

**LISTENING**  
**READING**  
**WRITING**  
**SPEAKING**

SECTION 1

SECTION 2

SECTION 3

SECTION 4

# ACADEMIC PRACTICE TEST 2

There are four parts to this test: Listening; Reading; Writing; and Speaking. If you do all four parts together, they will take you about three hours.

## Listening

### SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Play  
Audio

#### PLAY RECORDING 70-1.

#### Questions 1-4

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND / OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

#### JOINING UP

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| <b>Example:</b> <i>Library</i> application form |                     |
| <b>Name:</b>                                    | Paulo de Mello      |
| <b>Identification:</b>                          | Brazilian passport  |
| <b>Occupation:</b>                              | 1 .....             |
| <b>Address:</b>                                 | 2 ..... Wood Street |
| <b>Email:</b>                                   | 3 .....@hotmail.com |
| <b>Other family member(s) using this card:</b>  | Yes, his 4 .....    |

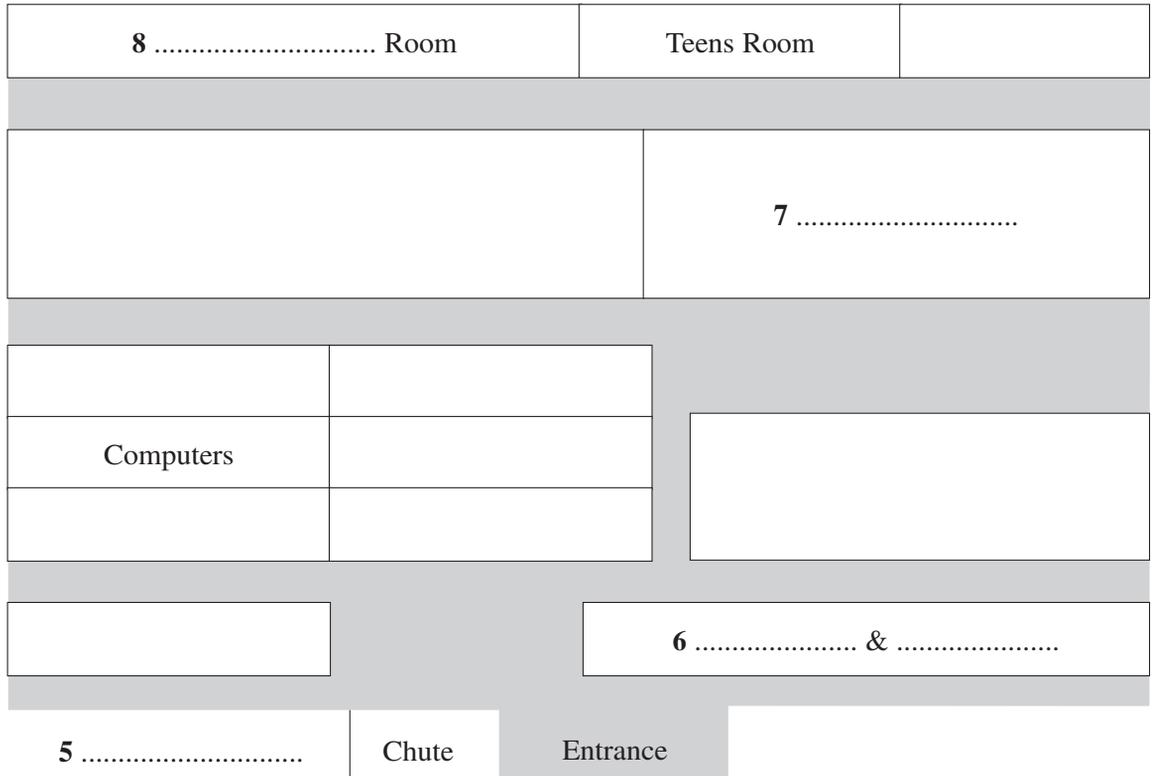
**LISTENING**  
**READING**  
**WRITING**  
**SPEAKING**

**SECTION 1    SECTION 2    SECTION 3    SECTION 4**

*Questions 5-8*

Complete the plan below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.



*Questions 9-10*

Answer the questions below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

- 9 How many items can members borrow at a time? .....
- 10 When is the library open at the weekend? .....

**LISTENING**  
**READING**  
**WRITING**  
**SPEAKING**

SECTION 1

SECTION 2

SECTION 3

SECTION 4

## SECTION 2 Questions 11-20



## PLAY RECORDING 70-2.

*Questions 11-14***CLIMBING THE SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE***Complete the sentences below.**Write ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer.*

- 11 The company takes climbers up the Sydney Harbour Bridge ..... days a year.
- 12 The colour of the overall climbers wear is .....
- 13 The top of the arch of the bridge is ..... metres above sea level.
- 14 If a climber suffers from a fear of ....., he or she is put at the front of a climbing group.

*Questions 15-20**Complete the sentences below.**Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.*

- 15 The guide shows the climbers items of clothing, and items related to .....
- 16 The climbers are going to be on the bridge in time for .....
- 17 All climbers wear sliders that attach them to a(n) ..... on the bridge.
- 18 The climb is ..... hours long.
- 19 At the top of the arch, the guide will take a(n) ..... of the climbers.
- 20 The climbers aren't allowed to carry their own belongings in case they drop them into the ..... below.

## SECTION 3 Questions 21-30



## PLAY RECORDING 70-3.

*Questions 21-25*

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

**WATER FOR PEACE PRESENTATION**

- 21 Water For Peace (WFP) started in .....
- 22 Beatrice doesn't want some of Cathy's photos in their presentation because she thinks they do not ..... to their topic.
- 23 One of Cathy's photos is of women getting water from a(n) .....
- 24 WFP is involved with ..... projects, education, and cross-border relations.
- 25 Antonio and Cathy think most of their presentation should be ..... and not just descriptive.

*Questions 26-30*

Classify the following by person:

- A** for the man, Antonio  
**B** for the woman, Beatrice  
**C** for the woman, Cathy

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C** on your answer sheet.

This person:

- 26 will talk about the historical context in their presentation.
- 27 will illustrate their presentation with maps of towns and villages involved in the project.
- 28 admires Mr Koussa, who founded WFP.
- 29 will discuss international legal frameworks in their presentation.
- 30 prefers the grassroots approach to community projects.

## SECTION 4 Questions 31-40



## PLAY RECORDING 70-4.

*Questions 31-35*

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONE WORD OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

**LEARNING STYLES**

- 31 The lecturer begins by asking the question: what helps students .....
- 32 How students relate to their teachers and the classroom ..... influence educational success.
- 33 Early learning-style theories put learners into ..... personality types.
- 34 Fleming divided learners into ....., Auditory, Reading-Writing, and Kinesthetic Learners.
- 35 Fleming's ..... Model was used all over the world.

*Questions 36-40*

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

- 36 Jackson, a researcher, used ..... to deduce that Fleming's model didn't work.  
**A** results from teaching experiments  
**B** evidence from brain scans  
**C** interviews with learners
- 37 Jackson believed that to learn the following is / are necessary:  
**A** building models and going on excursions.  
**B** deciding what the final achievement will be.  
**C** setting goals, working hard, and reading deeply.
- 38 A major disadvantage of Fleming's model is that  
**A** it is time consuming for teachers and learners.  
**B** children need to absorb more than in the past.  
**C** exams have renounced reading and writing skills.
- 39 Recent experiments using VARK showed that students learnt ..... with traditional teaching methods.  
**A** better  
**B** worse  
**C** just as well
- 40 Overall, the lecturer considers Fleming's system to be  
**A** interesting but outdated.  
**B** an experiment we were better off without.  
**C** a valid learning methodology with some limitations.

LISTENING

PASSAGE 1

PASSAGE 2

PASSAGE 3

READING

WRITING

SPEAKING

## Reading

You have one hour for this test.

### READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.

#### Questions 1-4

Reading Passage 1 has five sections: **A-E**.

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

Write the correct number, **i-vii**, in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Headings

- i** To colonise or generate revenue?
- ii** The big six
- iii** NASA spends too much
- iv** It's not rocket science
- v** Public or private spacecraft?
- vi** Why Americans dominate
- vii** An idealist and a realist

Example  
Section A

Answer  
v

## BEEN THERE; DONE THAT - IN ZERO GRAVITY

### Section A

Until recently, only nation states and their agencies were capable of sending satellites and astronauts into space. We've all heard of NASA, ESA, and the ISS (International Space Station), but now some private firms are challenging those institutions. The question is: are these companies merely chasing tourist dollars, or will their space exploration benefit humanity?

### Section B

Currently, there are at least four big American and two British companies involved in the new space race – the mission to send tourists to the edge of Earth's atmosphere. There they can experience the thrills of weightlessness and the marvellous sight of our planet so far away.

One such company, Blue Origin, was founded by Jeff Bezos. The billionaire Bezos was the man behind Amazon, America's largest online retailer. The main project of Blue Origin is a vertical take-off and landing rocket, designed exclusively for tourism.

Armadillo Aerospace was also set up by a well-known American: John Carmack. He gave the world the video games *Doom* and *Quake*. Armadillo is developing a similar spacecraft to that of

Blue Origin. Fares for suborbital trips will start at around \$100,000. Although the spacecraft is still in the testing stage, a travel agency, Space Adventures, has signed a deal with Armadillo to sell seats.

A cheaper alternative to Armadillo's trip may be a ride on a Lynx spacecraft. This is the brain-child of Jeff Greason, of XCOR Aerospace. This company subcontracts for NASA, and is well known for producing reliable craft. Its new tourist spacecraft can take off and land on a runway at a civilian airport. It may be able to make four daily suborbital flights, but will carry only one passenger each time.

Richard Branson, a British entrepreneur, is planning to start space-tourist flights on his Virgin Galactic craft. These will carry six passengers, paying up to \$200,000 for their space thrill. Once thrust upwards, the craft will head for the edge of the atmosphere. The whole journey will last just a few minutes.

Starchaser, a company headed by Briton, Steve Bennet, hopes its rockets will offer a more enduring experience – a 20-minute flight, several minutes of which will be spent in zero gravity.

But probably the most impressive private space company is SpaceX. This was set up by Elon Musk, an internet entrepreneur born in South Africa. Musk made his fortune creating PayPal, which eBay bought from him for \$1.5bn. While anyone else with that kind of money may well have retired, Musk works 100 hours a week at his Los Angeles rocket factory, intent on realising his dream.

### Section C

For Musk, space travel is not just about ticking things off in a Lonely Planet guidebook. He believes the future of humanity lies in its ability to colonise other planets. Since his days as a student at Penn State University, he has been passionate about the future. He is certain living on other planets is the only way humans can prevent self-destruction or save themselves from a catastrophic event like the impact of a large meteorite.

Musk established SpaceX in 2002. Yet within only seven years it had launched a satellite from its rocket, Falcon 1. By contrast, agencies like NASA and ESA take decades to achieve similar feats. In 2010, SpaceX sent its much larger Falcon 9 rocket into space. The next venture is to provide a taxi service to the ISS with Dragon, a small shuttle that Falcon 9 launches. This will deliver cargo and astronauts to the station. Dragon is radically different in design from the existing Shuttle, and far less costly.

### Section D

In fact, before building Falcon and Dragon, Musk thoroughly researched the costs of building and launching rockets. He could not understand why government agencies spent so much money on these activities, and he concluded, quite simply, that they were inefficient. To prove his theory, SpaceX has produced the Merlin engine, which is elegantly designed, extremely powerful, and relatively cheap. It runs on highly refined kerosene that costs half the price of other rocket fuel. In most of SpaceX's spacecraft, parts are re-usable, an innovation in the industry. There are also fewer stages in rocket transformation. That is: there are fewer times a rocket separates into smaller parts. All of this means spacecraft can be produced at a fraction of the cost of competitors while maintaining the same high safety standards.

### Section E

Musk maintains that the Falcon 9, a rocket that carries astronauts, is so powerful it could already reach Mars if it were assembled in Earth's orbit. He believes this technological advance

will occur within 20 years – something most experts consider unlikely. Moreover, he firmly believes living on Mars is possible within the lifetime of his children. For him, the new space race is not only about selling tickets for a mind-blowing ride, but also about securing the future of our species.

For other private companies, however, there is no urge to invest heavily in missions to distant planets. Making a profit at the high end of the tourist market here on Earth is their only goal.

Questions 5-9

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 5-9 on your answer sheet.

- 5 A ticket on one of Armadillo Aerospace's trips into space is likely to cost .....
- 6 A single passenger will journey on a(n) ..... spacecraft.
- 7 A ride on Virgin Galactic will take only ..... minutes.
- 8 On a Starchaser spacecraft, a passenger will experience ..... minutes of weightlessness.
- 9 Elon Musk sold ....., and set up SpaceX, which builds rockets.

Questions 10-13

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

In boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet, write:

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information  
**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information  
**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

- 10 Musk is a keen supporter of human settlement in space.
- 11 Overall, SpaceX's rockets are faster than its competitors.
- 12 Musk believes a manned spacecraft will reach Mars within 20 years.
- 13 Most private space companies share Musk's enthusiasm for distant space travel.

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 on the following pages.

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 BRAND LOYALTY RUNS DEEP
 

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At almost any supermarket in Sydney, Australia, food from all over the world fills the shelves. Perhaps you fancy some Tick Tock Rooibos tea made in South Africa, or some Maharaja's Choice Rogan Josh sauce from India. Alongside local Foster's beer, Chinese Tsingtao and Indonesian Bintang are both to be found. For homesick Britons, the confectionary aisle is stocked with Mars Bars and Bountys, while for pining Poles sweets manufactured by firms like Wawel or Solidarpoc are available. Restaurants in Sydney range from Afghan to Zambian, catering for different ethnic groups as well as the rest of the curious general public.

All of this variety is a result of population movement and changes in global trade, and, to a lesser extent, reduced production and transportation costs. While Australia can claim around 40% of its population as first generation, other countries, like Switzerland, may have fewer international migrants, but still have people who move from city to city in search of work. Even since the 1990s, taxes or tariffs on imported goods have decreased dramatically. The World Trade Organisation, for example, has promulgated the idea of zero tariffs, which has been adopted into legislation by many member states. It is estimated that within a century, agriculture worldwide has increased its efficiency five-fold. Faster and better integrated road and rail services, containerisation, and the ubiquitous aeroplane have sped up transport immeasurably.

Even with this rise in the availability of non-local products, recent studies suggest that supermarkets should do more to increase their number to match more closely the proportion of shoppers from those countries or regions. Thus, if 10% of a supermarket's customers originate in Vietnam, there ought to be 10% Vietnamese products in store. If Americans from southern states dominate in one northern neighbourhood, southern brands should also be conspicuous. Admittedly, there are already specialist shops that cater to minority groups, but minorities do frequent supermarkets.

Two separate studies by Americans Bart Bronnenberg and David Atkin have found that brand loyalty (choosing Maharaja's Choice over Patak's, or Cadbury's over Nestlé) is not only determined by advertising, but also by a consumer's past. If a product featured in a person's early life in one place, then, as a migrant, he or she is likely to buy that same product even though it is more expensive than an otherwise identical locally-produced one.

In the US context, between 2006 and 2008, Bronnenberg analysed data from 38,000 families who had bought 238 different kinds of packaged goods. Although the same brands could be found across America, there were clear differences in what people purchased. In general, there were two leading brands in each kind of packaged good, but there were smaller brands that assumed a greater proportion of consumers' purchases than was statistically likely. One explanation for this is that 16% of people surveyed came from interstate, and these people preferred products from their home states. Over time, they did buy more products from their adopted state, but, surprisingly, it took two decades for their brand loyalty to halve. Even people who had moved interstate 50 years previously maintained a preference for home-state brands. It seems the habits of food buying change more slowly than we think.

Bronnenberg's findings were confirmed by Atkin's in India although there was something more unexpected that Atkin discovered. Firstly, during the period of his survey, the cost of all consumables rose considerably in India. As a result, families reduced their spending on food, and their calorific intake fell accordingly. It is also worth noting that although India is one country, states impose tariffs or taxes on products from other Indian states, ensuring that locally-produced goods remain cheaper. As in the US, internal migrants bought food from their

native place even when it was considerably more expensive than local alternatives, and at a time when you might expect families to be economising. This element made the brand-loyalty theory even more convincing.

There is one downside to these findings. In relatively closed economies, such as India's, people develop tastes that they take with them wherever they go; in a more globalised economy, such as America's, what people eat may be more varied, but still dependent on early exposure to brands. Therefore, according to both researchers, more advertising may now be directed at minors since brand loyalty is established in childhood and lasts a lifetime. In a media-driven world where children are already bombarded with information their parents may not consider appropriate yet more advertising is hardly welcome.

For supermarkets, this means that wherever there are large communities of expatriates or immigrants, it is essential to calculate the demographic carefully in order to supply those shoppers with their favourite brands as in light of Atkin and Bronnenberg's research, advertising and price are not the sole motivating factors for purchase as was previously thought.

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### Questions 14-18

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

- 14 In this article, the writer refers to food products that are sold
- A at markets.
  - B wholesale.
  - C online.
  - D retail.
- 15 In Sydney, shoppers can buy beer from
- A China and Indonesia.
  - B India and South Africa.
  - C Poland.
  - D Vietnam.
- 16 The greater variety of goods and brands now available is mainly due to:
- A cheaper production and more migration.
  - B changes in migration and international trade.
  - C cheaper production and transport.
  - D changes in migration and transport.
- 17 The writer thinks supermarkets ..... should change their products slightly.
- A in Australia
  - B in India and the US
  - C in Switzerland
  - D worldwide
- 18 The writer suggests that:
- A the quality of products at specialist shops will always be better than at supermarkets.
  - B specialist shops will close down because supermarkets will be cheaper.
  - C specialist shops already supply minority groups, so supermarkets shouldn't bother.
  - D specialist shops already supply minority groups, yet supermarkets should compete with them.

LISTENING  
READING  
WRITING  
SPEAKING

PASSAGE 1

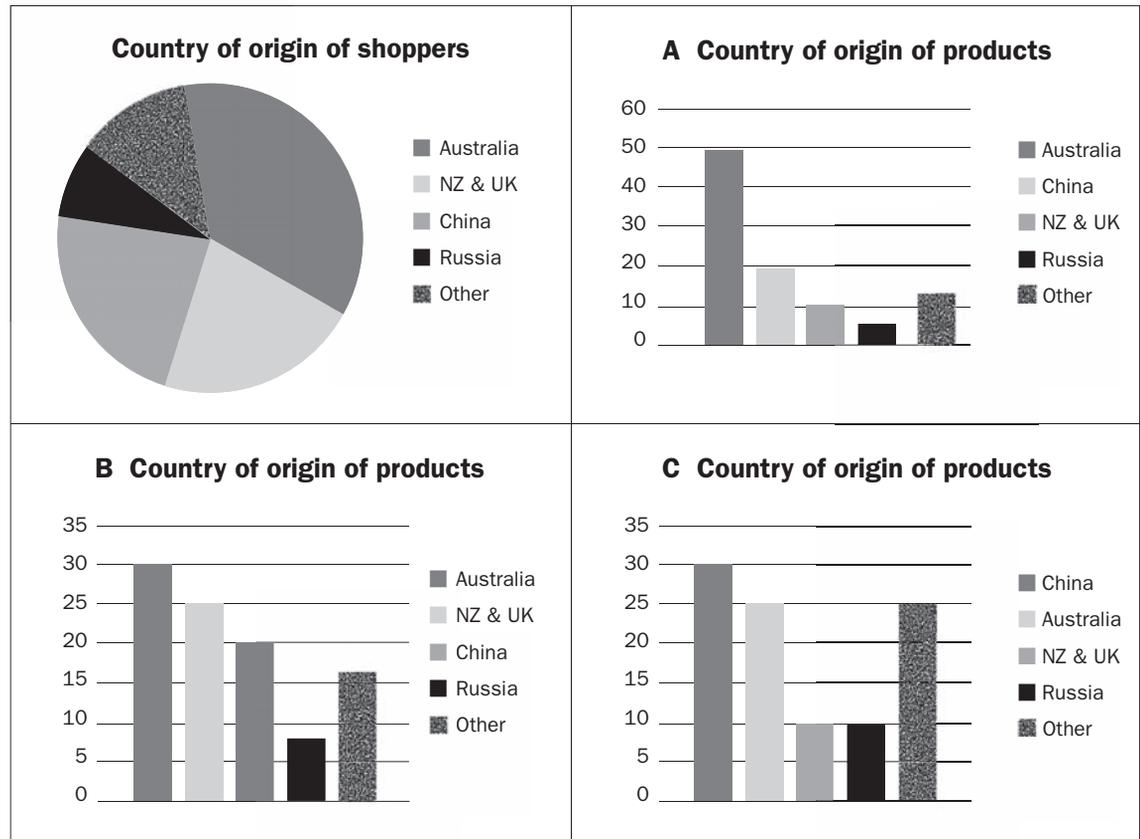
PASSAGE 2

PASSAGE 3

**Question 19**

Which chart below – **A**, **B**, or **C** – best describes the relationship between shoppers at one Sydney supermarket, and what research suggests that same supermarket should sell?

Write your answer in box 19 on your answer sheet.



**Questions 20-26**

Which study / studies do the following statements relate to?

In boxes 20-26 on your answer sheet, write:

- A** if the information relates only to Atkin's study
- B** if the information relates only to Bronnenberg's study
- C** if the information relates to both Atkin's and Bronnenberg's studies

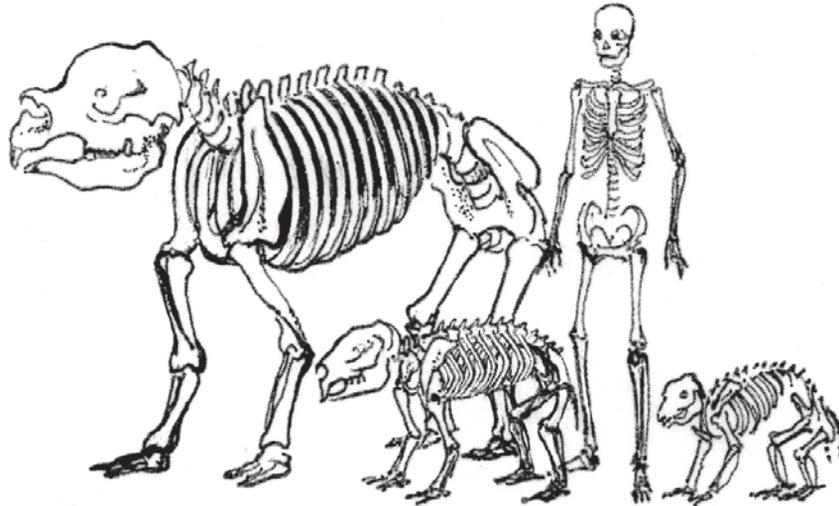
- 20** There was a correlation between brands a shopper used in childhood, and his or her preferences as an adult.
- 21** One reason for the popularity of smaller brands was that many people surveyed came from another state where those brands were bigger.
- 22** Even living in a new state for a very long time did not mean that shoppers chose new brands.
- 23** In general, food became more expensive during the time of the study. Despite this, families bought favourite brands and ate less.
- 24** Taxes on products from other states also increased the cost of food. This did not stop migrants from buying what they were used to.
- 25** Children may be the target of more food advertising now.
- 26** Advertising and price were once thought to be the main reasons for buying products. This theory has been modified now.

## READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

.....

### Diprotodon, human, Pleistocene & modern wombat skeletons



Imagine a bird three times the size of an ostrich, or a burrowing animal as big as an elephant. How about a kangaroo three metres tall? Such creatures were all Australian megafauna, alive during the Pleistocene.<sup>1</sup>

Fifteen million years ago, 55 species of megafauna were widespread in Australia, the largest of which was the marsupial<sup>2</sup> diprotodon, weighing around 2700 kilograms (5952 lb). Giant snakes, crocodiles, and birds were also common. Wombats and kangaroos reached more than 200 kg (440 lb), and even koalas weighed 16 kg (35 lb). Then, rather suddenly, around 46 thousand years ago (46 kyr), all these animals became extinct. Some scientists claim this was due to environmental pressures, like climate change or fire; others favour predation.<sup>3</sup>

At the end of the Pleistocene, humans reached Australia via Indonesia, and, according to the archaeological record, by 45 kyr their settlement was widespread. One hundred and sixty archaeological sites in Australia and New Guinea have been much surveyed. There is some disagreement about the dates of these sites; meantime, a forceful movement aims to push human settlement back before 45 kyr.

Dating the rare bones of megafauna was highly controversial until 20 years ago, when a technique called optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) was developed. With OSL, the age of minerals up to 200 kyr can be established with +/- 10% accuracy.

The largest OSL dating of megafauna was carried out in 2001 by Roberts, who put the extinction date for megafauna at around 46 kyr, very early on in the time of human habitation.

Megafaunal bones are rare enough, but, at archaeological sites with human habitation, they are extremely rare with fewer than 10% of the 160 sites containing them. Bones that show cutting, burning, or deliberate breaking by humans are virtually non-existent, and thus far, not one megafaunal skeleton shows conclusively an animal was killed by humans. There are no 'kill

<sup>1</sup> A period 2.6 million-10,000 years ago.

<sup>2</sup> This mammal, like a kangaroo, keeps its very young baby in a pouch.

<sup>3</sup> The killing of a group or groups of animals by another group.

sites' either whereas in New Zealand, where the giant moa bird became extinct in the 18th century due to hunting, there are sites with hundreds of slaughtered creatures. As a result, many scientists still believe that humans were not responsible for megafaunal extinction – especially as the weapons of Australian Aborigines at 45 kyr were only wooden clubs and spears.

There is, perhaps, a cultural record of megafauna in Aboriginal myths. The Adnyamathanha people of South Australia tell of the Yamuti, something like a diprotodon. An ancient rock painting in Arnhem Land shows an extinct giant echidna. But this record is small and open to interpretation.

If the Aborigines were not technologically advanced enough to kill them, what else might have destroyed megafauna? One theory has been climate change – perhaps there was a relatively hot, dry period between 60-40 kyr. Research suggests otherwise. Indeed, at 40 kyr, the climate was moderate, and Lake Eyre, in central Australia, grew. If there was desertification, scientists would expect megafauna to have moved towards the coast, looking for food and water, but instead, the fossil record details an equal distribution of the dead inland and on the coast.

In addition, changes in specific vegetation occurred *after* the extinction of the megafauna. Trees that relied on large animals to eat their fruit and disperse their seed covered far smaller areas of Australia post 40 kyr. These plants were not threatened by climate change; rather, they died off because their megafaunal partners had already gone.

Typically, climate change affects almost all species in an area. Yet, around 46 kyr, only the megafauna died. Previously, there had been many species of kangaroo, some as heavy as 200 kg (440 lb), but, after, the heaviest weighed only 32 kg (70 lb). This phenomenon is known as dwarfing, and it occurred with many animals in the Pleistocene.

Dwarfing has been studied extensively. In 2001, Law published research related to fish farming. Despite excellent food and no predators, farmed fish become smaller as generations continue. This adaptation may be a response to their being commercially useless at a smaller size, meaning they hope to survive harvest.

Of the dwarf marsupials, the most notable development over the giants was their longer reproductive lives, which produced more young. They were better runners as well, or, those that were slow-moving retreated to the mountainous forest, beyond the reach of humans.

If climate change isn't a credible factor in extinction, what about fire? Fire is caused naturally by lightning strikes as well as by humans with torches. Surprisingly, the charcoal record for many thousands of years does not show a marked increase in fire after human habitation of Australia – there is only a slow increase over time. Besides, it could be argued that forest fires aid megafauna since grass, their favoured food, invariably replaces burnt vegetation.

Johnson, an archaeologist, has proposed that the Aborigines could have wiped out all 55 megafaunal species in just a few thousand years. He believes that the 45 kyr human settlement date will be pushed back to make this extinction fit, and he also maintains that 700 years are enough to make one species extinct without large-scale hunting or sophisticated weapons. Johnson used computer modelling on a population of only 1000 animals to demonstrate this. If just 30 animals are killed a year, then the species becomes extinct after 520-700 years. Human populations in Australia were small at 45 kyr – only 150 people occupied the same 500 square kilometres as 1000 animals. However, at a rate of killing just two animals a year by each group of ten people, extinction is highly likely.

A recent study on the albatross has shown the bird has almost disappeared due to females' occasionally being hooked on fishing lines. A large number of animals do not need to be killed to effect extinction especially if an animal breeds late and infrequently like the albatross and like megafauna.

With Johnson's model, it is easy to see that the archaeological record need not be filled with tonnes of bones. Megafaunal skeletons are not visible because hunting them was a minor activity, or because they are yet to be found.

The mystery of the rapid extinction of Australian megafauna may be over. These animals probably became extinct because they were large, slow, easy victims whose birth rates never exceeded their death rates. Their disappearance is consistent with predation rather than environmental change. Although hard evidence of hunting is lacking, it remains the simplest explanation.

**Questions 27-30**

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-G**, below.

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet.

- 27 Many animals in the Pleistocene were  
 28 Australian megafauna became extinct  
 29 The figure 45 kyr refers to  
 30 OSL represented

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| <b>A</b> | surprisingly swiftly.                              |
| <b>B</b> | optically stimulated luminescence.                 |
| <b>C</b> | over a long period of time.                        |
| <b>D</b> | considerably larger than their modern equivalents. |
| <b>E</b> | the date of megafaunal disappearance.              |
| <b>F</b> | human habitation of Australia.                     |
| <b>G</b> | a breakthrough in dating technology.               |

**Questions 31-34**

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

Write your answers in boxes 31-34 on your answer sheet.

- 31 'Kill sites' for moas have been found in ..... , but no equivalents have been found for megafauna in Australia.
- 32 It seems unlikely megafaunal extinction was caused by .....
- 33 Modern kangaroo species bear more ..... than megafaunal species.
- 34 Johnson does not think it is strange that megafaunal ..... with proof of hunting have not yet been found.

LISTENING  
READING  
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SPEAKING

PASSAGE 1    PASSAGE 2    PASSAGE 3

**Questions 35-39**

Look at questions 35-39 and the list of people below.

Match each statement with a person or group of people.

Write the letters in boxes 35-39 on your answer sheet.

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 35 | This scientist used reliable dating techniques to propose a likely extinction date for megafauna.  | List of people<br>(A) The Adnyamathanha<br>(B) Johnson<br>(C) Law<br>(D) Roberts |
| 36 | These people have a mythical description of a creature like the diprotodon.  |  |
| 37 | This scientist drew on data from fish farming to understand dwarfing.  |  |
| 38 | This person believes dates will be revised so that the period between human settlement in Australia and the extinction of megafauna is longer. |  |
| 39 | This scientist developed a theory that even with basic weapons, Aborigines made megafauna extinct.   |  |

**Question 40**

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

Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.

Which of the following is the most suitable title for Reading Passage 3?

- A The rise and fall of giant mammals in Australia
- B Is a koala still cute at 16 kilograms?
- C Climate change: killer of Australian megafauna
- D Modern research techniques solve an archaeological puzzle
- E Invisible hunters caused mass extinctions

LISTENING  
READING  
WRITING  
SPEAKING

TASK 1

TASK 2

## Writing

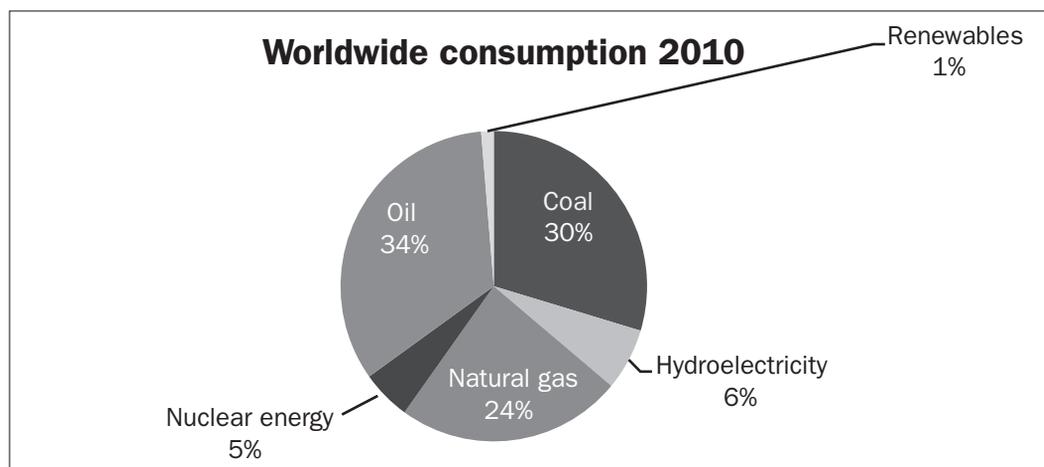
### Task 1

Spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The following show consumption of energy in 2009 and 2010.

Write a summary of the information. Select and report the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



### 2010 % change on 2009

|                  |      |                |       |
|------------------|------|----------------|-------|
| Coal             | +7.5 | Nuclear energy | +2    |
| Hydroelectricity | +5   | Oil            | +3    |
| Natural gas      | +7   | Renewables     | +15.5 |

### Task 2

Spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

**In some rich countries, the number of children at secondary or high school who are taking science subjects is declining.**

**What effect might this have on the children's and their countries' futures? How can children be encouraged to study science?**

Provide reasons for your answer. Include relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

## Speaking



### PLAY RECORDING 71.

When the examiner says 'In this part, I'm going to give you a topic...', go to page 421.