

IELTS

General Test



Contains 1 complete test with answers and explanations

Audio for listening can be found at: <https://youtu.be/opbboYQCQ4>

Audio for speaking can be found at: <https://youtu.be/P9vEKamnOAg>

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Listening Test

Part One Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1 – 10

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

 Phillips Clinic Creating beautiful smiles	Enquiry - Braces
<u>Type</u>	
Wire	<input type="checkbox"/>
Invisible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Issue</u>	
Details of problem: (1) _____	
<u>General information for client</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retainer, not braces • Can be (2) _____ for eating and cleaning teeth • Need to be worn for at least (3) _____ a day • Patient wears a series of differently aligned retainers that slowly move the teeth into position • Same number of visits as for braces because given (4) _____ of retainers at each visit. • Invisible because very thin, less than (5) _____ thick and moulded to fit the teeth perfectly. • First appointment (6) _____ is taken of teeth and sent to lab. Lab makes retainers. • Follow up visits (7) _____ 	
<u>Client Details</u>	
Name: (8) _____	
Address: 62 Hackett Place Doncaster	
Phone: (9) _____	
Email: judith62@yahoo.com	
<u>Appointment</u>	
Yes / No	
If No, why: N/A	
If Yes, time and date: (10) _____ Tuesday 15th	

Part Two Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11 – 16

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

Volunteering and your Career

11 Windsor Castle

- A was built by William I
- B is known for its building style
- C is the home of the royals

12 Originally Windsor was

- A built for military purposes
- B quite small
- C on a central hill

13 In the 13th Century

- A It was destroyed in the Baron's War
- B The three wards were finished
- C A luxury palace was built by Henry III

14 After the civil war

- A Charles I was a prisoner in the castle
- B Charles II rebuilt much of the castle
- C George III and George IV renovated the castle

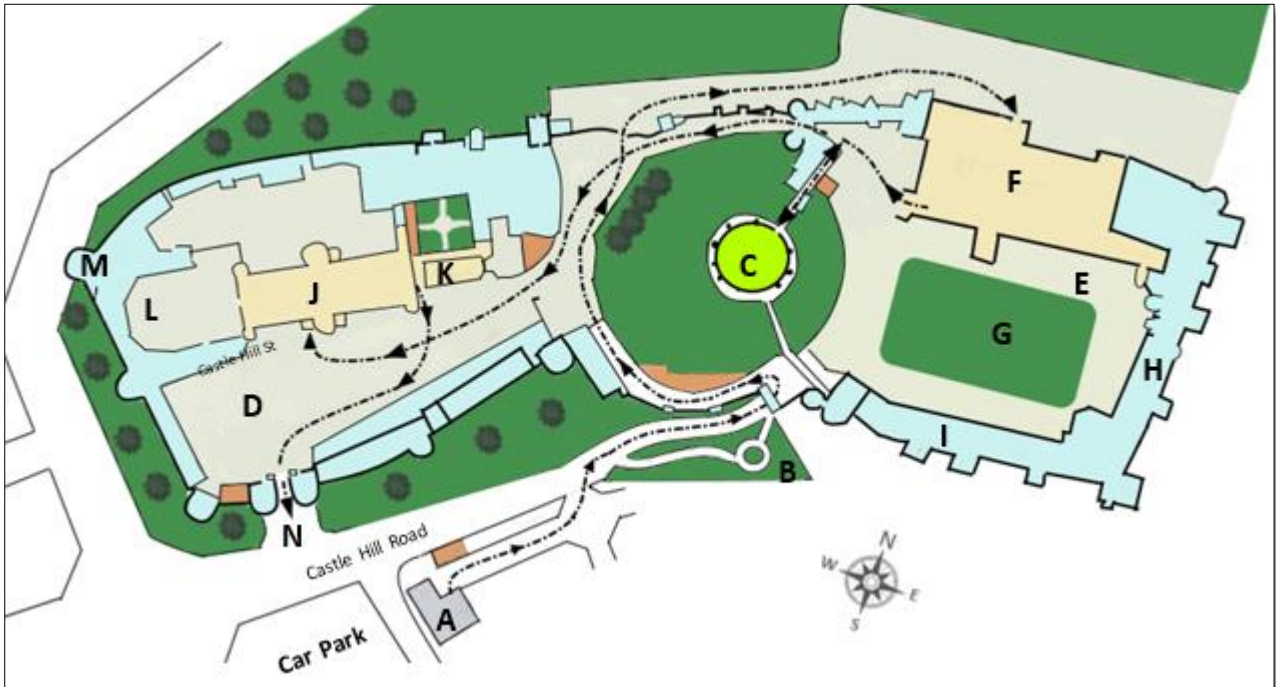
15 Last century

- A The castle survived a fire
- B The castle was a refuge in the first world war
- C The castle was a centre of royal entertainment

Questions 16 – 20

Label the plan below

Write the correct letter, **A – N** next to Questions 16 – 20



- 16. Jubilee Gardens
- 17. Lower Ward
- 18. The Quadrangle
- 19. The Lady Chapel
- 20. King Henry VIII's Gateway

Part Three Questions 21 - 30

Questions 21 – 24

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

Volunteering and your Career

21 For the introduction Shane and Jane

- A** are using a simple graphic
- B** are including definitions
- C** will use a simple opening slide

22 The presentation will be organised by

- A** explorers
- B** eras
- C** eras and explorers

23 The students will not mention

- A** Zheng He
- B** Magellan
- C** De Galla

24 The age of discovery was

- A** up to the 18th century
- B** The 1500's
- C** The 15th to 17th centuries

Questions 25 – 30

Label the plan below

What do the students still need to do for each section of their presentation?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct answer, **A – H**, next to Questions 25 – 30.

Actions	
A	Find modern map
B	Add timeline
C	Use voiceover
D	organise information
E	verify sources
F	check timing
G	Add definitions
H	Decide on slide styles

25. Introduction
 26. Ancient
 27. Medieval
 28. Age of Discovery
 29. Modern
 30. Conclusion

Part Four Questions 31 - 40

Questions 31 - 40

Complete the notes below

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

MIT Opencourseware 6.00 Introduction to Computer Science and Programming

Lecturers

Eric Grimson and John Guttag

The head of department is (31) and has been lecturing for (32) years. This course is to be approached seriously by all participants.

Introduction

This lecture will deal with administration and the (33) of the course and the concepts and (34) of computational thinking.

Goals

Students with little (35) will be able to cope with the course as it is designed for students who do not plan to major in computer science but want to be able to (36) a small amount of code.

The aim for all participants is to learn the limits of computation in solving technical problems and to give you the skills to obtain jobs. These are the (37)

Pre-requisites for the course

No student at MIT could be classed as unready for the course, however we discourage (38)..... students from undertaking this study. This is because it is not the best course for knowledgeable students and we don't want you to (39) the other students. If you think this describes you, please see (40) after the lecture.

Reading Test

Section 1 Questions 1 – 14

read the text below and answer Questions 1 – 7

Five Hotels in Bonegakuirato Reviewed

A

The rooms are beautiful, spacious and clean. I stayed in a suite with a wonderful view. The service was also good and the staff were very friendly. The only huge disappointment was the breakfast. There was a very small selection, it was not freshly made and there were also no healthy food options, only fried eggs, noodles, and so on. If you do stay here, I would recommend that you don't add breakfast to your room and go out and get a much better meal from one of the many cafes close by.

B

Perfect for business stays, even family vacations if you don't mind not having a pool. Very friendly and helpful staff, nice big comfortable rooms. Excellent, central location close to all the offices in the central business district and a full suite of free business amenities such as small conference rooms. More than worth the value.

C

If you are travelling with family, this hotel is a good option because they have a family room which can sleep 4 people comfortably. There are two swimming pools, a large, deep pool and a lovely, shaded paddling pool for youngsters. The design of the room is very simplistic but large and comfortable with all the usual amenities provided. Unfortunately, the WiFi was unreliable and the staff were unable to fix it. Nevertheless, the views are pretty remarkable if you're on higher floors and the location is convenient given its proximity to the city centre

D

Amazed with the outstanding service! The reception staff were very professional and attentive despite me asking them a lot of questions and were always smiling and helpful. This is a small budget hotel, so the buffet is not large, and there is no pool or gym, but you get what you pay for. The rooms are reasonably large and clean but suitable for 1 or 2 people only, it's not a family hotel.

E

Staying at this small boutique hotel is a cultural experience. My visit was during the moon cake festival and I was given Chinese moon cake with a personalized note explaining the holiday. The staff are also involved in community outreach, often taking trips into the country. While I stayed, I was invited along to a stage show, a trek and a hike to a waterfall. The staff very familiar with local nature preserves, with personal experience and can help with any questions on the best places to go. The rooms are huge, with a bath tub and large television, the buffet and dinner menu were limited but the hotel is in the middle of a lot of cafes, coffee shops and restaurants so eating is never a problem.

Questions 1 – 7

Look at the reviews for the five different Hotels, **A – E**, on the previous page.

Which review mentions the following?

Write the correct letter, **A – E**, beside each question.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 is a good hotel for families
- 2 was disappointed by the breakfast
- 3 has an emphasis on culture
- 4 being impressed with the service
- 5 has everything for the business traveller
- 6 had poor internet connection
- 7 has a lot of eateries close by

Read the text below and answer Questions 8 – 14

Reducing the risk of Falling

If you can reduce your risk of falling, then you'll be able to stay healthy and independent for much longer. You can help reduce your risk of falling by:

Bedroom

- More than 60% of falls happen in the bedroom.
- The main hazards are getting in and out of bed, insufficient lighting and tripping over cords, bedspreads, pets or clutter on the floor.
- When getting out of bed, first roll on to your side, then sit up before you stand up. If you feel dizzy after sitting up, wiggle your toes for a few minutes and wait for any dizziness to settle completely before standing.

Bathroom and toilet

- Non-slip floorings are important and non-slip products in the shower or bath, such as paints or self-adhesive non-slip strips, can make these areas less slippery.
- If you feel you need additional support, grab rails in the bath or shower and beside the toilet are a good idea.

Kitchen

- Arrange your kitchen so the items you use most frequently are easy to reach. Place them between hip and eye level.
- Make sure counters and tables are at the right height for your size and are sturdy enough to support your weight if you lean on them—don't use a collapsible table such as a card table.

Lounge room or living room

- Use a cordless phone that you take with you so you don't need to rush to answer the phone and there are fewer wires to worry about.
- Check for loose rugs or mats and remove any that have curled edges. Secure others using non-slip underlay.

Floors, walkways and stairs

- Have floor surfaces that are less slippery, such as carpet or slip-resistant tiles.
- Make sure your stairways are well lit, not slippery and that you have safe and adequate hand rails.
- If you have trouble seeing the edges of your stairs, clearly mark them with white or yellow paint or adhesive non-slip stair edging.

Outside the home

- Make sure outside areas are safe, well lit and have properly maintained surfaces—especially outdoor tiles and paths, which can become slippery when wet.
- Many bad falls result from the use of ladders. Make sure you use a safe ladder and ask someone for assistance. If help is not available, consider postponing the task until someone can help.

Adapted from: <https://www.qld.gov.au/seniors/health/healthy-living/reduce-falling-risk/tips-reduce-falls-home>

Questions 8 – 14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text on the previous page?

Beside each question write

True if the statement agrees with the information
False if the statement contradicts the information
Not Given if there is no information on this

- 8 You shouldn't lean on counters or table-tops
- 9 Always sit on the bed before standing up in case of dizziness
- 10 Don't use a ladder by yourself
- 11 Wood is a good floor surface for reducing falls
- 12 Cordless phones are better
- 13 Badly lit living rooms are a risk factor
- 14 Things you use often should be within easy reach

Section 2 Questions 15 – 27

Read the text below and answer questions 15 - 21

DRIVING IN AUSTRALIA - BUYING A CAR

There are pros and cons for buying either a new or used car. You can get a good idea of the price of buying a new or used car by checking out websites such as carsales.com.au. If you buy a new car, it'll be covered by a warranty, so you'll be covered for a specified period of time if anything goes wrong. However, new cars lose value rapidly (as a rule of thumb you can expect the value to drop by 20% as soon as you drive out of the car dealership).

Buying a second-hand car will most probably be cheaper; however you won't necessarily know its history or what condition it's in. It's important to get the car properly checked out before you buy it. The NRMA in Australia offer a mobile vehicle inspection service. For a fee they can inspect a car you wish to buy and provide you with an independent condition report.

Buying a new car in Australia

Here are some questions you should ask:

- What are the on road costs (such as government taxes that'll need to be paid)?
- What are the standard features?
- What extras are available?
- Are there any promotions or special deals at the moment?

The answers to these questions should help you gather enough information to decide if it's a good deal. Also compare prices between dealers to see what extras can be thrown in.

Buying a used car in Australia

It's even more important to ask the right questions when buying a used car:

- Why are you selling?
- What is its full service history?
- How many owners has it had?
- What was it used for?
- How many kilometres does it have on the clock?
- Has it ever been involved in an accident?

Tip: Make sure to take it for a test drive

Other costs to consider when buying a car in Australia

There are some extra costs that you'll need to cover when buying either a new or used car:

- Stamp duty - this is a percentage of the purchase price that is paid to the state government of the state you're in and is paid on all purchases
- Compulsory Third Party Insurance (CTP) - this is a compulsory insurance required by law that covers you against a claim arising from the death or injury of another person due to your negligence.

Adapted from : <http://www.movingtoaustralia.com.au/living-in-australia/driving-in-australia/>

Questions 15 – 21

Complete the notes below

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

Buying a car in Australia

You can find out prices on websites like carsales.com.au.

New cars come with a **15.** _____ but they lose value rapidly.

Second-hand cars are cheaper but you may not know the history or the condition of the car.

Always have your car **16.** _____ before you buy it.

Buying a new car

You should ask the dealer about:

- **17.** _____ costs
- standard features
- any extras
- **18.** _____

and always compare prices between dealerships to get the best deal.

Buying a used car

You should find out why the car is being sold, it's **19.** _____, owners and usage, how many kilometres it has done and if it has ever been in an **20.** _____.

Other costs

In Australia you will have to pay **21.** _____ and you must buy third party insurance.

Read the text below and answer questions 22 - 27

Housing

One of the first things you will need to do when you move to Australia is to find appropriate accommodation in the city or town where you are planning to live. You will need to make a decision on whether you want to buy or rent a property.

Renting

Many new arrivals to Australia rent or lease a property in the short term. Renting is a more flexible option than buying a property. You can also find sharing options where you live with one or more persons.

Finding a property

Online property search engines can help you look at suburbs or price ranges, allowing you to input a specific set of parameters and investigate the market. The best search engine can vary from state to state, city to city, so be sure to use several. Newspapers will often have property sections featuring advertisements for properties available to rent or buy. Also, real estate agencies in your area can show you a range of properties they are trying to rent.

When you have identified a possible property, always attend an inspection of the property to ensure that you notice any flaws or damage before you move in. It also gives you a chance to look at the neighbouring properties and get to know the owner or real estate agent.

Rights and obligations

You will generally need to sign a lease with either the owner of the property or a real estate agent when renting. The lease will set out the contractual obligations of both parties. Ensure that you read and understand the lease before signing.

Buying

Buying a property is a big decision. In Australia, property is very expensive to purchase and will take several decades to pay off unless you have a substantial amount of savings. Most Australians purchase property through use of mortgages supplied by a bank, building society or mutual fund.

There are a range of factors to consider when buying property. Conducting research and getting advice from many different sources will better place you to make the right decision for you. Always think about your future when buying a property as what you need now (size, location, type of property etc.) may change over time. Finding properties to buy is the same process as finding properties to rent. You will almost always have to deal with a real estate agent during a purchase.

Legal Assistance

You will need to engage the services of a lawyer in the purchase of a property. If you cannot afford to hire your own legal services, there are Legal Aid offices in each state and territory. They can assist you with legal advice.

Adapted from : <https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/settling-in-australia/settle-in-australia/key-settlement-topics/housing>

Questions 22 – 27

Complete the sentences below

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

- 22.** Many people choose to rent as it is a more _____ arrangement.
- 23.** You should look at many different online search engines as the best one can _____ from state to state.
- 24.** Once you find a property it is a good idea to go to an _____ in person to ensure the property has no defects.
- 25.** Buying a property can be very expensive and usually people get _____, obtained from a financial institution.
- 26.** Always do your _____ and obtain advice from qualified parties before buying.
- 27.** You will need to work with both a real estate agent and a _____ when buying a property.

SECTION 3 Questions 28 – 40

Read the text below and answer Questions 28 - 40

Ancient Cartography

A

Cartography, or mapmaking, has been an integral part of the human history for thousands of years. It combined mathematics, geography and the understanding of geological features as well as aesthetics to connect with its reader by fitting with the reader's perceptual patterns. From cave paintings to ancient maps of Babylon, Greece, and Asia, through the Age of Exploration, and on into the 21st century, people have created and used maps as essential tools to help them define, explain, and navigate their way through the world. Maps began as two-dimensional drawings but can also adopt three-dimensional shapes (globes, models) and be stored in purely numerical forms. The term cartography is modern, loaned into English from French cartographie in the 1840s, based on Middle Latin carta "map".

B

Before the 19th century map making was considered an art. The secrets of colouring methods and ingredients used were guarded. Maps, apart from information content, were embellished with imaginative illustrations and ornate lettering with emphasis placed on fine hand and brush skills. They were often used as decoration. Creating maps involved complex techniques to address the challenge of representing the three dimensional physical world accurately onto a two dimensional surface.

C

The earliest known maps are of the stars, not the earth while cave painting and rock carvings used simple visual elements that may have aided in recognizing landscape features. By the time of the Babylonian empire, maps were being made from surveys that included measurements, for example on one such map, cuneiform inscriptions label the features on the map, including a plot of land described as 354 iku (12 hectares) that was owned by a person called Azala.

In contrast, the Babylonian World Map, the earliest surviving map of the world (c. 600 BC), is a symbolic, not a literal representation. It deliberately omits peoples such as the Persians and Egyptians, who were well known to the Babylonians. The area shown is depicted as a circular shape surrounded by water, which fits the religious image of the world in which the Babylonians believed.

D

Examples of maps from ancient Egypt are quite rare. However, those that have survived show an emphasis on geometry and well-developed surveying techniques, perhaps stimulated by the need to re-establish the exact boundaries of properties after the annual Nile floods. The Turin Papyrus Map, dated c. 1160 BC, shows the mountains east of the Nile where gold and silver were mined, along with the location of the miners' shelters, wells, and the road network that linked the region with the mainland. Its originality can be seen in the map's inscriptions, its precise orientation, and the use of colour.

The ancient Greeks and Romans also created maps, beginning with Anaximander in the 6th century BC. Anaximander was the first ancient Greek to draw a map of the known world. It is for this reason

that he is considered by many to be the first mapmaker. In the 2nd century AD, Ptolemy produced his treatise on cartography, *Geographia*. This contained Ptolemy's world map and included an index of place-names, with the latitude and longitude of each place to guide the search, scale, conventional signs with legends, and the practice of orienting maps so that north is at the top and east to the right of the map—an almost universal custom today.

E

The oldest extant Chinese maps come from the State of Qin, dated back to the 4th century BC, during the Warring States period. The maps contain rivers, roads and locations where different types of timber can be gathered, and the distances to the timber sites. This makes them perhaps the oldest economic maps in the world. Maps become more complex in the Han Dynasty, covered much larger areas, and were more integral to the running of government. Upon the investiture of three of his sons as feudal princes in 117 BC, Emperor Wu of Han had maps of the entire empire submitted to him.

In the year 267, Pei Xiu (224–271) was appointed as the Minister of Works by Emperor Wu of Jin, the first emperor of the Jin Dynasty. Pei is best known for his work in cartography. Pei outlined six principles that should be observed when creating maps, two of which included the rectangular grid and the graduated scale for measuring distance. Historians compare him to the Greek Ptolemy for his contributions in cartography. However, Howard Nelson states that, although the accounts of earlier cartographic works by the inventor and official Zhang Heng are somewhat vague and sketchy, there is ample written evidence that Pei Xiu derived the use of the rectangular grid reference from the maps of Zhang Heng as the use of the grid system was already in use, Pei Xiu was simply the first to mention it and make it a principle of map making.

F

Early forms of cartography in India included the locations of the Pole star and other constellations of use. These charts may have been in use by the beginning of the Common Era for purposes of navigation and detailed maps of considerable length describing the locations of settlements, seashores, rivers, and mountains were also made.

G

Simply put, all ancient civilisations rendered maps of one sort or another. As people ventured further afield, they wanted something to guide them, governments wanted to know where their subjects lived and where their mines, farms and military outposts were. And philosophers and scientists simply wanted to know; their curiosity drove them. Although very early maps were not terribly accurate, as methods improved, so did the maps and many ancient maps have proven to be surprisingly accurate still.

Adapted from:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/recreation/arts/heritage/museum-of-lands/mapping-history> © The State of Queensland 2019 Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence (CC BY 4.0).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_cartography

Questions 28 – 31

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 28 – 31 on your answer sheet.

28. The ancients

- A. made three dimensional maps
- B. found maps to be essential tools
- C. had different perceptual patterns
- D. understood three-dimensional maps

29. Before the 1800's

- A. maps were not very common
- B. only the rich had maps
- C. the methods used to make maps were secrets
- D. they weren't very accurate

30. The earliest maps

- A. were of the stars
- B. used visual elements to render the landscape
- C. were cave paintings and rock carvings
- D. all of the above

31. One theory regarding Egyptian maps is that

- A. the Egyptians were very good at surveying
- B. the Egyptians needed to know where their mines were
- C. they were used to re-establish property boundaries after the annual Nile floods
- D. they were used to find gold and silver

Questions 32 – 36

The passage has seven sections, A – G.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A – G in boxes 32 – 36 on your answer sheet.

- 32** a reference to land owned by Azala
- 33** a reference to the earliest map of the known world
- 34** a reference to the accuracy of ancient maps
- 35** a reference to the origin of the word cartography
- 36** a reference to economic maps

Questions 37 – 40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the text for each answer.

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

Ancient maps of the Western World

Ancient Egyptian maps are rare, but those we have show well-developed surveying techniques and an emphasis on **37.** _____. They were probably used to re-establish property boundaries after the land was changed when the Nile flooded each year. The Turin map (1160BC) shows mines, roads, shelters and wells and is known for its precise **38.** _____, colour and inscriptions.

39. _____ was the first ancient Greek to draw a map of the known world in the 6th century BC and is considered by many to be the first mapmaker. However, in the 2nd century BC Ptolemy produced **40.** _____, his treatise on cartography, which contained a world map and index of place names with latitude and longitude. His practice of orienting maps so that north is at the top is a convention still used today.

Questions 32 – 36

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

Write the correct letter in the space next to the question.

32. Steering optional refers to

- A. when the driver must monitor the driving
- B. when the car is a co-drover
- C. when there is no human intervention
- D. when the driver can read a newspaper

33. The benefits of self-driving cars include

- A. reduce the cost of petrol
- B. reduce the cost of insurance
- C. reduce the number of road accidents
- D. reduce positive impact on traffic flows

34. We currently

- A. have cars that can automatically park
- B. have cars that can control their speed
- C. have cars that will automatically brake, then go
- D. all of the above

35. AI's cannot

- A. catch another driver's eye to indicate right of way
- B. follow a list of rules
- C. map their surroundings
- D. learn from exposure to different situations

36. A car at driving automation level 4

- A. drive on any road
- B. can safely abort the trip
- C. is not limited to specific areas
- D. can deliver to any location

Questions 37 – 40

complete the summary below.

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

Levels of driving automation

Level zero means that the driver is fully in control of the vehicle whereas level one means that some functions are automated, like **37**. but the human is mostly in charge of driving. Level two is when the car is fully automated, but the driver must **38**. and be ready to take control if needed, while in level three the car is akin to a co-driver and the human's attention can wander. By level four the driver need not even be in the **39**. while the car is within a designated self-driving zone but must take over outside of this. Finally, there is level five, which is truly autonomous with no **40**. required at all.

Writing Test

Task 1

You should spend 20 minutes on the following task.

You work in a large company and your workplace is not near any cafes or other eateries. Write a letter to your manager to request setting up a cafeteria for the employees.

In your letter, you should say:

- Why it is needed
- The benefits of having a cafeteria
- any suggestions you can give on how to implement it

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

To the Manager,

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people become famous quite young, which many people say is not good for them.

Discuss and give your own opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

Speaking Test

How to do the test. Set up your recording device, read each question, and answer the question. For Part 2 take one minute to write notes, then start speaking.

Speaking Part 1

Hometown

- Do you like your hometown? Why?
- How long have you been living in your hometown?
- What is special about your hometown?
- What did you like about your hometown when you were a child?
- Is there anything you don't like about your hometown?

Speaking Part 2

Take one minute to write some notes about the topic below, then talk for one to two minutes:

Describe a job that you would not like to do in the future.

You should say:

- What it is
- Where you know it from
- Is it difficult or easy

And explain why you would not like to do it.

I'd like to ask you a question based on your talk:

- Do you think that many people are doing jobs they don't like?

Speaking Part 3

We have been talking about a job you don't like. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about careers in general.

- What do you believe is important to consider when choosing a career?
- Which do you prefer, physical work or mental work?
- When young people choose their jobs, which is more important, salary or interest?
- Do you think it's common to move to other cities because of jobs?
- Do you think that technology has improved our working lives?
- How will technology impact future jobs?

Answers with explanations

Listening Answers and Transcripts

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. crowded teeth | 11. B | 21. B | 31. Eric Grimson |
| 2. taken out /
removed | 12. A | 22. C | 32. 25 |
| 3. 20 hours | 13. C | 23. A | 33. goal |
| 4. 3 sets | 14. B | 24. C | 34. tools |
| 5. 1 millimetre/1
mm | 15. A | 25. G | 35. prior programming
experience |
| 6. scan / photo | 16. B | 26. A | 36. write and read |
| 7. every month | 17. D | 27. E | 37. strategic goals |
| 8. Judith Houlihan | 18. G | 28. D | 38. overqualified |
| 9. 04134289667 | 19. K | 29. B | 39. intimidate |
| 10. 3.15 pm / 3.15 /
three fifteen | 20. N | 30. H | 40. John or I |

Part 1

Receptionist	Good Morning, Doctor Phillip's dental surgery. How may I help you.
Woman	Good Morning, I was wondering if your clinic does those invisible braces? My parents couldn't afford to get my teeth straightened when I was a child and I'd really like to do it now. They are not badly crowded¹ , but it does bother me.
Receptionist	Yes, we do and your issue sounds like one that invisible braces could fix. Do you know much about them?
Woman	Not really, I guess what is most important to me is the cost. Are they very expensive?
Receptionist	No, they cost the same as regular braces, and you pay for them monthly, not up front so that does make it easier. Also, if you have health insurance with dental cover you may be able to claim back some of the cost of the braces, up to 50% in some cases.
Woman	That sounds good, I have dental so I'll hopefully I can get some of the money back. Does it take a long time?
Receptionist	Well that depends on the severity of the issue but in general it takes the same time as regular braces, sometimes it can be faster. That is of course, assuming you wear the retainer as you're supposed to.
Woman	Retainer? So, they're not braces?
Receptionist	No, they're clear retainers, like a very, very thin mouthguard but they don't cover your gums at all. You have to take them out to eat and clean your teeth² . We find our patients prefer them because they don't interfere with eating or cleaning your teeth. You can still eat whatever you like, and don't need special equipment to clean your teeth.
Woman	That does sound better than braces!
Receptionist	Yes, it really is. BUT you do need to wear them for at least 20 hours a day³ , or else they just won't work.
Woman	But if it's a retainer how does it move the teeth?

Receptionist	Well, the system uses a series of retainers, all aligned slightly differently to move the teeth a little bit at a time.
Woman	Does that mean I will need to have a lot of visits to the dentist?
Receptionist	No, you have the same number of visits as for braces. The dentist will give you 3 sets of retainers and a schedule for changing them ⁴ so that you don't have to visit for every change of retainer.
Woman	And how can it be invisible, I mean mouthguards are so obvious and uncomfortable!
Receptionist	We say mouthguard because it is something you are familiar with, but the retainers are less than a millimetre thick ⁵ , and modelled to exactly sit on your teeth. They really are very hard to see once you are wearing them, and after a few days you won't even notice you've got them on.
Woman	Oh, I see. So how do I go about it?
Receptionist	Well first of all you'll need to come in for an appointment and have a picture, a scan really ⁶ , of your teeth done. Then we send that off to the lab and they make the first set of retainers. That takes about a week. Then you'll have your first fitting appointment, learn how to take care of the retainers and be given your first set of 3 retainers. You'll have follow up appointments every month ⁷ after that where the dentist will check that everything is going to schedule and give you new set of retainers. Would you like to make an appointment now?
Woman	Yes, I think I would. They do sound much better than regular braces, and if the cost is the same then I'd like to do it.
Receptionist	Okay, first of all can I have your full name?
Woman	It's Judith Houlihan.
Receptionist	Could you please spell your surname?
Woman	Oh sure, H O U L I H A N ⁸
Receptionist	Thanks, and you address, phone number and email please.
Woman	My address is 62, Hackett Place, Doncaster. I'll give you my mobile phone number, it's 04134289667. ⁹ And my email is judith62@yahoo.com
Receptionist	Thank you. Now, I'm afraid we only have one appointment free this week, Thursday at 10.30am, but there are more slots available the week after.
Woman	Oh, I'm afraid I couldn't do Thursday this week. Do you have anything on a Tuesday after 2 pm?
Receptionist	Let's see. Yes, Tuesday the 15 th I have a free slot at 3.15pm ¹⁰ . Would that suit you?
Woman	Yes, that'd be great.
Receptionist	Okay then. Do you have any other questions?
Woman	No, I think that's it.
Receptionist	If you think of anything, write it down so you remember to ask the dentist at your appointment.
Woman	Oh, that's a good idea. Thanks, I will.
Receptionist	You're welcome and I'll see you Tuesday.
Woman	Yes, thanks again. Bye
Receptionist	Goodbye.
	(adapted from: https://youtu.be/q_61-bdtXLQ)

Part 2

We will be arriving at Windsor in a few minutes but before we begin the tour, I'm going to give you a quick overview.

Windsor Castle is a royal residence that is notable for its long association with the English and later British royal family and for its architecture¹¹.

Originally designed to protect Norman dominance around the outskirts of London and oversee a strategically important part of the River Thames¹², Windsor Castle was built as a motte-and-bailey, with three wards surrounding a central mound. Gradually replaced with stone fortifications, the castle withstood a prolonged siege during the First Barons' War at the start of the 13th century. Henry III built a luxurious royal palace within the castle during the middle of the century¹³, and Edward III went further, rebuilding the palace to make an even grander set of buildings in what would become known as the most expensive secular building project of the entire Middle Ages in England. Edward's core design lasted through the Tudor period, during which Henry VIII and Elizabeth I made increasing use of the castle as a royal court and centre for diplomatic entertainment.

Windsor Castle survived the tumultuous period of the English Civil War, when it was used as a military headquarters by Parliamentary forces and a prison for Charles I. At the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660, Charles II rebuilt much of Windsor Castle with the help of the architect Hugh May¹⁴, creating a set of extravagant Baroque interiors that are still admired. After a period of neglect during the 18th century, George III and George IV renovated and rebuilt Charles II's palace at colossal expense, producing the current design of the State Apartments, full of Rococo, Gothic and Baroque furnishings. Queen Victoria made a few minor changes to the castle, which became the centre for royal entertainment for much of her reign. Windsor Castle was used as a refuge by the royal family during the Luftwaffe bombing campaigns of the Second World War and survived a fire in 1992¹⁵. It is a popular tourist attraction, a venue for hosting state visits, and the preferred weekend home of Queen Elizabeth II, so it is still very much a lived in and working castle. You will have three hours at the castle which should be plenty of time to see everything, and don't forget to pick up your complimentary audio guides as they are full of interesting information.

Now if you can take a look at your map, you'll see the suggested walking route, but you don't have to follow this if you don't want to. To begin with, look at the centre bottom of the map, that is ticket office where you will be given your audio guides. To enter the castle proper, I will walk you down the street and left into Castle Hill street. On the right as we walk to castle are the Jubilee Gardens¹⁶ which are not part of the tour but are lovely to walk through, some of you might want to do that before entering the castle proper.

Windsor Castle occupies 13 acres and combines the features of a fortification, a palace, and a small town. It has two basically rectangular courts that are separated by the Round Tower on the hill in the middle. The western court is the lower ward¹⁷, and the eastern court is called the upper ward. The walking route takes you from the entrance, around the base of the round tower to the upper ward complex and into the state apartments. As the Queen is not in residence these are open to the public and well worth visiting. The rooms contain many historical and art treasures and Queen Mary's dollhouse. If you look out the southern windows you will also get a glimpse of the

quadrangle which is enclosed by the state apartments to the north, private apartments to the east and the south wing¹⁸.

After you leave the apartments, you can then go into the round tower itself. We have arranged for you to be able to go into the tower and climb to the roof which gives a spectacular view of the surrounding town and countryside.

After the round tower, go back the way you came, down the hill, towards the lower ward. On the north side of the Lower Ward is St George's Chapel the spiritual home of the Order of the Garter. At the east end of St George's Chapel is the Lady Chapel¹⁹, originally built by Henry III in the 13th century and converted into the Albert Memorial Chapel between 1863 and 1873 by Queen Victoria. At the west end of the Lower Ward is the Horseshoe Cloister, where the clergy live, and behind the Horseshoe Cloister is the Curfew Tower, one of the oldest surviving parts of the Lower Ward and dating from the 13th century. On the south side of the Ward is King Henry VIII's gateway²⁰, which bears the coat of arms of Catherine of Aragon and is where you will exit the castle and then head back to the bus. Remember to be at the bus by 4.45pm for our return to London.

But before you do you might want to have afternoon tea at the Undercroft Café which has recently opened to visitors in Edward III's medieval Undercroft, one of the oldest surviving spaces in the 1,000-year-old Castle. I will be there from 3.30pm onwards if you want to ask me any questions about Windsor.

Okay, we are arriving now at the carpark, so if you could all get ready and remember to take all your belongings with you

adapted from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windsor_Castle

Part 3

- Tutor Hi, so your presentation is a short history of human exploration, is that right?
- Shane Yes, from prehistory to the modern era.
- Jane Here's an outline we did of what we've organised so far.
- Tutor Thanks, hmm so it seems to focus on periods rather than people.
- Jane Yes, there is so much information that we decided to be quite general, except for people who really impacted the topic.
- Tutor So how will you introduce your topic
- Shane Well at first, we thought of just having a simple opening slide and a very then getting straight into the body of the presentation. But we think that maybe we need to define some terms in the introduction, to ensure that everyone can understand the rest of the presentation²¹.
- Jane Yeah, we especially want to make sure people understand the difference between exploration, discovery and invention, so we will make that clear in the introduction.
- Tutor That's a good idea, but please remember to keep it short. The introduction is supposed to be quite brief. You have a lot to cover, how are you going to organise it?
- Jane Well, luckily there seems to be consensus on the different eras, so we thought we could find the explorer that most epitomises each one and how they impacted exploration in that time²².
- Shane The other thing we've had to do is narrow our focus and concentrate mostly on European explorers, if we tried to include the whole world there is just too much to fit into the presentation.
- Jane But it's sad, I really wanted to include people like Zheng He²³, whose voyages were before most of the famous European voyages of discovery by Columbus, De Galla and Magellan but of the same era.
- Tutor So how many periods will that include then?
- Shane Only four actually. Ancient, from 5000 BCE to around 400 CE, Medieval which is from the 5th century to the 15th century, the age of discovery from the fourteen hundreds to sixteen hundreds²⁴ and the modern era from the 18th century to the present. We'll be presenting them chronologically, I think.
-
- Tutor That sounds sensible. So you've mentioned that for the introduction you were thinking of defining your terminology, I think that is a very good idea²⁵.
- Shane Okay, we will do that then, and keep it brief.
For the first section, ancient exploration we've decided to use Alexander the Great but what we really need to do is to find a good recent map²⁶ to show exactly how far he travelled and the modern names of the places he went to. We think that will make it easier for the audience.
- Jane Yeah, we can't assume that people are familiar with the ancient names. Although it might be a good idea to also place the ancient terms next to the modern ones, as all the sources use the ancient titles.
- Tutor I do think that it is important to use the ancient as well as the modern place names, so do make sure to include them. Now who are you using for the Medieval period?

- Jane The Vikings. I know most people don't see them as explorers, but they went to some many places and even America. They were innovative navigators and boat builders, which enabled their voyages of discovery. We do need to verify the sources for some of our information, but I think most of it is accurate.²⁷
- Tutor Yes, you must be able to get reliable and accurate sources and don't forget to include them all in your submission.
- Shane For the Age of discovery we have far too many explorers, which makes it harder. So instead of a person, we've gone with a country. Portugal was the first of the great exploring nations, so we are going to focus on its achievements and explorers like De Gama, Cabral, Magellan, and Dias. There is so much information, we will need to sit down and organise it all.²⁸
- Jane Yes, we've done all our research for this era, we just need to organise it now. It's a similar problem with the modern era, so we've decided to go with space exploration because it has had such an impact on the world, but culturally, politically and technologically.
- Shane It's also very modern!
- Tutor How are you going to present it though, choose an astronaut or program?
- Shane We are going to do it chronologically, from Sputnik 1, the first artificial Earth satellite to the current collaboration between governments and private interests. There are a lot of significant milestones, but we will only mention major ones, like landing on the moon for example. We still need to make a timeline, probably a decade per slide, we think that is the clearest way to present it.²⁹
- Jane For our conclusion, we thought we could ask the audience if they have any questions on what we've presented while recapping each era with a slide. We need to decide what style of slides to use for the recap³⁰, but we thought it would help to keep the questions focused on what we have presented.
- Tutor Well it all seems to be coming along well, once you've got a draft ready I'd like you to make an appointment and show me, it will be the last chance you have to get feedback before the presentation.

Part four

Lecture adapted from: <https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/electrical-engineering-and-computer-science/6-00-introduction-to-computer-science-and-programming-fall-2008/video-lectures/lecture-1/>

PROFESSOR: Thank you. This is 6.00, also known as Introduction to Computer Science and Programming. My name is Eric Grimson, I have together Professor John Guttag over here, we're going to be lecturing the course this term. I want to give you a heads up; you're getting some serious firepower this term. John was department head for ten years, felt like a century, and in course six, **Q31** I'm the current department head in course six. John's been lecturing for thirty years, roughly. All right, I'm the young guy, **Q32** I've only been lecturing for twenty-five years. You can tell, I have less grey hair than he does. What I'm trying to say to you is, we take this course really seriously. We hope you do as well. But we think it's really important for the department to help everybody learn about computation, and that's what this course is about.

What I want to do today is three things: I'm going to start-- actually, I shouldn't say start, I'm going to do a little bit of administrivia, the kinds of things you need to know about how we're going to run the course. **Q33** I want to talk about the goal of the course, what it is you'll be able to do at the end of this course when you get through it, and then I want to begin talking about **Q34** the concepts and tools of computational thinking, which is what we're primarily going to focus on here. We're going to try and help you learn how to think like a computer scientist, and we're going to begin talking about that towards the end of this lecture and of course throughout the rest of the lectures that carry on.

Right, let's start with the goals. I'm going to give you goals in two levels. The strategic goals are the following: we want to help prepare freshmen and sophomores who are interested in majoring in course six to get an easy entry into the department, especially for those students who **Q35** don't have a lot of prior programming experience. If you're in that category, don't panic, you're going to get it. We're going to help you ramp in and you'll certainly be able to start the course six curriculum and do just fine and still finish on target. We don't expect everybody to be a course six major, contrary to popular opinion, so for those are you not in that category, the second thing we want to do is we want to help students who don't plan to major in course six to feel justifiably confident in their ability to **Q36** write and read small pieces of code.

For all students, what we want to do is we want to give you an understanding of the role computation can and cannot play in tackling technical problems. So that you will come away with a sense of what you can do, what you can't do, and what kinds of things you should use to tackle complex problems. And finally, we want to position all students so that you can easily, if you like, compete for things like your office and summer jobs. Because you'll have an appropriate level of confidence and competence in your ability to do computational problem solving. **Q37** Those are the strategic goals.

Now, this course is primarily aimed at students who have little or no prior programming experience. As a consequence, we believe that no student here is under-qualified for this course: you're all MIT students, you're all qualified to be here. **Q38** But we also hope that there aren't any students here who are over-qualified for this course. And what do I mean by that? If you've done a lot prior programming, this is probably not the best course for you, and if you're in that category, I would please encourage you to talk to John or I after class about what your goals are, what kind of experience you have, and how we might find you a course that better meets your goals.

Second reason we don't want over-qualified students in the class, it sounds a little nasty, but the second reason is, an over-qualified student, somebody who's, I don't know, programmed for Google for the last five years, is going to have an easy time in this course, **Q39** but we don't want such a student accidentally intimidating the rest of you. We don't want you to feel inadequate when you're simply inexperienced. And so, it really is a course aimed at students with little or no prior programming experience. **Q40** And again, if you're not in that category, talk to John or I after class, and we'll help you figure out where you might want to go.

OK. Those are the top-level goals of the course. Let's talk sort of at a more tactical level, about what do we want you to know in this course. What we want you to be able to do by the time you leave this course?

Reading Answers and Explanations

Section 1 Answers: Text 1

1. C
2. A
3. E
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. A

Five Hotels in Bonegakuirato Reviewed

A

The rooms are beautiful, spacious and clean. I stayed in a suite with a wonderful view. The service was also good and the staff were very friendly. The only huge disappointment was the breakfast.^{Q2} There was a very small selection, it was not freshly made and there were also no healthy food options, only fried eggs, noodles, and so on. If you do stay here, I would recommend that you don't add breakfast to your room and go out and get a much better meal from one of the many cafes close by.^{Q7}

B

Perfect for business stays^{Q5}, even family vacations if you don't mind not having a pool. Very friendly and helpful staff, nice big comfortable rooms. Excellent, central location close to all the offices in the central business district and a full suite of free business amenities such as small conference rooms. More than worth the value.

C

^{Q1}If you are travelling with family, this hotel is a good option because they have a family room which can sleep 4 people comfortably. There are two swimming pools, a large, deep pool and a lovely, shaded paddling pool for youngsters. The design of the room is very simplistic but large and comfortable with all the usual amenities provided. Unfortunately, the WiFi was unreliable^{Q6} and the staff were unable to fix it. Nevertheless, the views are pretty remarkable if you're on higher floors and the location is convenient given its proximity to the city centre

D

Amazed with the outstanding service!^{Q4} The reception staff were very professional and attentive despite me asking them a lot of questions and were always smiling and helpful. This is a small budget hotel, so the buffet is not large, and there is no pool or gym, but you get what you pay for. The rooms are reasonably large and clean but suitable for 1 or 2 people only, it's not a family hotel.

E

Staying at this small boutique hotel is a cultural experience. My visit was during the moon cake festival and I was given Chinese moon cake with a personalized note explaining the holiday^{Q3}. The staff are also involved in community outreach, often taking trips into the country. While I stayed, I was invited along to a stage show, a trek and a hike to a waterfall. The staff very familiar with local nature preserves, with personal experience and can help with any questions on the best places to go. I'll be staying here again.

Section 1 Answers: Text 2

8. Not Given – the text says that they should be able to take your weight but doesn't say if you should or shouldn't lean on them.
9. True
10. True
11. False
12. True
13. Not Given – Badly lit is mentioned for other areas but not the living room
14. True

Reducing the risk of Falling

If you can reduce your risk of falling, then you'll be able to stay healthy and independent for much longer. You can help reduce your risk of falling by:

Bedroom

- More than 60% of falls happen in the bedroom.
- The main hazards are getting in and out of bed, insufficient lighting and tripping over cords, bedspreads, pets or clutter on the floor.
- When getting out of bed, first roll on to your side, then sit up before you stand up. If you feel dizzy after sitting up, wiggle your toes for a few minutes and wait for any dizziness to settle completely before standing^{Q9}.

Bathroom and toilet

- Non-slip floorings are important and non-slip products in the shower or bath, such as paints or self-adhesive non-slip strips, can make these areas less slippery.
- If you feel you need additional support, grab rails in the bath or shower and beside the toilet are a good idea.

Kitchen

- ^{Q14} Arrange your kitchen so the items you use most frequently are easy to reach. Place them between hip and eye level.
- Make sure counters and tables are at the right height for your size and are sturdy enough to support your weight if you lean on them—don't use a collapsible table such as a card table.

Lounge room or living room

- Use a cordless phone that you take with you, so you don't need to rush to answer the phone and there are fewer wires to worry about.^{Q12}
- Check for loose rugs or mats and remove any that have curled edges. Secure others using non-slip underlay.

Floors, walkways and stairs

- Have floor surfaces that are less slippery, such as carpet or slip-resistant tiles, not wood^{Q11}, linoleum or vinyl.
- Make sure your stairways are well lit, not slippery and that you have safe and adequate hand rails.
- If you have trouble seeing the edges of your stairs, clearly mark them with white or yellow paint or adhesive non-slip stair edging.

Outside the home

- Make sure outside areas are safe, well lit and have properly maintained surfaces—especially outdoor tiles and paths, which can become slippery when wet.
- Many bad falls result from the use of ladders. Make sure you use a safe ladder and ask someone for assistance^{Q10}. If help is not available, consider postponing the task until someone can help.

Section 2 Answers: Text 1

15. warranty

16. checked

17. on road / On road

18. special deals

19. service history

20. accident

21. stamp duty

DRIVING IN AUSTRALIA - BUYING A CAR

There are pros and cons for buying either a new or used car. You can get a good idea of the price of buying a new or used car by checking out websites such as carsales.com.au

If you buy a new car, it'll be covered by a **warranty**¹⁵, so you'll be covered for a specified period of time if anything goes wrong. However, new cars lose value rapidly (as a rule of thumb you can expect the value to drop by 20% as soon as you drive out of the car dealership).

Buying a second-hand car will most probably be cheaper; however you won't necessarily know its history or what condition it's in. It's important to get the car properly **checked out** before you buy it.¹⁶ The NRMA in Australia offer a mobile vehicle inspection service. For a fee they can inspect a car you wish to buy and provide you with an independent condition report.

Buying a new car in Australia

Here are some questions you should ask:

- What are the **on road costs**¹⁷ (such as government taxes that'll need to be paid)?
- What are the standard features?
- What extras are available?
- Are there any promotions or **special deals**¹⁸ at the moment?

The answers to these questions should help you gather enough information to decide if it's a good deal. Also compare prices between dealers to see what extras can be thrown in.

Buying a used car in Australia

It's even more important to ask the right questions when buying a used car:

- Why are you selling?
- What is its full **service history**¹⁹?
- How many owners has it had?
- What was it used for?
- How many kilometres does it have on the clock?
- **Has it ever been involved in an accident**²⁰?

Tip: Make sure to take it for a test drive

Other costs to consider when buying a car in Australia

There are some extra costs that you'll need to cover when buying either a new or used car:

- **Stamp duty**²¹ - this is a percentage of the purchase price that is paid to the state government of the state you're in and is paid on all purchases
- Compulsory Third Party Insurance (CTP) - this is a compulsory insurance required by law that covers you against a claim arising from the death or injury of another person due to your negligence.

Adapted from : <http://www.movingtoaustralia.com.au/living-in-australia/driving-in-australia/>

Section 2 Answers: Text 1

21. flexible
22. vary
23. inspection
24. mortgages
25. research
26. lawyer

Housing

One of the first things you will need to do when you move to Australia is to find appropriate accommodation in the city or town where you are planning to live. You will need to make a decision on whether you want to buy or rent a property.

Renting

Many new arrivals to Australia rent or lease a property in the short term. Renting is a more flexible option than buying a property²². You can also find sharing options where you live with one or more persons.

Finding a property

Online property search engines can help you look at suburbs or price ranges, allowing you to input a specific set of parameters and investigate the market. The best search engine can vary from state to state, city to city, so be sure to use several²³. Newspapers will often have property sections featuring advertisements for properties available to rent or buy. Also, real estate agencies in your area can show you a range of properties they are trying to rent.

When you have identified a possible property, always attend an inspection of the property to ensure that you notice any flaws or damage before you move in²⁴. It also gives you a chance to look at the neighbouring properties and get to know the owner or real estate agent.

Rights and obligations

You will generally need to sign a lease with either the owner of the property or a real estate agent when renting. The lease will set out the contractual obligations of both parties. Ensure that you read and understand the lease before signing.

Buying

Buying a property is a big decision. In Australia, property is very expensive to purchase and will take several decades to pay off unless you have a substantial amount of savings. Most Australians purchase property through use of mortgages supplied by a bank, building society or mutual fund²⁵.

There are a range of factors to consider when buying property. Conducting research and getting advice from many different sources will better place you to make the right decision for you²⁶. Always think about your future when buying a property as what you need now (size, location, type of property etc.) may change over time. Finding properties to buy is the same process as finding properties to rent. You will almost always have to deal with a real estate agent during a purchase.

Legal Assistance

You will need to engage the services of a lawyer in the purchase of a property²⁷. If you cannot afford to hire your own legal services, there are Legal Aid offices in each state and territory. They can assist you with legal advice. (Adapted from : <https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/settling-in-australia/settle-in-australia/key-settlement-topics/housing>)

Section 3 Answers

- 28. B
- 29. C
- 30. D
- 31. C
- 32. C
- 33. C
- 34. G
- 35. A
- 36. E
- 37. geometry
- 38. orientation
- 39. Anaximander
- 40. Geographia

Ancient Cartography

A

Cartography, or mapmaking, has been an integral part of the human history for thousands of years. It combined mathematics, geography and the understanding of geological features as well as aesthetics to connect with its reader by fitting with the reader's perceptual patterns. From cave paintings to ancient maps of Babylon, Greece, and Asia, through the Age of Exploration, and on into the 21st century, people have created and used maps as **essential tools** to help them define, explain, and navigate their way through the world²⁸. Maps began as two-dimensional drawings but can also adopt three-dimensional shapes (globes, models) and be stored in purely numerical forms. The term cartography is modern, loaned into English from French cartographie in the 1840s, based on Middle Latin carta "map".³⁵

B

Before the 19th century map making was considered an art. **The secrets of colouring methods and ingredients used were guarded**²⁹. Maps, apart from information content, were embellished with imaginative illustrations and ornate lettering with emphasis placed on fine hand and brush skills. They were often used as decoration. Creating maps involved complex techniques to address the challenge of representing the three dimensional physical world accurately onto a two dimensional surface.

C

The earliest known maps are of the stars³⁰, not the earth while cave painting and rock carvings³⁰ used simple visual elements that may have aided in recognizing landscape features³⁰. By the time of the Babylonian empire, maps were being made from surveys that included measurements, for example on one such map, cuneiform inscriptions label the features on the map, including a plot of land described as 354 iku (12 hectares) that **was owned by a person called Azala**³².

In contrast, the Babylonian World Map, the earliest surviving map of the world³³ (c. 600 BC), is a symbolic, not a literal representation. It deliberately omits peoples such as the Persians and Egyptians, who were well known to the Babylonians. The area shown is depicted as a circular shape surrounded by water, which fits the religious image of the world in which the Babylonians believed.

D

Examples of maps from ancient Egypt are quite rare. However, those that have survived show an emphasis on ³⁷geometry and well-developed surveying techniques, perhaps stimulated by the need to re-establish the exact boundaries of properties after the annual Nile floods³¹. The Turin Papyrus Map, dated c. 1160 BC, shows the mountains east of the Nile where gold and silver were mined, along with the location of the miners' shelters, wells, and the road network that linked the region with the mainland. Its originality can be seen in the map's inscriptions, its precise orientation³⁸, and the use of colour.

The ancient Greeks and Romans also created maps, beginning with Anaximander in the 6th century BC. Anaximander³⁹ was the first ancient Greek to draw a map of the known world. It is for this reason that he is considered by many to be the first mapmaker. In the 2nd century AD, Ptolemy produced his treatise on cartography, *Geographia*⁴⁰. This contained Ptolemy's world map and included an index of place-names, with the latitude and longitude of each place to guide the search, scale, conventional signs with legends, and the practice of orienting maps so that north is at the top and east to the right of the map—an almost universal custom today.

E

The oldest extant Chinese maps come from the State of Qin, dated back to the 4th century BC, during the Warring States period. The maps contain rivers, roads and locations where different types of timber can be gathered, and the distances to the timber sites. This makes them perhaps the oldest economic maps in the world³⁶. Maps become more complex in the Han Dynasty, covered much larger areas, and were more integral to the running of government. Upon the investiture of three of his sons as feudal princes in 117 BC, Emperor Wu of Han had maps of the entire empire submitted to him.

In the year 267, Pei Xiu (224–271) was appointed as the Minister of Works by Emperor Wu of Jin, the first emperor of the Jin Dynasty. Pei is best known for his work in cartography. Pei outlined six principles that should be observed when creating maps, two of which included the rectangular grid and the graduated scale for measuring distance. Historians compare him to the Greek Ptolemy for his contributions in cartography. However, Howard Nelson states that, although the accounts of earlier cartographic works by the inventor and official Zhang Heng are somewhat vague and sketchy, there is ample written evidence that Pei Xiu derived the use of the rectangular grid reference from the maps of Zhang Heng as the use of the grid system was already in use, Pei Xiu was simply the first to mention it and make it a principle of map making.

F

Early forms of cartography in India included the locations of the Pole star and other constellations of use. These charts may have been in use by the beginning of the Common Era for purposes of navigation and detailed maps of considerable length describing the locations of settlements, seashores, rivers, and mountains were also made.

G

Simply put, all ancient civilisations rendered maps of one sort or another. As people ventured further afield, they wanted something to guide them, governments wanted to know where their subjects lived and where their mines, farms and military outposts were. And philosophers and scientists simply wanted to know; their curiosity drove them. Although very early maps were not terribly accurate, as methods improved, so did the maps and many ancient maps have proven to be surprisingly accurate still.³⁴

Adapted from:

<https://www.qld.gov.au/recreation/arts/heritage/museum-of-lands/mapping-history> © The State of Queensland 2019 Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence (CC BY 4.0).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_cartography

Writing Model Answers

these are only model answers, there are many other ways of writing answers and getting a good score.

Task 1

You should spend 20 minutes on the following task.

You work in a large company and your workplace is not near any cafes or other eateries. Write a letter to your manager to request setting up a cafeteria for the employees.

In your letter, you should say:

- Why it is needed – need to drive to get lunch/no time to eat
- The benefits of having a cafeteria – less stress, smells, productivity
- any suggestions you can give on how to implement it – empty 1st floor, rent space

Write at least 150 words.

You do **NOT** need to write any addresses.

Begin your letter as follows:

To the Manager,

Model Answer

To the Manager,

My name is Amelia Firth and I am writing to you to request that the company install a cafeteria for employees in the building.

As you know, our building is quite isolated, being the first building in the new commercial district to be occupied. Buying lunch means driving to the nearest shops, and this does not leave us enough time to eat it. Which means we are often eating at our desks, or in the corridor which is less than ideal as the odours from the food are very distracting. It's something the staff complain about frequently.

If there was a cafeteria onsite this would mean that we could eat lunch during our lunch break, staff would also be less stressed and we wouldn't have strong odours all the time, which would lead to a better working environment.

The first floor is currently empty so I would suggest turning that into the cafeteria, kitchen, and storage. Also, to ensure a steady income and reduce costs, the company could rent the space to a catering firm, rather than staffing the cafeteria ourselves.

I hope that you will consider my suggestion,

Your Sincerely

Amelia Firth.

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people become famous quite young, which many people say is not good for them.

Discuss and give your own opinion.

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

Write at least 250 words.

Model Answer

The trope of the child who becomes famous and enters a self-destructive spiral is well known; Drew Barrymore, River Phoenix and Lindsey Lohan are exemplars of this phenomenon. However, there are also many youngsters who successfully navigate the pitfalls of celebrity.

If the child or teenager has strong relationships with people they trust, who keep them grounded, genuinely care for them, and don't allow the fame to go to their head, then these youngsters seem less likely to go off the rails. The converse is also true, and many youngsters have been exploited by their family, friends and managers who care more for the money produced than the welfare of the provider. It is this type of situation that can be detrimental as young people are not experienced enough to realise that they are being taken advantage of or how harmful their behaviour is becoming because no one cares enough about them to say no to them. These people, who can often be family members, facilitate the destructive behaviours to keep the child happy so they will continue performing and earning. In these instances, early fame is definitely not good.

This exploitation can also leave famous young people vulnerable if their celebrity fades. Those they thought were friends will desert them, behaviours they got away with previously will not be put up with, and their whole world will come crashing down if they do not retain their celebrity status. Alternatively, if they have been cared for then the loss of fame will not materially affect them and although they might miss it, if they have not equated self-worth with fame, then they will survive because they have effective emotional support systems in place.

For these reasons, I believe it is not that fame is innately harmful, especially to the young, but how that fame is handled is what determines the outcome.



Academic IELTS Test 2 2020

Contains 1 complete test with answers and explanations

Audio for listening can be found at: <https://youtu.be/opbboYQCQ4>

Audio for speaking can be found at: <https://youtu.be/P9vEKamnOAg>



jenteoesol@hotmail.com



<https://ieltsnesolkuching.weebly.com/>