



IELTS Practice Test

Academic module

IELTSNESOLKUCHING

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Listening Section

Section One - Questions 1 -10

Questions 1 - 10

For questions 1 – 10 complete the form using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER**.

Selbie Car Rentals – Booking form

Type of car: sedan / estate / 4x4 / Van / Mini Bus

Length of rental **1** _____ weeks _____ days

Rental fee: **2** _____

Driver registration fee (£100) Yes/No: **3.** _____

Personal Effects Insurance (£5/day) Yes/No: **4.** _____

Drop off fee (£75) Yes/No: Yes

Total Cost: **5.** _____

Driver's particulars:

Name: **6** _____

Licence: Country India _____

Licence N° **7** _____

Valid through: **8** _____ to _____

Payment: Credit Card / PayPal

Contact details:

Phone **9** _____

Email **10** _____

Section Two - Questions 11 - 20

Questions 11 – 15

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

11. It is the biggest retail complex in the country with

- A.** 400,000m² of shopping
- B.** a farmer's market
- C.** 362, 000m² of shopping
- D.** specialty hotel

12. Tourists

- A.** must shop
- B.** are staying in the budget hotel
- C.** can spend their time how they please
- D.** are staying in the shopping centre

13. As part of the tour

- A.** guests must have dinner in the hotel
- B.** guests must inform the tour guide of their dinner arrangements by 4pm
- C.** all guests must meet in the lobby by half past six.
- D.** Dinner is provided by the shopping centre

14. To receive special discounts tourists should

- A.** ask the shop assistant
- B.** ask what they are entitled to
- C.** say they are part of the shopping tour
- D.** show their tour badge when paying

15. The worst movie session is

- A.** 1.15 pm
- B.** 10 am
- C.** 11 am
- D.** 1.15 am

Questions 16 – 18

Choose **THREE** letters from the list below:

Which services are available:

- A. acupuncturist
- B. 24-hour doctor
- C. concierge
- D. money changer
- E. free WiFi
- F. Building society branch offices

Questions 19 – 20

Using no more than **TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER** answer questions 29 and 30

29. The tour company offers free delivery on packages of less than _____ but adds \$5 for every kilo over this weight.

30. There is an extra charge for delivery of _____

Section Three - Questions 21 - 25

Questions 21 - 25

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C** next to questions 21- 25.

You may choose any letter more than once.

What does Steve suggest to Jo and Tina about each of the topics?

- A.** Need to specify the scope.
- B.** Be careful to sift fact from opinion
- C.** To also use the economics databases and journals.

- 21.** The founding fathers ____
- 22.** The debate about federation ____
- 23.** The formation of the government ____
- 24.** The struggle between agriculturalists and capitalists ____
- 25.** The changing style of war ____

Questions 26 – 27

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

- 26.** Steve's project
 - A.** focused on something specific
 - B.** the formation of the Bank of America
 - C.** was a general overview
 - D.** focused on the capitalist view

- 27.** Tina had decided she should
 - A.** Get help with her topic choice.
 - B.** Do something relevant.
 - C.** Likes war.
 - D.** Thinks that combat then and now are the same.

Questions 28 – 30

Who is Jo going to write about for her project?

Choose **THREE** of the following (**A-G**) and write the correct letter beside each question.

- 28.** _____
- 29.** _____
- 30.** _____

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Hamilton B. Washington C. Jefferson D. Adams E. Madison F. Franklin G. Jay |
|--|

Section 4 - Questions 30-40

Answer questions 31 to 40 by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** in each space.

Quantum Mechanics

History

The major pioneers were Einstein, Podolsky and Rosen

They wrote the 1935 paper: **31** _____

Schrodinger came up with the term **32.** _____

Previously called 'spooky action at a distance' by **33.** _____

First experiments done in **34.** _____ and 1982 by Freedman & Clauser and Aspect respectively.

Entanglement

Quantum systems that cannot be described **35.** _____

Entanglement ceases when the particles **36.** _____

Examples

When a **37.** _____ decays the resulting pairs of particles are entangled.

The spin before and after the decay event must be zero so this means that the two particles will be the opposite of each other

This means if one particle is spin up, the other must be **38.** _____

This happens even if we **39.** _____ the two particles.

Classical versus Quantum

Classical and quantum systems appear to have similar properties, for example both obey the conservation of energy law

The difference between classical systems and quantum systems is that classical systems values for all the observable **40.** _____ whereas quantum systems do not.

Reading Section

Passage 1

Fantasy and False Memory Creation

Ever woken up in the morning and been unable to determine if the conversation you had with your friend was a memory or a dream, and had to be in the embarrassing position of calling your friend only to find out that you had dreamt the whole episode? Differentiating between an imagining and a memory can sometimes be difficult. Over the last few decades research into memory distortion has been undertaken by many researchers such as Loftus, Braun, Ellis, and Pickard, with especial interest being taken in the field of false memories.

That it is possible to implant false memories has been shown by research. Elizabeth F Loftus has done a great deal of research on false memory. With Jacqui Pickrell she managed to partially or fully convince a quarter of the subjects that they had been lost in a public place as a child when this had probably never happened. She did this via suggestions from parents and older relatives that this had actually happened to the subject. Other research has shown similar results. In a University of British Columbia experiment researchers tried to elicit a false memory using guided imagery, context reinstatement, and mild social pressure after obtaining facts about the subjects' childhood from close relatives. They managed to implant a complete or partial false memory in 56 percent of the subject group.

Braun, Ellis and Loftus call the rise in confidence that an event actually happened, after being asked to imagine the event happening, *imagination inflation*. An experiment on imagination inflation by Garry, Manning Loftus and Sherman in 1996 caused rises in confidence that an event occurred in childhood by asking participants to imagine themselves experiencing the events as a child. In a related study in 2002 on the effect of autobiographical advertising; advertising that asks the reader to recall events from their childhood, or to imagine such events; Braun, Ellis and Loftus found that they were also able to implant false memories in their subjects in a series of two experiments.

In the first experiment the subjects were randomly assigned to one of two groups: a control and a Disney group. The participants first undertook a Life Events Inventory (LEI) survey. A week later they returned and were given either the Disney advert or a control advert and asked to imagine the situation and write down how they felt. Then they were told that all the information from the LEI had been lost and they were asked to retake the LEI again, and differences in the answer to the key question were noted. It was predicted that there would be an increase in the confidence of the subjects for the key question on the LEI, and this proved to be the case. However in order to ascertain that this was truly a false memory the experiment was repeated but this time an impossible situation was mentioned in the advertisements, for example the subject shook hands with a non-Disney character (Scooby-Doo), and then they took the LEI again. As previously there was an increase in confidence that the event

had taken place and as this is not actually possible it shows that what has happened is the creation of a false memory.

What needs to be researched further is why some people create false memories and others don't. Previous memory studies have shown fantasy prone a person is may be an influencing factor behind whether a false belief or false memory was generated. Fantasy prone people are very imaginative. Lynn and Rhue say that fantasy proneness is when a person is able to imagine a scene that unfolds like a dream or movie picture, like a day dream. The degree to which a person is fantasy prone may be able to be used to predict which people will be more likely to produce false memories. However, in order to determine fantasy proneness a valid measure is needed. Lynn and Rhue's study suggests two things; firstly that the Inventory of Childhood Memories and Imaginings (ICMI) is a valid test to determine fantasy proneness and that the highly fantasy prone were more creative and open to suggestion and hypnosis. This may lead them to be more open to cues contained within autobiographical advertising.

In summary, then, Braun, Ellis and Loftus observed that it some people were highly susceptible to advertising creating a false memory. Lynn and Rhue observed that the ICMI was a good indicator of fantasy proneness. However, no study has yet attempted to link fantasy proneness and susceptibility to producing false memories.

Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

Write

TRUE	<i>If the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>If the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>If there is no information on this</i>

1. Braun, Ellis and Loftus did an experiment on false memory in 1996.
2. A 2002 study found that false memories can be implanted in subjects.
3. In the first experiment only Disney characters were used.
4. Subjects were very confident that their memories were real.
5. Over the span of the two 2002 experiments the subjects took the LEI four times

Questions 6 – 9

Write the correct letter **A, B, C, or D** next to Questions **6-9**.

6. False memory research belongs to which research area?
- A. Imagination inflation
 - B. Memory distortion
 - C. Guided imagery
 - D. Dreams
7. The university of British Columbia experiment was fruitful because
- A. They used personal information
 - B. They applied mild social pressure
 - C. They had a 56% success rate
 - D. The experiment was very thorough
8. Imagination Inflation means
- A. Imagining an event actually happening
 - B. Being unable to differentiate dreams and real memories
 - C. The increase in confidence that an imaginary event actually occurred
 - D. A type of experiment done to implant false memories
9. Participants were assigned to which two groups?
- A. A control or a Disney group
 - B. Scooby Doo or Disney group
 - C. Two different Disney groups
 - D. A control or a Scooby Doo group

Questions 10 – 13

Look at the people and institutions (Questions 10-13) and the findings below.

Match each person or institution with their findings.

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, next to Questions **10 – 13**.

Findings

- A.** False memory implanted after using imagery, social pressure and context.
- B.** Determining the difference between dreams and memories is difficult
- C.** Convinced subjects they had become lost as a child in a public place
- D.** ICMI is a valid test to determine fantasy proneness
- E.** Fantasy prone people are more likely to produce false memories
- F.** Autobiographical advertising was found to be effective at implanting false memories
- G.** The LEI is an effective test instrument

- 10.** Loftus and Pickard
- 11.** University of Columbia
- 12.** Lynn and Rhue
- 13.** Braun, Ellis and Loftus

Questions 14 – 27 are based on Reading passage 2.

Question 14

The best title for the passage is

- A) The democratic ideal
- B) Modern and ancient democracies
- C) Democracy: ideal vs reality
- D) Is representative government democratic?

Questions 15 – 19

Reading Passage 3 has seven sections, **A-F**.

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

Write the correct number **i-x** in the space beside each question.

List of Headings

- i** Two distinct democracies
- ii** King versus parliament
- iii** Safeguarding the democratic process
- iv** Idealized democracy isn't practiced.
- v** A surprising history
- vi** How the wealthy influenced the democratic process
- vii** Switzerland's direct democracy
- viii** Why we have representative government
- ix** Representative Government
- x** Modern democratic forms

Example:

0 Paragraph A: v

15. Paragraph B: _____

16. Paragraph C: _____

17. Paragraph D: _____

18. Paragraph E: _____

19. Paragraph F: _____

Reading Passage 2

A

Liberté, égalité, fraternité; the rallying cry of the French revolution and the motto most associated with democratic movements the world over. Most people assume that our modern governments are direct descendants of these early democratic movements, yet would be surprised to learn that most developed nations looked not to France or Athens, but to the Roman Republic when deciding on their system of government.

B

The word democracy derives from the Greek word *demokratia*, which loosely translates as rule by the people, and it is generally conceded that this began in Athens around 500BC, as all citizens had a vote in the general assembly. This is called direct democracy and is not the type of democracy practiced by almost all modern democratic nations. Most countries have a representative government, not a direct democracy. This form of democracy is a system whereby citizens vote and elect people who are then supposed to represent their interests at the state or federal level. These representatives meet to debate and pass legislation on behalf of the whole community or society, instead of the people voting directly for government policies and laws. This type of democracy is more in line with that practiced by the Roman Republic. The Roman elite did not believe that the average citizen was capable of making sensible policy, yet wanted their citizens to feel that they had a say in government so they used a system of representative democracy.

C

The Roman Republic used two assemblies, tribal and centuriate to elect all government officials. The tribal assembly elected minor magistracies, and the centuriate the more important positions. In each tribe/century, it was a system of one man, one vote, so in theory everyone was equal, but each tribe or century was only worth one vote, which was awarded by a simple majority. If more members voted no then the tribe's or century's vote was no. All male citizens belonged to one of 35 tribes and could vote in tribal assemblies. Most nobles and wealthy citizens were placed in a rural tribe, often one named after their family, alongside citizens who resided in rural areas. There were four urban tribes and thirty-one rural tribes. This meant that the rural tribes held the balance of power due to their strength in numbers and the fact that many of their wealthier members lived in Rome and so were available to vote in elections. Even if ordinary rural citizens did travel to Rome to vote, they could be bribed by the wealthier citizens so that the elections fell out in the way the elites wanted.

The membership of the centuries was decided by property and wealth, with the first class (including knights) consisting of 98 centuries, the second to fifth class comprised a total of 90 centuries and all the poor were put into one large century. As with the tribes, the size of the centuries differed greatly with the first class having far fewer members than the lower classes and thus giving them disproportionate influence. In the assembly, the centuries voted in order of class, first to last, and once a majority was reached voting stopped. As the first class (98 centuries) outnumbered all the rest put together (91 centuries) they could easily influence the result. For example, if all of the first class voted the same way then the second and lower classes would not get to vote at all as their votes could not change the result. In this way, the elite could appropriate all higher magistracies to themselves whilst appearing to favour a democratic process. The government therefore was more of an oligarchy than a democracy.

D

Modern representative government has come about for many reasons. Firstly, like the Romans, the aristocracy genuinely believed that they were better, smarter and more able to rule than the rest of the population. It took centuries and a few revolutions before it was accepted that all people were equally adept and government should be composed of elected officials rather than a hereditary elite. England is an interesting example in that it combines both hereditary and representative government. This came about because English nobles insisted on having a formal role in governing and formed a small parliament which started to curtail the prerogatives of the King. Over time it grew in number as more peers were added. Eventually a lower house of elected citizens was added and parliament's authority increased until it had appropriated all the powers of the monarchy unto itself. The lower house (Commons) is the representative part of English government, whereas the upper house (Lords) are still appointed from the peers of the realm.

Another reason for representative government over direct democracy was simply that it was not possible to assemble all citizens and poll their votes for every piece of government policy or legislation. It was much easier to elect a representative who would then vote the way the constituents of his area directed him to because if an elected official did not adhere to the voters' wishes that he would be voted out at the next election. This is all ideal in theory, but in practice elected representatives often do not act according to voters' wishes. Most elected officials tend to vote along party lines, even when this may disadvantage their own constituency.

E

A few countries have tried to ensure that their governments are as democratic as possible in one of two ways. Firstly, by making it illegal not to vote. The punishment for not voting ranges from a small pecuniary penalty to incarceration depending upon the country. This law is enforced in countries such as Australia, Brazil, Singapore and Belgium. However not all countries enforce their own law, and not voting in Greece, Bolivia or Mexico will not incur any fine or jail time. Although there are many arguments for and against compulsory voting, it does at least, ensure a higher voter turnout and a more democratically elected representative government.

Another way to protect democracy is by trying to incorporate as much direct democracy as possible into their representative system. Switzerland is perhaps the only example of this, having direct democracy at the regional level and for some federal functions. This means that the citizens of Switzerland have a greater say in the running of their country and more political power than in most other democratic countries.

F

The ideal of democracy, of equal representation for all citizens and being able to directly influence government policy and law making is simply that; an ideal. In practice, population numbers and distance from the seat of government ensure that representative government is the most practicable type of democracy for most countries, although many nations do try to protect their democracies through legislation or using systems that ensure the participation of as many of their citizens as possible in government decision making.

Questions 20 – 26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage?

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 |

20. In the Roman Empire all male citizens were enrolled in a tribe.
21. The rural tribes were more powerful than the urban tribes
22. Each century contained 100 members
23. The centuries of the first class all gave the same vote.
24. The English system of government is representative
25. In Australia you might end up in jail if you don't vote
26. Sweden is an example of a country completely governed by direct democracy.

Questions 27 – 40 are based on reading passage 3

Questions 27 – 32

The reading passage has seven sections, **A-G**. In which section can the following information be found?

Write the correct letter **A – G** in the space beside each question. You may use a letter more than once.

27. Being successful in business is not a good indicator for a successful presidency. ____
28. CEO's are often authoritarians and can find public office difficult. ____
29. Unlike presidents, businessmen only need to please investors. ____
30. How cabinet ministers are appointed. ____
31. An example of legislative bias ____
32. Standings of previous presidents ____

Reading passage 3

A

It is not unusual for businessmen, especially successful CEO's, to enter politics. They have managed to run a large multinational so many of them feel that they are very qualified to run a country. The latest President of the United States, Donald Trump, is a prime example of this.

B

According to William W. Campbel (thehill.com), historically, extremely successful businessmen make bad presidents. Wikipedia has a list of scholarly rankings of US presidents since 1948. Looking at the aggregate scores, there is only one businessman in the top 10, Harry Truman, and he was a failed businessman. The most successful businessmen like Hoover, Harding and Bush rank near the bottom at 33, 42 and 34 respectively. Considering these rankings only take into account forty-two presidents they do seem to align with Campbel's claim.

C

Many businessmen find political office difficult because they try to run the government like their businesses. However, public office and business differ greatly. In business only profits count, so you make decisions to maximise these. As CEO, you can change the direction of your company at any time, fire and hire whoever you like and you have real power. The only people you have to please are your investors and so long as you are making money, your investors are happy.

D

However, in government you don't have the power to fire and hire the majority of the staff at will. Although many positions can be terminated, to fill them may require approval by appropriate government bodies, depending on the country. For example, although in the US the president can fire members of his cabinet at will, in order to appoint people to his cabinet he needs to obtain confirmation from the senate. Also, other politicians, who will vote on your legislation, are not beholden to you and, in theory, can vote as they please. All this means that unlike being a CEO in a business, in politics you need a consensus in order for the government to function well.

Chief executive officers of large multinational corporations are often not very good at obtaining consensus. They are used to being obeyed. They do not usually worry about how the general public will view their decisions, except insofar as it might impact on their profits and their decisions have real and immediate consequences, whether it be job losses due to downsizing the company, or a spike in the share price for example. These are people who are not only used to power but also proficient at using it. They can find the transition to public office stifling and frustrating.

E

Donald Trump is a good example of this. He has been a successful celebrity and businessman who is now President of the United States. In his business, he says what he wants and it happens and he is not answerable to anyone except his shareholders. As president, he must be transparent and answer to congress, the

senate and his party, as well as come under massive scrutiny from the general public. According to his tweets he is finding this difficult, with one tweet saying that he feels like no other politician in history has been treated as unfairly, and in another saying that he is being subjected to the greatest witch hunt in history. This has happened because Trump doesn't appear to have much appreciation for how governments work in practice. Business and politics are two very different arenas and this is something that highly successful businessmen do not take the time to appreciate before deciding to run for public office.

F

Another problem with business leaders running for public office is their tendency to try to implement policy and legislation that favours their particular type of business. For example, Trump appears to be proposing policies and legislation that will favour his businesses and yet this approach punishes the portion of the electorate that voted for him. For example, according Sam Berger (americanprogress.org) his repeal of the Fair Pay and Safe Workplace Rule will result in a cost of \$3 million to individuals but a benefit of \$401 million to industry and companies such as those owned by Trump. Another example is the healthcare bill which according to Dr. Emanuel on a pbs.org panel will cause on five Americans to lack health insurance by 2026 and that the CBO estimates that almost 7,000,000 people will lose employer insurance. In contrast, employers, as they no longer have to pay for employee insurance, the very wealthy and medical industries will all benefit according to Margot Sanger-Katz of the New York Times.

G

Finally, businessmen often do not listen to long-standing political advisors and employees but bring in their own advisors, who also often do not appreciate the way in which government and business differ, or the impact changing foreign and domestic policy can have both at home and abroad for their country. This can lead to chaos in the White House and frustration on the part of the President and his coterie. Trump appears to be an extreme example of this. His preference for familiar faces and family to advise him and his propensity to not listen before tweeting or giving statements has given the impression of a White House that is at odds with itself. It does not give confidence to other world leaders which will affect any policies and plans the US tries to implement or negotiate with other countries.

All in all, it does seem that Campbell's assertion that highly successful businessmen make poor presidents was on the money and that Trump epitomises all the reasons why.

Questions 33 - 37

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage?

Write :

T If the statement agrees with the information

F If the statement contradicts the information

NG If there is no information on this

- 33. Trump has removed members of his cabinet
- 34. Business leaders are used to having their decisions carried out.
- 35. Donald Trump has been tweeting his frustrations
- 36. Twenty percent of Americans will not have employer health insurance by 2026.
- 37. Trump's White House is at odds with itself.

Questions 38 – 40

Match the following statements with the person or organisation from the box below.

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

- 38. Seven million will lose employer insurance
- 39. Entrepreneurs do not make good presidents
- 40. Removing the Fair Pay and Safe Workplace rule will benefit corporate America

A. Margot-Sanger-Katz

B. The CBO

C. Sam Berger

D. William W Campbel

E. The New York Times

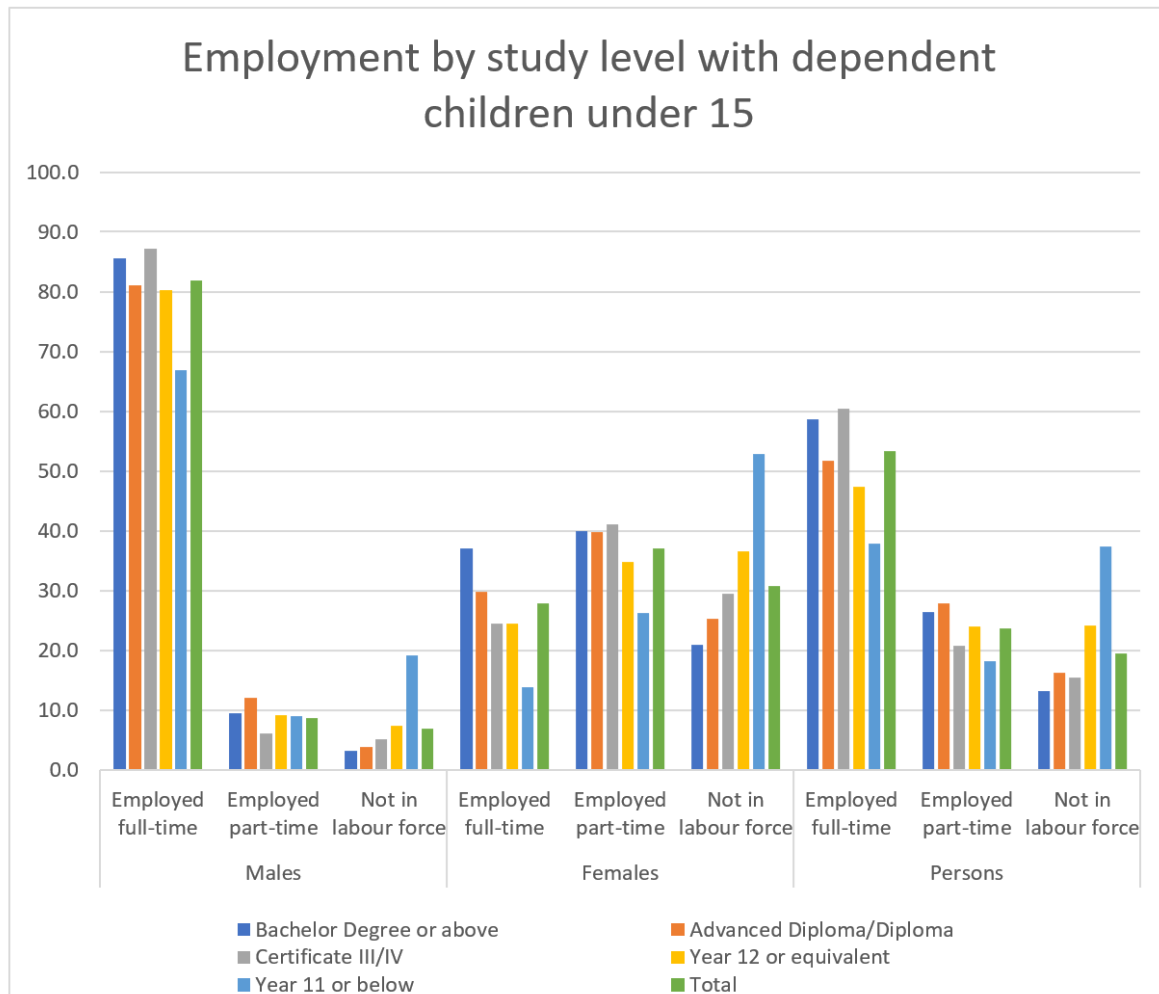
F. Dr Emanuel

Writing Section

Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the employment status of males, females and all persons with dependent children under 15 according to their educational attainment.



Adapted from: <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/6227.0May%202016?OpenDocument>

Write at least 150 words on the answer sheet on the next page.



Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Recent elections around the world have seen the rise of businessmen and celebrities vying for public office. While many people believe it is a good idea to have non-politicians in power, others say that it is dangerous.

Discuss both points of view and give your own opinion.

Write at least 250 words on the answer sheets on the next two pages.

Speaking Section

Instructions

1. Cover the page with a piece of paper.
2. Start your recording device and uncover one question at a time.
3. Uncover the entire card for part two and take one minute to make notes, then start talking.
4. Uncover the rest of the questions one at a time.
5. Finally, stop recording yourself and listen to how you sounded. How fluent were you?

Part 1

In Part one the examiner will ask you questions of a general nature on familiar topics such as your home, work or studies. You will need to give fairly short answers as there are many questions.

Home

- What is your name?
- Where are you from?
- Do you like your town?
- Is public transport good in your town?
- Is there anything you would change about your town?

Study

- What are you studying
- What was your favourite subject at school? Why?
- Did you enjoy going to school? Why?
- What do you want to study at university? Why?

Part 2:

In part two you are given a card with the question on it, and some paper and a pencil so you can make notes before you speak. You have one minute to make notes and must speak for one to two minutes.

If you could afford to buy anything you wanted, what would you buy?
You should:

- describe what you want to buy
 - say where you would buy it
 - explain what you would use it for;
- and explain why you want to buy it.

You will have to talk about the topic for 1 to 2 minutes.
You have one minute to think about what you're going to say.
You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Rounding off questions

Tell me

- Do you think people spend their money on things they don't really need?
- What should people do with their money?

Part 3

In part three the examiner will ask you questions based on part 2 but you will have to give extended answers and support your statements.

1. Do you think advertising influences what people buy?
2. Do you think it is ethical to market advertisements at children?
3. Finally, I'd like to move onto buying and the economy.
4. Do you think that modern economies rely on people constantly buying new things?
5. How sustainable do you think this type of behaviour is?

Answers

Listening

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1. 3 / three / 21 / twenty-one | 11. C | 21. A | 31. the EPR Paradox / EPR paradox |
| 2. £1170 | 12. C | 22. B | 32. entanglement |
| 3. No | 13. B | 23. A | 33. Einstein |
| 4. Yes | 14. D | 24. C | 34. 1972 |
| 5. £1350 | 15. B | 25. A | 35. independently / for single particles |
| 6. Janet Chisolm | 16. B/D/E | 26. c | 36. decohere / break up |
| 7. GD782345891 | 17. B/D/E | 27. a | 37. subatomic particle |
| 8. 2021 | 18. B/D/E | 28. A | 38. spin down |
| 9. 0489229976 | 19. five kilos / 5 kilos / 5 kg | 29. E | 39. separate |
| 10. janet32@gmail.com | 20. perishable goods | 30. G | 40. measurements |

Reading

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 1. F – the 1996 experiment was Garry, Manning, Loftus and Shermann | 14. C | 27. b |
| 2. T | 15. i | 28. d |
| 3. T – Scooby Doo, a non-Disney character was used in the 2nd, repeat experiment. | 16. vi | 29. c |
| 4. NG – it only mentions that confidence increased, it gives no mention of how confident they felt. | 17. viii | 30. d |
| 5. F – they took it three times. | 18. iii | 31. f |
| 6. B | 19. iv | 32. b |
| 7. C | 20. False | 33. NG |
| 8. C | 21. True | 34. T |
| 9. A | 22. False | 35. T |
| 10. C | 23. Not Given – hypothetical 'if' not stated if it happened or not. | 36. F |
| 11. A | 24. False | 37. NG |
| 12. D | 25. True | 38. B |
| 13. F | 26. False | 39. D |
| | | 40. C |

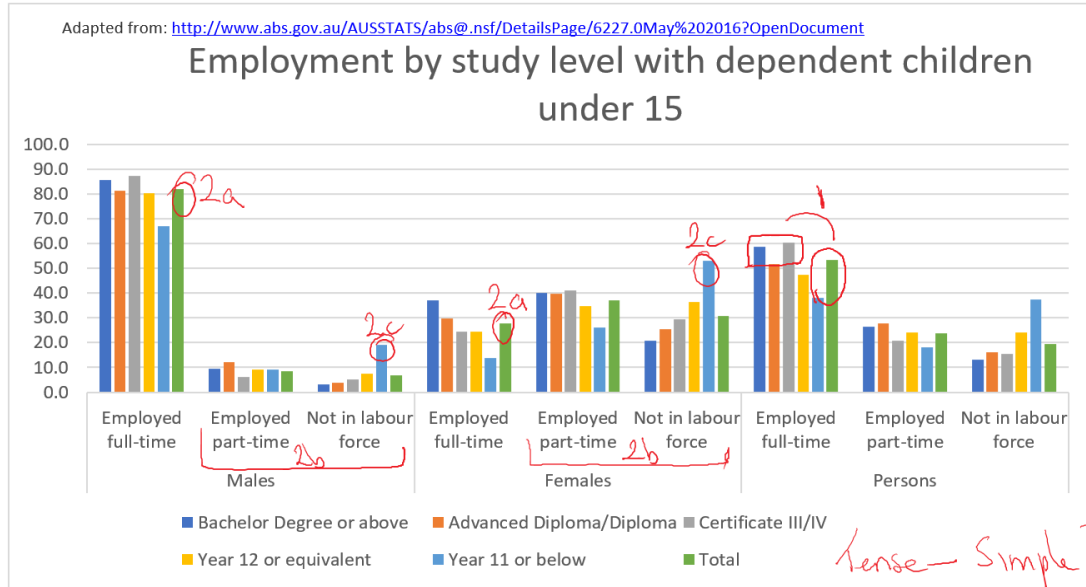
Test One Model Answers

These are suggestions only, there are lots of good answers and ways to plan.

Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task

The graph below shows the employment status of males, females and all persons with dependent children under 15 according to their educational attainment.



Plan:

- Intro Men > Women
- P1 – hi ed = employed
- P2 – full emp m > full emp w / pt w > pt m / yr 11 not emp biggest
- Conc – kids = less emp 4 women

Model Answer

The graph shows employment levels for men, women and the total for all people who have children younger than 15, based on their education level. Generally, the higher the qualification, the more likely a person is to be employed and women with children are less likely to be working than men.

Of all people in some form of employment about 85% of persons had a Bachelor degree or above, 80% of persons an Advanced diploma or Diploma, and 81% of persons a Certificate III or IV. This compares with 56% of persons with Year 12 as their highest attainment and 77% with Year 11 or below as their highest attainment.

Females with dependent children were less likely to be in full-time employment (28%) than males (82%) and women were more likely than men to be in part-time employment (37% compared with 9%) or not in the labour force (31% compared with 7%). Of those not working the most came from those with year 11 or below, almost 20% for males and 53% for females.

Having dependent children appears to have a negative effect on women’s participation in the workforce, regardless of their educational achievements.

194 words

Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task

Recent elections around the world have seen the rise of businessmen and celebrities vying for public office. While many people believe it is a good idea to have non-politicians in power, others say that it is dangerous.

Discuss both points of view and give your own opinion.

Write at least 250 words.

Brainstorm – write everything down, add supporting points, remove what you can't support.

Not dangerous	Dangerous
Intent – political vision	Run like business – profit X service
Knowledge of govt	Bcome frustrated – unstable
Examples – RR and Arn Schwarz	Example - DT

Plan

- Intro – opinion is 'it depends'
- P1 successful – intent + examples
- P2 dangerous – run like business = unstable
- P3 dangerous example – Don Trump
- Conc – it depends.

Model Answer

It is not unusual for non-politicians, especially celebrities and businessmen, to enter politics. In my opinion, the success of this depends mostly on the person's reason for wanting to be in politics.

There have been many successful businessmen and actors who have done well in public office. Ronald Reagan was President of the United States and Arnold Schwarzenegger, who was a successful businessman long before he became famous in Hollywood, was Governor of California. I believe they were successful because they had a clear vision of what they wanted to achieve and a political philosophy that they genuinely believed in. Therefore, they could institute consistent policies and people knew what they stood for which gave their governments stability.

An unstable government happens when the celebrities and businessmen try to run the government like their businesses. In business only profits count; in fame only popularity, so you make decisions to maximise these. You can change direction at any time, fire and hire whoever you like and you have real power. Acting this in public office can be dangerous as it can lead to an unstable government.

Donald Trump is a good example of this. He has been a successful celebrity and businessman who is now President of the United states. In his business, he says what he wants and it happens and he is not answerable to anyone. As president, he must be transparent and answer to congress. According to his tweets he is finding this difficult and it has led to a government that is unstable and dangerously unpredictable.

To conclude, it is my opinion that it is the intent behind the person's pursuit of public office that is important and determines if they are dangerous or successful.

Transcripts

Test 1 Section 1

John: Good Afternoon, Selbie Rentals. How can I help you?

Janet: Hi, I'm looking to rent a car.

John: Are you after a sedan, a van or an M P V

Janet: Oh, well there are five of us...

John: Then either a sedan or a 4 by 4 would be best for you. Will you be driving in the city or touring around the country?

Janet: We plan to tour around, see as much as we can.

John: Then I would suggest the 4 x 4. It has more space for your luggage and the passengers and doesn't cost much more than the sedan.

Janet: What is the price difference?

John: It depends a lot on how long you are going to hire the car for, the price goes down the longer you rent.

Janet: We are going to be there for three weeks, so how much would the car and the 4 by 4 be?

John: Ok, for three weeks that standard 4 by 4 is eleven hundred, and the luxury model is thirteen hundred. The biggest sedan we have would cost you eight hundred and ninety pounds and there is not much room for luggage.

Janet: I see, so it's not that much difference then really.

John: No, not a lot and the 4 by 4 is much more comfortable for five people. When do you need the car, it gets very busy during peak season so I would need to check that one is available.

Janet: We are planning to arrive on the 2nd of October and leave on the 23rd.

John: That's off-peak season so there might be specials, let me see. Yes, for the luxury 4 by 4 we are having special deal. 10% discount for rentals of two weeks or more, so you would qualify. That brings your rental fee down to £1170.

Janet: Are there any other fees we have to pay?

John: Yes, your spouse can drive the car but you need to register anyone else and there is a surcharge for each extra person of £100 per person. Accident insurance is built into the rental fee but I would advise you to purchase personal effect insurance to cover the possible theft of your luggage. It's only £5 per day so that would be £105.

Janet: Ok, well only myself and my husband will be driving so that's not an issue, but I do think the insurance is a good idea. I'd like to purchase that.

John: Oh, I forgot, there is also a charge if you drop the car off at a different depot than the one you picked it up at.

Janet: Oh, well we arrive at Tildon but we are leaving from Hashem. So we will have to pay that fee, how much is it?

John: It's £75. So that brings the total cost to £1350. And I'll just confirm your dates: you said from the 2nd of October until the 23rd.

Janet: Yes that's right.

John: And what time will you be picking the car up?

Janet: We arrive at 9am so we'll pick it up at 10.30 if that's OK.

John: That's fine but it means you have to drop it off before 10.30 as well. Will that be a problem?

Janet: No, it's fine, our flight leaves at 11am so we will definitely have dropped it off in time.

John: Excellent! Well then, there's just some other details I need to get from you and then your booking will be done. Can I please have your full name?

Janet: Of course, it's Janet Chisholm.

John: Could you spell your last name for me please?

Janet: Chisholm, C H I S H O L M

John: Thank you. And what country is your driver's licence from?

Janet: India

John: And what is your driver's licence number and validity?

Janet: The number is GD782345891 and it is valid from 2011 to 2021.

John: Finally, how would you like to pay for the deposit? PayPal or credit card?

Janet: I'd like to pay by PayPal if that's possible.

John: Yes, it is. I'll email you a booking code and you can pay on our website by entering the code in the booking verification box. Your booking will come up on a new webpage and you can check all the details are correct before you pay. So, could I please have your contact number and email?

Janet: My phone number is 0489229976 and my email is janet32@gmail.com

John: Thanks, you should receive your booking code within the next hour, if you don't please call back and ask to speak to John.

Janet: Thank you.

John: You're welcome and if you have any problems with your booking, please don't hesitate to call.

Test 1 Section 2

Good morning everyone, I hope you all slept well. This bus will take us to the largest shopping centre in the country covering just over 400 square metres, with 362,000 square metres of retail space. Don't worry about not having enough time to see it all, the tour will be staying onsite at one of the two hotels attached to the shopping centre, and it won't be the budget hotel. You will be staying in the five-star resort hotel, so if you are all shopped out already from walking around the vineyards, farmers markets, and handicraft markets, you can use these last two days of your shopping tour to relax and enjoy the facilities of the hotel.

We should arrive at the hotel in approximately 15 minutes. First, we will check in to the hotel and once you have your rooms sorted you are free to shop until dinner. Breakfast and dinner are part of your hotel stay but have to find your own lunch. Don't worry however, as there are four separate food courts as well as a dedicated area for more upmarket dining. We have arrangements with the restaurants in the dining area so make sure to show them your tour badge when you enter so they can inform you of any meal deals or discounts. If you have made other arrangements for dinner tonight please inform me before 4pm, otherwise you should all assemble in the lobby by 6.30

This centre has over 500 stores under one roof, including 36 luxury brands like Tiffany, Prada, Chanel and Rolex. As well as major department stores like Target and Kmart, David Jones, Myers and Harris Scarfe. As with the other destinations on the tour, just show your tour badge at the checkout to receive store discounts and, occasionally, free gifts. It is a good idea to ask the shop assistants what you are entitled to when you enter the shop as they will be able to tell you about any special deals they have on offer for our tourists.

There is also a large range of beauty services available if you feel like some pampering, not just for hair and nails, but there is also a spa and a meditation centre.

If you have the time after all your shopping you might want to use your movie voucher and see a movie at the 20-screen cinema housing the country's biggest IMAX theatre as well as three luxury cinemas, two couple cinemas and in-house dining. The first screening is at 10am, but be warned, this is a family friendly screening so the lights are only dimmed, not turned off completely, and it can get noisy. The IMAX cinema shows movies every 3 hours starting at 11 am. Other movies are generally shown every two hours and the last screening is at quarter past one in the morning, so you have plenty of options and time.

Now, a quick word on services: There is free Wi-Fi throughout the centre and the hotel. You can get the password from the hotel reception desk. The major banks will have branches at the centre which is also well supplied with automatic teller machines that cater to all banks and building societies. There are also three money exchange kiosks, one on each floor as well as a post office on the ground floor near the Brind Street exit.

There is a manned information desk on the ground floor in the centre atrium as well as interactive information screens placed on each floor, one in each wing. You can use these to search for stores and the screen will give you directions on how to get from your current location to the store. A good idea is to take a photo of the map on the screen so you don't get lost.

In case you fall ill the centre has a medical clinic, open 24 hours a day as well as pharmacies, physiotherapists, chiropractors, and other health services through a variety of shops and clinics.

As with all our other stops, we can arrange for delivery of your purchases to the address you gave us when you booked your tour. As you should recall, there is no charge for your delivery if the items weigh less than 5 kilos. For every kilo over this weight we charge \$5 per kilo. There is also a surcharge for freighting perishable goods such as fruit or cheese of 70 cents per item. You can arrange the delivery at any time by dropping off your purchases with Ted, you all remember Ted, who will set up his kiosk beside the hotel reception for receiving your purchases and arranging delivery.

We are almost there, please remember to bring all your belongings with you, as the bus will not be staying with us. Now, are there any questions...

Test 1 Section 3

Steve Hi Tim, Hi Jo. What are you doing?

Tina Oh, hi Steve. We're just trying to decide what topic to do for our major history project.

Steve Oh, I remember that, I did it last semester. You need to make sure that you choose a

topic that has plenty of reference material and isn't too wide.

Jo Really, did you have the same topics?

Steve I don't know, what are they this time?

Jo We can choose from: The struggle between agriculturalists and capitalists, the founding

fathers, the debate about federation, the formation of the government or the changing

style of the war.

Steve Ok, yep, they are the same topics then. They are all very interesting and there is plenty of information on each of them but there are some things you need to be careful of.

Transcripts

- Tina Yeah, I remember when Professor Crouch gave us the topics he mentioned that we might be overwhelmed with how much information there was available.
- Steve That is definitely a problem but there is an easy way to fix it. Instead of doing a shallow overview of, say the founding fathers, you can specify one or two people and do a more in depth study. Just check with Crouch first and get his OK.
- Jo That's a good idea, you could also do it for the development of the government and how war evolved during that period as well. I could focus on the formation of the treasury for example instead of the entire government.
- Steve Yes, exactly. The other problem you will encounter is that a lot of the primary documents are people's impressions of what happened, they may not be entirely accurate. You will need to be careful to sift through them to find out what actually occurred, especially for the federation topic. So many letters between the delegates have survived but they are incredibly biased.
- Tina I hadn't thought of that, although Crouch did say to be careful of bias when examining sources.
- Jo He also mentioned that you can find a lot of information from other faculty databases, I guess he means that for topics like the debate between the capitalists and those who wanted a land based economy.
- Steve Yes, you can. I did that topic and I found some very helpful stuff in the economics databases.
- Tina Did you do a general overview or did you focus on something specific?
- Steve No, I did a general overview, although Samantha, looked primarily at how the formation of the Bank of America helped to push the capitalist view of the future to the fore.
- Jo What about you Tim, what will you be doing?
- Tina I'm thinking of doing the war topic, it just seems so relevant to what is happening these days. I think I need to discuss it with my tutor though to make sure that I'm on the right track and see if he can offer any suggestions.
- Steve Good idea, you don't want to do all that work and not be doing the right thing
- Jo I'm not really that interested in war, I thought I might look at the founding fathers and

perhaps do a study on a few of the less well-known ones.

Steve Who are you thinking of doing?

Jo Well, there were 55 delegates but of these only 7 are really key members. Of those

everyone knows about Adams, Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, but not as many

people are aware of Jay, Madison and Hamilton. They wrote the Federalist papers, which would make a great focus point for my project so that's who I think I'll go with.

Tina That is actually a great idea. I'm impressed.

Steve Me too, well done Jo. So, now that we've got that sorted, what do you want to do

Test 1 Section 4

I hope you have all done your readings for this lecture. If you haven't you may find some of the terminology unfamiliar and confusing. Quantum mechanics is a difficult subject, not least because there is still so much that we don't know.

To start with I'm going to go over the historical origins of the subject, focusing on Einstein, Podolsky and Rosen's 1935 paper, the EPR paradox, and the work of Erwin Schrodinger, who was the first to use the term entanglement, saying that he didn't see it as one of the characteristics but rather the characteristic trait of quantum mechanics, the one that enforces its entire departure from classical lines of thought. Before this it was often known as spooky action at a distance, a phrase coined by Einstein.

However, it was later scientists who were able to experimentally test the ideas behind the EPR paper and Schrodinger's entanglement hypothesis. Freedman and Clauser in 1972 and Aspect in 1982 were some of the pioneering scientists who developed and ran experiments to test the ideas behind quantum mechanics, such as the violation of limits in the local realism theory first postulated by John Stewart Bell.

So, what exactly is quantum entanglement? It is a physical phenomenon that occurs when pairs or groups of particles are generated or interact in ways such that the quantum state of each particle cannot be described independently of the others, even when the particles are separated by a large distance—instead, a quantum state must be described for the system as a whole. This means that you cannot describe a single particle you can only describe what they are all doing together as a whole unit.

Quantum systems can become entangled through various types of interactions which I will talk about later. Entanglement is broken when the entangled particles decohere, or break up, through interaction with the environment; for example, when a measurement is made. Here is an example of entanglement: a subatomic particle decays into an entangled pair of other particles. The decay events obey the various conservation laws, and as a result, the measurement outcomes of one daughter particle must be highly correlated with the measurement outcomes of the other daughter particle, so that the total momenta, angular momenta, energy, and so forth remains roughly the same before and after this process. For instance, a spin-zero particle could decay into a pair of spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ particles. Since the total spin before and after this decay must be zero, conservation of angular momentum, whenever the first particle is measured to be spin up on some axis, the other, when measured on the same axis, is always found to be spin down. This is called the spin anti-correlated case; and if the prior probabilities for measuring each spin are equal, the pair is said to be in the singlet state.

The special property of entanglement can be better observed if we separate the said two particles. Let's put one of them in the White House in Washington and the other in UC Berkeley, think about this as a thought experiment, not an actual one. Now, if we measure a particular characteristic of one of these particles say, for example, spin, get a result, and then measure the other particle using the same criterion, spin along the same axis, we find that the result of the measurement of the second particle will match, in a complementary sense, the result of the measurement of the first particle, in that they will be opposite in their values.

The above result may or may not be perceived as surprising. A classical system would display the same property, and a hidden variable theory would certainly be required to do so, based on conservation of angular momentum in classical and quantum mechanics alike. The difference is that a classical system has definite values for all the observable measurements, while the quantum system does not. In a sense, the quantum system considered here seems to acquire a probability distribution for the outcome of a measurement of the spin along any axis of the other particle upon measurement of the first particle. This probability distribution is in general different from what it would be without measurement of the first particle. This may certainly be perceived as surprising in the case of spatially separated entangled particles.

Now, before we go on to describe how particles can become entangled are there any questions on this first section of the lecture?

Next, we shall look at the authenticity debate. It needs to be remembered that tourists arrive at the site with certain expectations of the experience that they are about to have, based in part upon the materials they have been able to access from the promoter. In order for the tourist to have a satisfactory experience these expectations need to be fulfilled. Culture can help to provide themes around which the tourist experience can be planned and expectations met.