as she does not say anything about the seating in these places.

10 The correct answer is 'parking': When asked, 'What about the parking at the station?' Sophie says, 'I don't really have an opinion' about it – and confirms that she is neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with it.

Part 2

Questions 11–20

11 The correct answer is D: The speaker says that the café looks ‘out over the lake’ and is ‘next to the old museum’. **G is incorrect** as although it is fairly close to the lake, it is not next to the museum.

12 The correct answer is C: The speaker says that the toilets are ‘near the adventure playground, in the corner of your map’. **D is incorrect** as although the speaker says that they are hoping to move the toilets so they are ‘nearer to the centre of the park’, this has not been done yet.

13 The correct answer is G: The speaker says that now the gardens are ‘near the south gate – between the park boundary and the path that goes past the lake towards the old museum’. **B and D are incorrect** as the speaker says that the gardens used to be behind the museum, but now they are in a different space.

14 The correct answer is H: The speaker says that the gym is ‘by the glass houses, just to the right of the path from the south gate’. **F is incorrect** as the speaker also says the gym is ‘a bit hidden in the trees’.

15 The correct answer is A: The speaker says that the skateboard ramp is ‘near the old museum at the end of a little path that leads off from the main path between the lake and the museum’. **D is incorrect** as although this is near the old museum, it is not at the end of a little path.

16 The correct answer is E: The wild flowers are ‘on a bend in the path ... just south of the adventure playground’. **F is incorrect** as although it is also south of the adventure playground, it is not on a bend in the path.

17 and 18 The correct answers are A and D (in either order): The speaker says, ‘we do ask adults not to leave them (children) on their own’ meaning that children must be supervised, and that ‘entrance is completely free’, so no payment is required.

B is incorrect as there is no payment. **C is incorrect** as we are told that ‘Children can choose whatever activities they want to do, irrespective of their age’. **E is incorrect** as the playground is ‘a completely new facility’.

19 and 20 The correct answers are A and C (in either order): The glass houses are only open ‘Mondays to Thursdays’, meaning they are closed at weekends (although they may be open at weekends in future). The speaker also mentions ‘the disastrous fire that recently destroyed their western side’.

B is incorrect as although the speaker thanks people who have helped in the past, she does not say that volunteers are needed now. **D is incorrect** as the glass has now been replaced. **E is incorrect** as the palm trees destroyed in the fire have not yet been replaced.

Part 3

Questions 21–30

21 The correct answer is B: Annie says, ‘I didn’t realise that insulating the blocks ... meant they didn’t melt for months.’ **C and A are incorrect** as she had already read an article about where the icehouses were located (‘close to lakes that might freeze in the winter’) and why (so that ‘blocks of ice could be cut and stored in the icehouse’).

22 The correct answer is A: Annie talks about the cost of the ice, ‘Both the ice and the snow were then sold’, and how ‘only the wealthy ... could afford it’, meaning that it was a commercial business. **B is incorrect** as the snow came from ‘quite a distance’. **C is incorrect** as there is no information about how long it took for refrigeration to become popular.

23 The correct answer is B: Annie says, ‘some people just dump old fridges in the countryside’ and Jack agrees, saying ‘It’s hard to see how they can be stopped unfortunately.’ **A is incorrect** as Jack mentions the complexity of the technology, but Annie does not give an opinion about this. **C is incorrect** as the students agree that ‘fridges hardly ever break down’.

24 The correct answer is A: Jack says, ‘if you divide the cost by the number of years you can use a fridge, they’re not expensive’, and Annie agrees. **B is incorrect** as although they discuss variations in colour and design, they do not say that these are useful. **C is incorrect** as they do not mention other domestic appliances.

25 The correct answer is A: Annie says, ‘I could do that, unless you particularly want to’ and Jack replies ‘that’s fine by me’.

26 The correct answer is A: At first Annie says, ‘I’m not terribly keen’ about doing this. However, when Jack says, ‘Nor me’, she says, ‘Oh, all right then, I’ll do you a favour’, meaning she agrees to do it.

27 The correct answer is B: Annie says, ‘Something for you, maybe?’ and Jack replies ‘I don’t mind’, meaning he agrees to do it.

28 The correct answer is B: Annie says that she does not particularly want to do this. Jack replies, ‘OK, leave it to me, then’, meaning he will do it.

29 The correct answer is A: Annie says, ‘I wouldn’t mind having a go at that.’ **B is incorrect** as although Jack suggests an idea she could include, he does not offer to do the research with her.

30 The correct answer is C: Annie suggests, ‘What about splitting it into two?’ and Jack agrees, saying, ‘OK, that’d suit me.’

Part 4

Questions 31–40

31 The correct answer is ‘wealth’: The speaker says that people’s possessions were ‘used as an indication of the wealth of the country’. **‘Consumerism’ is incorrect** as possessions were not used to measure consumerism.

32 The correct answer is ‘technology’: The speaker says, ‘improvements in how goods were made (production of goods) as well as in technology triggered massive social changes (greatly changed lives)’.

33 The correct answer is ‘power’: The speaker says, ‘the Industrial Revolution couldn’t have taken place ... if it weren’t for these new sources of power’. **‘Machines’ is incorrect** as although they are mentioned later, the speaker does not say that the industrial revolution would not have happened without them.

34 The correct answer is ‘textile’ or ‘textiles’: The speaker says, ‘The most advanced industry ... was textiles.’ **‘Fabrics’, ‘lace’ and ‘ribbons’ are incorrect** as they are given as different examples of textiles, not as leading industries on their own.

35 The correct answer is ‘machines’: The speaker says, ‘new machines were now being created ... and these required a lot more space’, meaning that factories had to be built. **‘Goods’ is incorrect** as we are not told that new goods were produced or that they required more space.

36 The correct answer is ‘newspapers’: The speaker says that these ... meant that thousands of people ... could also read about what was available in the shops. **‘Transport’, ‘canals’ and ‘railways’ are incorrect** as the notes require information about something that happened because of the new transport.

37 The correct answer is ‘local’: The speaker says, ‘goods could now be sold all over the country, instead of just in the local market’.

38 The correct answer is ‘lighting’: When discussing new department stores, the speaker says that these had ‘improved lighting inside’. **‘Visibility’ is incorrect** here as this information has already been given in the previous line of the notes.

39 The correct answer is ‘windows’: The speaker says that goods were more visible from outside because ‘plate glass ... made it possible for windows to be much larger’.

40 The correct answer is ‘Advertising’: The writer refers to ‘an explosion in advertising trying to *persuade* people to go shopping’. **‘Luxuries’ is incorrect** as it does not work with the singular verb and does not reflect what the speaker says about persuasion.